Reducing nuclear and biological threats at the source: hearing // DIANE Publishing


Two new papers from the Nuclear Threat Initiative outline growing nuclear and biosecurity threats and offer recommendations for the next U.S. administration and Congress. Related Analysis. Safety and security concerns regarding transmissible vaccine 2002. Biological Threats and Terrorism: Assessing the Science and Response Capabilities: Workshop Summary. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/10290. Â— The primary legal authority for bioterrorism preparedness and response is at the state level. Recently, the Center for the Study of Law and the Public Health at the Georgetown Law Center and Johns Hopkins University prepared a model state emergency health powers act (see Appendix G) in an effort to facilitate the analysis of public health law at the state level. The proposal is being given to states for their consideration either for adoption or simply as a tool for review of their own public health statutes in the context of bioterrorism. But some threats like third world ICBMs or space warfare are years from becoming imminent notwithstanding their threats, but the threat of chemical and biological weapons is here today and in my view we have to deal with it today. As our first witness will shortly explain, a number of nations are actively pursuing chemical and biological weapons programs. Even so our own commanders who have looked at the problems of Russian tactics and our own and thought about warfare and the age of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, believe that theyâ€™re uncontrollable. And while you may hope to disrupt the maneuver of your enemy, you may also kill a lot of your own people and have your own maneuver limited. disarmament; the Chemical Weapons Convention; reducing nuclear danger; the role of science and technology in international security and disarmament; the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development for Latin America and the Caribbean; and the nuclear-weapon-free status of Mongolia. It would invite the nuclear-weapon States and all others to render their assistance in establishing such a zone and, at the same time, to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and spirit of the present text. Opening statements were made by Chairman Bob Graham and Vice-Chairman Jim Talent at a public hearing on nuclear and biological terrorism threats. The bipartisan congressional Commission on Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism held its first public hearing on the danger posed by nuclear and biological terrorism at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City.