The Africa Mission

NUNN-LUGAR GLOBAL

November 2010

COUNTERING MORE THREATS, FASTER

Anthrax is just one reason why U.S. Senator Dick Lugar took a mission to Africa. Other reasons include: Ebola, Marburg, Plague, and host of other viruses and bacteria that, if in the wrong hands, could be used to attack American lives or our economy.

Senator Lugar led a team of Pentagon arms control experts to Africa November 9-14, 2010, to help secure deadly biological diseases and destroy lethal armaments as he leads efforts to expand the Nunn-Lugar program to meet the threats of weapons of mass destruction no matter their type or origin.

Two factors led Senator Lugar to identify the importance of taking the world's premier non-proliferation program to Africa: the growing concern of bioterrorism and the natural prevalence of lethal disease in African nations. After all, the Soviets obtained many samples used for biological weapons from Africa.

The laboratories of Uganda's Ministry of Agriculture, Animals, Industry and Fisheries sit on the top of a quiet hill on a turnoff near the airport, behind an eroded fence. At the end of a hallway is a room with an unlocked refrigerator.

That is where the anthrax is kept.

- New York Times, November 10, 2010

Concern for biological weapons is not new, but meeting the changing threat requires forward-thinking and dynamic programs. During the Cold War, the United States dismantled its biological weapons program while the Soviets increased theirs. The Nunn-Lugar program has experience in bolstering security against biological threats in the former Soviet States.

Senator Lugar with researchers at an Ugandan veterinary research lab.

Today's bio concerns are more difficult to identify. Ensuring the safety and security of biological agents needs to keep pace with the rapid advance in biological sciences. Laboratory work that promises to extend lives, if misused, can be used against innocent populations, too. Even natural outbreaks can spread rapidly across the globe. A person infected with a viral hemorrhagic disease like Marburg can travel anywhere in the world before she even knows of the infection, as happened with a Dutch tourist who died of the disease in the Netherlands after being infected by a bat in Uganda.

"Deadly diseases like Ebola, Marburg, and Anthrax are prevalent naturally in Africa," Senator Lugar said. "These pathogens can be made into horrible weapons more simply than any dealing with chemical or nuclear devices. Just one of the deadly viruses I witnessed could, if in the wrong hands, cause death and economic chaos."

Africa is particularly important for work on bio security and safety. African states' warm climates are natural petri dishes for some of the most deadly diseases on the planet. Popular depictions of outbreaks in film and books

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CONVENTIONAL DESTRUCTION

Senator Lugar aligned the assault rifle into a blue machine with stickers imprinted "United States" on the side. Stepping on a hydraulic floor pedal, a metal blade lowered to the rifle until it cracked, and Senator Lugar tossed the pieces on a pile of mulch … mulched assault rifles that is.

That T-56 assault rifle, the Chinese version of the storied AK-47, with serial number 10035577 was just one of thousands weapons and munitions being destroyed through legislation championed by Senator Lugar.

As part of Senator Lugar's Africa mission, he traveled to Burundi to inspect U.S. efforts to secure and destroy weapons through a program he authored six years ago in partnership with Senator Obama. His trip will encourage more African nations to join with the United States in neutralizing the threats posed by loose and unsecure weapons around the world.

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Senator Lugar views explosives being stored in a residential neighborhood in Burundi. These explosives and weaponry can be secured and destroyed through the Lugar-Obama program.

Countering Threats, Taking Action

are only a snapshot of the potential for pandemics that could emanate from Africa. Sometimes with American partners such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), African researchers in labs holding samples of these diseases work to diagnose and stop them. In the U.S., protection at such labs would rival a maximum security prison. In Africa, security is more likely to be some barbed wire.

At the same time, terrorist activity on the African continent is a growing concern. The U.S. military command responsible for engagement in Africa described the threat in its 2010 Posture Statement:

"In the last year, al-Qaeda and terrorist groups in Africa appear to have strengthened their collaboration. Al-Qaeda operatives are active in East Africa…The leaders of Somalia-based Al-Shabaab have publicly aligned themselves with al-Qaeda, having issued public statements praising Osama Bin Laden and linking Somalia to al-Qaeda's global operations…Al-Shabaab continues to operate multiple terrorist training camps in Somalia with al-Qaeda participation."

With its proximity to the Middle East and large swaths of weakly governed lands like Somalia, biological virus and bacteria research facilities could be attractive targets for terrorist groups or black-market traders.

The three nations Senator Lugar visited are friends of the United States, and they too are targets for terrorist activity. As recently as July 2010, a bombing in Uganda claimed 79 lives, including an American. The next day, Al-Shabaab official Ali Mohamud Rage said, "we are sending a message to Uganda and Burundi, if they do not take out their [peacekeeping] troops from Somalia, blasts will continue and it will happen in Bujumbura [Burundi] too." Al Shabaab is a particular concern as it attempts to retake Somalia, moves across porous borders, and is active in proximity to labs Senator Lugar inspected.

The Graham-Talent Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism labeled bioterrorism against the U.S. "the more likely threat" compared to nuclear or chemical attacks rather than a biological attack.

Deadly biological viruses and bacteria are naturally occurring and much easier to handle than nuclear materials, and they can "weaponized" through means such as an HVAC system, contamination of a salad bar, or even carried in one's own body for person-to-person spread. Little wonder that one WMD expert travelling with Senator Lugar commented that he worries more about an Anthrax attack than he does an improvised nuclear device.

Taking Action

Raising awareness of the urgency of securing potential biosecurity threats is just part of Senator Lugar's work in Africa and beyond. He also is working toward solutions. That is why he made the case for cooperative work between Africans and Americans directly with those people

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"Deadly diseases like Ebola, Marburg, and Anthrax are prevalent naturally in Africa.

Just one of the deadly viruses I witnessed could, if in the wrong hands, cause death and economic chaos."

U.S. Senator Richard G. Lugar

Each of the viles of deadly pathogens contained in this common deep-freeze style cooler that is poorly secured could disrupt entire communities if obtained by a terrorist organization.

Nunn-Lugar Global efforts would help secure these pathogens and perform cooperative research to help learn the origin, type and impact of the 'unknown samples.'

View more photos from the Africa Mission on Senator Lugar's Flickr page:
www.flickr.com/senatorlugar

COUNTERING THREATS, UGANDA

who will be involved and why he brought with him the Pentagon team that can implement solutions.

Joining Senator Lugar were the Honorable Andrew C. Weber, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Programs; Ken Handelman, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs; and Ken Myers III, Director of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. DTRA implements the Nunn-Lugar program, among other national security responsibilities.

Nunn-Lugar Global will help secure vulnerable facilities, promote cooperative research and transparency in handling of dangerous pathogens, and help build an 'early warning system' capable of quickly detecting, diagnosing, and reporting infections to help determine if it is natural or man-made and stop its spread.

Senator Lugar looks over a wall separating a deadly pathogen storage facility from the Kibera, the largest slum in Kenya. Just a few yards from the facility, Kibera presents substantial security concerns.

The key to the Nunn-Lugar program has been cooperation. Senators Nunn and Lugar worked closely with the Russian government and military to begin the dismantlement and destruction of our former Cold War foe's stockpiles.

Similarly in Africa, the Nunn-Lugar program is building on relationships established by the CDC and U.S. Army Medical Research Units to work with the laboratories as additional security is constructed and shared scientific research is performed.

In addition to deadly pathogens, Burundi, Kenya and Uganda's proximity to known terrorist recruiting grounds such as Somalia and Yemen pose additional threats to our national security.

Uganda

The mission began outside of Uganda's capital. At two virus research labs, Senator Lugar inspected the facility grounds and underscored the obvious gaps in security, noting in particular the broken windows, simple padlocks, lack of entry monitoring, and close proximity to water and air access points.

These labs perform important work to diagnose infectious diseases like Ebola, Marburg and Anthrax, study the nature of the diseases, and facilitate treatment to help prevent outbreaks.

At the first laboratory complex, Ugandan scientists work side by side with experts from the Centers for Disease Control and other international organizations seeking to improve diagnosis of a wide range of diseases. Most of the labs working on afflictions such as influenza are clean and modern, yet down the stairs in a cramped lower level is a small room with wide glass windows, weak metal grates, equipment such as an Igloo cooler labeled 'monkey cooler,' and a door labeled 'do not enter.' This is the room where researchers diagnose cases of hemorrhagic fevers: Ebola, Marburg, or whatever may be found in the future.

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COUNTERING THREATS, KENYA

In 2000 the largest outbreak of Ebola on record was identified, with over 400 cases.

Outside and around the corner is the cage. Behind the gate closed with a simple padlock is where samples of those deadly diseases were kept. The problem is that the cage has easy access to anyone walking by. Indeed the entire facility sits on Lake Victoria – offering occupants charming vistas and potential terrorists easy access. If this facility were in the United States, it would be heavily guarded and in a room with no windows.

Researchers in Uganda recently identified a mode of Marburg transmission: bats. The 'cage' inspected by Senator Lugar is used to store samples of deadly hemorrhagic viruses such as Ebola and Marburg, an endemic disease in some African countries. The Soviet Union used Marburg in its biological weapons labs.

Today, researchers with whom Senator Lugar met are making progress in researching Marburg cases. Marburg, a virus native in East Africa, was one of the diseases Soviets attempted to weaponize during the cold war; in a now well-known case, a Soviet bioweapons researcher died after accidentally pricking his finger with the Marburg 'Variant U.'

Labs such as the one on Lake Victoria could be attractive to groups seeking biological agents because, by having a sizable quantity of samples collected together, malefactors can skip the laborious task of collecting specimens from the wild and isolating them in a lab of their own.

Senator Lugar commended the Ugandan government for its ongoing work with the CDC, research on strains not previously seen by U.S. scientists, and its commitment to request assistance in better securing these facilities.

"We'll perform a service not only for the citizens of Uganda but for the citizens around the world and back home in Indiana with a sense of urgency to secure these deadly pathogens," Senator Lugar said to the scientists and government officials led by a Ugandan cabinet official.

At another laboratory nestled in between Lake Victoria and an airstrip, Senator Lugar took an up-close look at Anthrax. Simple barbed wire fences and broken walls attempt to keep intruders out, yet squatters live in abandoned buildings on the grounds.

It was here that a recent Anthrax outbreak that killed more than 300 hippopotamuses in Queen Elizabeth Park was diagnosed. In that same outbreak, contaminated meat led to deaths of 4 people. The same Anthrax bacteria that kill animals can kill humans – a fact not lost on U.S. service personnel who have been vaccinated for Anthrax.

Senator Lugar knows the threat well. In 2001, an Anthrax attack on the Hart Senate Office Building – just two floors directly above where he works at his desk – shutdown the building for three months and could have killed many more people than those who tragically lost their lives. Ironically, the note accompanying the white powder identifying it as Anthrax likely saved many lives.

The 1920s-era Ugandan animal research facility visited by Senator Lugar was once teeming with staff, but it's funding has dwindled and now has just 11 technical staff attempting to meet the demands of the entire country. The lead scientist, a gregarious woman known as Dr. Rose, described how she had to use a simple camera held up to a microscope to identify and share her findings of an Anthrax outbreak.

Perhaps the most serious concern at any of the facilities visited by Senator Lugar and the Pentagon delegation is the unknown. As one Ugandan scientist put it: "The problem is that we do not know what is around us; we have unexplained death."

Kenya

At three labs in Nairobi used to diagnose and research dangerous viruses and bacteria, such as Ebola, Anthrax, Rift Valley Fever, and Brucellosis, Senator Lugar noted the need for better, more modern equipment for quick and comprehensive diagnostics, in addition to increase physical security.

One of the labs Senator Lugar witnessed is situated immediately next to Kibera, the largest slum in Nairobi and known area where terrorist groups, namely Al Shabaab, seek to recruit. The windows are broken and the perimeter of the facility is

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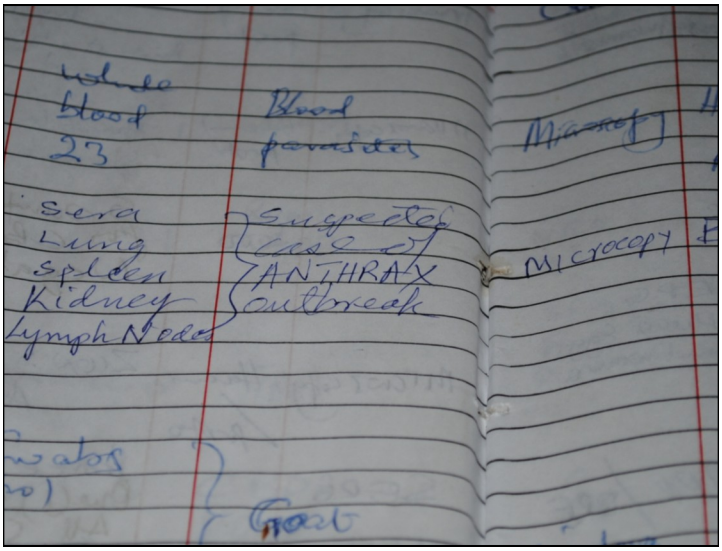


Modern inventorying is necessary to effectively react to illness and control access to pathogens. This log book at a lab in Uganda notes a "suspected case of ANTHRAX outbreak." This facility also lacks an incinerator to properly destroy samples, water treatment, and dedicated transport to keep infected animals away from people and healthy herds, leaving the risk of disease spread at an unacceptably high level.

COUNTERING THREATS, CONTINUED

surrounded by a combination of wire panels on one side and a short concrete wall topped with three strands of barbed wire on another. That concrete wall is literally the rear wall of makeshift houses in the slum. If someone wanted to enter, they could simply step from the shack's roof to cross the wall.

Once inside, the over-crowded facility is forced to keep samples in poorly secured refrigerators in cramped hallways with basic locks on the doors. There is no inventory to suggest who opened the units and/or took a sample. That is all that prevents individuals from taking Anthrax, Ebola or other potentially deadly biological agents.

"The work that has been performed at these labs is invaluable and the world is better off for it. Without this research we would be even further behind the curve on potential outbreaks and new strains of deadly diseases like Ebola and Anthrax," Senator Lugar said. "The threat is very geographically focused because in one instance the population of the slum is literally against the security wall of the laboratory."

While meeting with U.S. and Kenyan personnel, Senator Lugar commended the Centers for Disease Control and the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit-Kenya officials working with their Kenyan counterparts on important public health programs.

With close proximity to countries with burgeoning populations and lack of infrastructure (common causes of internal unrest) like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, it is crucial to work with willing partners in the region to ensure the twin goals of security and health are met.

Public health boosts are important benefits to future security work of Nunn-Lugar Global. Along with humanitarian interest in helping prevent disease, work to quickly detect, diagnose, and report dangerous infections is critical to stop global pandemics. H1N1 spread across the globe within 96 hours, and that is much less dangerous than the viruses Senator Lugar saw in the African labs. "The safety and health of Americans requires partnerships here, in Africa, on African soil where the pathogens originate," Senator Lugar said. "We can't wait for the bugs to spread."

Senator Lugar visited African labs that regularly work with some of the world's deadliest diseases. These labs serve the important function of identifying infections quickly so outbreaks can be prevented.

The dangers of well-known viruses like Ebola, Plague, and Anthrax are clear. Possibly more concerning are those infections without a name. In Kenya, Senator Lugar looks at unidentified bacteria. With limited resources, too often the only thing that is certain about a bug is that it kills.

In a Kenyan veterinary laboratory facility Senator Lugar inspected, he stood inside a 'clean' room – again secured by just a simple locked door and no inventory of who is coming or going – with freezers chock full of samples of diseases collected from across the country stored in plastic bags, too many of which that had not been identified. As the lead Kenyan pathologist described to the Senator, "When stuff comes in for us to diagnose, we're dealing with the unknown. We can deal with the diseases, but our facilities were built 42 years ago without consideration for biosafety or security. We want to do the right thing. We need an upgrade."

More than 80 percent of the diseases handled at this veterinary lab are capable also of infecting humans, according to lab scientists. Recently five people were infected while performing post-mortems as the lab dealt with 4,000 samples in a Rift Valley Fever outbreak. Yet the threat of what some call "agro-terrorism" is not contained to threats to Americans' lives; it is also a threat to livelihoods. The intentional introduction of a disease such as hoof and mouth into a feeding lot could derail American agriculture, leading to quarantines, trade barriers, and damage to the reputation of American products.

The scientists and officials Senator Lugar met with in Uganda and Kenya are trying to do good and those countries' lab workers are working to make a healthier world. Labs there house some of the deadliest diseases known to man – and others as of yet unknown. Governments in these countries have shown a willingness to work with Nunn-Lugar Global.

Senator Lugar's mission to Africa is just the first stop outside the sphere of the former Soviet Union, and he will continue to meet potential threats to American security, no matter their type or location, so they can be stopped before the damage is done.

More information regarding the Nunn-Lugar Global Africa Mission is available at www.lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/africa.

Conventional Weapons, continued

Accompanied by officials from the U.S. Department of Defense and the Burundian military, Senator Lugar walked through a field of thick grass surrounded by residential neighborhoods with only barbed wire between them. In that field, behind thin metal doors were rocket propelled grenades, AK-47 assault rifles, 82mm mortars, and other dangerous weaponry. Across town, piles of explosives were being stored in a bunker ringed with homes – in fact, Senator Lugar had to walk through someone's yard to reach the bunker.

In Burundi, Senator Lugar examined weapons being secured through Lugar-Obama legislation. In this depot, Lugar examines assault rifles, rocket propelled grenades, rocket launchers like those used by Hamas, and Soviet-origin FAB-250 bombs. Prior to destruction, these weapons are protected only by a simple metal door with a basic lock, in a facility with thick vegetation that can be used for cover and with exposure to residential neighborhoods.

Securing and destroying these weapons are critical to eliminating regional conflicts and potential terrorist attacks in the world. Along with biological agents inspected by Senator Lugar in Uganda and Kenya, stores of conventional weapons in Africa are appealing targets for terrorists and other violent groups because of their portability and poor inventory or security.

Experts from the U.S. Department of State and DoD's Defense Threat Reduction Agency are working with the government of Burundi to secure and destroy its substantial collection of excess weapons. The weapons are being destroyed under the Lugar-Obama program, which was established as an extension of Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction.

Having emerged from a 12-year civil war in 2005, Burundi is similar to many African nations in having large caches of weapons and munitions. One official estimated that Burundi (the size of Maryland) had 720,000 such weapons, approximately seven for every single soldier. Most weapons and accompanying stockpiles of ammunition and explosives were delivered to African nations during the Cold War. Since that time, they have been fodder for conflict, flowing across porous borders.

Unlike most countries, Burundi is taking the important step of working with the United States to stop the cycle of conflict that surrounds these weapons. In Burundi, the Lugar-Obama program already has destroyed 312 surface-to-air missiles, which are sought after by terrorist groups for use against civilian or military aircraft.

"Securing these weapons so common to conflicts in Africa and eliminating that proliferation threat is essential to bolstering security. We shouldn't wait for these weapons to be used again," Senator Lugar said. "The situation is not unique to Burundi. But their willingness to work with us presents an exciting opportunity to remove this threat and show neighboring countries the U.S. wants to work with them, cooperatively, to improve the security of Africa and prevent future conflicts that could require U.S. and allied troops."

Conventional arms can be appealing for terrorists wishing to harm U.S. troops and facilities and for use against our allies in Africa and the Middle East. Among the munitions Senator Lugar inspected were Soviet-era FAB-250 bombs, which were described by a former U.S. Marine explosive ordinance disposal expert (who served in Iraq and Afghanistan) as an attractive weapon for terrorists to use for improvised explosive devices (IEDs) against U.S. and allied troops.

Senator Lugar and Defense Department officials also met with the President of the Republic, Pierre Nkurunziza, to discuss mutual concerns about securing and destroying the conventional weapons in Burundi. Senator Lugar commended the Government of Burundi's commitment to cooperative threat reduction through the Lugar-Obama program.

Although Africa is subject to many dangerous, natural disasters and physical security threats, these conditions can be alleviated through strategic partnerships and technical support. Burundi and the other East African countries included in Senator Lugar's trip remain notable U.S. partners in the areas of security, terrorism, and prevention of pandemic diseases. The United States is committed to continued cooperation with Burundi through the Lugar-Obama Program and other development initiatives led by the Department of State, Department of Defense, and United States Agency of International Development (USAID).

Burundi Fast Facts from the CIA World Factbook

Borders Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo & others | Experienced a 12-year civil war, 1993-2005

African Union Regional Center on Small Arms estimates more than 200,000 small arms/light weapons still in circulation.

Hope Africa University

On October 21, 2010, in Indianapolis, Senator Dick Lugar joined with Hoosiers interested in business, social, and spiritual opportunities in Africa. He delivered the keynote speech to a packed crowd gathered for the Sagamore Institute's first Bradley Commission on Africa event at the Levey Mansion on Meridian Street. The Bradley Commission on Africa - a joint effort between Sagamore Institute and The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation - is working to mobilize African and American leaders to encourage development in sub-Saharan Africa.

In his speech, Senator Lugar said, "In recent years there has been expanded recognition in our country and in our state of Africa's relevance to our national security. We see more clearly in the post-September 11 world how our own well-being is connected to progress on the African continent. Americans are coming to understand that a stable and prosperous Africa can better cooperate on a range of shared concerns, from weapons proliferation and terrorism, to environmental challenges and contagious diseases. "

While visiting Hope Africa University, Senator Lugar donated several books to Hope Africa's library, including his tome, Letters to the Next President.

At the special request of a Hoosier Reverend, Dr. Gerald Bates, Senator Lugar visited Hope Africa University in Bujumbura, Burundi. Pictured with Senator Lugar are: Assistant Secretary of Defense Andrew Weber, Mrs. Joy Buconyori, Rector Dr. Elie Buconyori, and U.S. Ambassador Pamela Slutz.

During the discussion following his remarks, Senator Lugar mentioned his November 7-14 mission to Africa, with the schedule including stops in Uganda, Burundi and Kenya.

Following the event, Reverend Gerald Bates, President of Friends of Hope Africa University, wrote to Senator Lugar asking him to visit the Hope Africa University campus in the capital of Burundi. Established by the Free Methodist Church,

> "Hope Africa University is a Christian Liberal Arts University located in Bujumbura, Burundi. The university seeks to send into African society Christian scholars and professionals who will be able to effectively apply economic, political, and social principles for the well being of African people!"

Senator Lugar, a life-long Methodist, eagerly accepted the invitation. Led by Dr. Elie Buconyori, Rector of Hope Africa, Senator Lugar spent the morning with students, faculty and staff. He commended those gathered for their dedication to education and spiritual fellowship.

"No one of us has any idea of how many years on Earth we will be given, but each of us can take essential steps to make these years constructive and deeply satisfying. First of all, we can nurture personal relationships with parents, family members, and a widening circle of friends. We can build a strong religious faith which informs us better of who we are and what we should be doing. We can study and listen and learn year after year to be prepared for opportunities to serve and to achieve with heightened imagination and more creative options. We can take rigorous measures to gain and to maintain physical strength and the staying power for important causes which may take decades of disciplined effort. We must believe, always, that we can make a difference for the good if our faith is strong, our cooperation with others is outstanding, and we have enough imagination to find new solutions and the follow through to see them mature."

As part of Archbishop Desmond Tutu's project, Hands That Shape Humanity, U.S. Senator Richard G. Lugar wrote this in response to the question:

If there was only one message of wisdom you could leave behind for humanity, what would it be?

NUNN-LUGAR GOES GLOBAL

A decade before the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Senator Dick Lugar recognized the dangerous nexus of the spread of lethal materials and rogue states or terrorist actors. His immediate area of action with partner Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat from Georgia, was addressing the proliferation threat of weapons and materials of mass destruction.

With the breakup of the Soviet Union, newly independent countries stretching from Central Asia to Eastern Europe suddenly possessed nuclear, chemical and biological weapons systems within their borders and lacked capacity for security and maintenance.

Personally meeting with leaders of the former Soviet States, Senators Lugar and Nunn set in motion the largest and most successful non-proliferation program in history: the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program. As of October 2010, Nunn-Lugar has deactivated 7,599 strategic nuclear warheads – any one of which could have decimated Indianapolis – as well as hundreds of missiles, submarines, and bombers that could be used to deliver those nuclear warheads to the United States. Nunn-Lugar also removed all nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus.

Each month, Senator Lugar celebrates the continual work of the Nunn-Lugar program as he updates the numbers on the scorecard in his office noting the number of warheads deactivated, missiles destroyed, etc.

Effectively protecting Americans from the threat of weapons of mass destruction requires proactive efforts in addition to neutralizing existing weapons. That is why the Nunn-Lugar program works to secure potentially dangerous nuclear materials, engage scientists, and neutralize dangerous chemical and biological agents. Nunn-Lugar also has worked closely with intelligence agencies to quietly intercept fissile material for sale on the black market, and concentrate fissile materials at secure locations.

In May 2009, Senator Lugar attended the opening of a chemical weapons destruction facility in Siberia at Shchuchye, Russia, which is under way to eliminate nearly two million chemical weapons. A decade prior, Senator Lugar first visited a nearby shed where those weapons were being stored on shelves resembling wine racks. He noted a single chemical warhead capable of fitting into a briefcase held adequate nerve agent to kill thousands of Americans. Upon returning to Washington he worked to ensure that Nunn-Lugar had the authority and resources to meet that threat.

Nunn-Lugar is also active in neutralizing the biological weapons complex developed by the Soviet Union. Speaking of a former Soviet facility in Stepnogorsk, Kazakhstan that was capable of producing 300 metric tons of Anthrax (less than 2 grams were used to attack the Hart Senate Office Building), Assistant Secretary of Defense Andrew Weber said at a speech in Madrid: "A facility of this type can only be described as evil. Thanks to Nunn-Lugar, grass is now growing where this horrific building once stood."

Expanding the scope of Nunn-Lugar to meet new threats requires vigilance and leadership. Senator Lugar has authored several follow-on laws to the original Nunn-Lugar Act to expand the program to new areas and new locations. Each year he works to ensure adequate resources are provided to secure and eliminate threats, and each year he engages with U.S. and foreign officials to ensure that our efforts to stop the proliferation weapons of mass destruction follow his personal mantra: 'stop more, do it faster.'

During a visit to the chemical weapons depository at Shchuchye, Russia in December 2000, Senator Lugar demonstrates the proliferation risk by placing an 85mm chemical shell into an ordinary briefcase. More than 1.9 million chemical munitions are housed at Shchuchye and are being neutralized at a destruction facility the Nunn-Lugar program built nearby.

Americans today know that terrorist groups around the world will do all they can to inflict harm on our soldiers, our way of life and our economy. Accordingly, Senator Lugar has continued to ensure that the Nunn-Lugar program remains able to meet these new threats no matter their form or origin.

Before setting out on his mission to Africa, Senator Lugar addressed a gathering of leading world experts on non-proliferation. He challenged them to focus their energies toward meeting the challenges of tomorrow:

> "The global spread of advanced technologies, the rise of asymmetric warfare, and the growing interdependence of societies and economies have made discerning the intentions of potential adversaries more important than ever before. The footprint of weapons-producing laboratories and the size of today's 'strategic' weapons grow smaller every day. A delivery system may be as mundane as a commercial cargo carrier. In the case of infectious pathogens, the delivery system could be an individual human being. Hence, discovering potential WMD threats is far more challenging now than when the Nunn-Lugar program began. Having the capacity to evaluate and respond to threats will depend on the lines of communication we have established around the world. If the United States and its allies engage only where we know weapons are being produced, we will fail to detect and prevent numerous threats."

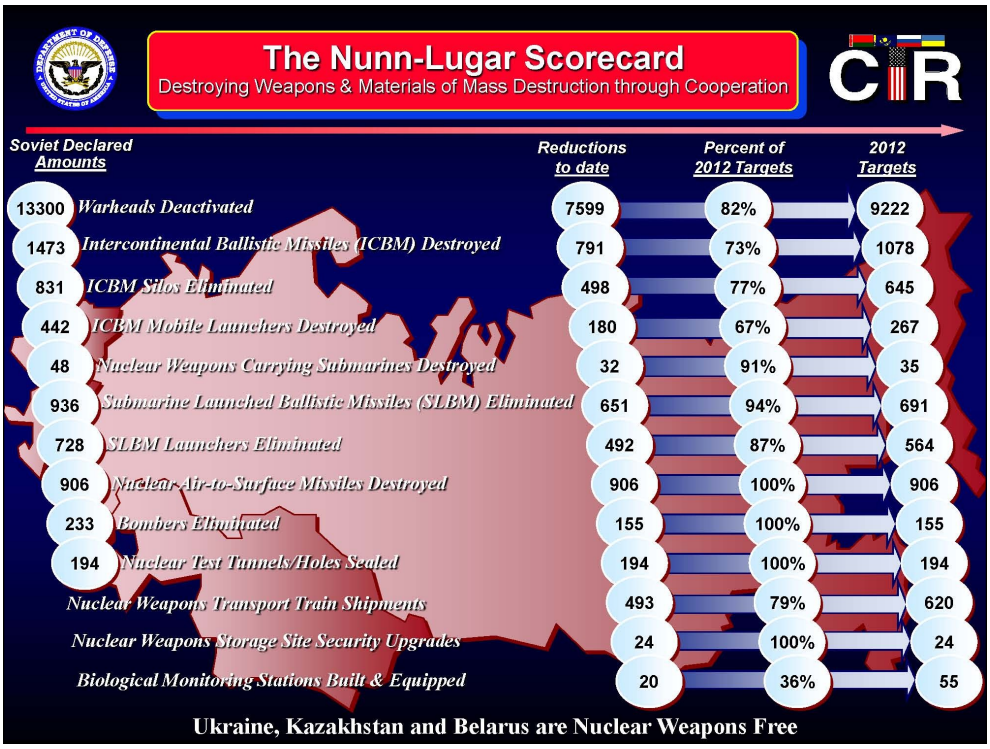
Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups have made no secret of their desire to use biological weapons. Security against biological attack requires more than just destroying weaponzing facilities like those in Stepnogorsk. Security for American citizens and our armed

NUNN-LUGAR GOES GLOBAL, CONTINUED

forces requires walls to keep viruses and bacteria out of the hands of malefactors and windows on disease infections and research so we can stop afflictions before they reach American shores.

That is why Senator Lugar is leading the way for the expansion of Nunn-Lugar to a new continent. Africa.

It was from Africa that the Soviets harvested deadly viruses and bacteria to use in their weapons programs. In Africa, pathogens like Ebola, Marburg, Plague, and Anthrax occur in nature. Even as African and U.S. scientists from the CDC and elsewhere work diligently to safeguard people's health against these afflictions, they do not have adequate security. With Senator Lugar's leadership, Nunn-Lugar will work to safeguard American citizens, our armed forces, and our allies from biological threats no matter their origin.



"We cannot wait for terrorists to get their hands on these terrible diseases. We cannot wait for local outbreaks to spread as worldwide pandemics," Senator Lugar said. No matter the threat, no matter the location, Senator Lugar is working to protect Hoosiers. "The success of Nunn-Lugar Global is in the attacks that do not take place."

INTERNATIONAL NUNN-LUGAR AWARD CREATED

On November 8, Senator Lugar awarded the first annual Nunn-Lugar International Global Science and Security Engagement Award to veteran European diplomat Javier Solana the former Secretary General of NATO and European Union High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy.

A consortium of international research institutes announced the creation of the annual award in honor of the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program November 8 in Madrid, Spain, at the first Conference on Science and International Security.

At the awards ceremony, Senator Lugar received the International Science and Security Medal and Honorary Diploma from California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Institute of Nuclear Fusion of the Polytechnic of Madrid.

In November 1991, Senator Lugar and former Senator Sam Nunn authored the Nunn-Lugar Act, which established the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. This program has provided U.S. funding and expertise to help the former Soviet Union safeguard and dismantle its enormous stockpiles of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, related materials, and delivery systems. In 2003, Congress adopted the Nunn-Lugar Expansion Act, which authorized the Nunn-Lugar program to operate outside the former Soviet Union to address proliferation threats. In 2004, Nunn-Lugar funds were committed for the first time outside of the former Soviet Union to destroy chemical weapons in Albania, under a Lugar-led expansion of the program. In 2007, Lugar announced the complete destruction of Albania's chemical weapons.

The Nunn-Lugar scorecard is the graphic above and shows the totals so far for the Nunn-Lugar program. Additionally, 1569.5 metric tons of Russian and Albanian chemical weapons agent has been neutralized.

Perhaps most importantly, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus are nuclear weapons free as a result of cooperative efforts under the Nunn-Lugar program. Those countries were the third, fourth and eighth largest nuclear weapons powers in the world.

Senator Lugar makes annual oversight trips to Nunn-Lugar sites around the world.

NUNN-LUGAR GLOBAL IN THE NEWS

The Journal Gazette
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA • LOCALLY OWNED SINCE 1863

Lugar to tour African labs, 11/5/2010

Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., will go to Africa next week with a team of Pentagon arms control experts to help secure deadly biological diseases such as ebola and anthrax.

http://www.jg.net/article/20101105/NEWS03/311059917

Pentagon and U.S. Senator Eye Serious Bioterrorism Threats in East Africa, *11/13/2010*

In Uganda, the Pentagon delegation and Senator Lugar visited Uganda's Ministry of Agriculture, Animals, Industry and Fisheries' laboratories in Entebbe, as well as the Uganda Virus Research Institute, where the New York Times reported anthrax and other viruses are stored in unlocked refrigerators, in buildings with broken windows.

http://ugandansabroad.org/2010/11/13/pentagon-and-u-s-senator-eye-serious-bioterrorism-threats-in-east-africa/

The Christian Science Monitor

Why Senator Lugar is worried about bioterrorism in East Africa

11/12/2010

On one side of the 7-foot brick wall, topped with rusting barbed wire and a four-strand electric fence, lies Africa's largest slum – a barely policed square mile of tin-roofed shacks that is home to 700,000 people.

http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Africa/2010/1112/Why-Senator-Lugar-is-worried-about-bioterrorism-in-East-Africa

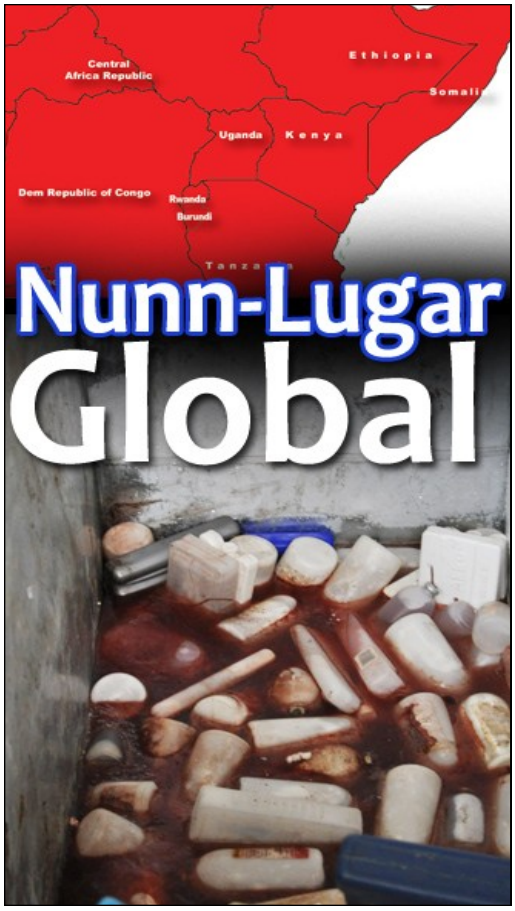
The New York Times

Uganda Seen as a Front Line in the Bioterrorism Fight

New York Times, 11/10/2010

The laboratories of Uganda's Ministry of Agriculture, Animals, Industry and Fisheries sit on the top of a quiet hill on a turnoff near the airport, behind an eroded fence. At the end of a hallway is a room with an unlocked refrigerator.

http://www.nytimes.com/2010/11/11/world/africa/11uganda.html?_r=1&scp=5&sq=lugar&st=cse



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