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In cooperation with the Canadian Department of National Defence (DND), Bracco Diagnostics Inc. has set up a fund that will aid us in the development of RSDL and associated decontamination technologies. The research completed through this fund will allow for the generation and the study of data involving the reactions between RSDL and various CW threats. From this, we will be able to further advance the knowledge base of the technology which will lead us to the next generation of decontamination products. As importantly, this research will help in the expansion of the product's indications for use, therefore widening its capability to address multiple decontamination scenarios and additional threats such as TICs.

Through this presentation, we will describe this fund's purpose, scope and mechanism. We will discuss, in detail, one of the fund's ongoing projects; the main focus of this particular project is to determine the stoichiometry of RSDL for a wide array of CW agents. We will present our study design and expected completion of the main milestones. Moreover, we will list all other projects that will be done under the scope of this fund, their associated statements of work and expected lead times.

21. THE CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPON TERRORISM BY THE AUM SHINRIKYO

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The Aum Shinrikyo, an obscure cult religious group, attacked the Tokyo subways employing sarin gas in March 1995, which was viewed as a mark of a new era in terrorism. The Aum Shinrikyo remains the one empirical example of a religiously motivated cult with an affluent amount of financial and human resources and motivations to use unconventional weapons.

The Aum Shinrikyo's leaders included the scientific elite of a young generation as well as former *Yakuza* members who had close ties with organized crime networks. Aum succeeded in establishing an extensive network to procure weapons, material, and drug, primarily in Russia but also other countries including the United States and even North Korea.

Despite the fact that the law enforcement authority had already obtained various pieces of information that reasonably indicated that Aum was producing sarin by late 1994, the law enforcement authority became too cautious to advance its investigation to arrest Aum members until it was too late.

Japan's experience with the Aum Shinrikyo's threats provides valuable insights for democratic governments seeking to thwart the deadly plans of religiously motivated non-state actors. It reveals the tremendous

difficulties for a democratic society to confront the terrorists who were willing to pursue their deadly "divine" objectives, especially when the society had no experience to encounter such a threat.

This presentation will explain the chemical and biological weapon programs of the Aum Shinrikyo, especially focusing on the following elements:

- Intention and capability of the Aum Shinrikyo
- Weapon systems and mode of attacks, including their target selections
- The lessons learned from this case for the prevention and crisis/consequence management in the event of CBW terrorism.

¹ The views expressed here are those of the author and do not represent those of the Research Institute for Science and Technology for Society or its research sponsors.



Katsuhisa Furukawa is a Fellow of the Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX) in Japan Science and Technology Agency, in charge of research projects on counter-terrorism and homeland security of Japan, commissioned by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. He has joined various study groups of the Japanese government, including the Office of the National Security and Crisis Management of the Cabinet Secretariat, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Justice, as well as the ones of non-governmental organizations including Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency.

Prior to coming to the RISTEX, he was a Senior Research Associate with the Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) of the Monterey Institute of International Studies in Washington, D.C. At the CNS, Mr. Furukawa has been an Executive Director of a US-Japan Track II Project on Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Verification, which was established in 2001 in order to supplement the official US-Japan official dialogue and conducted under a close cooperation with Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and U.S. Department of State.

Mr. Furukawa worked in the United States for the Council of Foreign Relations as a Research Associate, working on projects related to US-Japan alliance and Korea Task Force. He also worked at the American Enterprise Institute and the Pacific Forum CSIS as a visiting fellow where he specialized in research on Japan, China, North Korea, and Southeast Asia. In addition, Mr. Furukawa also worked at NHK Japan Broadcasting Corporation, where he produced documentary films on national security and diplomatic affairs, including Japan-Russian relationships and the Cuban missile crisis.

22. BORDER CONTROL AND/OR CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME MEMBERS IN THE SCOPE OF WMD NON-PROLIFERATION POLITICS

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