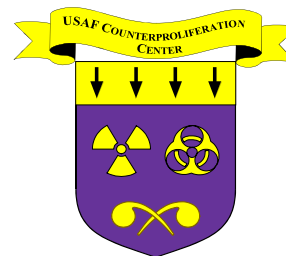


## USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER

*CPC OUTREACH JOURNAL**Air University**Air War College**Maxwell AFB, Alabama*

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AUG. 4, 2002

## **Enough smallpox vaccine for whole country soon**

BY JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

The Health Ministry has nearly completed the production of enough doses of vaccinia virus to vaccinate the whole country against smallpox if necessary.

But ministry Director-General Boaz Lev said he knows of no Defense Ministry recommendation or decision to vaccinate the whole population or part of it prior to any biological warfare attack.

Ministry officials said in a Jerusalem briefing that about 100 health system personnel had been given a booster of smallpox vaccine to serve as "human factories" to produce plasma with antibodies against the disease. They will undergo several sessions of plasmapheresis the selective removal of plasma and return of the rest of their blood to their bodies and the resulting antibodies could be saved for immunizing some 200,000 Israelis with weak immune systems (due to cancer and other diseases) or pregnant women who could be endangered by ordinary vaccinia vaccination.

In the US, after initially vaccinating 11,000 lab workers and scientists who work with the virus, the government there recently decided to vaccinate half a million health-care and emergency workers just to be on the safe side. Smallpox as a natural disease was wiped out nearly three decades ago, with the US stopping routine vaccination in 1972 and Israel in 1980. However, there are fears the virus may be in the hands of the Iraqi government or other rogue regimes or be given to terrorist groups, including Palestinian organizations thus making the US and Israel prime targets.

Vaccinia, a cowpox vaccination, is regarded as safe and effective, Lev said, but experts estimate that one in one million people vaccinated could die from complications caused by the shot itself, especially those with weak immune systems. This was the main consideration in taking a decision on giving preventive vaccinations to the whole population, Lev said.

"If someone dies and there is no biological warfare attack, there would be lawsuits, and somebody has to take responsibility for the decision," he said.

Asked whether Israel is producing enough vaccinia for the Palestinian population in the territories, as well as Israelis, Lev said: "There will be enough for them, too."

About half the Israeli population received a total of two or even three vaccinia shots as infants and when drafted into the Israel Defense Forces. While it is not known for sure how fast this protection wears off, it is believed that a person who received this protection decades ago may take sick with smallpox if exposed to it, but his risk of death would be much lower.

If one person were diagnosed with smallpox due to a hostile attack, the Israeli authorities would not carry out "ring vaccination" to protect all people who had been exposed to the virus by those initially infected, Lev said. "This is a small country, and if there were an attack, we would vaccinate everybody."

Prof. Edward Kaplan, a biostatistics expert from Yale University who conducted a major epidemiological and statistical study for the US National Institutes of Health and lectured on this subject in Israel last month, said fewer casualties would result in the US and Israel as a result of mass vaccination after a significant attack compared to those after ring vaccination.

<http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?pagename=JPost/A/JPArticle/ShowFull&cid=1027506445879>

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## **Report: Iraq will provide Palestinians with biological weapons**

By Ellis Shuman August 5, 2002

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein plans to provide Palestinian terrorist organizations with biological weapons so that they can attack American or Israeli targets, a British intelligence report revealed. Details of the report surfaced in the London Times this weekend.

According to the paper, American and British intelligence officials believe that Saddam's plan is to produce a basic weapon that can be used by a terrorist group to attack the Iraqi leader's enemies - the United States and Israel.

Saddam would use the terrorists as his proxy in the same way that Iran has funded and trained terrorist groups to carry out attacks from Lebanon against Israel.

According to media reports, Iraq has been developing biological weapons since the 1980s. The Gulf War and the visits of international inspectors seeking out Hussein's weapons of mass destruction slowed down the biological weapons development.

Officials in Israel's defense establishment recommended vaccinating the country's population against smallpox due to the fear that Iraq would attempt a biological attack, Maariv reported yesterday. But Health Ministry Director-General Boaz Lev said he knows of no Defense Ministry recommendation or decision to vaccinate the whole population or part of it prior to a possible wartime attack.

Maariv reported that the recommendation to vaccinate Israelis in advance is due to the fear that the country won't receive enough advance warning of an American attack on Iraq. Hussein, fearing that his regime was threatened, would not hesitate to make an unconventional strike against Israel, the paper said.

But Ha'aretz reported that the United States seeks to secure "maximum coordination" with Israel for a possible attack against Iraq, and would therefore give Israel enough advance notice so that Israel could prepare the home front for possible Iraqi missile strikes.

Health Ministry officials said that there would be enough smallpox vaccine in the very near future to vaccinate the whole country against smallpox if necessary. Lev said yesterday that 100 health system personnel have been given a booster of smallpox vaccine to serve as "human factories" to produce plasma with antibodies against the disease.

Routine vaccinations for smallpox stopped in Israel in 1979 and for IDF recruits in 1997. Prof. Yehuda Danon, head of Pediatric Immunology at Schneider Children's Medical Center in Petach Tikva estimates that there are some three million citizens in Israel that were never vaccinated against smallpox.

Sources in the Health and Defense Ministries told Yediot Aharonot that at this stage there was no concrete evidence of a threat that Iraq would strike at Israel with smallpox, and therefore the decision whether to vaccinate the entire population had not yet been made.

<http://web.israelinsider.com/bin/en.jsp?enPage=ArticlePage&enDisplay=view&enDispWhat=object&enDispWho=Article%5E11309&enVersion=0&enZone=Security>

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New York Times  
August 12, 2002  
Pg. 1

## **Scientist Denies Being Involved In Anthrax Plot**

By Eric Schmitt

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 11 — Dr. Steven J. Hatfill, a germ weapons expert, vigorously denied today that he was involved in the anthrax attacks that killed five people last year, and he accused the federal authorities of engaging in a smear campaign to make him the "fall guy" for the crime.

"I have had nothing to do in any way, shape or form with the mailing of these anthrax letters," Dr. Hatfill said in his most extensive public remarks since his name surfaced in connection with the mailings several months ago. "It is extremely wrong for anyone to contend or suggest that I have. I am a loyal American and I love my country."

Dr. Hatfill, 48, has been among a group of people federal law-enforcement authorities are focusing on because of their background in biochemistry. Agents searched his apartment on June 25 and returned with a warrant for another search on Aug. 1. As the only person known to be the subject of such scrutiny, Dr. Hatfill has been widely discussed by scientists, journalists and other professionals speculating about possible domestic suspects in the anthrax attacks. The federal warrant for the Aug. 1 search of Dr. Hatfill's apartment in Frederick, Md., officials said, represented an escalation over a voluntary search conducted earlier this year. The authorities have carefully avoided declaring Dr. Hatfill a suspect.

Dr. Hatfill acknowledged today that his expertise in biological warfare defense might attract the attention of the authorities, but he said his specialty in viruses never crossed into research into anthrax, a bacterium. "I have never, ever worked with anthrax in my life," he told reporters on the steps outside of his lawyer's office here.

Government officials have said Dr. Hatfill is one of more than two dozen scientists in and out of government who have been "persons of interest" in their investigation. A spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Peter Christopher Murray, said today, "We are unaware of any F.B.I. employee who has named a suspect in the anthrax deaths investigation."

After reporters pursued Dr. Hatfill, he was fired in March from his job at Science Applications International Corporation, a contractor for the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency that helps the government with germ defenses. From 1997 to 1999, he worked at the Army's biodefense laboratory at Fort Detrick, Md.

Today, Dr. Hatfill came out swinging against his whispering accusers. Appearing tense but composed in a dark suit, blue shirt and wearing an American flag pin in his lapel, he read a two-page statement to reporters in the sweltering heat but took no questions.

At turns angry and sympathetic to the needs of federal authorities and the media, Dr. Hatfill portrayed himself as a dedicated scientist who had cooperated fully with the authorities at every step of their investigation, only to be victimized by "outrageous official statements and calculated leaks to the media leading to a feeding frenzy operating to my great prejudice."

He accused federal agents of "manhandling" his girlfriend during a recent search of her apartment, and subjecting her to eight hours of interrogation.

Dr. Hatfill's civil lawyer, Victor M. Glasberg, compared his client's case to that of Richard Jewell, a security guard at the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta whom federal agents originally suspected as the culprit in the deadly bombing at the Games. The authorities later acknowledged that they were after the wrong man.

Mr. Glasberg said the authorities were making a scapegoat of his client under pressure to show progress in a case that has stymied them. Mr. Glasberg said the authorities had leaked to the Washington affiliate of ABC News the draft of a novel on bioterrorism contained on the hard drive of Dr. Hatfill's computer that the F.B.I. seized. An ABC official declined to comment on how the draft was obtained.

Of Dr. Hatfill's contentions that he had no access to anthrax during his two-year fellowship at the Army lab at Fort Detrick, Chuck Dasey, a spokesman there, said, "He could have worked in proximity to someone who was working on anthrax."

Dr. Hatfill offered new details about his dealings with the F.B.I. When investigators came to his office last fall, he said he consented to their request that he undergo a lie-detector test. Afterward, Dr. Hatfill said, "the F.B.I. told me they believed I had nothing to do with this incident of terrorism."

But in June, Dr. Hatfill refused to show a reporter a letter he said he had from the F.B.I. exonerating him.

Dr. Hatfill said today that his troubles with the authorities escalated after Barbara Hatch Rosenberg, an expert on biological weapons at the State University of New York at Purchase, met with F.B.I. agents and Senate staffers in June. Dr. Rosenberg said in a telephone interview tonight that she had never mentioned any name in connection with the investigation to federal agents or to anyone else.

Dr. Hatfill said that several days after Dr. Rosenberg met with the F.B.I., agents approached him again and asked if they could examine his apartment and "swab the walls for anthrax spores."

Dr. Hatfill said he was surprised at the request, since anthrax is a deadly disease, but consented to the search. He said he had previously had a limited number of anthrax vaccinations, including an annual booster to maintain immunity. He said his records showed his last inoculation was in early 1999. "Since December 2000 I'm as susceptible to anthrax as any of you," Dr. Hatfill said.

Had Dr. Hatfill been exposed to anthrax, he might well have still been protected against the disease. A study done in the 1990's at Fort Detrick said seven out of eight monkeys that had been given two doses of anthrax vaccine two weeks apart were protected from exposure to large amounts of the aerosolized Ames strain spores for almost two years after the last shot was given. Only one of the monkeys died. No similar data is available for humans.

Dr. Hatfill said agents promised him the June search of his apartment would be private. It turned out to be anything but, he said.

"Within minutes of my signing the release to have my residence and property searched, television cameras, satellite TV trucks, overhead helicopters, were all swarming around my apartment lot," he said.

Mr. Murray, the F.B.I. spokesman, said, "The F.B.I. does not alert the news media to the service of search warrants."

Then, on Aug. 1, agents armed with a search warrant examined his residence again. Mr. Glasberg said the agents carried out the search even though the day before the raid he had left a message on the voice mail of one of the F.B.I.'s lead investigators, Bob Roth, asserting Dr. Hatfill's continued readiness to cooperate.

Dr. Hatfill said agents used heavy-handed tactics to search his girlfriend's home. "She was manhandled by the F.B.I. upon their entry, not immediately shown the search warrant; her apartment was wrecked while F.B.I. agents screamed at her that I had killed five people and that her life would never be the same again," he said.

Mr. Murray said, "Credible allegations concerning the mishandling of evidence will be investigated thoroughly."

The day after the raid, Dr. Hatfill was suspended with pay from a new biomedical research job he was taking at Louisiana State University.

Federal officials have based some of their suspicions about Dr. Hatfill on discrepancies in his résumé. It states, for instance, that he served with Army Special Forces, but the Army says it has no record of that.

Without elaborating, Dr. Hatfill acknowledged today that he had not led "a perfect life" but said his past was irrelevant to anything he is under scrutiny for now. "It is a smoke screen calculated to obscure the fact that there is no evidence that I, the currently designated fall guy, have anything to do with the anthrax letters," Dr. Hatfill said. "I acknowledge the right of the authorities and the press to satisfy themselves as to whether I am the anthrax mailer," he said. "This does not, however, give them the right to smear me and gratuitously make a wasteland of my life in the process. I will not be railroaded."

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/08/12/national/12HATF.html>

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London Sunday Telegraph

August 11, 2002

## **Iraq Denies Lab Biological Weapons Link**

Iraqi authorities have denied that a lab closed by UN weapons inspectors has been reopened to produce biological weapons.

General Hossam Mohammad Amin told a press conference that the facility at al-Dura, south of Baghdad, had produced foot and mouth vaccine prior to its closure, and that reports that have appeared in the US media were designed to justify a US military strike on Baghdad.

He said: "This site was a factory which produced vaccines against foot and mouth disease and was built by a French firm (in the 1970s) to serve Iraq and the region.

Said al-Mussawi, a former ambassador to the United Nations, said that this was part of a "false media campaign intended to act as a cover for American aggression against Iraq."

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Moscow Times

August 12, 2002

Pg. 4

## **Missile Trains**

MOSCOW (AP) -- Russia will retain a unit of train-mounted intercontinental ballistic missiles, one of the most powerful and menacing components of its nuclear forces, a top general said Friday.

The Interfax-Military News Agency quoted the Strategic Missile Forces chief, Colonel General Nikolai Solovtsov, as saying the military will keep one division of the train-mounted missiles. One division includes up to five trains, each carrying three missiles, the agency said. Each missile carries 10 warheads.

The RT-23 missile is known as the SS-24 in the West. Russia was supposed to scrap all its RT-23 missiles under START II, but Russia withdrew from the treaty in June after the U.S. abrogated the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

<http://www.themoscowtimes.com/stories/2002/08/12/031.html>

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## National Guard Awaits Niche In Homeland Security Plan

### *White House's Caution Chafes Against Those Urging Action*

By Bill Miller, Washington Post Staff Writer

They've flown air patrols over Washington and New York and stood sentry at airports, borders, power plants and bridges. But one of the most formidable resources in the nation's fight against terrorism, the National Guard, barely gets a mention in the debate over a new Department of Homeland Security, and its future role remains undefined. Despite the urgings of many security analysts and some lawmakers, the Guard has not been included in the White House homeland security plan, which would merge all or parts of 22 federal agencies in the biggest government reorganization of the past 50 years.

"We have an enormous asset in America in our National Guard," Sen. Richard J. Durbin (D-Ill.) said at a recent congressional hearing. "We have men and women who are dedicated to the country and show it with the sacrifice that they make. But we clearly can use them, I think, more effectively as part of homeland security."

The Bush administration is moving cautiously for three reasons, officials said. The Army and Air Force depend heavily on the National Guard for overseas combat missions. The Posse Comitatus Act limits the Guard's ability to routinely enforce federal law within the United States. And the National Guard is under the day-to-day command of the states, territories and the District, except when called to federal duty by the Pentagon.

Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge said the National Guard's role will become more clear this fall after the launch of the military's new Northern Command, which will oversee the defense of the continental United States. Military officials will work with the White House and the nation's governors in defining suitable missions, he said. But former senator Gary Hart (D-Colo.), who was co-chairman of a commission that studied the terrorist threat, said the White House should act now to designate the National Guard as the arm of the military that would respond to terrorist strikes in the United States. "What George Bush ought to do is call the 50 adjutant generals [who command state National Guard organizations] into the White House and say, 'Right now you work for the 50 governors; you don't work for me. But there may come a time when you will work for me, and I want you to make homeland security the primary mission -- not your only mission, but your primary mission,' " Hart said.

There is much the National Guard can do under current federal law without cutting back on overseas military work, Guard officials said. A recent internal study proposed providing about 50,000 members expertise in homeland security, with as many as 12,000 devoted solely to prevention and response. They would be available for call-up either by the Pentagon or the states, officials said.

"Homeland security and homeland defense is part and parcel of what we're all about," said Gen. Raymond F. Rees, vice chairman of the National Guard Bureau, the Guard's administrative arm. The Guard has performed those duties since colonial times, he said.

With 350,000 people in the Army National Guard and 110,000 members in the Air National Guard, the organization has a presence in 3,100 communities. The Guard has teams in 27 locations trained and equipped to deal with the aftermath of an attack involving weapons of mass destruction.

Other specialists are capable of providing emergency medical care, restoring electrical power and rebuilding roads, dams and other such structures.

The Guard also has experience saving lives during disasters, transporting large numbers of people and equipment, and providing follow-up assistance, Rees said. Nearly 49,000 members are now on active duty in the United States and abroad.

Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Lowenberg, who heads the National Guard in Washington state, said members could conduct mass evacuations, set up shelters, decontaminate large numbers of people and enforce quarantines in the event of a biological attack.

"The military is accustomed to thinking in large orders of magnitude," he said.

Like Hart, Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman (D-Conn.) supports expanding the Guard's homeland security role, though he said it would require new equipment tailored to fighting terror because much of the Guard's current inventory is combat-related.

Lieberman is chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which drafted a version of the homeland security bill that will be considered in September by the full Senate. He initially included language in a draft of that bill that would have given the Guard primary responsibility for "preventing, protecting, responding to, and recovering from significant direct threats." But Lieberman backed off after other senators raised concerns about meeting the Guard's military obligations.

Even before the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, President Bush called for engaging the National Guard in homeland security. In a February 2001 speech at a National Guard base in Charleston, W.Va., Bush declared: "The National Guard and Reservists will be more involved in homeland security, confronting acts of terror and the disorder our enemies may try to create." But exactly how that would occur was never determined.

White House officials said many homeland security ideas are still under consideration, but they insisted that the National Guard must remain an integral part of war-planning strategy. Some Pentagon officials are concerned that giving the Guard additional homeland security duties will undermine its "warrior ethic" and its ability to fight wars. Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld has expressed reluctance to make major changes that would commit significant portions of the Guard to homeland security, saying that the Guard must be agile enough to work wherever it is needed.

The National Guard Association of the United States, which represents nearly 50,000 Army and National Guard officers, also has voiced concern that taking on new homeland security duties would hurt the Guard's overseas mission.

"We support the intent of Senator Lieberman's proposals but hope that they do not eventually pave the way to a tacit understanding that the Guard can be dedicated solely to homeland security," said retired Maj. Gen. Richard C. Alexander, the association's executive director.

Utah Gov. Mike Leavitt (R) said that the states must help define how the Guard fits into their own terrorism response plans, instead of accepting a role dictated by the federal government. Governors also must be able to continue to rely on the Guard for help with floods, storms and other natural disasters, he said.

The White House's recent homeland security strategy calls for a review of the Posse Comitatus Act, the 1878 law that limits the military's ability to engage in federal law enforcement. Recoiling at the idea of armed soldiers patrolling the nation's streets, civil liberties groups have raised objections to amending the law. Ridge said the White House only wants to ensure that the Guard has the freedom to aid authorities in an emergency.

Money also is a concern; an expanded homeland security mandate could significantly boost the Guard's budget needs, officials said. The White House is seeking \$ 15.6 billion for the Guard for fiscal 2003, up from a current budget of \$ 14 billion. But the increase is for benefits for the workforce, not security.

As the anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks approaches, the Guard still has 1,100 troops assisting the Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service along the nation's borders and roughly 80 still helping to guard LaGuardia Airport in New York. The Air National Guard, which has flown more than 42,000 missions over Washington, New York and other U.S. cities since the attacks, continues to patrol the skies, although less frequently in recent months.

Roughly 500 Army National Guard members are still stationed at nuclear power plants, reservoirs, landmarks, bridges, tunnels and other sites in five states.

The Guard could do even more, said Frank Hoffman, a defense specialist who studied the issue two years ago while working for the commission led by Hart and former senator Warren B. Rudman (R-N.H.) that called for making the Guard a large part of any emergency response to terrorism. The Brookings Institution and the Heritage Foundation issued similar recommendations in recent studies.

For example, the Guard now has 27 "civil support teams" trained to respond to attacks that involve nuclear, radiological, chemical or biological weapons.

But the congressionally appointed Hart-Rudman commission found a need for significantly more training, maintaining that only the military would be able to respond effectively on a large scale to those kinds of attacks.

"The reality is they don't train or equip as much as they should in this chem-bio area," Hoffman said.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A3856-2002Aug10.html>

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Wall Street Journal  
August 12, 2002

## **U.S. Officials Urge The Relocation Of Los Alamos Nuclear Materials**

By John J. Fialka, Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON -- Heightened security concerns have convinced the Department of Energy that weapons-grade materials at one of its most heavily guarded nuclear facilities should be transferred to a remote military site in the Nevada desert.

The decision comes after a series of war games demonstrated that a small group armed with military weapons could penetrate the Los Alamos National Laboratory's robust fortifications and expensively equipped security force -- and even snatch its portable stocks of plutonium and uranium.

In a letter to Everet Beckner, who heads defense programs at the DOE's National Nuclear Security Agency, John C. Browne, director of Los Alamos in New Mexico, said laboratory and DOE officials agree that a transfer to the Nevada Test Site is "the best overall decision to meet the post-September 11<sup>th</sup> challenges." The lab is run by the University of California, which hires private contractors to guard the facilities.

Bryan Wilkes, a spokesman for the security agency, said no final decision on the transfer can be made until the NNSA files an environmental-impact statement supporting it. But he confirmed the contents of the letter, dated June 28, and said the Nevada site -- located within the Nellis Air Force Range -- is now the agency's "preferred alternative." Peter Stockton, a nuclear-weapons security expert for the Project on Government Oversight, which obtained a copy of the letter, called it "the most sensible" step DOE has taken to counter its vulnerability to terrorism.

The decision comes as the Bush administration's director of homeland security, Tom Ridge, holds sector-by-sector interviews with officials from industries especially prone to attack -- water, chemical and nuclear-power plant sites among them. Those talks are part of an effort to get them to upgrade their security in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

TA-18, as the site within the Los Alamos complex is known, shows how potential security problems can quietly mushroom. When it was established in the bottom of a steep, remote canyon in 1944, the main concern of its planners was getting it completed quickly and safely. Scientists used it to model various types of nuclear weapons: They employed a stock of plutonium and highly enriched uranium in varying shapes and sizes to determine how and when a weapon of a certain configuration would start a chain reaction, and release a sudden burst of lethal radiation. But in the 1970s, after a public road was built near TA-18, security experts began wondering how they might protect it against terrorists.

DOE and its contractors use what they call "layered defenses" to protect critical facilities. Nuclear materials at TA-18 are kept in a vault; the last layer of protection involved putting the blocks into canisters that were thought to be too heavy for an attacker to carry away.

In the early 1990s the DOE began holding so-called force-on-force exercises, sometimes bringing in small Army Special Forces units to play the role of attackers. During a midnight exercise on April 12, 1997, these attackers overwhelmed the guards, penetrated the vault and used a simple garden cart, found at the site, to trundle off some simulated canisters.

That outcome provoked a spasm of security upgrades, more guards and more guard training, and a surge of new equipment including armor-plated Humvees equipped with 50-caliber machine guns. Security costs for the small facility ballooned to between \$12 million and \$18 million a year, all of it ultimately borne by taxpayers.

On Oct. 5, 2000, the beefed-up defenders of TA-18 suffered a second setback. The mock attackers mounted snipers on the surrounding hills to "kill" arriving guard reinforcements. Meanwhile, the "terrorists" penetrated the vault and had enough time and the proper simulated equipment to blow up the nuclear materials with conventional explosives, creating a reaction that would, at the least, poison the surrounding area with long-lived radioactive debris.

After that, the internal debate revived over whether to move TA-18 to the Nevada Test Site, to a building called the Device Assembly Facility once used by to assemble experimental nuclear weapons before they were tested. It has been vacant since 1992 when the tests stopped, but it has state-of-the-art defenses. Besides being extremely well fortified, the facility sits on a vast plain that makes it easy to spot approaching intruders.

Until recently, officials at Los Alamos preferred to keep TA-18 closer to the weapons laboratories, and the technicians and scientists who worked there also resisted the move, preferring to live in the large New Mexico scientific community rather than relocate to the Nevada desert.

An unsigned note that accompanied the Browne letter indicates the scientists were still resisting this year, requesting "multiple studies with long time periods." The note suggests Dr. Beckner, the NNSA's third-ranking official, was tired of their arguments. He wanted the most sensitive nuclear material removed from TA-18 "ASAP."

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## **Kirtland Test Targets Nuke Threat**

### ***Sensors at Gates Measure Radiation***

By Miguel Navrot, Journal Staff Writer

For the next few weeks, the thousands of workers, visitors and troops who enter Kirtland Air Force Base will unintentionally help the government fight a disturbing threat nuclear terrorism.

The Defense Department has installed electronic sensors at three entrances to the base meant to survey how much radiation each person and vehicle emits.

Officials say they want to be able to determine the radiation levels released naturally by people and vehicles. That will help them later determine what is an abnormal level, which could identify someone carrying a nuclear weapon. "They have to know what's normal," said Nancy Ambrosia, spokeswoman for Los Alamos National Laboratory, which is working on the project. "You need to ... differentiate between types of nuclear materials, so you can look at the person and say, 'That's (legitimate,) that's the real thing,' or, 'No, you have plutonium in your pocket, and we know it.' "

Additionally, part of the experiment will also show the abilities of such sensors, said Cheri Abdelnour, spokeswoman for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

Towering over Kirtland's Truman Gate near San Mateo SE are two 17-foot-tall metal frames imagine very sensitive Geiger counters monitoring the passing cars and trucks. Different sensors have been planted at the Wyoming Gate and the Kirtland Gate, which is generally used for commercial traffic.

Officials are expected to tear down the sensors in roughly three weeks. They also note the sensors pose no health risks.

Kirtland is the first of four military installations that will be used for the experiment, Abdelnour said. The other three, which will be at Army, Marine and Navy installations, haven't yet been determined.

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or DTRA, which has a field office at Kirtland, is overseeing the experiment. It is part of a six-month-old \$75 million project known as the Unconventional Nuclear Warfare Defense program. Nuclear terrorism has been a concern of security experts for years.

A February 2001 report by the Defense Science Board notes there is more than 1,500 tons of weapons-grade material in Russia under "loose control." Furthermore, the report states, a 10-kiloton nuclear weapon roughly the size of the bomb loosed on Hiroshima could fit inside a truck.

And last September's terrorist attacks "reinforced the need to expand efforts to develop a field system that can detect and defend against threats imposed by weapons of mass destruction," Abdelnour said.

The Kirtland program is being conducted by DTRA, Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories and the National Nuclear Security Administration. The program also was designed to involve the Justice Department, FBI and CIA, according to language in the fiscal 2002 House Defense Appropriation Bill.

Ultimately, the project is designed to help the Defense Department detect, identify, respond and prevent so-called unconventional nuclear attacks.

Abdelnour said Kirtland was chosen for its arid climate, advanced testing capabilities and proximity to Energy Department laboratories.

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## **Incinerator Might Burn Rockets Filled With Sarin Gas**

By Katherine Bouma, News staff writer

The Anniston chemical weapons incinerator will be a test case in the nation for the Army's destruction of deadly sarin-filled weapons, if the state approves a change to be presented to the public this week.

The proposal, which has been called "chop-and-drop," would allow the Army to quickly incinerate rockets without first removing the sarin gas, as recommended by scientific experts.

The Army has built a \$1 billion incinerator complex to destroy 661,529 rockets, artillery and mines stored in earthen bunkers near Anniston. Some of them are deteriorating quickly, and Army officials say it is safer to incinerate them than to store them.

About 7 percent of the nation's stockpile of Cold War-era weapons are stored in Anniston, and plans are in place to destroy or neutralize similar weapons in other Army bases around the nation.

Alabama's chemical weapons incinerator is the third in the nation, but it's the first to ask permission to rapidly burn sarin gas in an incinerator designed only for explosive parts.

Army officials say they want to make the change not because they're in a hurry, but because they learned from mistakes in Utah and on Johnston Atoll, where the Army first incinerated nerve gas weapons.

"We will proceed ... in a very safe manner to be sure our workers are protected," said Tim Garrett, site project manager of the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility.

#### **Could not drain gas:**

When the Army began destroying M55 rockets in Utah, a state engineer said, they discovered that the sarin in about 30 percent of them had turned into something the consistency of Jell-O.

At that point, they realized the sarin could not be drained for destruction in a special liquid incinerator. Instead, they decided, the rockets could be chopped up in pieces with the nerve gas still inside and dropped into an explosives incinerator.

The incinerator had a permit to incinerate the residue of sarin left in the drained weapons. But the permit allowed them to incinerate only a tiny amount of sarin per hour in an explosives furnace.

So Utah officials slowed down and burned the rockets filled with gelled sarin at a rate of about one per hour. Army officials say it would have been more expensive to go through new tests to determine whether the incinerator could handle the change than to simply slow down.

In Alabama, the Army is applying for a permit to test-burn them at a rate of about 34 per hour. However, Garrett said the Army would proceed slowly with the tests. They would start burning the rockets at one an hour, while the Army and the state monitored what was coming out of the stack. If the results were good, they'd speed up.

"Right now the feeling is we can do nine or even 15," Garrett said. "We will proceed up to the nine in a very safe manner to be sure our workers are protected."

Army officials say most of the 42,762 sarin-loaded rockets at Anniston are expected to be treated as originally planned: Sarin would be suctioned out and sent to one furnace, while the rocket would be chopped up and sent to another.

Incinerator opponents already are concerned about the federal government's lengthy dispute with the state over safety precautions for the community. And they have not been impressed with the Army's arguments in favor of chop-and-drop.

"This is absolutely the most outrageous thing they've tried to do, besides starting operations without maximum protection in place," said Rufus Kinney, a member of Families Concerned About Nerve Gas Incineration.

#### **`Major modification':**

Representatives of the state and federal government have spent years reassuring the 30,000 residents of Anniston that they were following a well-studied, tried-and-true method, Kinney said.

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management granted the Army a permit for the incinerator based on a design that is nearly identical to those used in the prototype facility at Johnston Atoll, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. It's also the same design used in the second incinerator, in the desert of Utah.

Now, the Army has asked the Alabama Department of Environmental Management for a "major modification" for the Anniston incinerator.

Furthermore, Kinney said, ADEM already has indicated it will approve the change.

"We would be better served, literally, by a rubber stamp," he said.

ADEM still is considering the current request for a modification, said Scott Hughes, a spokesman for the department.

"We have put a tremendous amount of resources and time into the applications that have been submitted ... to get to where we are in this process," Hughes said.

The state also has a process for appealing permits, but incinerator opponents have been frustrated with those attempts in the past.

ADEM decides whether to approve a permit application, and appeals are heard by the Environmental Management Commission that oversees ADEM. In 2000, a hearing officer appointed by that commission concluded there were no legal problems with the permit as the incinerator was then intended to be used.

As is customary in appeals, the members of Families Against Nerve Gas Incineration attended the meeting and their attorney asked for time to make a 15-minute presentation. The Environmental Management Commission refused. It voted to uphold the permit.

Now, Kinney says, he is frustrated and doesn't know how his group will respond if the state changes the permit.

"There's no point in having a permit," he said.

Tuesday, ADEM and the Army will hold an informational meeting about the chop-and-drop proposal at 6:30 p.m. at the Anniston City Meeting Center. Sept. 3, ADEM will hold a public hearing where citizens can give the department their opinion of the permit modification proposal.

After considering comments from the public, the agency will decide whether to let the modification go forward.

Hughes said that process could take weeks or months.

[http://www.al.com/news/birminghamnews/index.ssf?/xml/story.ssf/html\\_standard.xsl?/base/news/1029057321303680.xml](http://www.al.com/news/birminghamnews/index.ssf?/xml/story.ssf/html_standard.xsl?/base/news/1029057321303680.xml)

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National Journal

August 10, 2002

Pg. 2395

## Responding To The Damage: The Military

By Sydney J. Freedberg Jr.

The military's response to 9/11 was swift and massive, with National Guard troops on watch across the country -- but except for a few specialized units, a fundamental re-examination of the armed forces' role in the homeland has hardly begun.

### **The National Guard: A-**

The minutemen would have been proud. National Guard fighter jets were in the air over Washington, D.C., within minutes after the Pentagon attack on September 11. Troops were on the streets in hours. And over the months since, an estimated 20,000 Guardsmen and -women have flown patrols or stood watch over America's airports, bridges, borders, power plants -- and the Capitol itself -- an operation estimated to have cost \$829 million to date. The contribution of these part-time citizen-soldiers has been visible and undeniable.

It was also ad hoc. The sight of military jets and Humvees patrolling U.S. cities was strikingly novel. But the forces themselves were the same old units. Maj. Gen. Richard Alexander, executive director of the National Guard Association of the United States, said the Guard responded "in a traditional way to a nontraditional threat."

The National Guard is primarily funded, organized, equipped, and trained for fighting conventional wars overseas. In the rush to respond to 9/11, however, the Guards had to learn new skills. A combat engineer would end up protecting an airport, or a cannon-loader would be dispatched to the Winter Olympics, with only a few days' familiarization with the special requirements of the new homeland role, be it running a metal detector or working with local police. Otherwise, the troops fell back on the general-issue skills -- patrolling a perimeter, guarding a gate, handling a rifle -- that they learned in basic training. The Guard tackled an unfamiliar problem, but with its traditional tool kit.

And Guard leaders are adamant about keeping that kit, instead of switching to new tools for their new role. They want their funding and organization to continue to be based on the requirements for operations overseas -- and they want to continue defending the homeland with "spare" forces designed for missions abroad. "I totally disagree," Alexander said, with reallocating the Guard's resources to focus on securing the homeland at the expense of supporting the regular military in wars abroad -- what Alexander called the Guard's "primary constitutional role." But outside the Guard leadership, there are calls for change. Both active-duty officers and civilian experts were calling for the Guard to focus on the homeland long before 9/11. And in late June, Senate Governmental Affairs Chairman Joe Lieberman, D-Conn. -- a potential presidential candidate -- delivered an entire speech around the idea that "we need to build new and different National Guard units ... specifically trained, equipped, and deployed" for domestic defense.

For now, the Guard is getting applause from all sides. But from a distance, you can hear the rumblings of a stormy debate over its future role.

### **Civil Support Teams: A-**

The National Guard has, indeed, taken on one new, permanent role in homeland defense -- with its new "Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams." Each of these is composed of 22 full-time National Guard troops -- not

part-timers like traditional Guardsmen -- and serves under a state governor's command. Each team is specially trained and equipped to help out local governments in case of a nuclear, biological, or chemical attack. Although Congress authorized the teams in 1998, the first CST was certified as ready for operations in July 2001. On the eve of 9/11, just nine teams of a planned 32 were operational. But today, 27 teams are up and running in 26 states (California has two), and five more are getting organized.

Controversy slowed the creation of the teams. Local fire chiefs said they would never arrive in time. Technical experts said their capabilities at best duplicated what major cities' hazardous-materials units already had. The Pentagon's own inspector general lambasted the CST program in January 2001. And as late as September 20 of last year, Congress's General Accounting Office called the teams' capabilities redundant and their role unclear.

But in the aftermath of 9/11, even New York -- probably the best-prepared city on the planet -- found a use for its state's Civil Support Team: It sent the Guardsmen spelunking into the twisted pile of rubble at the World Trade Center, searching for toxic leaks that might endanger rescue workers. On the far side of the country, California turned to its teams when civilian technicians were deluged with false alarms of anthrax.

Straddling the lines between military and civilian, federal and state, the Civil Support Teams could serve as a vital link between overwhelmed local governments and an influx of military aid. So, although concerns about the program remain, 9/11 has given it renewed momentum -- and legislation is currently circulating in Congress to create a team in every state and territory.

#### **The Pentagon's New Command: A-**

When homeland security became Job One on the morning of September 11, America's armed forces were rather like heavyweight boxers suddenly thrown into a judo match: They had plenty of strength, but their muscles were trained and built up to fight in a different arena altogether. And to date, the Defense Department really has not started developing new muscles -- units, equipment, personnel -- specifically for the heavy lifting they may be called upon to do for homeland security. But the military has started to rewire its brain, creating a new headquarters to think about new problems.

The big innovation is the new Northern Command, expected to begin operations on October 1. For the first time in history, a single officer will control all military operations in defense of the United States itself, on air, land, or sea. Equally important, and equally unprecedented, the command's headquarters will have homeland security as its top priority, not a secondary mission. This reform is more than just a reshuffling of responsibilities deep within the Pentagon: The change will give civilian authorities a single, clear military partner whom they can go to for help.

The creation of "Northcom" is having spillover effects all over Defense. The new command takes over coastal defense and "civil support" for local governments from the Joint Forces Command, which can now concentrate on its other mission of experimenting with future tactics and technology. And Northcom divorces the radars and fighter jets of NORAD, the U.S.-Canadian North American Aerospace Defense Command, from the satellites of U.S. Space Command; the remnant of that command is being merged with Strategic Command, which controls nuclear weapons. There are also reports of a major, albeit unresolved, reorganization pending on the civilian side, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to manage homeland defense. Setting up these new organizational frameworks, and then fleshing them out with new forces, will take time. But since 9/11, the military has made a real start.

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## **FBI Said Not Ready to Clear Hatfill**

Mon Aug 12, 1:26 PM ET

By LAURA MECKLER, Associated Press Writer

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP) - Investigators probing last fall's anthrax attacks have no physical evidence linking Dr. Steven J. Hatfill to the crime, but they are not prepared to clear him, a law enforcement official said Monday.

Hatfill, whose name surfaced more than a month ago but has not been declared a suspect, went on the offensive over the weekend, saying he has cooperated with the investigation only to see his life and work destroyed through speculation and innuendo. He emphatically declared that he had nothing to do with the attacks that killed five.

His attorney accused the FBI ([news](#) - [web sites](#)) of leaking defamatory information about him and promised to lodge a formal complaint with the Justice Department ([news](#) - [web sites](#)).

A U.S. law enforcement official said Monday that Hatfill has been straight-forward answering questions from investigators but a number of intriguing items from his past make them unwilling to declare him cleared of any suspicion.

Investigators continue to be frustrated by the absence of physical clues linking anyone to the mailings, the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. The FBI has searched Hatfill's apartment in Frederick, Md., twice, as well as his car, a storage locker in Florida and the home of his girlfriend.

Among the reasons officials still remain interested in Hatfill:

\_The anthrax letters contained a return address of a nonexistent Greendale School in New Jersey. Hatfill once lived in Harare, Zimbabwe, where there is a school known as Greendale School. That school is actually named for Courtney Selous, the namesake of the Selous Scouts, who fought for white rule in what was then called Rhodesia. Hatfill has said he fought with the Selous Scouts.

\_On his computer, officials found the draft of a novel about a bioterrorism attack.

\_In 1999, while working for a defense contractor, Hatfill commissioned a report looking at how anthrax might be sent through the mail. That report suggested there would be about 2.5 grams of anthrax in an envelope — and that's what was in last fall's mailings.

Law enforcement officials have described Hatfill, 48, as a "person of interest," not a criminal suspect, and said he is only one of about 30 people being scrutinized. Hatfill's name, however, is the only one to have emerged publicly in the investigation.

Since Hatfill's name surfaced, a variety of news stories have appeared questioning his record and his background, and TV cameras were on hand to document the Aug. 1 search of his apartment complex.

"I do not object to being considered a subject of interest by the authorities because of my knowledge and background in the field of biological warfare defense," Hatfill told reporters Sunday. "But I do object to an investigation characterized, as this one has been, by outrageous official statements, calculated leaks to the media, and causing a feeding frenzy operating to my great prejudice."

The high-profile defense continued Monday on NBC's "Today" show.

"Why would you want to single out someone for national attention if you do not have enough to charge them with a crime," spokesman Pat Clawson said.

Hatfill's attorney, Victor M. Glasberg, said Sunday he would file a complaint with the Office of Professional Responsibility at the Department of Justice ( [news](#) - [web sites](#) ).

"Material seized in what is surely the most important criminal investigation internally in this country in a long while is now being leaked," Glasberg said.

Speaking to reporters outside Glasberg's office, Hatfill fiercely denied having anything to do with last fall's attacks.

"I am a loyal American and I love my country," Hatfill said, speaking with determination and frequently pointing his finger in the air for emphasis. "I have had nothing to do in any way, shape or form with the mailing of these anthrax letters."

Hatfill, an American flag pin affixed to his lapel, said he had cooperated fully with authorities only to have defamatory information about him leaked to reporters.

Several questions have surfaced about Hatfill, including what appear to be exaggerations on his resume and his involvement in fighting for white rule in the former African colony of Rhodesia. Neither he nor Glasberg would answer questions about his past. But Hatfill did say that anyone's life can be "picked apart" for inconsistencies.

"I do not claim to have lived a perfect life," he said.

Hatfill emphasized that his background is in the study of viral diseases such as Ebola ( [news](#) - [web sites](#) ), not bacterial diseases such as anthrax.

He said he was routinely vaccinated against anthrax because of his work at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute at Fort Detrick, Md., once home to the U.S. biological warfare program and repository for the Ames strain of anthrax that was used in the attacks. But he said he had not been inoculated since 1999 and had been susceptible to anthrax since 2000.

It is unclear how much residual protection he would have had from his earlier vaccinations.

[http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story2&cid=519&ncid=716&e=1&u=/ap/20020812/ap\\_on\\_re\\_us/anthrax\\_hatfill\\_37](http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story2&cid=519&ncid=716&e=1&u=/ap/20020812/ap_on_re_us/anthrax_hatfill_37)

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# Iraq Says Work of UN Weapons Inspections Over

Mon Aug 12, 2:33 PM ET

*By Inal Eisan*

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) - Iraq's information minister said Monday U.N. arms inspectors finished their work when they left Iraq four years ago, but the United Nations ([news](#) - [web sites](#)) said it was still awaiting an official response from Baghdad on the issue.

Mohammed Saeed al-Sahaf told Arabic al-Jazeera satellite television: "Work under the framework of the United Nations regarding ... resolution 687, i.e. what is called prohibited weapons in Iraq, had been concluded."

"They say (the work) has not been concluded, they allege that there are more (weapons), that kind of talk can be responded to and proven. There are methods and ways that are easily available to verify that and they know them," he said.

It was not clear whether the comments were meant as a rejection of demands by the United Nations and Washington for the return of inspectors.

At U.N. headquarters in New York, spokesman Fred Eckhard said there would be no comment on Sahaf's statement. Eckhard said the world body was still awaiting word on whether Baghdad would invite weapons inspectors to return.

Jazeera reported Sahaf as saying an Iraqi invitation for an "equitable dialogue" with the United Nations had not included an offer for the return of inspectors.

He said the United Nations communicated with Iraq in last week's letter from Secretary-General Kofi Annan ([news](#) - [web sites](#)) to Iraqi Foreign Minister Naji Sabri. "We're still awaiting an official reply to that letter," Eckhard told reporters.

Earlier this month Iraq invited the chief U.N. weapons inspector, Hans Blix, to visit Baghdad for technical talks, hinting that it might allow inspections to resume.

Annan's letter stated that technical talks in Baghdad with Blix concerning Iraq's suspected weapons of mass destruction could take place only after U.N. weapons inspectors were invited in and back on the ground.

## INSPECTORS LEFT IRAQ IN 1998

The arms inspectors left Iraq in December 1998, hours before a U.S.-British bombing raid, and have not been allowed to return since.

A return of inspectors is key to a suspension of U.N. sanctions imposed on Baghdad after its 1990 invasion of neighboring Kuwait. The inspectors' goal is to certify that Baghdad has eliminated all its weapons of mass destruction.

President Bush ([news](#) - [web sites](#)), whose father was president at the time of the 1990-91 Gulf War ([news](#) - [web sites](#)), has accused Iraq of producing weapons of mass destruction and declared he will use all tools at his disposal to oust President Saddam Hussein ([news](#) - [web sites](#)).

Washington argues Iraq is in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions calling upon it to admit inspectors to search for weapons of mass destruction.

Bush described Iraq Saturday as an "enemy until proven otherwise," but said he had no timetable for deciding whether to use military force to topple President Saddam Hussein.

Countries in Europe and the Middle East have warned the United States against a military assault on Iraq.

In London, British parliamentarian George Galloway said on Monday after talks with Saddam in Baghdad last week that the Iraqi leader had offered access to U.N. inspectors.

But Galloway, a member of Prime Minister Tony Blair ([news](#) - [web sites](#))'s Labor Party, said Iraq should not be expected to allow the inspectors back in the face of possible U.S. attack.

## BLAIR STAUNCH BUSH ALLY

Blair has been Bush's staunchest supporter in opposing Iraq, but Galloway said the British leader should accept Saddam's olive branch -- and also take note of opinion British opinion polls running heavily against war.

In Baghdad, the state-controlled press said Monday Bush's campaign against Saddam Hussein was in trouble after a rise in domestic and international opposition to a U.S. attack.

"President Bush has a serious problem these days," Babel newspaper, owned by Saddam's eldest son Uday, said in an editorial.

"Until this moment he hasn't been able to convince anyone in the world in general and the American people in particular of his allegations and lies to justify aggression against Iraq."

Meanwhile, Washington has been holding talks with Iraqi opposition groups on how to fill the void if it follows through on its threats to topple Saddam.

Sahhaf described Iraqi opposition groups as "bats" and said the meetings were a "shallow ploy" that reflected the "political bankruptcy" of the U.S. administration.

Ironically, Iraqis themselves are quietly tuning in a new U.S. government radio station broadcasting in Arabic to find out what's going on.

"I tune in primarily for the news," Ahmed, a Baghdad taxi driver and staunch supporter of Saddam, said.

"Their news is fast and they focus on Iraq, so when I am in the taxi I keep up with developments by listening to Sawa whenever I can."

Radio Sawa began broadcasting less than five months ago, replacing Voice of America's Arab service. It plays the latest Western and Arabic songs and broadcasts news every 30 minutes.

[http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story2&cid=564&ncid=716&e=8&u=/nm/20020812/ts\\_nm/iraq\\_dc\\_1](http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story2&cid=564&ncid=716&e=8&u=/nm/20020812/ts_nm/iraq_dc_1)

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Washington Post

August 13, 2002

Pg. 1

## **Weapons Searches Rejected By Iraqi**

### ***Official's Remarks Add to Doubt Over Hussein's Intent***

By Howard Schneider, Washington Post Foreign Service

CAIRO, Aug. 12 -- The Iraqi information minister said today that the mission of U.N. weapons inspectors in Iraq is "finished," the strongest official suggestion to date that President Saddam Hussein has no intention of allowing the inspectors to return.

Given Iraq's often opaque approach to diplomacy, it was unclear to what extent the statement reflected a definitive decision by Hussein to refuse U.S. and U.N. demands that the weapons inspections resume. But the remarks, by Information Minister Mohammed Saeed Sakhaf, seemed to undercut U.N.-Iraq talks in recent months on conditions under which the inspectors would be allowed back.

In addition, they fit with recent comments by Iraqi diplomats, who have said the government has little to gain by re-admitting the inspectors because the Bush administration has vowed to overthrow Hussein anyway.

Interviewed on the Qatar-based al-Jazeera television network, Sakhaf said that "inspections have finished in Iraq" and that there is no need for the inspectors to return. He charged that the United States is manipulating the issue to create a pretext for a military strike against Hussein's rule.

"The work within the U.N. concerning [prohibited weapons] in Iraq, this work has been achieved. They say that it hasn't been achieved. They claim something remains. This talk can be responded to and disproved," Sakhaf said.

"This is a lie."

President Bush "knows that he is standing in quicksand when it comes to his baseless talk on Iraq," Sakhaf added. Weapons inspections, mandated by the armistice that ended the Persian Gulf War in 1991, were suspended in 1998 after Iraq refused access to Hussein's presidential palaces.

U.N., Western and Arab leaders agree that the inspections should continue unconditionally, but Iraq has demanded guarantees that a renewed inspection program would be short and lead to the end of decade-old economic sanctions. The United Nations had no direct comment on Sakhaf's statement, Reuters reported. The chief U.N. spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said the world body last communicated with Iraq in a letter last week from Secretary General Kofi Annan to Iraqi Foreign Minister Naji Sabri.

In the letter, Annan told Baghdad it must allow inspectors to return under rules set by the Security Council.

"We're still awaiting an official reply to that letter," Eckhard told reporters.

Sabri later told reporters in Baghdad that a reply is being prepared, but did not describe what it would say.

The State Department, at a briefing in Washington, accused Hussein's government of seeking to wriggle out of its obligations to admit inspectors and dismantle nuclear, biological and chemical weapons programs.

"They refuse to face up to their obligations, and obfuscate and look for ways to move the goal posts when it's a simple situation," said a spokesman, Philip Reeker. "The issue is not inspections, but verified disarmament. Iraq needs to disarm."

A number of Arab leaders and regional diplomats have expressed belief that, in the end, Baghdad will allow inspections to resume, if only to buy time and enlist support against U.S. plans to bring about Hussein's downfall.

The Bush administration contends that Iraq continues to try to develop weapons of mass destruction, posing a potential threat to the region -- and, if Hussein provides the technology to terrorist groups, to the United States as well.

Since the dispute over inspections intensified in 1998 and resulted in a four-day U.S. bombing campaign, Iraqi officials have felt little incentive to let the U.N. team return.

Their perception has been that the United States will always insist on more inspections, refuse to allow sanctions to be lifted and attack militarily when it sees fit, regardless of whether the inspectors are allowed back.

However, Baghdad has also hinted that it is willing to negotiate.

Several Arab leaders say they have been told as much by top Iraqis and believe the issue of inspections can be resolved peacefully. Sahhaf's replacement as foreign minister last year by Sabri, whose style is less confrontational, was viewed by some analysts as part of an effort to reach a compromise on inspections.

As Sahhaf was making his statements today, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan Muasher insisted in Kuwait that Iraq could avoid a military confrontation by abiding by the U.N. inspections program.

And a member of the British Parliament, George Galloway, said Hussein personally assured him of plans to do so. Galloway, a frequent visitor to Baghdad and an opponent of U.S. policy toward Iraq, recounted in the Mail newspaper a recent meeting with the Iraqi leader, saying Hussein told him he "accepted and would implement" all U.N. resolutions.

Iraq recently asked the U.N. chief weapons inspector, Hans Blix, to visit for further discussions about resuming inspections. The Iraqi parliament also issued an invitation -- quickly declined -- to members of the U.S. Congress for a fact-finding tour.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A10360-2002Aug12.html>

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Baltimore Sun  
August 13, 2002

## **FBI Defends Anthrax Inquiry**

### ***Bureau denies leaking Hatfill's name to reporters, alerting them to searches***

By Scott Shane, Sun Staff

The FBI denied yesterday that anthrax investigators have smeared a former Army bioterrorism expert with leaks to the news media but said it would look into some allegations of misconduct made by Dr. Steven J. Hatfill.

FBI spokesman Chris Murray said agents did not reveal Hatfill's identity to reporters or tip them off in advance to searches of his Frederick apartment June 25 and Aug. 1.

"We're not aware of any FBI employee who has named a 'suspect' in the anthrax deaths investigation," Murray said. Also, he said, "the FBI does not alert the news media to the service of search warrants."

He added, however, "credible allegations concerning the mishandling of evidence will be investigated thoroughly." The FBI spokesman did not elaborate, but Hatfill's attorney, Victor M. Glasberg, alleged Sunday that the text of a bioterrorism novel written by Hatfill had been leaked to a TV network.

But a day after Hatfill's emotional statement at a news conference that public attention has made his life a "wasteland," the bureau declined to clear him. There was no sign that he has been ruled out as a potential suspect in the mailing of anthrax letters that killed five people and sickened at least 17 others last fall.

One new piece of evidence surfaced yesterday in the 10-month-old investigation. Officials in New Jersey, where the deadly letters were mailed, confirmed that anthrax spores were found last week on swabs taken from a mailbox in the business district of Princeton. The only mailbox to test positive of 561 tested, it may provide clues to the path of the anthrax mailer, they said.

No spores were found in Hatfill's apartment, law enforcement officials say, and no physical evidence links him to the mailings.

In light of that, some outside experts supported yesterday Hatfill's assertion that he has been unfairly targeted by investigators, who are under intense pressure to solve the case by the Sept. 18 anniversary of the first anthrax mailing.

"He's being railroaded," said Richard O. Spertzel, who headed the United Nation's biological weapons inspections in Iraq from 1995 to 1998. "I'm afraid they're creating another Richard Jewell," he added, referring to the security guard wrongly accused of planting a bomb at the Atlanta Olympics in 1996.

Spertzel, of Frederick, who said he has met Hatfill but does not know him well, said swabbing Hatfill's apartment for anthrax spores many months after the anthrax powder was prepared was a waste of time.

"There were plenty of two-legged guinea pigs in that apartment complex. If the anthrax had been made there, his neighbors would be dead," said Spertzel. He believes the anthrax was made in a sophisticated lab.

Hatfill, who trained as a physician but has forged a career since 1997 as a bioterrorism consultant, is among a number of scientists brought to investigators' attention because of their knowledge of biological agents and access to supplies of the Ames strain of anthrax used in the attacks.

But the two very public searches of Hatfill's apartment, as well as his colorful history and episodes of embellishing his resume, have focused far more attention on him than on any of the other potential suspects.

At times, Hatfill's friends say, the rumor mill among scientists and reporters following the anthrax investigation has distorted innocent acts by Hatfill, making them seem ominous. As an example, they point to a widely repeated report about a country house that Hatfill visited last fall.

In mid-June, two weeks before the first search of his apartment, biologist Barbara Hatch Rosenberg sent biodefense experts and reporters an account of a "likely suspect" who "had access to a conveniently located but remote location where activities could have been conducted without risk of observation." She wrote of evidence "that the suspect knew in October that the remote site was contaminated with anthrax."

On July 2, New York Times columnist Nicholas D. Kristof, calling the Hatfill-like suspect "Mr. Z.," accused the FBI of "lethargy" in pursuing the suspect and elaborated on the "remote site" theory.

"Have you searched the isolated residence that he had access to last fall?" Kristof asked the FBI in a series of rhetorical questions. "The FBI has known about this building, and knows that Mr. Z gave Cipro to people who visited it. This property and many others are legally registered in the name of a friend of Mr. Z, but may be safe houses operated by American intelligence."

Pat Clawson, a broadcasting executive and former CNN reporter who has known Hatfill socially for six years, said he and Hatfill are part of a group of friends who visited a house in the Virginia mountains near Shenandoah National Park in October for a weekend of skeet-shooting and socializing.

The visit, in the middle of that month, came at the peak of anthrax hysteria, Clawson said. He told Hatfill that a few weeks earlier he had opened a vitriolic letter addressed to Oliver North, whose radio program is produced by Clawson's employer, Radio America. White powder had spilled from the envelope, which Clawson discarded.

In light of the subsequent anthrax deaths, Clawson said, he asked Hatfill whether he should get on Cipro. Hatfill told him that the tetracycline Clawson was taking for an infection should suffice. A general discussion of anthrax and antibiotics followed, with Hatfill offering advice to the others, said Clawson and George R. Borsari Jr., a lawyer and owner of the Virginia house.

Borsari said he was contacted a month ago by an FBI agent who asked him about Hatfill's access to the "cabin," really a three-bedroom house. He said he told the agent that Hatfill had visited the house a few times but had to call from the road in October to get directions.

As for the idea that his mountain house might be a safe house used by U.S. intelligence, Borsari simply laughed.

"Boy, if it's a safe house, the CIA is way behind on the rent," he said.

Some of the speculation surrounding Hatfill has been fueled by his very public interest in anthrax. In his statement Sunday, Hatfill said his research at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick from 1997 to 1999 involved viruses such as Ebola, not bacteria such as anthrax.

That appears to be true. But Hatfill's resume says he has a "working knowledge" of production methods for biological warfare agents, including bacterial agents. It specifically names the anthrax simulant *Bacillus globigii*, for which manufacturing methods are identical to those for anthrax, experts say.

In addition, Hatfill has often spoken publicly over the past five years about anthrax and its potential as a weapon.

In 1997, he gave a Washington Times columnist scenarios for a biological attack that included "anthrax spores put into the ventilation system of a movie theater." The next year, he told Insight magazine that fumes reported at Baltimore-Washington International Airport "could be a form of testing for a possible future terrorist attack - perhaps next time using anthrax."

Also in 1998, Hatfill copyrighted a novel, *Emergence*, with co-author Roger Akers, who - according to the Associated Press - indicated in an interview yesterday that the book describes an anthrax attack on Congress.

The same year, Hatfill spoke about anthrax on the television show of Armstrong Williams, the conservative commentator told CNN yesterday. "There's no doubt in my mind that he had knowledge about anthrax," Williams said, adding that the FBI has questioned him about Hatfill's appearance.

Hatfill showed slides of anthrax victims at a June 1998 bioterrorism conference in Washington. In December, at Temple Beth Ami in Rockville, he "described the problems encountered with developing anthrax as a weapon," according to the temple's Web site.

Hatfill's friends say such public talk of anthrax merely reflects his devotion to the cause of biological defense. "The Steve Hatfill I've known for years is a very charming, charismatic, sensitive and funny guy," Clawson said. "He's not a sociopath who'd go out and kill people."

<http://www.sunspot.net/bal-te.hatfill13aug13.story>

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Washington Times  
August 13, 2002  
Pg. 17

## When The Last Taboo Is Broken

By David C. Isby

The nuclear threat is back. Saddam Hussein is projected to have a nuclear capability by 2005; he may use it not for deterrence but rather detonations. This is driving current U.S. policy toward Iraq. But the nuclear threat to U.S. security is not limited to Saddam or even the "axis of evil" committed to developing nuclear weapons and missiles to deliver them. Elsewhere, the risks of an India-Pakistan nuclear conflict go far beyond the damage it could do to the peoples of the subcontinent. The threat is not limited to those being targeted.

The United States has an interest in maintaining the de facto taboo on nuclear use that has emerged and endured since Nagasaki. While the weapons of modern states (and terrorists) can inflict painful losses, only nuclear weapons can today reliably threaten large-scale devastation. It is in the interest of the United States to see that nuclear weapons are as rare as possible and that they remain unused.

Conventional threats, however elusive or difficult, can be addressed conventionally. To maintain the nuclear firebreak, the United States has not currently pursued nuclear weapons options for war-fighting rather than deterrence. The United States has left designs for nuclear weapons designed to counteract difficult targets — hardened and deeply buried installations or incoming ballistic missiles with countermeasures — in research and development. To maintain the taboo, the United States does not have a declaratory strategy of using nuclear weapons against those that conduct a biological weapons attack against our forces. Unless deterrence appears assured, better to let aggressors deal with uncertainty.

However, Saddam may try and have his nuclear use in the end — if not as aggressor, then as target. Testimony in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on July 31 projected that a desperate Saddam might launch his residual ballistic missile force at Israel with biological weapon payloads in an attempt to provoke an apocalyptic retaliation, leaving any democratic Iraqi successor with ashes, bitterness and radioactivity. Defeated dictators in their final bunker are not deterrable; they want to take their populations with them. American policy is aimed at preventing them from having the opportunity.

The United States — not just professional strategists — needs to think about how the world will change if — or when — the nuclear taboo is broken, whether by Iraqis, Israelis, terrorists or an India-Pakistan conflict. A return to business as usual is unlikely to be a viable policy option once the nuclear genie has been released. Will we be able to maintain nuclear non-proliferation as a viable policy goal? This may be especially difficult if nuclear use is seen to be "successful." The United States will need to help ensure that it is in position in the next few years to counter a post-nuclear rush toward proliferation. We are unlikely to have the luxury of time to put together a response after nuclear weapons are used.

Will nuclear use make nuclear war-fighting more thinkable and hence make U.S. nuclear weapons vital for more than deterring potential future rivalries from Russia and China? The United States, following the most recent round of strategic arms reduction with Russia, wants to keep considerable numbers of nuclear warheads in storage rather than destroying them. This may be a way of reconciling the goal of a reduced U.S.-Russian strategic nuclear balance while still retaining enough nuclear weapons to overawe potential competitors. The United States will likely need to develop a broad spectrum of new policies to maintain the viability of the current goal of limiting nuclear proliferation, if the utility of nuclear weapons has been demonstrated by combat use.

The United States today uses the spectrum of policy tools — bilateral and multilateral — to show potential nuclear proliferators that they will have less, rather than more, security if they build a nuclear capability. The 1994 agreement with North Korea was intended to apply this approach to that member of the "axis of evil." Saddam has seemingly rejected any approach short of the use of force to check his nuclear ambitions. It is certainly in the U.S. interest that nuclear weapons be limited, but also that they remain unused. For, if they are used, among the many

things the United States will have to build afresh is a new approach to counter nuclear proliferation. That means we will have to have the tools — conceptual as well as actual — ready in advance.

*David C. Isby is a Washington-based national security consultant and author.*

<http://www.washtimes.com/op-ed/20020813-23068723.htm>

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London Sunday Times

August 11, 2002

## **US 'Anthrax Suspect' Trained At Porton Down**

By Nicholas Rufford and Sarah Baxter

The American scientist at the centre of the FBI's anthrax investigation trained at Porton Down in Wiltshire, the Ministry of Defence's germ warfare research centre, just a few weeks after the deadly letters started to be distributed.

Dr Steven Hatfill, 48, a bio-weapons expert, was in Britain at the same time that a hoax anthrax letter was posted from London to a senator in the United States. It was similar to an earlier letter that did contain deadly anthrax powder.

Five people died from anthrax infection after letters containing the spores were sent last October from within the United States to politicians and media organisations.

MI5, the security service, has been in contact with Porton Down to find out about Hatfill's movements during his two-week visit last November. The inquiries are described as routine but no interest has been shown in any of the other 20 or so international scientists who attended the course.

The FBI says he is not a suspect but a "person of interest". He has been questioned and his home in Maryland has been searched a number of times. No forensic evidence has been found although it has been reported that FBI bloodhounds trained to scent the origins of last autumn's letters went wild on approaching Hatfill's apartment. Some security sources dispute the anecdote claiming it may just be an attempt to increase pressure on him.

Hatfill insists he is innocent and plans to make his first public statement today about the anthrax investigation.

His travel expenses to Britain were paid by the Foreign Office. At Porton Down he trained as a United Nations bio-weapons inspector so he could be on call to go to Iraq and track down anthrax and other germ weapons. During the course he worked with other scientists inside a mock-up of an Iraqi germ warfare laboratory.

Hatfill has attracted the interest of FBI investigators because of his unusual career. He is a former employee of Fort Detrick, the American army's top bio-defence establishment. After leaving there, Hatfill helped with a study for the American government into how powdered anthrax might be sent through the post.

Some of the anthrax letters that followed the September 11 attacks carried the name of a fictitious school in New Jersey called Greendale. For five years, from 1978, Hatfill lived in Zimbabwe near a suburb called Greendale.

He claimed to have been a member of the then Rhodesian special forces, which were later blamed for an anthrax outbreak which killed 180 during the Rhodesian civil war.

Hatfill travelled to Britain shortly before November 12 last year and left some time after November 23. A hoax letter, which investigators believe may have been posted by the anthrax terrorist in London during that period, was sent to Senator Tom Daschle who was also the target of an earlier letter sent through the American post containing the spores.

Other scientists on the UN course described Hatfill as "energetic and outgoing". Another said he was "well-rounded" and did not fit the FBI's suspect profile of a "loner".

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Dallas Morning News  
August 12, 2002

## Israelis On Guard Over Iraq

### *Citizens worry that if U.S. attacks Hussein, he will hit them again*

By Gregory Katz, The Dallas Morning News

JERUSALEM – The Malhah Mall on the outskirts of Jerusalem is an upscale, high-security shopper's paradise where Israelis can find the latest fashions, music and sporting gear – plus a full range of gas masks for infants, children and adults.

The Homefront Command office, in the basement, offers residents free protection kits that include masks, an antidote to poison gas and instructions on how to keep children safe if Israel comes under attack.

Demand has been brisk as the Bush administration continues to talk of his desire for "regime change" in Iraq and as attack scenarios appear in the news media. Many Israelis believe that Saddam Hussein, their longtime nemesis, would once again launch missiles at Israel, just as he did during the Persian Gulf War, if he comes under attack.

"I came in to change our masks for new ones with new filters," said Alexandra Nuriz, holding hands with her 10-year-old daughter, Helen, as they walked out with fresh safety equipment. "I came because of Iraq. But Israel will be OK, I hope."

Soldiers handing out masks said many people were coming in daily to update equipment. There were long lines here in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks in the United States, when Israelis thought a conflict with Iraq might be imminent, but that panic has passed.

During the 1991 Persian Gulf War, the roughly 40 Scud missiles launched at Israeli cities by Iraq caused terror but few deaths. Only two people were killed by the missiles – more died from heart attacks and improper use of gas masks – and several hundred people were injured.

Today, Israelis seem worried, but not terrified, by the prospect of another confrontation with Iraq, which clearly has at least some Scud missiles and the means to fire them at Israel, possibly with chemical or biological warheads.

The prevailing view in the Israeli defense establishment, said Ephraim Kam, deputy director of the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, is that the Iraqi leader may well have a strong interest in using ballistic missiles against Israel in an effort to drive a wedge between the United States and its Arab allies. The goal would be to unite Arab nations behind Iraq in a battle against Israel, he said.

"He does have some Scud missile capability, but it's more limited than 10 years ago because he has fewer missiles and fewer missile launchers," Mr. Kam said. "His ability to use chemical and biological weapons is doubtful, but we cannot be sure, because it is not clear what he has developed in the last three years since he threw out the United Nations inspectors. So we have to assume he might have those warheads."

#### **New defenses**

Mr. Kam said Israeli defense strategists think the country is much better-prepared to defend itself than it was during the Persian Gulf War, in large part because of the new, high-tech Arrow anti-missile system developed in conjunction with the United States, which is partly operational, he said. The military confirmed late last week that a second component of the system would be deployed east of the town of Hadera.

Also, Israeli leaders have said publicly that Israel – which possesses nuclear weapons and ample conventional weapons – would retaliate against Iraq if attacked. That was not the case during the Persian Gulf War, when Israel refrained from counterattacking under pressure from the United States.

The top echelon of the Israeli military expects to receive some advance warning from the Bush administration if the United States is about to attack Iraq so that missile defenses – which include the older Patriot system, used with some success during the Gulf War – can be placed on the highest possible alert.

An emergency is likely to be declared if Israeli leaders believe Mr. Bush is close to attacking Iraq. This would allow foreign workers and visitors to Israel to obtain gas masks, and the "sealed rooms" that are a feature of all new Israeli houses and apartments would be stocked with food and water.

These safe rooms, required by law since the mid-1990s, are outfitted with heavy metal doors and window covers that can be closed to keep out contaminated air.

#### **Populace is prepared**

The long-term threat from Iraq, and also fears that Iran or Syria might attack, have transformed Israel into a society that takes civil defense extremely seriously. A recent study showed that 95 percent of the population has up-to-date gas masks and fast access to a sealed room, said Avi Kirschenbaum, a consultant to the Israeli military.

"We figured out 15 years ago that the next war would primarily target civilians," he said. "People have an extremely high level of skills, in terms of using gas masks, antidotes and sealed rooms, and they keep their gas mask filters up to date. It's a regular thing, like servicing your car."

This high degree of preparedness helps Israelis cope with the uncertainties of whether they will be drawn into a U.S.-Iraq war if one develops in the coming months, said Col. Gili Shenhar, a director of the Homefront Command, a part of the armed forces created after the Persian Gulf War to protect Israelis.

He said the use of sealed rooms was ordered so that citizens would have easy access to a safe environment without having to move to bomb shelters. A quick response is crucial because Israelis would only have five or six minutes of warning time if a missile is launched from Iraq, he said.

Israelis would have to don their gas masks even inside the sealed rooms for maximum protection until authorities determine whether the incoming missiles are outfitted with conventional warheads or some biological or chemical elements, Col. Shenhar said.

"I hope it doesn't happen, but if it does, I think we have the right answer," he said.

In preparation for a possible attack, the Homefront Command has held a series of drills in recent months, including one recently that involved every school in Israel. The military is also working with all Israeli hospitals so that doctors and nurses will have supplies to deal with a biological or chemical attack.

### **Nuclear deterrence**

Charles Heyman, editor of Jane's World Armies, said there is little doubt that Mr. Hussein has chemical and biological weapons that could be mounted on Scud missiles and launched at Israel, but he said it is possible they would have only a very limited effect.

"It's very difficult to do," he said. "To have a 'large footprint,' you need to put a Scud 10,000 feet above Tel Aviv and have it explode. If they explode on land, it would probably disperse a 'small footprint,' so the effects would be limited, and it would invite absolutely massive retaliation."

He said that the new Arrow anti-missile system could be expected to knock out most but not all of Iraq's incoming missiles. The system would figure into Mr. Hussein's strategic thinking, Mr. Heyman said, because the Iraqi leader would know that Israel's command system would survive an initial attack and be able to launch a huge counterattack.

Mr. Heyman said he does not believe the Iraqis have a nuclear weapon that could be used against Israel.

It is possible Israel would respond to a chemical attack with nuclear weaponry. Israeli commentators have reported that Israel used an intermediary during the Persian Gulf War to tell Mr. Hussein that Israel would respond with tactical nuclear weapons if subjected to chemical attack.

Given all of these factors, attacking Israel is an extremely high-risk proposition that could backfire, said Anthony Cordesman, an analyst with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

In normal times, Mr. Hussein might decide the risks to his government were greater than the possible benefits of persuading Syria, Jordan and Egypt to join him in a fight against Israel, he said. But all these calculations could change, he said, if Mr. Hussein's regime were crumbling and about to collapse.

"We have seen other dictators, including Hitler, willing to take virtually any step to endanger their country simply out of revenge, or to make some statement for history," Mr. Cordesman said. "It's not clear he could be deterred if he's on the brink of falling."

<http://www.dallasnews.com/dmn/news/stories/081202dnintisrael.50824.html>

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Washington Times

August 14, 2002

Pg. 1

## **Iraqis 'Moving Stuff' At Germ Plant**

By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times

U.S. intelligence agencies spotted activity at an Iraqi factory last week that is increasing fears that Saddam Hussein is advancing his germ-weapons program, The Washington Times has learned.

A convoy of about 60 trucks was photographed by a U.S. spy satellite at a known biological weapons facility near Taji last week, according to U.S. intelligence officials.

The trucks were seen at a site identified as a biological weapons facility once called the Taji Single Cell Protein Plant, located about six miles northwest of Baghdad. The plant, which was converted by the Iraqis into a biological-weapons production facility, was bombed during the 1991 Persian Gulf war.

"They're moving stuff in or out," said an official familiar with the report. Intelligence information about Iraq's weapons program is limited, the official said.

A CIA spokesman declined to comment.

U.S. intelligence agencies also warned Bush administration policy-makers in an intelligence report last week that Saddam is prepared to use weapons of mass destruction — chemical, biological and nuclear — against U.S. and coalition military forces in the event of an attack on Iraq and an incursion into Baghdad, the capital.

Senior Bush administration officials have said Iraq's efforts to build the weapons pose a threat to the United States. President Bush said last week that Iraq is "an enemy until proven otherwise."

Iraq is seeking unconventional weapons, and "we owe it to our children and our children's children to free the world from weapons of mass destruction in the hands of those who hate freedom," Mr. Bush said.

This assessment was included in classified reports last week.

The Bush administration has said it will not stand by and allow Iraq to develop such weapons.

The latest intelligence report comes amid other recent reports indicating that Iraq is working on biological weapons, including mobile biological-weapons vans.

Other reports indicate that Baghdad is developing rail cars that could be used to develop or transport biological weapons agents, according to U.S. intelligence officials.

After the Gulf war, the Taji plant was found to have produced hundreds of liters of Botulinum toxin during the late 1980s. The facility had a spore drier capable of producing up to a kilogram of weaponized dried spores a day.

It also was suspected of producing anthrax spores.

Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld disclosed last month that Iraq has deployed mobile laboratories that could be used to make biological weapons.

"They're buying dual-use capability," Mr. Rumsfeld said during a visit to a military base in Suffolk, Va. "A biological laboratory can be on wheels in a trailer and make a lot of bad stuff, and it's movable, and it looks like most any other trailer."

Asked later whether Iraq is using mobile biological weapons laboratories in trailers, Mr. Rumsfeld said, "I think that that's a reasonable conclusion."

Taji is the location of at least one unit of Iraq's Republican Guard tank divisions, elite troops that are viewed as a pillar of Saddam's authoritarian regime.

Taji also was the site where U.N. weapons inspectors uncovered evidence that Iraq had filled Scud-missile warheads with deadly VX nerve agent. It is so powerful that a small amount can kill a person on contact.

The Taji area also includes a major missile development and production facility. The missile factories there produced frames and engines.

Weapons inspectors from the United Nations destroyed many long-range missiles at Taji during the 1990s, before all inspection teams were forced out in 1998, after U.S. bombing raids during Operation Desert Fox. Taji also is associated with Iraq's covert nuclear-weapons program. It was the planned location for a centrifuge uranium-enrichment program.

The program was believed to have been halted after 1991, but intelligence reports indicate that Iraq is continuing to seek equipment for centrifuge enrichment, which produces the fuel for nuclear weapons.

Procurement agents for the Iraqi government were identified attempting to purchase special stainless steel tubing used in centrifuges, intelligence officials said last month.

The truck activity near Taji followed a news report earlier this month that U.S. intelligence was looking for a suspected Iraqi biological weapons laboratory north of Baghdad.

The laboratory reportedly is known as Tahhaddy, or "Challenge," and is said to have 85 employees. The plant may be producing a weaponized version of the deadly Ebola virus, an extremely lethal hemorrhagic disease, according to U.S. government officials quoted by The Washington Post.

Kelly Motz, a specialist on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, said it would be unusual to spot a column of trucks involved in biological-arms programs. "Most of what Iraq is doing in the biological-weapons area is either underground or in small mobile vehicles," she said. "They could be moving equipment into a site that was renovated."

Iraq is a self-sufficient producer of a variety of deadly germ weapons, Miss Motz noted, that include aflatoxin, anthrax, botulinum and other agents. It also has worked on deadly viruses, possibly a virus similar to smallpox. A CIA report made public in January stated that Iraq was converting L-29 trainer aircraft into pilotless vehicles "for delivery of chemical or, more likely, biological warfare agents."

"With the absence of a monitoring regime and Iraq's growing industrial self-sufficiency, we remain concerned that Iraq may again be producing biological warfare agents," the report said.

<http://www.washtimes.com/national/20020814-70344777.htm>

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ArmyTimes.com  
August 13, 2002

## **U.S. To Iraq: Using Weapons Of Mass Destruction Would Be A Mistake**

By Vince Crawley, Times staff writer

The Bush administration may hold Iraqi military leaders professionally accountable if they carry out orders to use weapons of mass destruction in response to a possible U.S.-led invasion.

Unlike the 1991 Persian Gulf War, in which Iraqi forces were driven from occupied Kuwait, the United States in 2002 is strongly pressing to remove Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein from power.

Numerous Iraq observers say a U.S.-led revolution would be much more likely to result in Hussein ordering the use of chemical and biological weapons in a desperate move to avoid his possible overthrow and international prosecution.

However, such a counterattack with weapons of mass destruction would depend on the willingness of Iraqi military professionals to follow orders that could widely be interpreted as violating international law.

"People down the chain of command" should "give very careful consideration to whether or not they should obey" unlawful orders, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

The consequences, if such orders were carried out, "could be fatal," the official said.

Iraqi opposition members spoke over the weekend with top U.S. officials in Washington, including Vice President Dick Cheney, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Air Force Gen. Richard Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs. Historically, the efforts of Iraq's exiled opposition groups have been hampered by infighting and lack of leadership or strong U.S. support. In the weekend meetings, members of the opposition groups voiced their desire that a post-Hussein Iraq remain a single country instead of splintering into two or three new countries. They also said a post-Hussein Iraq should not be a threat to its neighbors, should not own or develop weapons of mass destruction and that its government should include members of the region's numerous ethnic groups.

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New York Times  
August 14, 2002

## **Rumsfeld Denounces Iraq For Rejecting Further Arms Inspections**

By Thom Shanker

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld today dismissed an official Iraqi statement that weapons inspectors had completed their work, and said Baghdad's comments were "a broken record" of repeated acceptances followed by repeated rejections of United Nations monitors.

"They agreed to have inspectors," Mr. Rumsfeld said. "They threw the inspectors out. The inspectors are still out, now for a period of years. And they're still not allowed back in. What else can one say? They're in violation of the U.N. resolutions."

The Iraqi information minister, Muhammad Said al-Sahaf, accused President Bush on Monday of lying about the country's weapons programs to stoke support for war against President Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Sahaf indicated that international arms inspectors would not be allowed to return. "They claim something remains," he said. "This talk can be responded to and disproved. Inspections have finished in Iraq."

At a Pentagon news briefing, Mr. Rumsfeld repeated his doubts that Mr. Hussein would ever allow an inspection program so thorough that it would lead to the destruction of all of Iraq's chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.

"It is a big country," Mr. Rumsfeld said. "They've had years to do what they want to do. They have done a great deal of underground tunneling. They have things that are mobile. It makes it very difficult for inspectors under the best of circumstances to find things."

Iraqi leaders, he said, "haven't agreed to any inspectors on any basis, let alone on a basis that would be sufficiently intrusive that reasonable people could expect to learn what they might need to learn."

The Pentagon also said today that it planned to hire two transport ships to haul weapons to the region, although officials said the cargo was not part of a shadow deployment ahead of an offensive to topple President Hussein. Pentagon officials said one shipment of military vehicles was for a planned exercise in the area and another was a routine rotation of hardware positioned in allied Persian Gulf states after the 1991 war with Iraq. Even so, military officials said the process of hiring private sealift companies as contractors was not being conducted on the usual public Web sites, but via e-mail with a large number of cargo companies. Those officials said it would be incorrect to connect the shipments to any planning for war with Iraq. But they said the unusual method of requesting bids from contractors reflected heightened security concerns since the Sept. 11 attacks and because of public debate about whether to move against Mr. Hussein. Officials said one ship would haul Humvees and infantry fighting vehicles to the region to join other military equipment already stored there, and another ship would carry similar vehicles, as well as helicopters and ammunition, for a future military exercise. The Pentagon declined to identify either destination.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/08/14/international/middleeast/14MILL.html>

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Washington Post  
August 14, 2002  
Pg. B3

## Scare Closes Pentagon Metro Station

The Pentagon Metro stop was closed to passengers for about 45 minutes last night after hazardous-materials detectors near an entrance showed possible contamination, a Metro spokeswoman said. An Arlington fire department spokesman said he understood that the station was closed because of a suspicious package that later was found to be harmless. The station reopened about 11:15 p.m.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A15083-2002Aug13.html>

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Aerospace Daily  
August 14, 2002

## Clary: Central Command Will Serve As Model For NORTHCOM

The Air Force's relationship with the newly established Northern Command (NORTHCOM) will be largely modeled on its relationship with Central Command, according to Brig. Gen. David E. Clary, director of the Air Force's homeland security directorate.

Established in April, NORTHCOM is the first command to have unified responsibility for the defense of America (DAILY, April 18). It encompasses the continental U.S., Canada, Mexico and portions of the Caribbean and Alaska. "We kind of feel like the Central Command model should be the same one we use for the Northern Command model, as far as how the Air Force interacts with Northern Command," Clary told The DAILY. "So we are doing what we've done with overseas commands in our own homeland."

An example of this model in action will be the way forces are assigned to homeland security duties, Clary said. "The Air Force position is that we don't designate specific forces and hold them solely or exclusively for support of Northern Command," he said. "We ... look to all of our forces being available to do expeditionary things - for instance, in Southwest Asia, or to augment Korea."

Thus, in the event of NORTHCOM having to assign forces to perform combat air patrols of U.S. cities such as those that took place after Sept. 11, no single unit would be permanently assigned to this duty, he said.

"That was a tremendous requirement in the way of airplanes and manpower and resources," he said. "What we are advocating in the future is that we don't task the Washington D.C. Air National Guard, or the Maryland Air National Guard, or the Virginia Air National Guard, to cover Washington, for instance. [Instead], we actually rotate forces so that we evenly distribute the workload, just like we're doing in Southwest Asia with all our units over there."

The Air Force intends to provide the kind of "full spectrum" services to NORTHCOM that it provides to commands overseas, Clary said.

These services include "information operations, surveillance, command and control, conventional forces, nuclear forces - all of that stuff, not just air defense," he said.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John Jumper established the Air Force's homeland security directorate at the beginning of the year, assigning it responsibility for Air Force policy and guidance on homeland security. Clary assumed leadership of the directorate in April.

Part of Clary's job will be to provide programming guidance to the rest of the Air Force on the capabilities he thinks will be important for homeland security.

"[Jumper] wants me to be an advocate for homeland security planning and budgeting, and then finally represent the Air Force in joint and inter-agency arenas," Clary said. "The Chief's looking to me not to dictate that we need this program or that program ... but he's asked that I look at capabilities required for homeland security."

Those capabilities could include sharing information with first responders, sharing intelligence with other government entities, and providing persistent surveillance over the homeland through the use of manned, unmanned, or space-based platforms, he said.

-- *Jefferson Morris*

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Global Security Newswire (www.nti.org)

August 13, 2002

## Commercial Satellites Track Suspected WMD Facilities

By Bryan Bender, Global Security Newswire

WASHINGTON — Using commercial satellite images, U.S. intelligence agencies, independent analysts and arms control organizations are mapping possible weapons of mass destruction facilities in Iraq and have found evidence that Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein has rebuilt at least some facilities previously destroyed in military strikes or dismantled by U.N. weapons inspectors.

U.S. officials and private analysts said the satellite images cannot definitively determine what activities are going on inside Iraqi facilities. Nor do they help uncover covert activities at facilities unknown to U.S. intelligence officials. The exercise, they said, is nevertheless providing a window into Iraq previously unavailable to the public as the international community seeks to restart U.N. weapons inspections, and the Bush administration considers plans to depose the Iraqi leader for his suspected pursuit of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.

This unparalleled level of transparency could be also be a defining characteristic of any U.S. military assault on Iraq, offering public images of military forces and battle damage as never before. Commercial satellite images published by the New York Post last week showed dramatic infrastructure improvements made during the last six months at an air base in Qatar, being readied as a possible launching point for a U.S. military operation against Iraq.

Another satellite image of an Iraqi facility, analyzed by independent experts, provides evidence that Iraq has rebuilt a phosphate-producing fertilizer plant north of Baghdad. The experts said the plant could be used for the dual purposes of making industrial materials, such as insecticides, as well as chemical weapons.

### U.S. Spy Agencies Ordering Commercial Imagery

Both governmental and nongovernmental customers are taking advantage of the availability of commercial satellite imagery to create a digital database of the entire country and to analyze the scores of Iraqi military and industrial facilities long suspected of developing weapons outlawed at the end of the 1991 Gulf War.

According to David Burpee, spokesman for the Pentagon's National Imagery and Mapping Agency, the U.S. military is buying more imagery than ever before from companies such as U.S.-based Space Imaging and DigitalGlobe, which operate high-resolution imaging satellites and sell satellite photographs to government and private customers depicting objects smaller than one meter square.

"We continue to buy imagery and use it for a variety of purposes," Burpee said, although he would not comment on which U.S. agencies requested commercial imagery or the countries they were investigating. Commercial imagery provides the government a lot of benefits, Burpee said, including the ability to share the data with humanitarian groups, coalition partners and nongovernmental organizations, which are not cleared for the classified images taken by U.S. intelligence satellites, which have resolutions believed to be measured in inches.

CIA Director George Tenet designated NIMA earlier this year to buy commercial imagery wherever possible so that spy satellites could be reserved for the most sensitive missions and to ensure a robust commercial remote sensing

industry, envisioned as a valuable tool in verifying arms control agreements and exposing would-be weapons proliferators (see GSN, July 3).

"We can take images of very large areas and overlay that with elevation and other data," Burpee said. "And there is plenty of good information from commercial satellites for planning purposes."

### **International and Private Institutions Benefit**

While supplementing its own satellite intelligence, the U.S. purchase of commercial imagery enables international organizations, such as the United Nations, and independent arms experts to look at some of the data that most interests the intelligence community. Images ordered by NIMA, except in special circumstances, are placed in the general archives of Space Imaging and DigitalGlobe, where they can be subsequently purchased at much lower costs.

"Somebody with a heck of a lot of money has been quite busy at getting good coverage of Iraq," an industry official said, suggesting the U.S. government. "Somebody has gathered all of digital Baghdad," where experts believe many of Hussein's hidden WMD programs may be located, including a potential biological weapons facility along the Tigris River in Baghdad that one industry source said "U.S. intelligence officials don't know what to make of." International organizations such as the U.N. Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency are taking advantage of the newly available imagery. UNMOVIC is seeking to return to Iraq and finish its chemical, biological and missile inspections, as stipulated after the Gulf War. The IAEA, meanwhile, is using the data to prepare to go into Iraq to monitor nuclear activity.

In its 2001 annual report, published in late July, the IAEA said that one way to supplement its lack of on-the-ground inspections in recent years has been commercial satellite imagery.

"Activities were focused on the improvement of computer-based inspection and analytical tools as well as the detailed analysis of information accumulated from previous field activities and on recent information such as that provided by commercially available satellite imagery," according to the chapter entitled "Verification in Iraq Pursuant to UNSC Resolutions." "These analytical activities have confirmed the validity of the agency's technically coherent picture of Iraq's past clandestine nuclear program and nuclear related capabilities as of December 1998," when the U.N. inspection team was pulled out of Iraq after the Baghdad failed to fully cooperate. The report notes IAEA's "readiness to resume monitoring activities in Iraq."

Independent analysts are also for the first time gathering a digital picture of Iraq.

"UNMOVIC and IAEA, they've been to Iraq," said John Pike of GlobalSecurity.org, an arms control group that frequently uses commercial satellite imagery to conduct independent analysis of nuclear, missile and military facilities. "We have not been to Iraq. They are checking up on old friends, whereas we are looking at facilities that have been talked about but not seen. We want to collect a complete set of special weapons facilities and suspect sites in Iraq, as well as palaces, terrorist training camps and Republican Guard facilities. There is significant archival coverage" between Space Imaging and DigitalGlobe, Pike said.

### **Snapshots of Iraqi Facilities**

According to Corey Hinderstein, a remote sensing expert at the Institute for Science and International Security, there is at least one chemical plant that appears to have been rebuilt in recent years. "Al-Qaim, a former phosphate production facility, appears to back up and running," she said. The facility is located 300 kilometers north of the capital.

There are "factories for the production of chemical weapons precursors for use in the insecticide business or potentially for dual use, such as nerve gas," Pike added.

A set of Iraqi chemical plants — known as Fallujah 1, 2 and 3 — have also drawn interest. A June 4 DigitalGlobe image of Fallujah 1, which occupies 68 acres about 60 kilometers northwest of Baghdad, shows a "precursor production plant and a secured storage area for probable use in housing finished chemical weapons," according to images and analysis posted on GlobalSecurity.org. "On closer examination, the buildings appear to be in a state of disrepair and there is a large quantity of debris strewn about." Fallujah 2 "looks more operational," according to a satellite industry official.

Other facilities being analyzed by Pike and Hinderstein include Iraq's central nuclear research facility south of Baghdad, as well as twin uranium enrichment facilities at Tarmiya and al-Arqat, neither of which appears to have been upgraded. Tarmiya was a full-scale, operational electron-magnetic isotope separation facility that was destroyed in the Gulf War. It still has collapsed roofs and raised buildings, according to Hinderstein. "There does not appear to be anything going on there," she said. "It doesn't even appear that they cleaned it up."

"We have had no idea what these places looked like, or whether they have been rebuilt or are just a parking lot," said Pike. "The question we're trying to answer is how many [weapons and other military facilities] have been rebuilt since [the U.S. bombing of Iraq in December 1998] and how much new construction there has been in secure areas."

### **Not a Substitute for On-Site Inspections**

While commercial imagery is providing more transparency than ever before, experts acknowledge that the data only does so much to help determine Iraqi intent or weapons activities. They say the imagery reinforces the need for on-site inspections.

"I have looked at recent [images] of sites that are known weapons-related sites," said Hinderstein. "Those are not the sites we are most interested in." It is the covert facilities previously unknown by inspectors that have been gone for four years that are "harder to nail down."

"You're not looking for biohazard signs on the roof," Pike said. "We want people to understand what can be done overhead and what can be done on the ground."

The information, Pike hopes, will help increase international pressure to address the WMD problem in Iraq.

[http://nti.org/d\\_newswire/issues/2002/8/13/2s.html](http://nti.org/d_newswire/issues/2002/8/13/2s.html)

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New York Times

August 14, 2002

## **Anthrax Finding Prompts Questions In Princeton About Scientist**

By Iver Peterson

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 13 — Agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, postal inspectors and police officers fanned out in downtown Princeton today, seeking links between a germ warfare expert and a single curbside mailbox here that was found last week to contain anthrax spores.

According to people whom the agents and officers interviewed, the investigators were looking for a connection between the mailbox and Dr. Steven J. Hatfill of Frederick, Md., a biological warfare expert who over the weekend criticized the F.B.I. for seeming to implicate him in last year's deadly anthrax mailings, which killed five people.

Dr. Hatfill has denied any involvement in the mail attacks.

Residents said agents showed a photograph that they recognized as being Dr. Hatfill from reports last weekend in the news media.

Anthony Federico, chief of the Princeton Borough police, said the F.B.I. agents had been in the borough's neighborhoods since Monday. He said he expected them to complete their rounds, with the help of his officers, before long.

"They're just going around and talking to people," Chief Federico said.

On Monday, Gov. James E. McGreevey said that anthrax spores had been found in a mailbox on the corner of Nassau and Bank Streets, opposite the Princeton University campus. The box's mail went into the Hamilton Township sorting station, now closed, which processed the anthrax-contaminated mail that was sent last fall to Senator Tom Daschle, the NBC News anchor Tom Brokaw and The New York Post.

Since Mr. McGreevey's announcement, state officials have stressed that the tainted box was removed last Thursday and posed no health hazard to the public. But people working in offices near the corner, who have been using the mailbox for months since last fall's anthrax attacks, wondered today why all this was coming to light only now.

"I've been sending things to my mother, my mother-in-law, my business associates," said Ross N. A. Woolley, an architect with Woolley & Morris. "And they're just getting around to testing this mailbox?"

Mr. Woolley said the Postal Service had "no credibility" with him anymore. "They can write in the paper there's no problem all they want," he said.

Mr. Woolley said a postal inspector had shown him and an office worker, Mark Nye, a picture of Dr. Hatfill, and had asked the two if they had seen the scientist around Princeton. Both said they told the inspector that they had not. Clifton R. Lacy, commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, said in an interview today that the chances of mail being contaminated by the spores found in the mailbox were "vanishingly small."

"I think the most important take-home message from this is that since October of 2001, there have been no new cases of anthrax in humans in New Jersey," Dr. Lacy said.

A question left unanswered today was whether the spores found in the mailbox were genetically related to those found at the Hamilton sorting center in October, or whether they were a new strain. Dr. Lacy referred those questions to the United States attorney's office in Newark. The office did not return a phone call.

Dr. Lacy said his department's laboratories received swabs of the interiors of about 600 New Jersey mailboxes in the weeks before last Thursday, when the swab from the Princeton mailbox tested positive for spores. He said he did not

know when the swabs were taken, or whether the recent arrival of the test suggested that the mailboxes had only recently been examined.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/08/14/nyregion/14ANTH.html>

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San Diego Union-Tribune

August 11, 2002

Pg. G1

## Saddam's Continuing Deceit

By Richard Butler

Iraq's stated position is that it has no weapons of mass destruction. Recently, two senior Iraqi officials, the deputy prime minister and the foreign minister, reiterated this claim.

It is more than interesting that in his public statements, Saddam Hussein never claims to be disarmed. On the contrary, he threatens a degree of destruction of his enemies which implies his possession of mighty weapons. It is essential to recognize that the claim made by Saddam's representatives that Iraq has no weapons of mass destruction is false. Everyone concerned, from Iraq's neighbors to the United Nations Security Council to the secretary general of the U.N., with whom Iraq is currently negotiating on the issue, everyone simply is being lied to. It is now over 10 years since Iraq was instructed by the U.N. Security Council to cooperate with actions to, and I quote, "destroy, remove and render harmless," unquote, its weapons of mass destruction. Those weapons were specified by the council as these: all nuclear, chemical, biological weapons, and the means to make them, and missiles with a range exceeding 160 kilometers.

The Security Council's instruction to Iraq was binding under international law. And all other states were equally bound by law not to give Iraq any assistance with weapons of mass destruction.

From the beginning, Iraq refused to obey the law. Instead, it actively sought to defeat the application of the law in order to preserve its weapons of mass destruction capability.

The work of the United Nations Special Commission, the body created by the Security Council to take away Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, had varying degrees of success. But above all, it was not permitted to finish the job.

And almost four years have passed since Iraq terminated UNSCOM's work, and in that period, Iraq has been free of any inspection and monitoring of its WMD programs.

I've given this briefest of recollection of that history because it shows two key things. One, Iraq remains in breach of international law. Two, it has been determined to maintain a weapons of mass destruction capability at all costs.

Now, we need to know, as far as we can, what that capability is today.

First, on nuclear weapons, this is what I believe to be the case.

Saddam has sought nuclear weapons for two decades. Ten years ago, he intensified his efforts in a so-called "crash program." The Gulf War put an end to that.

Subsequent inspection and analysis by the International Atomic Energy Agency and UNSCOM showed that, in spite of relatively deficient indigenous sources of uranium, Saddam's program was, in fact, when stopped, as close as six months away from making a crude nuclear explosive device. Of the three components necessary for a nuclear weapon -- materials, equipment and knowledge -- Iraq has the latter two. On the relevant equipment and components, Iraq actually refused to yield them to the IAEA and UNSCOM inspectors.

The key question now is: has Iraq acquired the essential fissionable material, either by enriching indigenous sources or by obtaining it from external sources?

I don't know the answer to that. It is possible that intelligence authorities in the West and Russia -- and I mention Russia in particular -- may know the answer. But what there is now is evidence that Saddam has reinvigorated his nuclear weapons program in the inspection-free years. And over two years ago, the IAEA estimate was that if he started work again on a nuclear weapon, he could build one in about two years.

Now I turn to chemical weapons. Saddam's involvement with chemical weapons also spans some 20 years. He used them in the Iran-Iraq war in the mid-1980s and on Iraqis in the north who challenged his rule in 1988. UNSCOM identified an array of chemical weapons agents manufactured by Iraq. This included the most toxic of them, VX. Iraq's chemical weapons program was extensive, and UNSCOM was able to destroy or otherwise account for a substantial portion of its holdings of weapons and its manufacturing capability. But not all of it. It was particularly significant that, following UNSCOM's discovery of Iraq's VX program and the fact that Iraq had loaded it into

missile warheads, together with other chemical and biological agents, that Iraq then strengthened, in 1998, its determination to bring UNSCOM's work to an end.

Now I turn to biological weapons. Iraq also maintained an extensive biological weapons program with an array of BW agents. Its attempts to conceal this program were most elaborate, implying that BW, biological weapons, are, in fact, particularly important to Saddam. I often thought that there was a relationship here. The extent of their attempts to prevent us from finding something demonstrated the degree of importance of it. And if that rule applies, BW is very important to Saddam.

Iraq weaponized biological weapons. For example, it loaded anthrax into missile warheads and continually researched new means of delivery: spraying devices, pilotless aircraft. UNSCOM's absolute refusal to accept the transparently false Iraqi claims about what it called its primitive, failed, unimportant BW program, and UNSCOM's examination of the possibility that Iraq had tested BW on humans, these also contributed to Iraq's resolve in 1998 to terminate UNSCOM's work.

Finally, missiles: Iraq's main prescribed ballistic missile was the SCUD that had been imported from the U.S.S.R. It also sought to clone those indigenously and continually sought to develop other medium- and long-range missiles. UNSCOM's accounting of Iraq's SCUDs was reasonably complete. A good portion of them had been fired or destroyed during the Gulf War. But the disposition of a number of them, possibly as many as 20, was never unambiguously established.

In addition, Iraq was working (while UNSCOM was still in Iraq) on the further development of a missile capability which would breach the 160-kilometer limit. I asked them to stop that work, but the general in charge of it categorically refused. And there was another issue in the missile field which also contributed to Iraq shutting us down in 1998. I had asked Iraq to yield to us 500 tons of fuel that would only fire a SCUD engine, and they refused. What do I derive from this?

Quickly, six main points:

- \* We do not know and never have known fully the quantity and quality of Iraq's WMD. Its policies of concealment ensured that this was the case.

- \* We do know that it has had such weapons, has used them and remains at work on them.

- \* What it has been able to further achieve in the four years without inspections is not clear in precise terms. That is the inner logic of inspections: You cannot see what you are not permitted to look at.

- \* Saddam Hussein knows what he is working on -- he always had -- and the assets he holds in the WMD field. His refusal to allow inspections to resume has nothing to do with notions of Iraqi sovereignty. It is designed to prevent the discovery of and to protect his weapons of mass destruction program.

- \* Intelligence agencies might know more than they are able to say in public. Certainly, what has been published of defector and intelligence reports confirms that during the past four years, Iraq has been hard at work across the board to increase its WMD capability.

- \* Finally, there are a number of deeply disturbing possibilities within Saddam's WMD program which need urgent attention, but especially these: Has he acquired a nuclear-weapons capability by purchasing it from former Soviet stock? I think that's an important question. And second, is he working in the BW field on smallpox, ebola and plague?

Why does Saddam want these diabolical weapons? Why has he defended them at such great cost to the Iraqi people? In many respects, he has told us himself, in his various outbursts: They make him strong, they help him stay in power at home, they help him fight what he thinks are his enemies outside Iraq. But even more disturbing than those so-called goals and his view of the world is his apparently cataclysmic mentality.

He surely must know that, especially following Sept. 11, any use by him and, indeed, any threat of use of weapons of mass destruction against the United States or possibly its allies would bring a terrible response.

It would be intelligent for Saddam to recognize now that his WMD capability is an insupportable liability for him and his regime. Yet, he shows no sign of such intelligent judgment, and this is perhaps the ultimate pathology of the man.

Will he make his WMD available to terrorist groups? Again, I don't know. We do know that Iraq has trained terrorists from around the region and has mounted terrorist actions of its own as far afield as in Southeast Asia. I have a personal experience of that.

But I have seen no evidence of Iraq providing WMD, as such, to non-Iraqi 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.

On the elemental question, therefore, of whether Saddam has weapons of mass destruction, contrary to his assertions that he has none, in addition to what I have noted, I would refer to the traditional test of whether or not a person can

be judged to have committed a crime. And this is: did the accused have the motive, the means and the opportunity? Saddam plainly has all three and has demonstrated this fact.

What should be done?

An ideal situation would be the resumption of arms control in Iraq, inspections and serious arms control. But not if that means the shell game -- phony inspections, more deceit, more concealment. That would, in fact, I suggest, be deeply dangerous, providing an illusion of security.

So if the decision has to be taken to remove Saddam, then I just say this: Do it for the right reasons. Have this debate, and make clear to the world what this is about. It is about weapons of mass destruction. But please do not leave out Saddam's hideous record in terms of human rights violations -- he should be on trial in The Hague alongside Slobodan Milosevic -- and secondly, the fundamental violation by his regime of international law -- something which trashes the system of international law and harms us all.

*Butler is former chief of the United Nations weapons inspection program in Iraq.*

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