



# USAF Center for Unconventional Weapons Studies (CUWS) Outreach Journal

Issue No. 1136, 10 October 2014

Welcome to the CUWS Outreach Journal! As part of the CUWS' mission to develop Air Force, DoD, and other USG leaders to advance the state of knowledge, policy, and practices within strategic defense issues involving nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, we offer the government and civilian community a source of contemporary discussions on unconventional weapons. These discussions include news articles, papers, and other information sources that address issues pertinent to the U.S. national security community. It is our hope that this information resource will help enhance the overall awareness of these important national security issues and lead to the further discussion of options for dealing with the potential use of unconventional weapons. **All of our past journals are now available at [http://cpc.au.af.mil/au\\_outreach.aspx](http://cpc.au.af.mil/au_outreach.aspx).**

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**FEATURE ITEM: "ENGAGING CHINA IN NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL".** Authored by Alexei Arbatov; Carnegie Moscow Center. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; October 2014; 8 Pages.

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/Arbatov\\_China\\_nuclear\\_Eng2014.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/Arbatov_China_nuclear_Eng2014.pdf)

While U.S.-China relations will shape the broader security environment in the Asia-Pacific for the foreseeable future, cooperation and competition between China, the United States, and Russia will be key to the region's nuclear outlook. Currently, these three states are engaged in a dynamic struggle for power and influence.

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Great Falls Tribune – Great Falls, MT

## **ICBM Crew Tours Adjusted for Force Improvement**

By Jenn Rowell

October 7, 2014

Officials at Malmstrom Air Force Base are working to implement the 3 plus 3 program, which stemmed from missileer complaints about the lack of career advancement.

The Tribune reported in May that the program meant missileers would spend their first three-year assignment as a deputy crew commander before upgrading to crew commander and their next three-year assignment as an instructor, evaluator or flight commander.

The program grew out of the Force Improvement Program that aimed to address problems within the intercontinental ballistic missile force after a missileer cheating investigation was revealed in January.

Malmstrom is working to meet the Nov. 1 implementation date for the 3 plus 3 program. It will affect all officers in the 13N, or nuclear and missile operations, career field.

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“The first three years puts focus on the missile field,” said Lt. Col. Benjamin Dahlke, 341st Operations Support Squadron director of operations, in a Malmstrom release. “They will focus on being a deputy crew commander for about 18 months and after that they’ll be focused on being a good crew commander for another 18 months.”

Officials are phasing in the 3 plus 3 program, according to Malmstrom. Most officers who arrived at Malmstrom in the spring of 2011 will complete a four-year crew tour. Most who arrived in the spring of 2012 will complete somewhere between a three to four-year tour and the people who arrived in the fall of 2013 and beyond, will likely have a three-year tour.

Previously, missile crew tours were four-years and included some instructor, evaluator and/or flight commander duties, allowing for inexperienced deputy commanders to instruct or evaluate more senior, experienced officers, which is contrary to the Air Force’s standard operations training model, according to Malmstrom.

The advantage of having them wait 36 months is to be able to have truly experienced instructors and evaluators for standardization and evaluations, Dahlke said.

“The experience level will go up at every stage of an intercontinental ballistic missile crew member’s career,” said Lt. Col. Justin Mulkey, 341st OSS commander, in a release. “They’ll be able to focus on the mission and making themselves and their peers better.”

<http://www.greatfallsribune.com/story/news/local/2014/10/07/icbm-crew-tours-adjusted-force-improvement/16882663/>

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The Korea Herald, Seoul, South Korea

## Minister Upeat on Bringing U.S. missile Defense to Korea

By Song Sang-ho

October 7, 2014

Seoul’s Defense Minister Han Min-koo on Tuesday offered a positive view of Washington’s possible deployment of an advanced missile defense asset to the peninsula, saying it would contribute greatly to the defense of South Korea.

During a parliamentary audit in the ministry building in Seoul, Han said that he was looking at the deployment of the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense system, a key element of the global U.S. missile defense program, “from a standpoint of national security.”

“While the assets that are available to cope with the North’s nuclear and missile threats are limited, the deployment of the THAAD would help ensure South Korea’s security and defense,” he said during the audit.

“Given that the operational coverage of the THAAD is wide, should it be deployed here, it would help the defense of South Korea.”

Seoul has been reluctant to openly talk about the issue of the THAAD deployment as it could cause diplomatic friction with Beijing and Moscow, which believe that the deployment could potentially target them in case of a crisis.

The U.S. has conducted site surveys to see if it is feasible to deploy the THAAD to the peninsula. U.S. Forces Korea Commander Gen. Curtis Scaparrotti has said that Washington was considering the deployment to better deal with “evolving” missile threats from the North.

To better tackle Pyongyang’s ballistic missile threats, the allies have been working to create a new operational concept.

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Under the concept, U.S. missile defense assets including high-tech radar and interception systems are expected to be mobilized. The allies may make public their plan to create the concept during their defense ministers' Security Consultative Meeting in Washington later this month, a government source said.

"South Korea and the U.S. are developing comprehensive combined capabilities to deal with North Korea's increasing missile threats. At the core of the efforts is creating the alliance's operational anti-missile concept and principles," said the source on condition of anonymity.

"After the concept and principles are established, the allies would work on developing them into an operational plan."

Observers think that the antimissile concept will mobilize the U.S. Forces Korea's monitoring and detection assets and the U.S. strategic missile defense assets that are placed outside the peninsula, but cover the security of the peninsula.

Core U.S. MD assets include the X-band radar with an operational range of longer than 1,000 kilometers, the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense system, the high-altitude surveillance drone Global Hawks, and the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, the airborne battle management aircraft. The U.S. wants to bring in the THAAD and X-band radar to the peninsula.

Analysts said that the allies may have tried to forge the antimissile concept through simulations during their annual exercises such as the Key Resolve and Ulchi-Freedom Guardian, and through consultations at their Extended Deterrence Policy Committee.

The source noted that the development of the concept does not mean that South Korea would participate in the U.S. missile defense program. Seoul has remained reluctant to join the U.S. missile defense network as its participation could strain ties with China and Russia that believe the U.S. missile defense system could target them in case of a crisis.

The pursuit of the antimissile concept appears to be proceeding in line with the allies' ongoing efforts to flesh out and more effectively apply their "tailored deterrence strategy."

Last year, the allies' defense ministers formally endorsed the strategy. The strategy is a set of concrete military and nonmilitary procedures to deal with threats from the North's nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction.

The assets for the strategy include the U.S.' full range of capabilities including its nuclear umbrella, and conventional strike and missile defense assets.

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry claimed that the North planned to declare 2015 as a year to complete the "unification war" and was preparing for all-out war through tougher tactical exercises and bolstered military capabilities.

In its parliamentary policy briefing, the ministry also said the number of North Korean summertime drills doubled this year, and that the North has gradually increased its strike capabilities.

Over the last two years, the North has increased its number of multiple rocket launch systems by some 300. Currently the figure stands at 5,100, an increase from a 2012 estimate of 4,800, according to data from the ministry.

<http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20141007001167>

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The Chosun Ilbo, Seoul, South Korea

## **S.Korea, U.S Work out Missile Defense Strategy**

October 8, 2014

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South Korea and the U.S. are working out a joint operational plan to respond to the nuclear and missile threats from North Korea.

They will flesh out the strategy at the annual bilateral Security Consultative Meeting in Washington later this month. Pundits wonder whether that means Seoul is being drawn into the U.S. missile defense program by the back door.

"Seoul and Washington are improving their capabilities to respond to a mounting threat from the North's ballistic missiles," a government source here said Tuesday. "The key point to formulate is the overall operational strategy."

The U.S.' air and missile defense system includes PAC-3 missiles capable of intercepting incoming missiles at an altitude of 15-30 km; Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) missiles capable of intercepting missiles at an altitude of 150 km; the X-band radar with a range of 1,800 km; long-range, high-altitude unmanned aerial vehicles dubbed Global Hawk; the E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System; and reconnaissance satellites.

But a military source said the option of mobilizing them in South Korea's defense "doesn't mean that South Korea is coming under the U.S. missile defense system, only that it will be provided by the U.S. with information on the North Korean nuclear and missile bases and with means to strike them."

It is a subtle difference that may not be much help in allaying Chinese suspicions about the anti-missile program, which it believes is chiefly aimed at keeping Beijing's growing military might in check.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Han Min-koo told lawmakers Tuesday, "The deployment of THAAD missiles here will be helpful to security given that South Korea has limited means to cope with the North's nuclear and missile threats."

[http://english.chosun.com/site/data/html\\_dir/2014/10/08/2014100801812.html](http://english.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2014/10/08/2014100801812.html)

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Press TV – Tehran, Iran

## **US will Commission Missile Base in Europe amid Tensions with Russia**

Friday, October 10, 2014

The US military is set to commission its new missile base in southern Romania on Friday amid strong opposition by Russia and deterioration of relations between Washington and Moscow.

The first commander of the base, located in Deveselu, will be Capt. William Garren, Stars and Stripes reported.

The military base will be the first to feature the Aegis Ashore ballistic missile system and it will be operational by the end of 2015.

Several hundred of American military, civilian and contract employees would be deployed to the site.

Another missile base is scheduled to become operational in Poland by 2018.

The site in Romania will host an Aegis SPY-1 radar and hold 24 Standard Missile-3 interceptors of the Block IB variant.

The US interceptors are designed to target short-, medium- and intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

Russia has sharply criticized Washington's military presence in Europe, saying that the new project was aimed against its ballistic missile arsenal.

In August, Russia criticized the United States for planning to deploy MK-41 launch systems that can be used for launching intermediate-range cruise missiles in Poland and Romania.

Last year, the Russian Defense Ministry confirmed that it deployed several Iskander ballistic missile systems, which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads, in Kaliningrad.

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The Iskander ballistic missile has a range of up to 500 kilometers (about 300 miles) and travels at hypersonic speeds that make it very difficult to intercept.

The deployment of missiles came in response to the development of the US missile system in Europe.

<http://www.presstv.ir/detail/2014/10/10/381668/us-snubs-russia-over-missile-base/>

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The Times of India – Mumbai, India

## **China Test Fires 10,000-km Range Nuclear Missile**

Press Trust of India (PTI)

October 4, 2014

BEIJING: China has flight tested an upgraded version of its 10,000-km range Dongfeng missile which can reach most of the US and European cities, demonstrating its nuclear capability, media reports said.

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) launched a Dongfeng-31B on September 25, days before its October 1 National Day from the Wuzhai Missile and Space Test Centre, also called Taiyuan Satellite Launch Centre in Shanxi province, Hong Kong-based South China Morning Post said quoting US media reports.

The first flight test of an upgraded mobile intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) in the lead-up to the National Day aimed to show the world that China was reinforcing its nuclear deterrent, it quoted military experts as saying.

The DF-31B is an upgraded version of the DF-31A and the launch was at least the second time the PLA's Second Artillery Corps had tested a DF-31 missile in the past three months.

In late July, the PLA conducted a flight test of a DF-31A in what was the fourth known flight test of that missile in two years, it said.

The DF-31 system has an estimated range of nearly 10,000km, enough to deliver a nuclear warhead to the capitals of Europe or the west coast of the US.

The mobile missiles are designed specifically for travel over rugged terrain and in difficult road conditions.

Xu Guangyu, a Beijing-based retired PLA major general said the strategic aim of the test is "Beijing just wants to increase China's military might and its nuclear strategic threat. It's not really targeting the US or other countries".

"China needs to conduct intensive weapons tests and military drills because the (US-led build-up) now in the Asia-Pacific area is not good for Beijing," he told the Post.

Earlier state media reports said Beijing would roll out the Dongfeng-41, a system designed to have a range of 12,000km, allowing it to hit targets anywhere in the US.

Xu said the US' "pivot to Asia" and its plan to send 60 per cent of its military force to the region by 2020 had put pressure on Beijing to step up missile development.

"It's normal for China to develop other, more advanced missiles given that a weapon cycle is between five and seven years, and the DF-31A was delivered to the PLA in 2006," he said.

Macau-based military expert Antony Wong Dong said it was hard to tell the difference between the DF-31A and DF-31B, but the upgraded version might have better performance.

"The DF-31A was designed to carry three warheads. I think the new DF-31B is possibly a multi-warhead version with higher accuracy," Wong said.

In January, PLA Daily posted 17 photos of a live drill of the DF-31A on its website, the first public glimpse of the advanced weapon.

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The PLA also tested a hypersonic vehicle, the Wu-14, on August 7 in Shanxi. The launch failed despite a successful first test in January, the Post report said.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/44324105.cms>

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Want China Times – Taipei, Taiwan

## DF-31 said to be China's Version of Russia's Topol ICBM

Staff Reporter

October 9, 2014

China's DF-31B road-mobile ICBM is the Chinese version of the Russian-built RT-2PM Topol, the official website of the Moscow-based *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* reported on Oct. 8.

Pentagon spokesperson Cynthia Smith said China completed a test of the DF-31B on Sept. 25 and that the new missile system is probably a multi-warhead version of the DF-31 missile. It is designed specifically for travel on rugged terrain or other difficult road conditions, a Chinese military website stated. The state-run Russian newspaper said that China is currently the only nation except Russia to develop a land-based ICBM.

The United States devoted most of its resources to the development of submarine-launched ballistic missiles after the decommissioning of the LGM-118 Peacekeeper in 2005. The Russian-language newspaper said the Soviet Union developed various road-mobile ICBMs including the SS-20, the SS-24 and the Topol. With a range of 5,500 kilometers, the SS-20 was an extremely dangerous threat to the United States and its Western allies.

Both the SS-20 and the SS-24 were decommissioned in accordance with the conditions of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty signed between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1987. The RT-2UTTKh Topol-M and the RT-2PM Topol however, continue in service with the Russian Strategic Rocket Force. The newspaper said that a road-mobile launcher is suited to Russia's vast terrain compared to the submarine-launched ballistic missile.

With such mobility, it will be very difficult for US satellites to locate the Topol missiles on the ground. China has decided to develop road-mobile launchers as well because it has similar terrain to Russia. The newspaper said the DF-31B is China's Topol. The attacking range of the Topol is 10,000 kilometers, while the details of the DF-31B are still unknown. The state-run Global Times however, stated that the attacking range of the DF-41 is estimated to be around 14,000 km.

<http://www.wantchinatimes.com/news-subclass-cnt.aspx?cid=1101&MainCatID=11&id=20141009000098>

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Xinhua News – Beijing, China

## Russia Accuses U.S. of "Grave Violations" of Nuclear Treaty

(Xinhua)

October 9, 2014

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (Xinhua) -- Russia on Thursday accused the United States of "periodical grave massive" violations of the terms of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty.

"Our U.S. partners feel themselves free to interpret their obligations under the INF, and commit flagrant and massive violations of the treaty," Mikhail Ulyanov, head of the Foreign Ministry's security and disarmament department, said in an online statement.

The ministry said in August that Washington intended to deploy MK-41 launch systems that can be used for launching intermediate-range cruise missiles in Poland and Romania.

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Apart from that, Ulyanov added that the U.S. used the rocket-propelled weapons during tests of its anti-missile defense system and put the first-strike unmanned flying vehicles into service.

He urged the U.S. to start a dialogue with Russia over such plans and return to the complete implementation of the treaty.

The INF Treaty, signed in 1987, bars signatories from possessing, producing or flight-testing cruise missiles with a range of 500-5,500 km.

The U.S. warned in July that Russia was violating the treaty by testing a new cruise missile, while Moscow denied the allegation and called it "another attempt to discredit Russia."

In September, Russia said it would continue talks with the U.S. over the future of the treaty, promising not to unilaterally quit it.

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/europe/2014-10/09/c\\_127078913.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/europe/2014-10/09/c_127078913.htm)

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National Defense Magazine – Arlington, VA

## **ISIL Determined to Acquire Biological Weapons**

By Sarah Sicard  
October 7, 2014

The U.S. military has evidence that Islamic State militants in Iraq and Syria are seeking biological weapons, an Army official said Oct. 7.

"Intelligence has recently discovered that ISIS intends to pursue biological agents and also is trying to figure out how to weaponize bubonic plague through the use of infected animals," said Brig. Gen. Maria Gervais, head of the Army's Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear School.

That threat — and those posed by improvised explosive devices, bulk chemical agents, the deadly Ebola virus and continued development of weapons of mass destruction — point to the need for an effective CBRN defense, she said Oct. 7 at a roundtable discussion in Washington, D.C.

"The greatest threat to this country is at the intersection of technology and radicalism," she said. "The chemical ...regiment is more important than ever."

But amid continued budget constraints and downsizing, the Army's chemical biological, radiation and nuclear defense force faces concerns about whether it can adequately handle threats faced abroad and in the homeland, Gervais said.

"We must ensure that we are prepared to bring our unique CBRN capabilities to the fight, and we must continue training the Army and the joint force to not only survive, but also to win in the CBRN environment," she said.

The United States will continue to encounter improvised weaponry that exploits weaknesses in the structure of armed forces, she said.

"The enemy will employ a hybrid strategy in order to gain an asymmetrical advantage over U.S. forces," Gervais added.

CBRN must address the threats head-on instead of defensively, she said.

"We have been reliant on reactionary measures to protect the force for as long as I can remember, and we really need to change that," Gervais said.

"We lack capability in bio-detection and early warning in general," she said.

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Not only are improvised biological and chemical weapons an issue, there is also the threat of natural disasters and weapons of mass destruction, she said.

"Ebola has dominated news over the past three or four months," Gervais said. Additionally, "there still exists the ever-present threat from state actors such as North Korea and Iran and the use of WMD," she said.

Further exasperating the force is the fact that CBRN defense has no ability to detect biological or chemical threats in real-time, making the process of assessing and addressing them unsuitable.

"We cannot afford to wait for technology to provide us a silver bullet solution to these complex problems," she said. "We have to develop agile and adaptable methods that can be technologically supported now and into the future."

CBRN has to readjust its focus from specialized technical forces into a more general-purpose force with broader abilities, she said.

Despite confidence that CBRN defense will be able to continue making necessary structural changes with its current budget, "all bets are off with sequestration," she said.

Should funding remain untouched, Gervais said CBRN defense will focus on rebuilding leadership, establishing strategic communications capabilities and joint combat development.

The hope is that by 2025, CBRN defense will be on track and have the military technology and internal structure it needs to adequately handle all chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats, she said.

"If you ask me, 'What is the future of the CBRN regiment?' I will tell you it has never been as bright as it is now," Gervais said.

<http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/blog/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=1632>

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International Business (IB) Times – Sydney, Australia

## **ISIS May Use Ebola as a Suicide Bio Weapon of Terror: Reports**

By Kalyan Kumar  
October 10, 2014

There are growing concerns that the Islamic State jihadists may use Ebola virus as a bio terror weapon to attack the West. According to some experts, the ISIS fanatics may try to infect themselves with Ebola virus to become carriers and attack others.

The virus is rampant in West Africa and already killed 3,800 people in the past few months.

### **Suicide Bio Weapon**

Since the virus is transmitted by direct contact with infected persons, it may not be difficult for fanatics to contract it and travel to countries they wanted to wreak havoc, according to a military expert. Al Shimkus, a former professor at the National Security Affairs at the U.S. Naval War College, concurred that this scenario is entirely plausible, reports Dailymail.uk.

Shimkus told Forbes magazine that an individual exposed to Ebola Virus would become a carrier of the disease. For terrorists, becoming a human carrier of the deadly disease is not very difficult. This possibility was also endorsed by Anthony Glees, Director at Buckingham University's Centre for Security and Intelligence Studies. According to him, "Suicide missions ISIS are not uncommon. Being murderous in actions and well-informed they may consider this option too". Ebola virus is already running rampant in West and more cases are appearing in Europe and the U.S.

### **Bio Terror**

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The forewarning of such a scenario can be seen in the journal "Global Policy" where Amanda Teckman, authored a paper, "The Bioterrorist Threat Of Ebola In East Africa And Implications For Global Health And Security" in May 2013, where she wrote: 'The threat of Ebola bioterrorist attack in East Africa is a global health and security concern, and should not be ignored' reported Forbes.

To address such concerns on bio terror, the United States of America unveiled \$5.6 billion Project called Bioshield, a few years ago. It was introduced during the regime of President George W. Bush in 2004. It offers generous funding and support for scientists researching on bio-weapon counter-measures through accelerated research against chemical, radiological and nuclear agents. The project permits the U.S government to stockpile huge quantities of medical countermeasures.

However, Jennifer Cole, Senior Research Fellow, Resilience & Emergency Management, at the Royal United Services Institute, said ISIS looking at Ebola as a weapon cannot be ruled out. But given the deadly signs of Ebola, they cannot get away with it. The main issue with Ebola is that it is hard to control. That means, militants themselves will get wiped out before they can pass on to others.

<http://au.ibtimes.com/articles/569201/20141010/ebola-isis-usa-terror.htm>

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The Japan Times – Tokyo, Japan

## **North Korea May Have Shut Down Reactor: U.S. Think Tank**

Reuters

October 4, 2014

VIENNA – North Korea may have shut down a recently restarted reactor that can yield plutonium for bombs, possibly for renovation or partial refueling, a U.S. security institute said, citing new satellite imagery.

North Korea announced in April 2013 that it would revive its aged 5-megawatt research reactor at the Yongbyon nuclear complex, saying it was seeking a deterrent capacity.

The isolated East Asian state, which quit the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty two decades ago, defends its nuclear arms program as a "treasured sword" to counter what it sees as U.S.-led hostility.

On Thursday, So Se Pyong, North Korea's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, told Reuters that Pyongyang was ready to resume the so-called six-party talks and was not planning a nuclear or missile test.

The United States responded that Pyongyang must first take meaningful steps toward denuclearization and refrain from provocative acts.

Early last month, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said in an annual report on North Korea that it had seen via satellite imagery releases of steam and water indicating that the Yongbyon reactor may be operating.

In line with this view, the Washington-based Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) said commercially available satellite imagery from September 2013 until June this year had shown it was operating.

"This assessment was based on the presence of either steam venting from the reactor's turbine building or water being discharged into the river through a pipeline buried east of the reactor," the think tank said.

However, in imagery from late August and late September "both these signatures are missing," it said on its website. "For this reason, ISIS assesses that it is possible that the reactor is partially or completely shut down."

North Korea may be carrying out a partial refueling of the reactor's core or it may have shut it down for maintenance or renovation purposes, it said. "The question of refueling requires closer scrutiny, because the plutonium would be expected, after separation ... to be assigned to nuclear weapons," it said.

The Yongbyon reactor had been technically out of operation for years. North Korea destroyed its cooling tower in 2008 as a confidence-building step in negotiations with South Korea, China, the United States, Japan and Russia.

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When North Korea said it planned to revive it, experts said it would probably take about half a year to get it up and running, if it had not suffered significant damage from neglect.

South Korea insists the North denuclearize for the two sides to come closer together, but few believe Pyongyang will ever surrender the ultimate weapon because it provides security for both the country and the government itself.

On Saturday, North Korea sent its highest level delegation to South Korea to attend the Asian Games closing ceremony amid a flurry of diplomatic activity that has raised hopes for improved ties between the archrivals.

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/10/04/asia-pacific/north-korea-may-shut-reactor-u-s-think-tank/#.VDWR8ixARDw>

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The Korea Herald – Seoul, South Korea

## **N. Korea says its Nukes are Result of U.S. Provocations**

October 4, 2014

North Korea's foreign ministry said Saturday that its nuclear weapons development is the inevitable result of a country trying to protect itself from threats posed by the United States.

In a foreign ministry spokesman's statement, the communist country said efforts by Washington to bring forth human rights and nuclear proliferation can only be seen as a ploy to subvert and topple the country.

It said under such circumstances, Pyongyang is left with no choice other than to take necessary safeguard measures.

The statement then said recent comments by U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry as well as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Daniel Russel's stance on human rights only supported Pyongyang's suspicions of ulterior motives.

The ministry then concluded that the decision to acquire nuclear weapons is the result of more than half a century of U.S. hostility, and the country's resolve on this issue will not change because of recent actions taken by Washington. (Yonhap)

<http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20141004000138>

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China Daily – Beijing, China

## **ROK says DPRK's Nuclear Reactor in Operation**

(Xinhua)

October 7, 2014

SEOUL - Republic of Korea (ROK) Foreign Minister Yun Byung-Se said Tuesday that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is believed to operate its Yongbyon nuclear complex, located 90 km north of Pyongyang.

"Many still believe that (the nuclear reactor) continues to be in operation," Yun said during a parliamentary audit of the foreign ministry.

His comments came after a US think tank claimed in the Oct 5 report that Pyongyang may have shut down its plutonium-producing reactor in Yongbyon citing the recent satellite imagery.

The Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) said the imagery showed neither steam venting from the reactor nor the discharge of cooling water, which indicates the shutdown of the 5-megawatt reactor for refueling or maintenance purposes.

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Yun said it needs not to have the same views as the report about whether the Yongbyon nuclear reactor has been shut down or the reason for the shutdown if it is true.

The DPRK had reportedly restarted its mothballed reactor in Yongbyon that can produce plutonium and expanded the size of uranium enrichment operation at the Yongbyon complex.

[http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-10/07/content\\_18702301.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-10/07/content_18702301.htm)

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The Korea Herald – Seoul, South Korea

## Chinese Media Urges N. Korea to Give Up Nuclear Program

October 8, 2014

In a rare commentary that explicitly calls on North Korea to change course, Chinese state-run media urged Pyongyang Wednesday to abandon its nuclear weapons program to help rebuild its moribund economy and diplomatically engage with the international community.

The Beijing News daily newspaper, run by the Beijing city government, also pointed out that North Korea should break its long-standing tactical pattern of seeking economic and other concessions through provocations, citing Tuesday's violation of a de facto inter-Korean sea border by a North Korean patrol boat that sparked an exchange of warning shots between the two Koreas.

"Since North Korea conducted its third nuclear test last year, the international community has been no longer willing to compromise and demands North Korea abandon its nuclear program," the commentary said.

"On many occasions, Chinese leaders have stressed the pledge toward the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula," it said.

"Therefore, North Korea must abandon its nuclear program."

China has signaled its growing frustration over North Korea's nuclear ambition since it agreed to tighten U.N. sanctions after the North's third nuclear test in February last year, although it remains unclear how much influence Beijing has with Pyongyang.

North Korea wants an unconditional resumption of the six-party talks, which bring together the two Koreas, China, Japan, Russia and the U.S., and have been deadlocked since late 2008.

South Korea and the United States demand that Pyongyang first take concrete steps toward its denuclearization commitment. (Yonhap)

<http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20141008000545>

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Business Insider – New York, NY

## A New Star Is Emerging in North Korea amid Speculation over Kim

By James Pearson and Jack Kim, Reuters

October 9, 2014

The man in the olive drabs and oversize Soviet-style military cap who strode through South Korea's main airport last week has climbed from an obscure desk job in North Korea to the most powerful position outside the ruling Kim family.

Hwang Pyong So, now a top military aide to the North's leader Kim Jong Un, has had an unprecedented rise to the top rungs of North Korea's leadership in the space of a few years. With intense speculation on the whereabouts of Kim after his disappearance from official media for over a month, Hwang is even more in focus.

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Last week, Hwang was at the head of a delegation that visited South Korea for the closing ceremony of the Asian Games in the city of Incheon with little advance notice. He is the senior-most official from the North to have ever come to the South, and opinion is divided on whether this could be a sign of turmoil in Pyongyang.

Hwang, who is 64 or 65, was in the Organisation and Guidance Department, a powerful and secretive body that finalizes appointments within North Korea's leadership, and rose to be its second-in-command, according to North Korea experts and South Korea's Unification Ministry.

At the time, the OGD was headed by Kim Jong Il, the father of the current leader.

Hwang was associated with Kim Jong Un in the late 2000's when the young man was first named in state media reports announcing his party and military credentials.

When Kim Jong Un took power after his father's death in 2011, Hwang was among his coterie of advisers. As others fell by the wayside, Hwang became chief of the General Political Bureau of the army, a powerful position that mobilizes the military for the leader, earlier this year.

Last month, he also became vice chairman of the National Defence Commission, considered one of the most important posts in North Korea. Kim Jong Un is chairman.

Jang Jin-sung, a North Korean defector who previously worked at a propaganda unit in the North's ruling party, said it was unusual for an OGD veteran to rise to such a prominent position.

"These are the people who come to the forefront only when there is a purge or an execution," said Jang.

Pyongyang's military leadership has been in a state of perpetual reshuffle since Kim Jong Un took power.

Kim's uncle Jang Song Thaek, who was once seen as the No. 2 in Pyongyang, was purged and executed late last year.

Jang's replacement, Choe Ryong Hae, has been demoted several times since then. Now head of the state sports commission, a role Jang also held before being executed, Choe accompanied Hwang on the visit to South Korea.

Choe fell from grace when Kim Jong Un learned the 65-year-old had stashed millions of dollars in a secret Chinese bank account, the respected Seoul-based Daily NK website reported in July.

### **New Uniform**

Despite little military experience, Hwang wears a rank equivalent to four-star general — not unusual in a top-heavy military leadership in which party cadres often rotate in and out of uniform.

Known as a close confidant of the young dictator, Hwang had few official dealings with people outside the reclusive North before leading the delegation to South Korea on Saturday.

He arrived on a VIP plane bearing the emblem of the North Korean state, flanked by suited bodyguards wearing sunglasses and earpieces.

During his 12-hour trip, Hwang smiled often, watched fireworks and Korean pop music at the closing ceremony, and at times spoke in a way that made it impossible to ascertain what he was saying, official transcripts show.

Michael Madden, an expert on the North Korean leadership, said people who have met Hwang described him as lacking arrogance, favoring consensus and "very pleasant to interact with."

He cuts a more formidable figure at home.

At a military rally in Pyongyang in July, Hwang told troops to prepare for nuclear armageddon against America.

"If the US undermines our sovereignty and right to exist with its nuclear weapons and aircraft carriers, our army will launch a nuclear-armed rocket at the White House and major US bases in and around the Pacific," Hwang said.

Hwang first emerged in state media reports 10 years ago as greeting leader Kim Jong Il with "stormy cheers" at a concert.

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South Korea's Ministry of Unification has published little on Hwang beyond his job, rank and year of birth — 1949, the same generation as many of the cadres around Kim Jong Un. Kim's father, by comparison, was often accompanied by octogenarians.

Experts are divided as to how much control the OGD, and Hwang, have over Kim Jong Un, but there is general agreement that there has long been mutual dependency between party cadres and the Kim family.

"Hwang is the guy who made the leap from the shadows to sunshine," said Jang, the defector.

*Editing by Tony Munroe and Raju Gopalakrishnan*

<http://www.businessinsider.com/r-new-star-emerges-in-north-korea-amid-speculation-over-kim-2014-10>

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Russia & India Report (RIR) – Moscow, Russia

## Russia's Strategic Nuclear Potential to be Upgraded by 2020

*In reaction to NATO's eastward expansion, Russia has created new types of ballistic missiles, is perfecting strategic aviation, building submarines and upgrading its outer space monitoring system*

Dmitry Litovkin, specially for RIR

October 6, 2014

Moscow is accelerating the renewal of its nuclear deterrence capacities, with the complete renewal of the power groupings due to be finished by 2020, according to Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin, who is responsible for Russia's military-industrial complex.

Today there are substantial reasons for Russia to be concerned about defense, says Viktor Yesin, former director of the headquarters of the strategic missile forces. "America setting up its Missile Defense System in Poland, Romania and possibly in the Baltic countries is a direct security threat for Russia," he says.

"The appearance of anti-missile systems in these countries will help the U.S. realize its so-called 'lightning strike' plan," Yesin explains. "Its essence is to position the anti-missile systems as close as possible to the potential enemy's ballistic missile launching pads and prevent their launch."

### Strengthening the nuclear shield

He points out that while the Pershing II guided missile could fly to Moscow in 7-10 minutes from a launch site in Germany, rockets fired from new anti-missile systems in the Baltics would cover this distance in half the time.

"At these intervals the Russian Missile Defense System will be helpless," he says, making it clear that this is one of the reasons why Moscow is seeking to modernize its 'nuclear shield' as soon as possible.

Within the strategic nuclear power development plan, a major step has been made towards the creation of new types of ballistic missiles - for example, the RS-26 Yars, which features multi-unit, hypersonic, maneuvering nuclear warheads.

Every block has its own guidance system and can overcome any missile defense system. The plan is to use these rockets to substitute the Topol and Topol-M mobile and shaft missile complexes, constituting 186 missiles in all.

### New military doctrine

Naval components of the strategic nuclear deterrence capacity are also being developed. Russia has begun the mass construction of new generation 955 Borei vessels, which will become the main component of Russia's nuclear naval triad. According to the state defense program, by 2020 the navy will receive eight nuclear submarines equipped with 955-series ballistic missiles. Each of the underwater vessels will have 16 Bulayev ballistic missiles.

Meanwhile, Russia's strategic aviation is witnessing the ongoing modernization of onboard equipment on its Tu-160 and Tu-95 missile carriers. Each of the 66 heavy bombers will receive new command, navigation and aiming

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systems, which will allow bombers to be utilized not only for nuclear deterrence, but also for launching missiles and bombs with the usual methods.

"The new national security doctrine being prepared for publication today in relation to the new challenges to Russian security will not include a paragraph on launching a pre-emptive nuclear strike in the case of a threat to the security of our country," says Yury Bakuyevsky, former general staff director of the Russian Army.

"Nevertheless, Moscow reserves the right to possess and, in an emergency, use nuclear weapons."

### **A defensive reaction**

In order to do this in modern conditions, it is not enough to just have ballistic missiles, submarines and bombers. It is also necessary to have a reliable system for monitoring sectors of outer space, providing missile launch alerts, and managing your own nuclear arms. As part of its 2020 State Defense Program, Russia has already established along its borders a network of radar stations to warn of the launch of Voronezh-type missiles.

The first of these stations has been set up near St. Petersburg. As a result, the military can now "see" everything that occurs in the air and space from the shores of Morocco to Spitsbergen, and as far away as the east coast of the United States.

A second station has been built near Armavir in the Krasnodar Territory, and monitors what is happening in the sector between North Africa and India. Radar Systems help control space at a distance of over 2,500 miles.

The construction of a station in the Kaliningrad Region has closed the western sector, and in the near future a station will also be set up in the Irkutsk Region; this will be able to 'penetrate' the space from China to the west coast of the U.S.

According to General Sergei Karakayev, commander of Russia's strategic missile forces, the forces under his supervision have switched to a new, completely digital command system. This increases the system's stability in case of a nuclear conflict.

"This flexing of muscles is most likely a defensive reaction, rather than the desire to frighten anyone," asserts Vadim Kozyulin, Professor at the Academy of Military Sciences, who argues that both Moscow and Washington know perfectly well the level of responsibility for possessing and the level of danger of using nuclear weapons.

"Otherwise the sides would not have sat and negotiated the question of preserving the agreement on mid and long-range missiles. In the field of strategic weapons I think both sides will maintain their prudence."

[http://in.rbth.com/economics/2014/10/06/russias\\_strategic\\_nuclear\\_potential\\_to\\_be\\_upgraded\\_by\\_2020\\_38793.html](http://in.rbth.com/economics/2014/10/06/russias_strategic_nuclear_potential_to_be_upgraded_by_2020_38793.html)

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RIA Novosti – Russian Information Agency

## **Russia's Third Borey-Class Nuclear Sub Completes State Trials: Shipyard**

7 October 2014

MOSCOW, October 7 (RIA Novosti) - Russia's third Borey-class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, the Vladimir Monomakh, has finished a comprehensive state trials program in preparation for commissioning with the Navy, the Sevmash shipyard said Tuesday.

"The Vladimir Monomakh strategic nuclear submarine has returned from the sea trials completing the program of extensive acoustic tests," Sevmash said in a statement.

According to the statement, the submarine has finished the state trials program and is now being prepared for delivery to the Russian Navy.





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Earlier in September, Sevmarsh said that the construction of another Borey-class submarine, the Knyaz Suvorov, was expected to begin in December.

The Russian Navy already has two Borey-class submarines in service – the Yury Dolgoruky and the Alexander Nevsky.

The Borey class, Russia's first post-Soviet ballistic missile submarine design, will form the backbone of the fleet's strategic nuclear deterrent force after older boats are retired by 2018. Russia expects eight of the boats to enter service by 2020.

[http://en.ria.ru/military\\_news/20141007/193770660/Russias-Third-Borey-Class-Nuclear-Sub-Completes-State-Trials.html](http://en.ria.ru/military_news/20141007/193770660/Russias-Third-Borey-Class-Nuclear-Sub-Completes-State-Trials.html)

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Daily Mail Online.com – London, U.K.

## **Finance Minister Warns Russia Can't Afford Military Spending Plan**

By Lidia Kelly, Reuters

7 October 2014

MOSCOW, Oct 7 (Reuters) - Russia's finance minister said on Tuesday the country could no longer afford a multi-billion-dollar revamp of the armed forces approved by President Vladimir Putin, stepping up a campaign to trim spending as sanctions over the Ukraine crisis bite.

Anton Siluanov said a new defence programme should be drawn up to take into account the changed economic situation, even though the deputy prime minister in charge of the sector has been ruling out any cuts in military spending.

"A new defence programme will be prepared now, and in its framework we want to reconsider the amount of resources that will be spent from the budget in order to make it more realistic," said Siluanov, appointed three years ago after his veteran predecessor, Alexei Kudrin, quit in protest over the proposed military spending.

Siluanov's comments highlight a battle among different factions of the government over defence spending which has heated up in recent months, and which will ultimately be resolved by Putin himself.

They could indicate the president is preparing the way to postpone or trim some defence spending, foreseen at 23 trillion roubles (\$576 billion) in the decade to 2020 under his original plan to upgrade 70 percent of military equipment by then.

"Since all such final decisions are made in the Kremlin, the decision about fine-tuning of the programme will be made in the Kremlin and opponents of the finance ministry's proposals to adjust it will have to obey," said Ivan Konovalov, head of the Moscow-based Center for Strategic Trends Studies.

"WE CAN'T AFFORD IT"

When the ambitious programme to revitalise the Russian army and its ageing equipment was first proposed in 2011, the government expected gross domestic product growth of 6 percent throughout the decade.

But the economy may grow by 0.5 percent at best this year, and the International Monetary Fund and World Bank forecast stagnation in the next two years.

"When we were adopting the defence programme, the forecasts for the economy and budget revenues were completely different. Right now, we just cannot afford it," Siluanov said.

Western sanctions against Russia over the Ukraine crisis are choking economic growth, weakening the rouble and isolating the market from foreign funding. Along with finance and oil, the arms industry is one of those targeted by the measures, which bar some top companies from seeking finance on Western capital markets and ban the sale of sensitive technology to nine Russian defence firms.

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Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin has previously said, however, that modernisation of the military will continue as envisaged by Putin's decrees.

"The idea is that by 2015 we should have upgraded 30 percent of military equipment, and by 2020 - 70 percent," Rogozin told the daily Kommersant in an interview.

He added that state defence orders could not be transferred "blindly" at the whim of the Finance Ministry -- at least, not without revising the presidential decree.

"The programme itself, the amount of funds allocated for it is not subject to revision," he said.

But Konovalov, the defence analyst, said that while some projects, such as modernising Russia's air force, submarine forces or space technology will definitely continue at full speed, there is room to cut others.

"Consensus will have to be found," Konovalov said. "The initial plan did not take into account the fluctuations in the financial markets."

Some of the projects were created in haste. "Some were even to a certain extent populist," he said.

The 10-year-programme was created before the 2012 presidential election that brought Putin back to the Kremlin after a four-year stint as prime minister.

#### HIGHER SPENDING, LOWER OIL

While data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute show that U.S. military spending fell last year, Russia's increased in real terms, exceeding that of the United States for the first time since 2003 and reaching 4.1 percent of GDP.

Between 2004 and 2014, Russia doubled its military spending and according to the newly adopted budget, it will further increase it from 17.6 percent of all budget spending this year to 20.8 percent, or 3.36 trillion roubles (\$84.19 billion), in 2017.

But the new budget, which envisages a deficit of no more than 0.6 percent of GDP over the next three years, is based on oil prices of \$100 per barrel. On Tuesday, Urals, Russia's main blend, was at around \$90 per barrel.

Siluanov admitted that the oil price pencilled in the budget "already today seems high." Receipts from oil and gas make up nearly half of government revenues.

"We should have planned the budget more tightly, with a surplus," Siluanov said.

The decline in oil prices has been one of the chief factors that have pushed the rouble to all-time lows of 40 to the dollar..

Sanctions on Moscow for its involvement in Ukraine have cut growth by an estimated 1 percentage point this year, according to former finance minister Kudrin, and economists expect that the acceleration in capital outflows and the decrease in investment activity will hinder growth in coming years too.

The central bank and the finance ministry have begun work on a worst-case scenario that would provide for monetary and fiscal mechanisms to support the economy and the currency if oil prices were to drop to \$60 per barrel.

On Monday, Putin signed a law that would allow the government to tap one of the country's oil windfall revenue funds, the Reserve Fund, next year, for the first time since the aftermath of the 2007-8 global financial crisis. The Fund has some \$90 billion in it.

"Russia should refocus on domestic economic policy and avoid further distancing itself from its global economic partners," analysts at Uralsib in Moscow wrote in a note.

"Given the negative impact of recent geopolitical events and the government's tightening of economic policy, we believe that Russia may not be able to achieve its long-term economic growth potential until 2017."

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<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/reuters/article-2783786/Finance-minister-warns-Russia-afford-military-spending-plan.html>

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Xinhua News – Beijing, China

## **Russia to Build Space-Based System to Detect Missile Launches**

October 9, 2014

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (Xinhua) -- Russia will create a space-based ballistic missile warning system capable of detecting launches of inter-continental and tactical missiles, Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu said Thursday.

"Creation of the unified space system is one of the key directions for the nuclear containment development, especially Russian nuclear deterrent forces," Shoigu told a teleconference with senior ministry officials.

According to the minister, the system will be able to detect launches of various types of missiles, both strategic and tactical, including those launched from underwater positions.

To build the system, Russia plans to place on orbit a group of new-generation satellites and to build a network of modern ground-based information processing centers, RIA Novosti news agency quoted Shoigu as saying.

All equipment and software used in those satellites have been produced in Russia, the minister said, adding that the system will replace Soviet-made ballistic missile early warning systems.

In early September, President Vladimir Putin said Russia would react to new security threats, but stressed that Moscow has no intention of getting involved in any kind of arms race.

To keep up its containment potential, Russia needs to rearm its strategic and long-haul air forces and complete the establishment of airspace defense, especially the first-strike nuclear weaponry, Putin said.

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/sci/2014-10/09/c\\_133702783.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/sci/2014-10/09/c_133702783.htm)

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RIA Novosti – Russian Information Agency

## **Threat of Chemical, Biological Weapons Use Remains Prevalent: Russian Defense Minister**

9 October 2014

MOSCOW, October 9 (RIA Novosti) - Events in the Middle East highlight that the threat of chemical and biological weapons use remains prevalent, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu said Thursday in a conference call with the top military brass of the Armed Forces.

"In the modern conditions the danger of the use of chemical and biological toxic agents remains. The recent events in the Middle East are the evidence," Shoigu said.

In this regard, the minister mentioned the ongoing large-scale cross-service exercise, which started October 7 in the Central Military District in the Saratov Region, involving Radiological, Chemical and Biological Defense (RChBD) troops from all military districts of the country.

"It involves about 2,000 people and 370 military and special equipment units, including 20 aviation units," the minister said.

According to Shoigu, the goal of the exercise is to develop responses to chemical and biological emergencies.

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The practical part of the exercise is divided into two stages. During the first stage on October 8, the units tackled a simulated biological disaster.

On Thursday, the second stage of the exercise began. It takes place in a purpose-built village where RChBD troops, Emergency Situations Ministry personnel and other agencies are cooperating to respond to a disaster at a large chemical plant.

[http://en.ria.ru/military\\_news/20141009/193859465/Threat-of-Chemical-Biological-Weapons-Use-Remains-Prevalent.html](http://en.ria.ru/military_news/20141009/193859465/Threat-of-Chemical-Biological-Weapons-Use-Remains-Prevalent.html)

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The Times of India – Mumbai, India

## **ISIS Document Discloses Plans to Seize Iran's Nuclear Secrets**

Press Trust of India (PTI)

October 5, 2014

LONDON: The Islamic State (ISIS) terror group plans to seize Iran's nuclear secrets, unleash a vicious campaign of ethnic cleansing and Nazi-style eugenics to consolidate and expand its self-declared caliphate, according to a seized policy manifesto of the dreaded outfit.

The group urged its members to plan for war with Iran and has ambitions to seize Tehran's nuclear secrets in a manifesto believed to have been written by Abdullah Ahmed al-Meshedani, a member of the group's highly secretive six-man war cabinet. The document, typed on perforated sheets, was seized by Iraqi special forces during a raid in March on the home of one of the commanders of ISIS, The Sunday Times reported today.

In the document, which has been examined by western security officials — who believe it to be authentic — Meshedani wrote that ISIS aims to get hold of nuclear weapons with the help of Russia, to whom it would offer access to gas fields it controls in Iraq's Anbar province.

Also, the documents said, Kremlin will have to give up "Iran and its nuclear programme and hands over its secrets." Russia would also have to abandon support for Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and back the Gulf States against Iran.

Believed to be a policy manifesto prepared for senior members of ISIS, the document offers a unique insight into the ambitions of the Islamist commanders who have shocked the world with their fanaticism and brutality, the paper said.

The ISIS militants have captured a swathes of territory in Iraq and Syria and their leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi has declared himself as Caliph of the Islamic State.

The document contains 70 different plans like launching a vicious campaign of ethnic cleansing, Nazi-style eugenics and intelligence gathering operations to consolidate and expand the group's self-declared Islamic caliphate, it said.

Meshedani, whose duties include managing suicide bombers, also calls for stripping Shia Iran of "all its power" and destroying the Shia ascendancy in Iraq.

He also incites followers to kill Iraqi military chiefs, Shia officials and Iranian-backed militias fighting for the Iraqi government, the paper said, citing the document.

A security source familiar with the document told the paper: "Nothing shocks western governments these days in relation to ISIS and its fanatical aspirations.

"And we've known and feared for some time that they want to obtain chemical and nuclear weapons."

In an indication of ISIS' brutal ideology, Meshedani writes that its intelligence operatives will "eliminate" its own leaders if they deviate from its "desired goal".

**Issue No.1136, 10 October 2014**

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"The leadership of the political wing must know that it is being watched and listened to by the intelligence apparatuses which pass on everything," he warns them.

Meshedani also suggests buying islands from Yemen and the Comoros, in the Indian Ocean, "to establish a military base on the flank of the Arab lands".

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/middle-east/ISIS-document-discloses-plans-to-seize-Irans-nuclear-secrets/articleshow/44404415.cms>

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Breitbart.com – U.S.

## **Report: Massive Explosion Reported At Suspected Iran Nuclear Site**

By Thomas Rose

6 October 2014

An explosion at or near a suspected nuclear facility near Tehran is being reported by Iran's state news agency IRNA. The facility is described as an 'explosives producing factory' in eastern Tehran on Sunday evening.

An opposition website claims the blast occurred near the Parchin military site, south-east of the capital, but there is no confirmation. The Parchin site, denied to international inspectors until reported by opposition groups, is thought to be a key component of Iran's clandestine nuclear weapons program. Inspectors from the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have been denied access to the top secret facility since 2005.

Those familiar with Iran's nuclear program have long believed Iran's nuclear scientists have been conducting top secret experiments involving "high-explosive shaped charges with an inert core of depleted uranium" to test the characteristics of an implosion style nuclear device. An opposition group, The National Council of Resistance provided documentation to international inspectors that it claimed showed that Iran was developing a highly sophisticated network of underground tunnels at the Parchin site in order to advance its nuclear research away from prying eyes.

<http://www.breitbart.com/Big-Peace/2014/10/06/Massive-Explosion-Reported-At-Suspected-Iran-Nuclear-Site>

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FARS News Agency – Tehran, Iran

Tuesday, October 07, 2014

## **President Rouhani's Aide Pessimistic about N. Deal with World Powers**

TEHRAN (FNA) - Iranian President's senior aide Ali Younesi said he is pessimistic about the attainment of a final nuclear deal between Iran and the six world powers, although both sides are pursuing the talks seriously and with much enthusiasm.

"I am not optimistic so much, but the two sides are willing to reach results," Younesi said in an exclusive interview with FNA, adding that Americans even seem to be more interested than the other five world powers in achieving an agreement with Iran.

Younesi, who was Iran's intelligence minister under reformist President Mohammad Khatami more than a decade ago, said that Russia, China, the Iranian and American extremists and the Israeli lobby in the US are the groups which don't want the nuclear talks to end in a comprehensive deal.

The 7th round of talks between Iran and the Group 5+1 was held in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly meeting last month.

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The two sides had also had six rounds of negotiations in Vienna to reach a comprehensive deal after they inked an interim agreement in Geneva on November 24.

The Geneva agreement took effect on January 20 and expired six months later on July 20. In July, Tehran and the six countries agreed to extend negotiations till November 24 after they failed to reach an agreement on a number of key issues.

Last week, Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) Ali Akbar Salehi described the trend of the nuclear talks between Tehran and the G5+1 as positive, but meantime stressed that differences still remain in place.

<http://english.farsnews.com/newstext.aspx?nn=13930715000507>

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The London Guardian – London, U.K.

## **Syria Discloses Four Secret Chemical Weapons Facilities, UN says**

*News raises concerns Islamic State could get hold of remaining stockpiles a year after UN joint mission set out to destroy them*

Associated Press (AP) at the United Nations

Tuesday, 7 October 2014

Syria has declared four chemical weapons facilities it had not previously disclosed, a special representative of the United Nations secretary general told the security council on Tuesday. The news heightened concerns that the Syrian government has not been fully open about its chemical weapons program.

Diplomats said Sigrid Kaag told them during closed consultations that three of the facilities are for research and development and one is for production, and that no new chemical agents have been associated with the four sites.

The US ambassador to the UN, Samantha Power, tweeted: “Must keep pressure on regime so it doesn’t hide CW capability.”

A joint mission between the UN and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons was tasked last year with eliminating Syria’s chemical weapons program after the security council found rare agreement on Syria. The deal was reached under threat of US air strikes after images of civilian victims laid out after an attack on a Damascus suburb shocked the world. President Bashar al-Assad’s government denied involvement and blamed rebel groups.

The joint UN-OPCW mission has said all 1,300 tons of declared chemical weapons have been removed, and attention now turns to destroying Syria’s chemical weapon facilities.

Concerns remain that Syria has not made a full declaration of its chemical weapons. The United States has said it is worried that the Islamic State group, which has seized large parts of Syria, and other terrorist groups could get hold of chemical weapons if Syria is hiding any stockpiles.

The OPCW has said the dismantling of Syria’s chemical weapons facilities is expected to begin this month, and the first of the 12 facilities should be destroyed by the end of November. The global chemical weapons watchdog also has said it is still working with the government to resolve discrepancies in its chemical weapons declaration.

Kaag also told diplomats on Tuesday that an OPCW fact-finding mission found chlorine had been used “systematically and repeatedly” in attacks as recently as August, Power tweeted.

Lithuania’s mission to the UN tweeted: “Connect the dots: @OPCW sure chlorine used in #Syria, witnesses saw it dropped by helicopters, which only Assad has. Who’s responsible?”

The fact-finding mission last month said it was virtually certain chlorine had been used as a chemical weapon in northern Syria this year. The mission did not assign blame, but British foreign secretary Philip Hammond said its

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findings “corroborate allegations that the Assad regime is continuing to use chemical weapons in Syria, in violation of the chemical weapons convention.”

Both sides in Syria’s conflict, now in its fourth year, have blamed one another for using chlorine and other chemical weapons. The fighting has killed more than 190,000 people and sent millions fleeing into neighboring countries.

The UN’s mandate for the joint mission with the OPCW ended on 30 September and the OPCW will handle work from now on.

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/oct/07/syria-secret-chemical-weapons-facilities-un-says>

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The Rakyat Post - Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur

## **Iran Sets Conditions Ahead of Key Nuke Negotiations**

Agence France-Presse (AFP)

October 8, 2014

TEHERAN, Oct 8, 2014: Iran’s supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei reiterated on Wednesday his country’s “red lines” in negotiations with world powers over its controversial nuclear programme due to resume next week in Vienna.

Iran and the P5+1 group of nations (China, the United States, France, Britain, Russia and Germany) have set a Nov 24 deadline to strike a deal guaranteeing that Teheran’s nuclear programme is used for exclusively peaceful means.

But talks have stalled over the issue of Iran’s future capacity for uranium enrichment and the timetable for the lifting of international sanctions against Teheran.

“I think that before the end of next week we will have bilateral and multilateral negotiations in Vienna,” foreign ministry spokeswoman Marzieh Afkham said on Wednesday.

“The exact date will be given later,” she added.

The talks were confirmed by Austria’s Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurtz, who posted on Twitter that Vienna would next week host an “important discussion between USA, EU and Iran”.

An infographic published on Khamenei’s official website outlined 11 points to be observed by negotiators before Iran will sign an accord.

One of the stipulations includes “the absolute need for Iran’s uranium enrichment capacity to be 190,000 SWU (Separate Work Units)” — close to 20 times its current processing ability.

Iranian officials say this is needed to produce fuel for its Bushehr reactor, which is being provided by Russia until 2021.

The US and other Western states, however, want Iran to decrease its enrichment capability.

“Fordo, which cannot be destroyed by the enemy, must be preserved,” the text on Khamenei’s website said, referring to the uranium enrichment site built under a mountain 100km south of Teheran.

“The work of nuclear scientists should in no way be stopped or slowed,” the text said, adding that Iran had the right to pursue nuclear “research and development”.

Iran and the so-called P5+1 group signed a preliminary accord in September 2013 that cleared the way for certain Iranian nuclear activities in exchange for a partial lifting of international sanctions.

The Vienna-based UN nuclear watchdog, the IAEA, disclosed last month that Iran had failed to meet an Aug 25 deadline to provide information on five points meant to allay fears it was developing nuclear weapons.

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Eight days of intensive talks at the end of September between Iran and the P5+1 group on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York also fell short of any final agreement.

Iran insists its nuclear programme is entirely peaceful.

<http://www.therakyatpost.com/world/2014/10/08/iran-sets-conditions-ahead-key-nuke-negotiations/>

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The Jerusalem Post – Jerusalem, Israel

## **Iran Defends Refusal to Let In UN Nuclear Expert**

Reuters

8 October 2014

VIENNA - Iran has dismissed criticism by the International Atomic Energy Agency of its refusal to let one IAEA expert into the country as part of a team investigating allegations of nuclear weapons research.

Tehran said it had a sovereign right to decide who to let onto its territory. But its failure to issue a visa to an IAEA official, that diplomatic sources said was probably a Western atomic bomb expert, may add to longstanding Western suspicions it is stonewalling the UN agency's inquiry.

The IAEA said last month that Iran had not issued a visa for one member of a team that visited Tehran on Aug. 31 to try to advance the investigation into what the UN agency calls the possible military dimensions of the country's nuclear program.

It was the third time the person, whom it did not identify, had not obtained an entry permit.

<http://www.jpost.com/Breaking-News/Iran-defends-refusal-to-let-in-UN-nuclear-expert-378424>

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The Times of Israel – Jerusalem, Israel

## **Satellite Photos Reveal Massive Damage at Suspected Iran Nuke Facility**

*After Monday's mysterious blast at secretive Parchin plant east of Tehran, images show collapse of some buildings on the site*

By Times of Israel staff and Agence France-Presse (AFP)

October 8, 2014

Following Monday's mysterious blast at a suspected Iranian nuclear facility east of Tehran, satellite imagery obtained by Israel's Channel 2 and Israel Defense magazine Wednesday claimed to show extensive damage at the site.

Images of the facility taken Tuesday, a day after the reported explosion which killed at least two people at the secretive Parchin plant, showed that several buildings at the location sustained heavy damage and some even collapsed, Channel 2 reported.

The photos "clearly show damage consistent with an attack against bunkers in a central locality within the military research complex at the Parchin military compound," Israel Defense wrote.

The images were taken by the French satellite Pleiades the morning following the blast, the source of which remains unknown.

Iran's state news agency IRNA reported Monday that the explosion occurred at a defense ministry plant east of Tehran for the production of explosives.

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The Defense Industries Organisation, quoted by IRNA, said the fire broke out at the plant on Sunday night but it gave no further details.

The BBC, citing a report from the semi-official Iranian Students News Agency (ISNA), reported on Monday that the incident happened in an “explosive materials production unit” at the site south-east of the capital Tehran.

According to ISNA, the blast was so powerful it shattered windows up to 12 kilometers away and the glare from the explosion lit up the night sky.

Several arms facilities and military bases are located east of the Iranian capital, including Parchin. UN nuclear inspectors have been seeking to visit the site to answer concerns about Iran’s atomic program.

The base lies at the center of allegations of past Iranian research into sophisticated explosives that can be used to detonate a nuclear warhead.

Tehran, which has denied inspectors access to Parchin since 2005, insists its nuclear program is for purely civilian uses. Israel and the West fear Iran is seeking to attain nuclear weapons.

In August Iran reiterated that it will not allow IAEA inspectors to visit the site.

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/massive-blast-reported-at-suspected-iranian-nuke-facility-2/>

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The London Daily Telegraph – London, U.K.

## **Iran's 'Nuclear Bomb-Maker' Shifts Operations**

*Iran seeks to protect secret nuclear programme by shifting headquarters to new site*

By Damien McElroy, Foreign Affairs Correspondent

08 October 2014

Iran has shifted the location of its underground programme to produce a nuclear warhead to a site opposite a Tehran hospital as signs emerge of a new covert sabotage campaign against some of its most secret facilities.

The move has been completed since the imposition of sanctions on the body Organisation of Defensive Innovation and Research by the US Treasury in August, according to the Iranian opposition group, National Council of Resistance of Iran.

Its work was previously carried out at a military facility on the Parchin base in the Tehran suburbs that Tehran has repeatedly refused to open up to international inspectors. That site was the location of a mysterious explosion last week that reportedly shook windows up to 16 miles away.

The explosion revived security concerns in Iran that foreign countries had revived a covert campaign to disrupt Iran’s underground nuclear work. Five scientists were killed at the peak of a previous sabotage campaign between 2010 and 2012.

The overhaul of operations at the key research body in charge of advanced technology necessary to manufacture a nuclear bomb has been orchestrated by Mohsen Fakhrizadeh, a powerful behind the scenes figure subject to US and UN sanctions. The opposition report yesterday said his organisation’s main headquarters was now working from a building opposite the Chamran Hospital more than a mile away from its previous location at Parchin.

In an effort to provide additional protection to its leader, Fakhrizadeh was working from a separate office more than a block away. It added that “non-sensitive” sections of the group remain at the old site.

Despite the impasse between the West and Iran over the secret weapons programme, John Kerry, the US Secretary of State, said yesterday that he would meet his Iranian counterpart Mohammad Javad Zarif and Catherine Ashton, the EU representative, to secure agreement in nuclear talks in Vienna next week. The negotiations have reached a key phase as the deadline for the suspension of some sanctions on Iran expires in late November.

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Observers believe Western officials are prepared to secure a deal even though Iran has been unable to fully account for key parts of its programme and has protected Fakrizadeh from scrutiny.

“For a deal to work there has to be an approach that it doesn’t matter what Iran has done in the past or what might have been done or what its still doing but that its all about the future and taking them at their word that they can accept limits, inspections and a monitoring regime,” said Simon Henderson, a Gulf expert at the Washington Institute think tank. “President Obama seems to want to deal with Iran because he believes there are greater dangers in the Middle East to be dealt with.”

Iran’s opposition has a mixed record of identifying secret regime facilities but it did name the Fakhirzadeh organisation before its existence was confirmed by the UN nuclear agency report in 2011.

The US added it to the sanctions list in late August after Iran missed a UN deadline to account for secret nuclear bomb research at the end of August.

The notice said it “is primarily responsible for research in the field of nuclear weapons development” and Fakhrizadeh, a commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, was “managing activities useful in the development of a nuclear explosive device”.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/11149876/Irans-nuclear-bomb-maker-shifts-operations.html>

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Asharq Al-Awsat – London, U.K.

## **No Breakthrough in IAEA-Iran Talks on Nuclear Bomb Inquiry**

*IAEA says will continue talks with Iran despite failure to reach agreement*

Thursday, 9 Oct, 2014

Vienna, Reuters—Talks between the UN nuclear watchdog and Iran this week appear not to have substantively advanced an investigation into suspected atomic bomb research by Tehran, potentially dimming chances for a broader deal between the Iranians and big powers.

Western officials say Iran must improve cooperation with United Nations nuclear sleuths if it wants to reach a settlement to a protracted dispute with six world powers over the country’s nuclear program and be rid of crippling financial sanctions.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said in a statement after the October 7–8 meeting in Tehran that discussions would continue. But it did not announce a date for the next round of talks focused on the Vienna-based IAEA’s concerns that Iran had initially been supposed to address by late August.

Diplomats in the Austrian capital said it seemed that very little, if any, progress had been achieved.

Tehran’s envoy to the Vienna-based UN agency, Reza Najafi, said the discussions had been “very constructive”, according to Iran’s ISNA news agency, which did not elaborate.

Iran denies Western allegations that it is seeking to develop the capability to produce nuclear weapons, saying its atomic activities are aimed at generating electricity only.

Early last month, the IAEA said Iran had not answered questions by the August 25 target date about alleged research activities into explosives testing and neutron calculations, which could be applicable to any attempt to make nuclear bombs.

In this week’s meetings, “the two sides held discussions in relation” to these two issues, the IAEA said, adding: “The agency and Iran will continue discussions on these measures.”

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The IAEA gave no further detail. But its statement suggested strongly that the Islamic Republic had still not fully implemented the steps it had agreed to carry out, answering questions about what the United Nations agency calls the “possible military dimensions” of Tehran’s nuclear program.

The IAEA has for years been trying to get to the bottom of Western intelligence reports suggesting that Iran has worked on designing a nuclear warhead.

Iran has denounced the intelligence as fabricated, but has promised to work with the IAEA since last year when Hassan Rouhani, seen as a pragmatist, became president on a platform to overcome his country’s international isolation.

Rouhani’s election raised hopes of a solution to the nuclear stand-off with the West after years of tension that raised fears of a new Middle East war. An interim accord was reached between Iran and six major powers—the United States, France, Germany, Britain, China and Russia—in Geneva last November.

But they fell short of a self-imposed July target date for a long-term accord and now face a new deadline of November 24.

While the powers seek to limit the size of Iran’s future nuclear program, and thereby extend the time it would need for any attempt to accumulate fissile material for a weapon, the IAEA is investigating alleged research and experiments in the past that could be used to make the bomb itself.

<http://www.aawsat.net/2014/10/article55337388>

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FARS News Agency – Tehran, Iran  
Friday, October 10, 2014

## **Envoy Optimistic about Progressive Trend of Talks between Iran, IAEA**

TEHRAN (FNA) - Iran's Residing Representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Reza Najafi on Friday voiced satisfaction over the significant progress made in the talks between Tehran and the UN nuclear watchdog in finalizing the two remaining steps of their May agreement.

Najafi pointed of the fruitfulness of the latest round of two-day negotiations between the IAEA and Iran, saying, the talks were fruitful and serious.

He announced that the two sides will have another meeting in the near future, most likely in November.

A delegation of the IAEA arrived in Tehran on Tuesday.

Iranian officials and the visiting IAEA delegation headed by Deputy Director-General and Head of the Department of Safeguards of the nuclear monitoring body Tero Varjoranta discussed the way of implementing the remaining steps of their agreement.

Iran and the IAEA have been holding talks on Iran’s nuclear energy technology almost concurrent with discussions between Iran and the Group 5+1 (the US, Russia, China, France and Britain plus Germany) on the same issue.

In November 2013, Iran and the IAEA signed a joint statement to outline a roadmap for mutual cooperation on certain outstanding nuclear issues.

On May 21, the two sides held a technical meeting on the Framework for Cooperation agreed in November 2013. During the meeting, they agreed on five practical measures which were to be implemented by August 25.

On September 15, Amano confirmed that Iran had enforced three of the five transparency measures, saying Tehran and the IAEA had begun talks on the implementation of the two remaining measures.

<http://english.farsnews.com/newstext.aspx?nn=13930718000213>

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Global Post.com – Boston, MA

## Iran Says Nuclear Talks might be Extended if November Deadline Missed

Reuters

October 10, 2014

ANKARA (Reuters) - Iran's nuclear talks with major powers might be extended if agreement over remaining issues cannot be reached by a November deadline, the semi-official Fars news agency quoted Iran's top negotiator as saying on Friday.

"Iran and the P5+1 (powers) are very serious on resolving the remaining disputes until November ... but everything including an extension is possible if we cannot reach an agreement," Abbas Araqchi was quoted by Fars as saying.

*Writing by Parisa Hafezi, editing by John Stonestreet*

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/thomson-reuters/141010/iran-says-nuclear-talks-might-be-extended-if-november-deadline->

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The New Indian Express – Chennai, India

## India Readies for Test of 1st Canister-Launch of Agni-V

By Hemant Kumar Rout

07th October 2014

BALASORE: Days after China flight tested an upgraded version of its 10,000-km range Dongfeng-31B missile which can reach most of the US and European cities, India is readying for the first canister-launch of Agni-V missile in a bid to reinforce its nuclear deterrent.

Developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) Agni-V can target all of Asia and parts of Africa and Europe. It is part of the Agni series of missiles developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).

Defence sources said, the Agni-V test would be followed by trials of two other variants of Agni missiles and indigenously sub-sonic cruise missile Nirbhay, whose first test had failed last year. Though the test schedules have not been finalised, Agni-V is expected to be launched by end of this month.

"After the developmental test, the DRDO is likely to carry out the first user associate launch of 4,000-km Agni-IV missile and the armed forces would conduct a user trial of 2,000-km Agni-II missile. Both the tests are being planned in November followed by the second test of Nirbhay missile," the sources informed.

Preparation has begun at Wheeler Island test facility off the Odisha coast for the proposed test firing. In June, the DRDO scientist had successfully carried out the final missile ejection test from a canister in simulated conditions. However, all the parameters would have to be met during the actual launch.

Earlier, the Agni-V missile has been tested successfully twice from mobile launchers. While its first test was conducted on April 19, 2012, second test was carried out on September 15, 2013 from the launching complex-IV of the Integrated Test Range (ITR).

With a canister-launch system to impart higher road mobility, the missile will give the armed forces greater operational flexibility than the earlier-generation of Agni missiles. The three-stage, 17-metre tall, two-metre wide Agni-V, weighing 50 tonnes, is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead of about 1.5 tonnes up to a distance of more than 5,000 km.

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According to DRDO chief Avinash Chander, the missile is among the best in its class in the world with advanced ring-laser gyros, composite rocket motors and highly accurate micro-navigation systems and inertial navigation systems. Its accuracy level is far higher than 700-km range Agni-I, 2,000-km range Agni-II and 3,000-km range Agni-III.

If fitted with Multiple Independent Re-entry Vehicles (MIRVs), under development, with each missile being capable of carrying 2 to 10 separate nuclear warheads, the Agni-V can destroy multiple targets, separated by hundreds of kms. Capable of destroying enemy satellites, this missile flies at a speed of Mach 24.

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/India-Readies-for-Test-of-1st-Canister-Launch-of-Agni-V/2014/10/07/article2465547.ece>

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The London Guardian – London, U.K.

## Some US Troops Battling Ebola in Africa to have Direct Contact with Potential Patients

By Lauren Gambino in New York

Tuesday, 7 October 2014

A handful of highly trained American troops will have direct contact with potential Ebola patients in west Africa, the head of the US Africa command said during a Pentagon briefing on the military's response to the Ebola outbreak.

US service members will not treat patients who have been diagnosed with Ebola, and the majority of the deployed troops will have no direct contact with the ill. However, a small contingent of soldiers will be involved with testing the blood of people who display symptoms associated with Ebola. They will help run testing labs to distinguish those stricken with Ebola from those suffering from flu or malaria, General David Rodriguez, commander of US Africa Command (Africom), said during the press briefing on Tuesday.

"[The soldiers] can operate in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment," Rodriguez said. "They're specifically trained to do that and that's their primary skill set." Three to four specially trained personnel, dressed in full protective gear, will be stationed at as many as seven testing labs, he said.

The Department of Defense (DoD) has pledged as many as 4,000 troops to the region. Rodriguez said he does not expect to need more than that number, but said he could not rule out that possibility.

US soldiers will assist the local authorities by providing "command and control" operations, logistical expertise, medical training and engineering support, as part of a broader response by the US government to stop the epidemic.

The Defense Department has tapped 3,200 troops to deploy by late October to Liberia, where they will help build and staff 17 100-bed Ebola treatment units across the country. The US mission also includes setting up and operating Ebola testing labs in the region, two of which opened recently in Liberia. The New York Times last week detailed significant logistical delays in the US military's aid effort.

The administration says the new facilities have doubled the lab capacity in Liberia and slashed the time it takes to get results from several days to a few hours.

Rodriguez estimated the US mission in Liberia, which he said could take a year, will cost roughly \$750m over six months. A fact sheet issued by the White House said that the DoD is prepared to spend more than \$1bn on the country's response efforts.

Rodriguez stressed that all precautionary measures are being taken to ensure the safety of the deployed troops, as well as to prevent the disease from being brought back to the US with the soldiers.



"I am confident we can ensure our service members' safety and the safety of the American people," he said, adding that any soldier who is exposed to Ebola will be flown back to the US for treatment.

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/oct/07/ebola-us-troops-direct-contact-potential-sufferers-liberia>

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Defense One.com – Washington, D.C.

## The CDC Is Relying on People to Tell the Truth about Contact with Ebola

By Patrick Tucker

October 8, 2014

People traveling to the United States from West Africa through five of the nation's busiest airports could now face temperature screening and enhanced questioning.

The additional screenings at New York's JFK Airport this weekend and then Washington, D.C.'s Dulles Airport, Chicago's O'Hare, as well as Atlanta and Newark shortly after will consist of questions about where the traveler has been prior to or in addition to temperature taking. "If a traveler has a fever or other symptoms or has been exposed to Ebola, [Customs and Border Patrol] will refer to CDC to further evaluate the traveler," according to a CDC statement.

Prior to leaving Liberia, Thomas Eric Duncan, the Liberian man who was diagnosed with Ebola in Dallas on Sept. 30, filled out a questionnaire in which he denied that he had any contact with someone suffering from the virus, according to *The Washington Post*. Duncan died Wednesday in Dallas from the disease.

"These additional questions may have identified him after arrival in the United States," CDC Director Dr. Thomas Frieden told reporters during a press conference on Wednesday.

The problem isn't the questions, though. It's the answers.

"We're asking for their honesty and it turns out that [Duncan] was carrying someone that had Ebola and he lied. At least that's what the news is reporting. We're relying on people to tell the truth," a Department of Homeland Security official told *Defense One*.

The second screening ramp up will take the form of thermal or temperature screenings, which will be taken via what the CDC described as "a non-contact" and "FDA-approved" thermometer.

It's part of the CDC's effort to keep further cases of Ebola from showing up in neighborhoods around the country. However, even border security officials have expressed serious doubt about how effective the proposed screening enhancements will be in catching Ebola at airport checkpoints.

"By doing enhanced entry screening at five U.S. airports, we will evaluate over 94 percent of travelers from the affected countries. Our staff at all airports remain trained and ready to respond to any reports of ill travelers, and our robust public health system is prepared to respond and assist," the CDC said in a statement.

Frieden said about 150 people per day come to the United States from countries where Ebola outbreaks have been spotted, a number he called "manageable" in terms of additional screening.

He also acknowledged that the enhanced procedures would yield even more false positives. They will, he said "find people with fever... who don't have Ebola."

The CDC has subjected more than 36,000 individuals to additional screenings in the past few months but just 77 people presented with a fever or other obvious indicator illness and none of those individuals, it turns out, actually had Ebola.

"Most of those had malaria," Frieden said.

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Frieden said the additional screening procedures represented a “layered” approach. “I want to emphasize that this is stepping up protection,” he said and acknowledged that additional false positive would likely arise.

The thermal screenings will also miss some people who have Ebola, if history is any indication. Duncan was reportedly subjected to a thermal screening in Liberia when he left the country, but he was not presenting a fever at the time and did not become sick until four days after. Someone with Ebola can have the illness for as long as 21 days before presenting symptoms, like fever, that might be detectable at an airport checkpoint.

“We’re checking for temperature but the problem is, as we saw with the guy in Texas, he didn’t have a temperature when he came through,” the Homeland Security official pointed out.

Frieden reiterated a point he’s been making repeatedly; that the best way to contain the Ebola spread is to fight it in Africa.

Recently, the CDC recently said that as many as 1.4 million cases of Ebola might be diagnosed by January of 2015.” As long as the disease continues to spread in Africa we can’t make the risk zero here.”

<http://www.defenseone.com/threats/2014/10/cdc-relying-people-tell-truth-about-contact-ebola/96140/>

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The National Interest.org – U.S.

OPINION/Feature

## **China's Deadly Missile Arsenal Is Growing: What Should America Do about It?**

*The debate over how to respond to Beijing's mighty missiles continues.*

By Matthew Hallex

October 5, 2014

Russian violations of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) should push the United States to reconsider the continued value of the agreement for global security. Abrogating or modifying the treaty to allow the deployment of INF-class weapons to Asia, however, would bring with it substantial political, military, and budgetary risks while producing benefits that are murky at best. Evan Montgomery—a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments—in these digital pages has made one of the stronger cases for the United States acquiring forward-deployed intermediate weapons in Asia. However, even putting aside the potential for unintended consequences for security in other regions and for broader nonproliferation norms associated with renegotiating and modifying the INF, it is unclear if intermediate-range weapons could overcome the shortcomings of forward-based military forces or produce sufficient benefits to justify their costs.

One can agree with Montgomery that land-based missiles can be survivable and stabilizing, but only if the right investments are made to address the inherent vulnerability of basing forces within range of China’s extensive missile arsenal. Hardened launch facilities could address this vulnerability, but the United States has displayed a persistent unwillingness to harden forward bases in both Asia and the Middle East, despite growing threats from adversary missiles. While the Pentagon may treat missiles differently than other forces, it may be a wiser investment to harden bases to protect preexisting forward forces in Asia, rather than to acquire new weapons in hopes that they will provide sufficient impetus for necessary investments in passive defenses.

As Montgomery points out, it is plausible that the growing threat from China would make Japan and the Philippines open to providing the large dispersal areas in Kyushu and Luzon that would be required for anything other than a token force of mobile missiles and to achieve the deep magazines Montgomery envisions. This, however, highlights the political risks involved in forward-basing U.S. missile forces. Of course, it would be necessary to secure political support for forward missile bases before embarking on an expensive, multiyear development and acquisition program for a weapon that would be useless without forward bases. While Japan has become more assertive in the face of growing Chinese military power, substantial opposition to U.S. bases in Japan

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persists. Deploying mobile weapons that are likely to be targets of Chinese attack to a larger area of Japanese territory could serve to reinforce this opposition. A similar dynamic exists in Philippine domestic politics, despite growing support for U.S. reopening bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field, and could lead to difficulties in securing dispersal bases in Luzon.

Even if the Japanese and Philippine publics could be convinced of the need for U.S. missile bases, these foreign bases could introduce constraints on the use of the systems. U.S. alliances in Asia are quite different than the Cold War NATO experience. While they have grown closer, Japan and the Philippines are not bound in the same alliance with the United States. It is possible that Japan would be unwilling to allow the United States to use Japan-based forces, including intermediate-range missiles, to defend the Philippines and vice versa. Intermediate-range missiles would also be strategically inflexible, as they would only be useful in the case of a conflict in East Asia and could not be easily shifted to meet challenges in other regions, particularly if they were deployed in hardened bases. Long-range strike aircraft and submarines would not face the same political or strategic constraints.

Despite Montgomery's claim to the contrary, the choice between intermediate-range missiles and additional investments in submarines or long-range strike assets is not a false one in the current and likely future budget environment. While the Army could resume the IRBM mission it lost in the INF, it is unclear what other capabilities it would be willing to sacrifice to afford it, particularly given the inability of the United States to disengage from the Middle East and the unlikelihood that the Army budget share will increase as the United States pivots to Asia.

Cost is of vital importance in the long-term competition between the United States and China. It is unclear if forward-deployed missiles would impose sufficient costs on China to justify the investment required to develop the first American land-based intermediate-range missiles in decades. While hardened facilities could require China to expend more munitions, China enjoys much lower procurement costs than the United States. For instance, the cost of a Chinese cruise missile is estimated at just \$175,000. The Pershing II program, by comparison, cost \$4.3 billion (in 2011 dollars) for 234 missiles, over \$18 million per missile. The United States would have to force China to launch many missiles in order to come out ahead on that transaction. Mobile missiles could shift this equation if they imposed new costs on China. However, the persistent wide-area surveillance, loitering or retargetable strike and supporting C2 systems Montgomery suggests China would need to acquire to eliminate mobile missiles are just the systems China is already acquiring to attack U.S. carriers and other mobile targets at sea.

Given the survivability, political and budget risks associated with acquiring and forward-deploying intermediate-range missiles in East Asia, the benefits from such a deployment would need to be significant. Montgomery suggests that deploying U.S. missiles might repeat the INF experience and force China into negotiations that would limit its missile force. China does not have the same experience of arms-control agreements that the Soviet Union and the United States had by the time they reached an agreement on eliminating INF in Europe and it has not demonstrated a willingness to embark upon agreements that would put quantitative limits on its primary strike forces.

Furthermore, the security environment that China faces is quite different from that faced by the Soviet Union. The Cold War was essentially a bipolar affair and the greatest threat faced by the Soviets was the United States. China faces an increasingly multipolar world with a number of potential adversaries and threats independent of the United States which are located much closer to home, such as India, Japan and potentially Russia. Intermediate-range weapons are appropriate for intermediate-range threats and it would likely take much more to convince China to limit the numbers or eliminate missiles than it did for the Soviet Union. It seems unlikely that the addition of U.S. intermediate-range missiles would pose enough of a threat to bring China to the negotiating table, especially when it lacks other capabilities that could compensate for the loss of missile-strike capabilities.

Modifying the INF and deploying intermediate-range missiles to Asia could provide the United States with additional survivable deterrence and strike capabilities in a conflict with China if the United States develops and deploys the right set of missile capabilities as described by Montgomery. Even if this were to be achieved, forward-deployed INF-class missiles would bring with them a host of political constraints as well as an inherent strategic inflexibility that would not be faced by submarines or long-range bombers. It is also unclear if new missiles would

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impose sufficient costs on China to justify their acquisition costs or change China's basic strategic outlook or willingness to agree to limits on its own missile forces. While a useful U.S. intermediate-range missile is not implausible, it is unlikely to justify the substantial risks that would come with its development and deployment, let alone reopening the INF to new negotiations with Russia.

*Matthew Hallex is a strategic analyst at the Scitor Corporation. His opinions are his own and do not represent those of their employer or clients.*

<http://nationalinterest.org/feature/chinas-deadly-missile-arsenal-growing-what-should-america-do-11406>

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The Moscow Times – Moscow, Russia

OPINION/Article

## **Russia's Nuclear Euphoria Ignores Reality**

By Alexander Golts

October 06, 2014

Muscovites are staging a campaign against Western sanctions called: "Fighting sanctions with fashion." Participants trade in their old T-shirts with Western slogans for new shirts bearing such inscriptions as: "Sanctions? My Iskander laughs at sanctions," or "The Topol couldn't care less about sanctions" — references to Russia's Iskander and Topol ballistic missiles.

Several major Moscow companies are funding the campaign, including Vnukovo Airport, the Transtroyinvest construction company and the Baikal corporation. It is by no means an individual initiative: The T-shirt giveaway has the direct support of the Public Relations Committee of the Moscow City government.

Here we have ostensibly well-adjusted businesspeople and public servants convincing their fellow citizens that they should take pride in Russia waging an undeclared war on a neighboring country and annexing part of its territory — and knowing that nobody can stop Russia because it has the ability to destroy all life on this planet.

Of course, the U.S. has the same capability, but everyone knows that U.S. President Barack Obama hasn't got the guts to push the button. Not so with Russian President Vladimir Putin: After Crimea and the Donbass, unpredictability has become Putin's trademark style.

I must say that even Soviet propagandists never allowed themselves to speak so flippantly about the prospect of nuclear war. They only referred to that possibility within the context of deterring U.S. nuclear aggression.

It seems that a sort of nuclear euphoria is sweeping the country. Whereas we might expect such comments from Kremlin spin doctors whipping up anti-Western hysteria, now even senior officials have joined the nuclear bandwagon in all earnestness. Dmitry Rogozin, the deputy prime minister charged with overseeing the defense industry, recently made the sensational statement that Russia would completely renew its nuclear forces by 2020.

If true, it means leaders have just six years to retire and replace 52 SS-18 missiles, which NATO calls "Satan" missiles, 40 SS-19 missiles and 108 SS-25 missiles, which are the old, increasingly obsolete Topol missiles.

The Russian navy would also have to completely replace seven of its Delta III, Delta IV and Typhoon-class nuclear submarines. The air force would have to scrap and replace all its nuclear bombers, the "youngest" of which have already served for 25 years. The recommended service lives of these weapons expired long ago, but they have received several extensions since.

Where will all of those new weapons come from? The situation is relatively clear with the navy. Eight new Borei-class nuclear submarines are slated to go into service by 2020. Three are in varying stages of readiness, and only three more are currently under construction. Considering that, under the best of conditions, the production cycle lasts about six years, it is already clear that at least four submarines will miss the deadline. But at least the government's plans are clear in this regard.

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But it remains a mystery as to which "ultra-modern weapons" Deputy Prime Minister Rogozin referred to concerning the air force. After all, official statements claim that the testing phase for a new bomber aircraft will begin no earlier than 2019, with serial production starting only in 2025.

Ground missiles are the biggest question. Here the problem concerns not only the number of missiles, but also the number of warheads that each carries. Every SS-18 carries 10 warheads, every SS-19 has six, and each of the old Topol missiles carries one warhead apiece. If the military retires all of those missiles, it would reduce Russia's nuclear capacity by 988 warheads, or two-thirds of its total nuclear potential.

The new Yars missiles carry just four warheads each — too few to fully compensate for such a reduction. Therefore, Moscow has placed all its hopes on the new Sarmat missile, which sources say is designed to carry 10 warheads.

There is just one hitch: The Sarmat is still in the design-and-development phase, and officials expect its completion no sooner than 2018. Bear in mind also that Russia has no experience developing heavy-lift missiles: Ukraine produced them during the Soviet period at facilities in Dnipropetrovsk.

Today, Russia builds those missiles at its Makeyev Rocket Design Bureau, which previously specialized in building only sea-based missiles. It is worth recalling the troubled fate of the Bulava sea-based missile, which was plagued by failed tests and created by the same entity that had previously made only the land-based Topol missile.

Western sanctions will also have an impact. Now, Russia will have to first manufacture the necessary machinery needed to even begin production of the new missiles.

All of that makes the complete modernization of Russia's nuclear forces by 2020 an illusory dream. Rogozin is either telling a deliberate lie or does not understand the reality of the situation. But, of course, who pays any attention to such trifling details when the country is gripped by nuclear euphoria?

*Alexander Golts is deputy editor of the online newspaper Yezhednevny Zhurnal.*

<http://www.themoscowtimes.com/opinion/article/russia-s-nuclear-euphoria-ignores-reality/508499.html>

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Foreign Policy.com – Washington, D.C.  
OPINION/Argument

## **You Should Still Be Scared of Pyongyang**

*Five reasons a quiet North Korea is still a deadly North Korea.*

BY Joel S. Wit, Jenny Town  
October 7, 2014

It has been 18 months since North Korea's last major provocation, a nuclear test in February 2013. Aside from periodic rhetorical outbursts from Pyongyang that the world has come to know and love, North Korea has since then been surprisingly quiet: no nuclear tests, no long-range rocket tests, and no attacks on South Korea. Leader Kim Jong Un remains AWOL. And over the weekend of Oct. 4, North Korea's No. 2 official, Hwang Pyong So, met with his South Korean counterparts -- a rare high-level exchange between the two sides. What accounts for Pyongyang's relatively good behavior?

Secretary of State John Kerry has claimed that the U.S. policy of "strategic patience" -- intended to teach North Korea to stop breaking bad by isolating and pressuring the North -- is why Pyongyang has been unusually quiet. But nothing could be further from the truth. There is a lot going on beneath the surface that points to serious dangers just over the horizon that will only get worse if the United States continues its standoffish policy.

Here are five developments the United States should worry about.

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**1. North Korea has upgraded its main rocket-launch site:** A year of major construction at the site used to launch a long-range rocket in December 2012 seems to be finishing, clearing the decks for more launches if Kim Jong Un

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gives the word. A key project has been improving the launchpad and gantry so it can fire a rocket up to 50 meters tall -- 20 percent taller than the ones launched in 2012 -- and with greater range. Additionally, North Korean workers painted new metal parts of the tower with rust-resilient primer paint. A launch seems unlikely in the near term, since the new rocket is probably still in development. But the rocket tested in 2012 is ready to go -- and it could be launched by the end of 2014 if Kim gives the order, triggering a new crisis on the peninsula.

**2. North Korea is ramping up fissile material production for a growing stockpile of nuclear weapons:** Pyongyang appears to be finishing a significant construction program to double the size of a new uranium enrichment plant at its Yongbyon nuclear research complex. As a result, the facility, able to produce highly enriched uranium for nuclear bombs, could churn out twice as much fissile material in the future. While satellite imagery cannot peer inside the plant, the North Koreans appear to have been installing new centrifuges key to the production process. There have been movements of crates and boxes sighted around the facility -- a sign that work is going on inside -- and long, narrow crates have been spotted that may contain the centrifuges themselves. According to nuclear expert David Albright, an expansion of North Korea's uranium production capacity could allow it to build a much larger nuclear stockpile than the fewer than 10 weapons it is believed to have today.

**3. Development of a mobile intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) has reached a new stage:** While there may not have been any full-scale long-range rocket launches since 2012, Pyongyang has been inching along in developing a mobile ICBM -- one that can be transported and launched from a large truck. Over the past two years, North Korea has conducted a series of rocket engine tests for this weapon (which Western intelligence agencies call the KN-08), which can reach the United States. In August, satellites caught the aftermath of the most recent engine test at Pyongyang's Sohae facility. (Signs at the test area, including burnt vegetation, open doors on the stand where an engine would be horizontally mounted during a test, and the presence of the first stage of the KN-08 rocket indicate that a test took place.) It is unknown how successful these tests have been -- so there may be more to come.

Pyongyang still has a long way to go before it can field a working ICBM. After the rocket engine tests, North Korea will also need to conduct full-scale launches of the KN-08. Each engine test may bring it a step closer to fielding an operational weapon.

**4. Perfecting solid-fuel technology for its missiles:** While largely escaping public notice, a series of short-range ballistic missile tests that took place during the summer of 2014 could signal a major technical advance for North Korea's missile force: the development of solid-fuel technology. Pyongyang's missiles need to sit still for hours before their tanks can be filled with liquid fuel, leaving them vulnerable to attack and destruction. Solid-fuel missiles, however, would be ready for a quick launch once Kim gives the order and, as a result, will be much more survivable. While Pyongyang's homegrown version of a Soviet missile -- first deployed in the 1970s by the USSR -- could endanger key targets in South Korea, the new technology may be used in future generations of longer-range weapons threatening other countries, including the United States.

**5. Molybdenum production is growing:** A mineral important in modern metallurgic and high-tech industrial production, molybdenum is a key ingredient in building weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, as well as armor for conventional military vehicles and artillery. Global production has expanded rapidly over the past decade, with the price skyrocketing about 500 percent, making North Korea's reserve of roughly 56,000 tons a valuable commodity. Pyongyang is ramping up production with the recent completion of a factory at the March 5 Youth Mine, a showcase 2,500-acre facility near the Chinese border.

Molybdenum is also an important part of North Korea's growing economic ties with China. Pyongyang exports the overwhelming majority of its molybdenum to Beijing, taking in handsome foreign currency earnings while allowing China to maintain a dominant role in influencing the commodity's price on the world market.

These are just a few signs of an increasingly grim reality. As the Obama administration holds firm to its so-called principled approach in dealing with North Korea, its inaction has served as tacit approval of Pyongyang's development of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles. As Washington has found in other parts of the world, ignoring a problem will not make it go away.



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The Asian Age.com – New Delhi, India

OPINION/Columnist

## **Clear and Present Danger**

Arun Kumar Singh

October 08, 2014

The Indian media, with the odd exception, has missed out on analysing a recent incident at the Karachi naval dockyard. On the night of September 6, half a dozen serving and retired Pakistan Navy (PN) personnel, led by an officer, entered the Karachi naval dockyard in a boat and attempted to take over the 3,000-tonne Chinese-built frigate, PNS Zulfiqar, when the warship in the harbour.

They killed a petty officer and wounded six PN personnel on board the warship before this brazen attack was foiled. Some of the attackers were killed and interrogation of one of the captured attackers resulted in the subsequent arrest of 17 more conspirators.

Media reports speculated that the attackers wanted to hijack PNS Zulfiqar, take it to sea and use its eight 180-km range anti-ship missiles to attack an American aircraft carrier in the Arabian Sea. This was also stated later by the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) spokesman on September 10, while claiming responsibility for the attack.

Another media report said that the attackers had entered the dockyard with the aim of attacking a US Navy aircraft carrier, erroneously assumed to be in port, but mistakenly attacked PNS Zulfiqar as it was the first warship they saw.

In my view, both these theories are incorrect, as it is almost impossible for six men to hijack and sail out with a 3,000-tonne warship manned by over 200 men, and no serving or retired Pakistan Navy officer would mistake a 100,000-tonne American aircraft carrier for a 3,000-tonne frigate.

In my view, the hijackers were probably after nuclear weapons.

In 2012, the PN announced the creation of a "Strategic Naval Command" to be headed by a vice-admiral. Media reports indicated that, in 2011, Pakistan had commenced work on a miniaturised two-kilo tonne plutonium warhead, based on a Chinese design tested in 1991-92. It was to be deployed by the Pakistan Army on the new 60-km range battlefield ballistic missile Nasr.

This new, low-yield tactical nuclear weapon (TNW) was also meant to be deployed on the 700-km range land attack cruise missile (LACM) Babur, and the 350-km range air launched cruise missile (ALCM) R'aad.

On December 19 and 21, 2012, the PNS Zulfiqar successfully test-fired LACMs at sea. While it was not known whether the missile fired was the Babur or a version of the 120 to 180-km range Chinese C-802 anti-ship missile modified to become an LACM carrying a two-kilotonne miniaturised nuclear warhead, the fact is that the test firings were witnessed by then Pakistan Navy chief, Admiral Mohammad Asif Sandila, and the media reported that the PN had now got a sea-based nuclear deterrent which could threaten Indian coastal cities.

The PN will soon begin to induct six Chinese-built Qing-class conventional submarines capable of firing nuclear tipped LACMs on Indian coastal cities.

The jihadis in Pakistan, who have been quietly infiltrating the Pakistani military, have apparently set their eyes on "grabbing" some nuclear weapons as part of their diabolical plot to create global mayhem.

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On August 16, 2012, six terrorists in Pakistan Air Force (PAF) uniforms infiltrated and attacked the high security Pakistan Aeronautical Complex at Kamra (45 miles northwest of Islamabad), which houses not only the plant to build new JF-17 fighter jets but also some of Pakistan's nuclear weapons. This was the third terrorist attack on this facility (the earlier attacks were in December 2007 and August 2009).

On the night of May 23, 2011, terrorists belonging to the TTP infiltrated and attacked the PN air station (PNS Mehran) in Karachi. The 15 attackers killed 18 military personnel and injured another 16, and destroyed two of the seven America-supplied P-3C Orion long range maritime patrol (LRMP) aircraft. These can fly for 15 hours and destroy enemy ships and oil rigs with the America supplied Harpoon anti-ship missiles which have a range of 130 km.

Sooner or later, the terrorists will discover that rather than attack Pakistani military facilities to acquire nuclear weapons, it is simpler to have enough radicalised elements in Pakistan's military who can be trained and then transferred to units storing and operating nuclear weapons. These "sleeper cells" can be activated for strikes at the opportune moment.

While land and air launched nuclear warheads can be kept de-mated (i.e. separated) from their launch vehicles (missiles or aircraft), the nuclear warheads can be kept separated from their conventional explosive triggering mechanisms, the same is not possible on warships and submarines, where nuclear weapons are kept loaded on missiles. The only system which can prevent an accidental or "rogue" launch is to have a physical and electronic "interlock system" (called Permissible Action Links), which require two authorised personnel to separately activate the missile launch system.

Pakistan Army needs to take the possibility and threat of jihadi sleeper cell in its military seriously. It needs to place the nuclear button firmly under the control of the Prime Minister, as well as review its nuclear weapons programme. Its homegrown terrorists won't hesitate to use a stolen nuclear weapon or a conventional weapon to initiate a war in South Asia.

*Vice-Admiral Arun Kumar Singh retired as Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam*

<http://www.asianage.com/columnists/clear-and-present-danger-971>

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Times Herald-Record – Middletown, NY  
OPINION/Editorial

## **Editorial: Ebola is now a National Security Threat**

By *Chicago Tribune*

October 9, 2014

American public health officials face two formidable challenges: the possible spread of Ebola ... and the possible spread of panic about Ebola.

In the days since Dallas medical personnel apparently mishandled the case of Thomas Eric Duncan, a Liberian who'd recently traveled to the United States, public health leaders here have scrambled to assure Americans that things are under control. Duncan, suffering from fever and abdominal pain, was sent home from a Dallas emergency room despite blazing red flags. The Ebola patient has now died.

So the assurances from federal officials haven't been too convincing.

President Barack Obama said Monday that stopping Ebola is "a top national security priority." Federal authorities promise expanded screening protocols for airline passengers overseas and in the U.S. to control Ebola.

What should those protocols be? On our Sunday Commentary page, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign computer science professor Sheldon Jacobson suggested a smart move: Passengers entering the U.S. should have

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to document that they have not been exposed to Ebola in those West African countries over the previous three weeks, which is the incubation period for Ebola. Those who fail to do so "should be subject to more severe restrictions, beginning with blood tests and, in extreme cases, quarantine for up to three weeks."

Some people suggest even stronger measures, such as a ban on flights to the U.S. from the affected countries.

"The Ebola outbreak in West Africa has been compared to a war zone," wrote David Dausey, dean of the School of Health Professions and Public Health at Mercyhurst University, in a Washington Post op-ed. "The disease is now being viewed as a national security threat on par with nuclear weapons. It's time to take security precautions that align with the gravity of the threat. That means doing whatever it takes to keep infected people from coming here."

A ban on flights from certain countries would not be that difficult for passengers to evade though. U.S. officials have warned that such a move could restrict the flow of medical workers and aid to stricken countries. But that argument won't likely withstand the fear and fury that will be generated by more Ebola cases in the U.S.

The best ways to attack this epidemic and reduce the risk to Americans remain stepped-up efforts to quash the spread of Ebola in West Africa and to speed drug treatments and a vaccine to market. And to be hypervigilant at medical centers and U.S. ports of entry.

University of Minnesota infectious disease expert Michael Osterholm wrote in Politico: "Ebola is spreading faster than anyone would like to admit and the current, slow international response to the deadly disease is morphing into a modern tragedy. ... In the end the only guaranteed solution to ending this Ebola crisis is to develop, manufacture and deliver an effective Ebola vaccine, potentially to most of the people in West Africa, and maybe even to most of the population of the African continent."

Osterholm says 500 million doses are needed. The U.S. could cut regulatory red tape and provide financial incentives to spur drug makers to kick into high gear the development and manufacture of several promising Ebola drugs. Think: a Manhattan Project against Ebola.

Fear grabs attention and ... motivates. Dr. Thomas Frieden, head of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, says, "For health care workers who are caring for people with Ebola, we want them to be scared." That fear should lead them to be "incredibly meticulous" about infection control.

It's time to push Ebola to the top of the national security agenda.

<http://www.recordonline.com/article/20141009/NEWS/141009396/101134/OPINION>

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## **ABOUT THE USAF CUWS**

The USAF Counterproliferation Center was established in 1998 at the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Located at Maxwell AFB, this Center capitalizes on the resident expertise of Air University, while extending its reach far beyond - and influences a wide audience of leaders and policy makers. A memorandum of agreement between the Air Staff Director for Nuclear and Counterproliferation (then AF/XON), now AF/A5XP) and Air War College Commandant established the initial manpower and responsibilities of the Center. This included integrating counterproliferation awareness into the curriculum and ongoing research at the Air University; establishing an information repository to promote research on counterproliferation and nonproliferation issues; and directing research on the various topics associated with counterproliferation and nonproliferation .

The Secretary of Defense's Task Force on Nuclear Weapons Management released a report in 2008 that recommended "Air Force personnel connected to the nuclear mission be required to take a professional military education (PME) course on national, defense, and Air Force concepts for deterrence and defense." As a result, the Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center, in coordination with the AF/A10 and Air Force Global Strike Command, established a series of courses at Kirtland AFB to provide continuing education through the careers of those Air Force personnel working in or supporting the nuclear enterprise. This mission was transferred to the

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Counterproliferation Center in 2012, broadening its mandate to providing education and research to not just countering WMD but also nuclear deterrence.

In February 2014, the Center's name was changed to the Center for Unconventional Weapons Studies to reflect its broad coverage of unconventional weapons issues, both offensive and defensive, across the six joint operating concepts (deterrence operations, cooperative security, major combat operations, irregular warfare, stability operations, and homeland security). The term "unconventional weapons," currently defined as nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, also includes the improvised use of chemical, biological, and radiological hazards.

The CUWS's military insignia displays the symbols of nuclear, biological, and chemical hazards. The arrows above the hazards represent the four aspects of counterproliferation - counterforce, active defense, passive defense, and consequence management.

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