

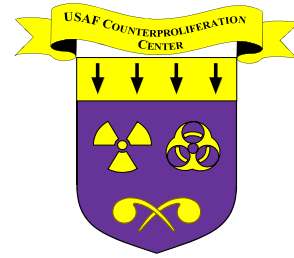
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17 Oct 2000

USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER

CPC OUTREACH JOURNAL

*Air University
Air War College
Maxwell AFB, Alabama*



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

Established here at the Air War College in 1998, the USAF/CPC provides education and research to present and future leaders of the Air Force, as well as to members of other branches of the armed services and Department of Defense. Our purpose is to help those agencies better prepare to counter the threat from weapons of mass destruction. Please feel free to visit our web site at www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/awc-cps.htm for in-depth information and specific points of contact. Please direct any questions or comments on CPC Outreach Journal to Lt. Col. Michael W. Ritz, CPC Intelligence/Public Affairs or JoAnn Eddy, CPC Outreach Editor, at (334) 953-7538 or DSN 493-7538.

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Washington Post
October 11, 2000
Pg. 29

Anthrax Shots Cause Military Exodus

By Thomas E. Ricks, Washington Post Staff Writer

The Pentagon's policy of requiring service members to be immunized against anthrax is causing many more pilots to leave the National Guard and Air Force Reserve than the military has acknowledged, according to a report by the General Accounting Office.

The GAO report, which is scheduled to be released today at a hearing of the House Government Reform Committee, says that unhappiness with the mandatory anthrax program is the top reason cited by pilots and other air crew members who have left the Guard and Reserve over the last two years.

The GAO said that in the last five months it surveyed 829 current and former members of the Air Guard and Air Force Reserve. Since September 1998, the GAO said, about 25 percent of pilots and other air crew members, such as navigators and crew chiefs, in the Guard and Reserve have left the military, transferred to other units, usually to

nonflying positions, or moved to inactive status. One in four who left said the anthrax program was the most important factor in their decision to leave, the GAO said.

On top of those who already have left, an additional 18 percent who are still in the Guard or Reserve said they plan to leave within the next six months, the GAO said. In that group, 61 percent said the biggest reason for deciding to leave was the anthrax program, the study said.

Overall there are about 176,000 people in the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, of which about 13,000 are pilots or other air crew members.

The Pentagon view of the anthrax controversy has been that while there have been many complaints, few service members actually have left because of it. "I'm sure you can find some individuals who have left the Guard and Reserve rather than proceed with their anthrax vaccination, but I don't think we've considered [it to have] a significant impact," Rear Adm. Craig Quigley, a Pentagon spokesman, said yesterday.

The GAO survey tends to confirm anecdotal evidence that the anthrax controversy is having a greater impact than the Pentagon contends. Retired Lt. Col. Tom Heemstra, a former squadron commander in the Indiana Air National Guard who has become an anti-anthrax activist, said that unhappiness with the anthrax program "devastated our unit."

The GAO findings also could have an impact in the current debate over military readiness. The report noted that in recent years the Pentagon has relied heavily on the Guard and Reserve to provide personnel for overseas operations. Twenty percent to 40 percent of pilots patrolling Iraq's no-fly zone are from the Guard or Reserve.

The Pentagon announced the mandatory inoculation policy in December 1997 and began immunizations in August 1998. It aimed to inoculate all 2.4 million people on active duty and in the Guard and Reserve. But several hundred service members have refused to be injected, citing concerns about possible side effects. Several dozen have been court-martialed, and others have been allowed to leave the military.

In July the Pentagon effectively called a cease-fire in the anthrax fight. It said that because of production problems at the sole maker of the vaccine, it would suspend trying to vaccinate all troops for the rest of this year and focus on those serving in Korea and the Persian Gulf, where the military sees the highest risk of a germ attack.

Anthrax Vaccine: Preliminary Results of GAO's Survey of

Guard/Reserve Pilots and Aircrew Members

Statement of Kwai-Cheung Chan, Director, Applied Research and Methods,

GAO

before the House Committee on Government Reform

October 11, 2000

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0192t.pdf>

The Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program - What Have We Learned? -

PART TWO

October 11, 2000

[Chairman Dan Burton's Opening Statement](#)

Attachments:

[Points of Accountability](#)

[Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program Time-line](#)

<http://www.house.gov/reform/hearings/healthcare/00.10.11/index.htm>

USA Today
October 11, 2000

U.S. Will Stockpile A Defense Against Smallpox

Though virus has been eradicated, it could be used as weapon

By Elizabeth Neus, Gannett News Service

ROCKVILLE, Md. — To see one example of how seriously federal officials are taking the threat of bioterrorism, look no further than the biotech corridors of suburban Washington, where one company is about to start production on a smallpox vaccine.

This will be the first time in nearly 20 years that any company has made a vaccine to protect civilians against the dangerous, highly contagious disease, erased from the planet in 1977. Supposedly, the last of the virus is stored in two well-guarded places.

But with information leaking out of the former Soviet Union, Iraq and other places about Soviet viral stocks making their way into other countries for non-scientific purposes, the U.S. government has begun taking steps to protect people in case a dead disease is resurrected as a weapon of bioterrorism.

At the BioReliance center here, workers will help develop and produce vaccine for military and civilian stockpiles. The civilian stockpile alone, part of a contract with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, will contain 40 million doses.

"We're proud to be a part of it, but we hope it's something we never use," says Capers McDonald, chief executive of BioReliance.

Before smallpox was eradicated, 10 million to 15 million people contracted it each year worldwide. Up to 30% died; survivors often were disfigured or even blinded from the chickenpox-type pustules that formed on the skin.

Vaccination against smallpox has existed for almost two centuries. Edward Jenner's first foray into protecting people against contagious diseases in the late 1700s was a crude immunization against smallpox.

Now the CDC has 6 million doses of smallpox vaccine in storage, not considered nearly enough to control an outbreak. (Smallpox spreads from person to person, unlike other potential bioterrorism agents.) Epidemiologists also are concerned about the quality of the old vaccine, made from techniques that would not pass muster today.

And the old vaccine is just that: old. It's unclear whether it still works.

Much of the world is susceptible to smallpox now, even those old enough to have been vaccinated. Experts think immunity gained from vaccination 20, 30 or 40 years ago has long since worn off.

A company called OraVax is developing a version of the old vaccine that can be made with modern cell-culture technology. Like the original vaccine, the new one will be made with a weakened version of a similar virus called vaccinia, not the smallpox virus, which in the USA is kept only at the CDC's headquarters in Atlanta.

BioReliance will manufacture the military and civilian versions of the very similar vaccines, and OraVax plans to make the special double-pointed needles needed to administer the shots.

The scientists expect to have the first deliveries of vaccine for the civilian stockpile by 2004.

Manufacturing of the military vaccine in a separate contract should begin next year.

"The real enemy is time," says Thomas Monath, an OraVax vice president.

Jane's Defence Weekly
October 11, 2000

Russia Prolongs Life Of ICBMs To Save Money

By Nikolai Novichkov, JDW Correspondent

Faced with continued budget shortages Russia's Strategic Missile Forces (SMF) is extending the service life of its existing intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and slowing the introduction of new missiles.

In 1998 the first regiment of 10 new RS-12M2 Topol-M (NATO reporting name: SS-27) silo-based ICBMs was declared operational and was followed by a second regiment in 1999. However, only six additional Topol-Ms are scheduled to become operational in 2000 and an SMF spokesman indicated that as few as four Topol-Ms may enter service.

The slower deployment rate is due to insufficient funding which is about one-third of the amount that was originally planned for 2000. In part this reflects Moscow's decision to increase the allocation of funding for conventional forces at the expense of nuclear forces.

The operational life of the RS-20 (NATO reporting name: SS-18 'Satan') will be extended to 25 years from next year. Under the terms of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START 1) with the USA, 154 RS-20s are in service. However, it is unclear how many of these are the original SS-18 Mod 1 that first entered service in 1975 or the later Mod 2 (1976), Mod 3 (1980) and Mod 4 (1988) versions.

The RS-18 (SS-19 'Stiletto'), which was declared operational in its Mod 2 version in 1979, is now expected to remain in service for 30 years or more. The service life of the mobile RS-12M Topol (SS-25 'Sickle') when it entered service in 1985 was planned at 20 years but this will now be extended.

To save money, the SMF is proposing to use withdrawn RS-20 ICBMs as launch vehicles for military satellites, although a final decision will not be taken until next year. The SMF believes support for this plan has been strengthened following a second successful commercial launch on 26 September of a modernised RS-20 missile carrying five foreign satellites. The first successful commercial launch was on 21 April 1999.

The RS-20 group includes around 150 missiles which under the terms of START 2 must be withdrawn and destroyed before 1 January 2007. Both START agreements allow Moscow to convert its heavy ICBMs into space launch vehicles, which Moscow considers to be the most economical method of disposal. The cost of disposing one heavy ICBM and its silo is estimated at \$150,000-200,000. Their use as satellite launch vehicles eliminates the need for the SMF to order dedicated launchers.

Death penalty sought for ex-AUM member for sarin attack

[FBIS Transcribed Text]

Prosecutors on Wednesday demanded the death penalty for a former member of the AUM Shinrikyo who allegedly took part in a 1994 nerve-gas attack that killed seven people in Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture. The prosecutors, who made their demand at the Tokyo District Court, said Noboru Nakamura, 33, also abducted the 68-year-old relative of an AUM follower in 1995 and conspired to kill a 27-year-old AUM member in 1994. Nakamura has pleaded not guilty to all the charges during earlier hearings at the court. In the sarin gas attack of June 27, 1994, Nakamura allegedly served as a lookout while other AUM members released the gas. The attack, that targeted a condominium where judges lived, killed nearby residents. Two other former AUM members who took part in the attack have already been sentenced. Satoru Hashimoto, 33, who drove a van equipped with a sprayer and a fan that released the deadly gas, was sentenced to death, and Takashi Tomita, 42, who drove another lookout van, was handed a 17-year prison term. Both men have appealed the rulings. [Description of Source: Tokyo Kyodo News Service in English--Japan's largest domestic and international news agency, owned by nonprofit cooperative of 63 newspaper companies and NHK]

Washington Times

October 13, 2000

Inside The Ring

By Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough

Sunburn missile test

The Chinese military is set to conduct a flight test soon of one of its newly acquired Russian anti-ship cruise missiles, according to intelligence officials. Preparations for the test firing of the SSN-22 Sunburn missile were detected during the past week and reported to senior officials. The missiles are deployed aboard a Russian-built cruise missile destroyer.

The officials said there is more bad news: China's second Sovremenny-class cruise missile destroyer is on its way to China from Russia. The first destroyer was sent in February.

Word of the Chinese cruise missile test comes a week after the House passed legislation to punish Russia with economic sanctions for selling the supersonic missiles to China.

The missile test will take place in waters off southern China.

The supersonic missiles were designed specifically by the Russians to sink U.S. warships and their purchase followed the 1996 Taiwan Strait crisis when two U.S. aircraft carrier battle groups were dispatched to waters near Taiwan in response to Chinese missile test firings that landed north and south of the island.

Defense officials said the first batch of Sunburns - called Moskit, by the Russians - was delivered to China in May. Navy officials have described the weapon as the most significant recent military development for the Chinese navy because of the missile's ship-killing power.

Washington Times

October 16, 2000

Pg. 11

Cohen Calls Bin Laden Suspect

By Joyce Howard Price, The Washington Times

Defense Secretary William S. Cohen said yesterday that investigators still do not know who attacked a Navy destroyer in Yemen Thursday, but that it clearly was a terrorist act and that Osama bin Laden is a suspect.

Mr. Cohen also pledged to find those responsible for the attack, in which 17 sailors died. "We will be relentless in tracking down the individuals or groups who are responsible for this, and we will see to it that they are held accountable," Mr. Cohen said on CBS' "Face the Nation."

"We owe that to the families" of those who were killed, he said on CNN's "Late Edition."

The defense secretary and Adm. Vern Clark, chief of U.S. naval operations, appeared together on two network news talk shows yesterday and discussed the suicide-bombing that ripped a large hole in the USS Cole as it sat in a Yemeni harbor in the city of Aden, awaiting refueling.

"We don't know who did it, but it is inconsistent with anything but a terrorist attack," Mr. Cohen said on CBS' "Face the Nation."

Both he and National Security Adviser Samuel R. Berger indicated that Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who originally believed the ship's explosion was an accident, has come around to their way of thinking. They said the Yemeni government is cooperating fully in a probe of the disaster —involving FBI, Justice Department and military investigators — that is now under way.

Much media attention has focused on exiled Saudi financier Osama bin Laden, leader of the infamous Al-Qaida terrorist organization, as a prime suspect in the deadly bombing. On CBS yesterday, Mr. Cohen confirmed that bin Laden is one of those under investigation.

"There are a number of groups that are operating throughout the Middle East. . . . Osama bin Laden is one of them," Mr. Cohen said on "Late Edition."

"We will certainly try to examine all of the threads that go to this particular incident . . . and he'd be one that we would look at," he said.

The United States says bin Laden masterminded the 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in East Africa that killed 224. In television interviews yesterday, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Berger and Adm. Clark all defended the Navy's decision to refuel its vessels in Yemen. "As recently as 1999, the State Department described Yemen as a 'safe haven for terrorists,' "

Wolf Blitzer, host of CNN's "Late Edition," reminded Mr. Cohen and Adm. Clark. "Why go there?" he asked.

"We needed the fuel," Adm. Clark said.

The Navy's top military official then pointed out that 25 U.S. ships have refueled in Aden "without incident" during the past 18 months.

"For the time being, there will be no more refueling in Aden until we . . . clear up the circumstances under which this happened," Mr. Cohen said on CBS.

Asked if there was any kind of warning of possible danger in Aden before last week's explosion, Adm. Clark said no.

But Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, Mississippi Republican, said on NBC's "Meet the Press" he believes the Navy should reconsider its policy of refueling in Yemen.

"It's a dangerous area. . . . What we need to do is ask the question, should we continue to do this? Obviously, my thinking right now is probably not," he said.

This week's issue of Newsweek magazine, which reaches newsstands today, has an article that says U.S. intelligence previously foiled two planned terrorist attacks on U.S. Navy ships visiting ports on the Arabian Peninsula.

The magazine also reported that Central Intelligence Agency Director George Tenet told Yemen's president during an April meeting in Washington that the United States had evidence that Yemen was a haven for terrorist networks.

The Washington Times reported yesterday that bin Laden's Al-Qaidas is one such terrorist group operating there.

The Cole was hit when a small boat helping it tie up at a fueling buoy exploded, according to U.S. Navy officials. The 300-crew vessel had stopped at the port of Aden on its way to the Persian Gulf to join the U.S. 5th Fleet, which enforces the U.N. trade sanctions on Iraq. At the time of the blast, many crew members were eating in the mess. Questions have been raised as to whether there was a breakdown in security or intelligence. "We'll find out if there was a breakdown," Mr. Cohen said on CNN.

Pak promulgates ordinance on chemical weapons

Pakistani President Rafiq Tarar has promulgated an ordinance prohibiting production, development, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

The Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Ordinance 2000 was promulgated on Wednesday in pursuance with Pakistan's efforts to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention it signed in Paris on January 13, 1993, officials said....

<http://www.rediff.com/news/2000/oct/12pak1.htm>

Inside The Navy
October 16, 2000
Pg. 1

Attack On Cole Echoes Navy's Asymmetric Assault Nightmares

For years, the Navy and Defense Department have worried about the growing danger the United States faces from asymmetric threats such as non-state aggressors, terrorists and nuclear, biological and chemical warfare. Last week's deadly attack on the Cole (DDG-67), which killed at least seven, and possibly up to 17 sailors and officers, closely mirrors in early description the kinds of attacks the Navy warns about in its most recent strategic planning guidance. "It is clear that the imperative for future opponents to employ asymmetric counters against technologically superior U.S. armed forces is becoming greater," reads the guidance, issued this April and used to apply strategy to the department's budget process. "The spectrum of asymmetric options available to potential opponents is broad and will likely grow over the next two decades."

If the Cole attack proves to be the act of terrorists, it will be only one example of many ways the Navy recognizes it is vulnerable to enemies seeking to do harm with inexpensive weaponry and sneaky tactics. As the Navy focuses increasingly on operating in dangerous coastal regions, officials believe the fleet could come face-to-face with inexpensive, deadly mines and small, fast patrol boats manned by terrorists with powerful hand-held weapons. The threat of weapons of mass destruction also looms on the horizon, the guidance states.

As of press time last Friday, the Pentagon said it was considering the Oct. 12 attack on the Cole -- which was being tied down for a mid-harbor refueling in the ancient port of Aden, Yemen -- to be the work of two suicide bombers. Service officials believed late last week that the two perpetrators moved a small boat from a mooring buoy to the side of the Cole, then stood at attention as the small craft exploded with enough force to rip a 20-by-40-foot hole in the side of the Arleigh Burke-class destroyer.

Defense Secretary William Cohen and Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Vernon Clark said at a news briefing last week that the attack looks like the kind of offensive move the United States will encounter more and more in a complex and changing world.

"This is precisely the kinds of threats that we face where countries are unwilling to take us on head to head, but will resort to acts of terrorism in order to achieve their goal," Cohen said. If preliminary assessments of the attack as a premeditated terrorist move prove true, the attack "would fall under the category of using an asymmetrical means of attacking a larger force," Cohen said.

"Let me just say that the ability to deal with this kind of attack is limited by this circumstance," Clark added. He said the U.S. sailors had every reason to believe prior to the explosion that the boat next to the Cole was being commanded by friendly forces operating under an arrangement to help the destroyer get fuel and get out of the port quickly.

"We don't automatically suspect people that are sent forward to help us in an official way," the CNO said. He said Navy ships have stopped for similar refuelings in the Aden port three times since May. Navy and industry sources said last Friday that the Cole's crew probably had little way to prepare for the attack or even suspect that the small boat helping with its fuel stop was actually an aggressor loaded with pounds of high-energy explosives. Plus, one official noted, there is little that the Navy, operating in peacetime, can do to effectively counter suicide bombers.

Ron O'Rourke, a naval analyst with the Congressional Research Service, said the Cole, like other Arleigh Burke-class destroyers and classes of Navy surface combatants, is not equipped with a heavy coat of armor like that which covered World War II battleships. Instead, O'Rourke and other sources said, the surface combatants of today were designed for combat on the open ocean against a now-vanished Soviet threat, meaning their hulls are relatively thin and susceptible to close-in attacks in the littorals like the one that rocked the Cole.

Clark said the part of the Cole's steel hull attacked by the bombers was about half an inch thick and could withstand 51,000 pounds of pressure per inch.

Defense officials have said it was not unusual for Navy vessels to visit Aden harbor to refuel.

An industry observer said the Cole had no business steaming alone into the historically dangerous Aden harbor, adding the Cole should have been with a larger task force or battlegroup. Reports last week indicated the Cole had stayed behind its battlegroup, the George Washington, in the Mediterranean to assist with another mission and was moving to the Persian Gulf to rejoin the group when it made its fuel stop.

The Cole was built by Litton Ingalls Shipbuilding in Pascagoula, MS, and entered service Aug. 6, 1996. It employs the Aegis SPY-1D radar and carriers Standard and Tomahawk missiles. The ship has a crew of about 340 and is based in Norfolk, VA.

O'Rourke said the Cole may have benefited from the Navy's practice of keeping relatively large crews on its surface combatants to conduct damage control and crisis response work. Compared to navies of other countries, O'Rourke said the U.S. Navy keeps a larger number of sailors on its ships to keep damage and casualties low during an attack or emergency from a collision or other event.

"We may learn that the ship was able to respond well, perhaps better than ships by another navy," could have done, O'Rourke said. Ironically, the Navy is designing its next-generation land-attack destroyer, the Zumwalt-class DD-21 destroyer, with a greatly reduced crew size, down from 350 to a goal of only 95.

O'Rourke said that based on information coming from Yemen and the Pentagon, the ship looks repairable, but it will probably cost several million dollars, and possibly tens of millions of dollars, and take a significant amount of time. He said repairs to make the ship seaworthy will likely take place in Yemen, and the significant work will likely be conducted at Ingalls or Bath Iron Works in the United States.

-- *Christian Boehmfalk*

Philadelphia Inquirer
October 16, 2000

Bill Would Give Push To 'Mini-Nuke'

The legislation would allow limited research of what critics call a "user-friendly" nuclear weapon.

By Steve Goldstein, Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Congress is poised to authorize research on a new generation of weaponry that includes low-yield nuclear devices known as "mini-nukes," which critics say could set off a fresh round of nuclear testing.

Opponents called the research plan the first step toward the development of a "user-friendly" nuclear weapon.

"The development and deployment of a weapon with a relatively small explosive yield would be extremely dangerous, precisely because the military would regard it as 'usable,'" said Martin Butcher of Physicians for Social Responsibility, a nonproliferation advocacy group.

The Pentagon and the Energy Department will study weapons designed to be used against "hardened" and deeply buried targets, such as missile silos, stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons, or Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein's command bunker.

The legislation, championed by leading Senate Republicans, is contained in the final 2001 defense authorization bill due to be approved by Congress this week.

In what antinuclear groups view as a partial victory, their backers in Congress added a time limit on the study to restrict the potential development of a new nuclear weapon.

"We've basically kicked the can down the road," said David Culp of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, a lobbying group. "It means, for the next year, bad things are not going to happen."

Culp predicted the fate of mini-nukes would rest with a new administration.

"Gore probably wouldn't pursue it," he said, "but a Bush administration would likely continue the research."

The impetus for the provision on "mini-nukes" - defined as weapons of a yield of five kilotons or less - came in 1999, when the Pentagon asked for assistance from the Energy Department's weapons labs to develop devices that could defeat hardened and deeply buried targets.

At that time, Energy's general counsel ruled that a provision in a 1994 spending law barred the labs from the research and development of precision low-yield nuclear weapons.

This year, Sens. John Warner (R., Va.) and Wayne Allard (R., Colo.) sponsored a provision that was intended to overcome that legal obstacle. Their bill required the secretaries of defense and energy to conduct such a study and authorized the nuclear weapons labs to "conduct any limited research and development that may be necessary."

Warner urged the development of these new weapons, saying: "There is a dwindling industrial base and dwindling category of people to build weapons."

Other advocates of the mini-nukes contend that the United States is restricting its war-fighting options by having only large nuclear weapons in its arsenal.

Although the word nuclear did not appear in the legislation, it was understood that the research could include nuclear as well as conventional weapons.

Opponents of the bill were further alarmed by a discussion paper distributed by the Los Alamos National Laboratory last summer that said a five-kiloton nuclear device, with precision targeting, could destroy a bunker or hardened missile silo.

Stephen Younger, the lab's associate director of nuclear weapons, said low-yield weapons offered the advantage of "reduced collateral damage." That is, fewer people would be killed.

The bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945 had the power of 15 kilotons, or 15,000 tons of TNT. Some modern nuclear weapons have yields of more than 1,000 kilotons.

Foes of the legislation argued that the development of these mini-nukes could lead to new testing that would gut the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, already battered by its rejection in the Senate last year.

Low-yield nuclear weapons are controversial, moreover, because they are generally regarded as tactical or battlefield weapons, and thus more likely to be deployed. Existing nuclear weapons, with their immense destructive power and large-scale radiation consequences, are considered self-detering.

In August, 26 Democrats sent a letter to Rep. Ike Skelton of Missouri, the ranking Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee, objecting to the provision and arguing that only conventional bombs should be considered in the study.

"The resumption of nuclear test explosions that will result from such a program involving nuclear weapons would increase rather than decrease our national security and undermine U.S. and international nonproliferation efforts," they wrote.

What resulted when Senate and House conferees met was a compromise: The research and development would be authorized, but only until July 1, 2001, when the report of the defense and energy secretaries would be due to Congress.

Both congressional staffers and the antinuclear lobbyists agreed that this deadline would severely curtail research into mini-nukes.

Furthermore, no money is specifically allocated for the study.

In the Senate version of the energy and water appropriations bill, \$6 million was provided to the Energy Department for the purpose of studying weapons that could defeat hardened and buried targets. That money, known as an "earmark," was removed in the final version of the bill.

Thus, the research at the weapons labs will be conducted, but it will be more difficult to devote resources to the task - which heartens the antinuclear community.

Staff members of the Armed Services Committee have noted that the legislation merely seeks to see if additional technologies and capabilities are required for the task.

"We do have nuclear weapons that can do that job, but they are kind of a big stick," said a staffer who asked not be named.

The B-61 thermonuclear bomb, redesigned in the early '90s, has a 50-kiloton yield that can penetrate 100 meters into solid rock. A new weapon would ideally penetrate deeper.

One other "fail-safe" provision restricts the development of mini-nukes.

If a study does recommend building low-yield nuclear weapons, additional legislation would be required to overcome the original prohibition on such development. The ban was placed in the fiscal 1994 defense authorization act by then-Rep. Elizabeth Furse (D., Ore.) and Rep. John M. Spratt Jr. (D., N.C.).

"At the end of the day, that's why Spratt could live with this provision," said the staffer, who works for the House Armed Services Committee. "They might be able to bring mini-nukes to the brink of testing, but that's about it."

The Department of Defense Chemical and Biological Defense Program Performance Plan

Chemical and Biological Defense Information Analysis Center Newsletter

Volume 1 Number 3, Summer 2000

Anna Johnson-Winegar, Ph.D. and David W. Evans

<http://www.cbiac.apgea.army.mil/awareness/newsletter/Summer00.pdf>

Korea Herald
October 17, 2000

China's Opposition Bars Inclusion Of Antiweapons Clause In ASEM Declaration

By Shin Yong-bae, Staff reporter

China is opposing a draft of the Seoul Declaration to be adopted at the coming third Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) because of its reference to weapons of mass destruction (WMD), a diplomatic source here said yesterday.

"China is reacting unfavorably to a phrase in the declaration, in which leaders of the ASEM member countries shared the need to reduce threats of WMD," said the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The draft does not mention which countries are posing a WMD threat. But it seems to aim at North Korea, given the statement is a declaration on peace on the Korean Peninsula.

South Korea proposed the inclusion of the phrase on the WMD in the Seoul Declaration and most of the ASEM member countries, particularly the European Union (EU) member states, have supported the proposal, the source added.

Foreign Ministry officials said the government plans to finalize the draft until the eve of the two-day ASEM summit talks slated to open Oct. 20 in Seoul, after making adjustments in accordance with the positions of the ASEM member countries on the issue.

The source also said the declaration will include ASEM leaders' welcoming of the recent developments on the Korean Peninsula made after the June inter-Korean summit, and their hopes for smooth implementation of the summit agreements.

The Asian and European leaders will also share the view that peace on the Korean Peninsula will help stability not only in Asia and Pacific regions but also in the globe, he said.

The Seoul Declaration is one of the three statements to be adopted by ASEM leaders at the end of the inter-continental forum, the largest-ever diplomatic event to be held in South Korea.

The other two documents are the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework (AECF) 2000, which will chart the future course of ASEM, and the chairman's statement.

"ASEM member countries have all but agreed on the drafts of the AECF 2000 and the chairman's statement," said a senior Foreign Ministry official, asking not to be identified.

According to a summary of the draft on the AECF 2000 released by the ministry, the member countries agreed on enlargement of membership gradually and approval of new membership through a consensus among ASEM leaders. But the official said the member countries had decided not to discuss the admission of certain countries into the forum during this meeting. About 20 countries, including Russia, Australia, India and Pakistan, reportedly want to join ASEM.

However, ASEM allowed non-member countries to participate in its various cooperative projects when senior officials from the member countries held a meeting last month in Seoul.

The official also said the chairman's statement will include a pledge by ASEM leaders to make joint efforts to cope with trans-national issues like drug trafficking and money laundering.

ASEM was inaugurated in Bangkok in 1996, and is a gathering of heads of state or government from 10 Asian and 15 EU countries and the president of the European Commission.

But ministry officials said Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt of Belgium, President Joseph Estrada of the Philippines and Prime Minister Phan Van Khai will miss this ASEM. The three countries plan to dispatch a vice prime minister or a minister to Seoul instead, they said.

Defense Daily
October 17, 2000
Pg. 1

Army Shakes Up PAC-3 Program Office Management

By Kerry Gildea

The Army leadership has shaken up its Patriot Advanced Capability-3 office, removing the program manager and initiating an investigation into program spending plans, Army and industry officials said.

The PAC-3 program manager Army Col. Jed Sheehan has been pulled off the program, sources said. Army Col. Tom Newberry has been named the current acting program manager.

The problem surfaced after discrepancies were found in Army PAC-3 budget documents and questions cropped up about the availability of funding to pay for missile production already planned for in the 2001 budget submission, Army and industry sources said.

The Army declined to comment on the issue.

During a series of PAC-3 program reviews this summer, program officials grappled with funding shortfalls in the missile program. And, a review was held in the Pentagon to look at the number of missiles needed to meet Army requirements. Lt. Gen. John Costello, Army Space and Missile Defense Command chief, told reporters he believed those problems were solved (Defense Daily, Aug. 25).

While PAC-3 has experienced a string of intercept test successes, program officials have grappled with a cost growth problem and schedule delays since the program's inception.

Earlier this summer, the Army's Program Executive Officer for Air and Missile Defense, Brig. Gen. John Urias, said there was a need to accelerate the **PAC-3** schedule and that concern was addressed in a requirements review.

Urias said Army officials working the PAC-3 program had laid out a number of different scenarios to accelerate the program, but all of those were funding constrained

Lockheed Martin [LMT] is the prime contractor for the **PAC-3 missile**. Boeing [BA] provides the seeker and Raytheon [RTNA/RTNB], the Patriot system prime contractor, is the system integrator for the **PAC-3** missile segment.

Web Site:

Welcome to the Rapid Response Information System

The Rapid Response Information System (RRIS) can be used as a reference guide, training aid, and an overall planning and training resource for response to a chemical, biological and/or nuclear terrorist incident. The RRIS is comprised of several databases, consisting of chemical and biological agents' and radiological materials' characteristics, first aid measures, Federal response capabilities, Help Line, Hotlines, and other Federal information sources concerning potential weapons of mass destruction.

[The Federal Emergency Management Agency \(FEMA\)](#) is required by Public Law 104-201, the National Defense Authorization Act for 1997, Title XIV, Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction, Section 1417, to establish and maintain the RRIS....

<http://www.rris.fema.gov/>