

# THE SUN *flower*

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## *Perspectives*

### **THE HUMAN RIGHT TO A NUCLEAR FREE WORLD** by Mairead Corrigan Maguire, 6 March 2006

I believe one of the most hopeful trends in the world today is the interconnectedness of the Human Family. Technology has made us interconnected, and trade and the movement of people have made us interdependent. Even in the last 10 years, the world has changed, and the next 20 years will bring changes that none of us can imagine. But we human beings can shape the world to a great extent. I am very hopeful for the future because I believe we are often capable of good choices, we are resilient even in the face of great disasters, and we are creative. The massive people's movement around the world should give us all hope. But governments must start listening and acting on what their people are saying, and particularly on such burning issues as nuclear weapons and war.

On nuclear weapons, I believe people of the world have chosen abolishment, but the governments are ignoring the wishes of their people. So, we have entered the second nuclear arms race, led by current US Administration and being followed by many other countries. If our governments don't, at this point in our history, take seriously their international obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to start decommissioning all nuclear weapons, there will be a serious proliferation within the next few years and we will truly be unable to abolish nuclear weapons. We will pass a frightful legacy to our children and grandchildren, a legacy of nuclear weapons and nuclear debt that will endanger them and their world. It is not only the next generation we will burden, but the cost of nuclear weapons in the past and today has robbed the materially poor of their rightful inheritance to be nurtured with basic rights of food, education and health care.

To read the full article, visit: [http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2006/03/06\\_maguire\\_human-right-nuclear-free-world.htm](http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2006/03/06_maguire_human-right-nuclear-free-world.htm)

*Mairead Corrigan Maguire received the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize and the 1991 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation Distinguished Peace Leadership Award. She recently participated in the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's 2006 International Law Symposium, "At the Nuclear Precipice: Nuclear Weapons and the Abandonment of International Law."*

### **LEADER OR FOLLOWER? POWELL CHOSE THE LATTER**

by David Krieger, February 12, 2006

The American people should be highly skeptical of General Powell. He had a critical moment to be a leader and he chose instead to be a follower. Rather than leadership for peace, he joined in promoting misrepresentations that led the United States into a war that has now resulted in the deaths of over 2,000 American troops and tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians. Sadly, Mr. Powell has proven that he is not a man to look to for leadership, nor one to pontificate about it. He owes the country an apology, which would require self-reflection and courage, two other traits of a good leader.

Mr. Powell is now free from the constraints of military hierarchy and enjoys the rights and responsibilities associated with being a US citizen. Even if he had been in some way convinced of the truthfulness of his statements about Iraq at the time they were made, he must by now surely have serious doubts about their veracity. With these doubts arises a solemn

responsibility (and opportunity) to express them publicly, thereby breaking his silent assent to the continuing tragedy of the Iraq war and reasserting his claim to leadership.

To read the full article, visit: [http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2006/02/12\\_krieger\\_leader-or-follower.htm](http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2006/02/12_krieger_leader-or-follower.htm)

*David Krieger is president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (www.wagingpeace.org). He is the author of many studies of peace in the Nuclear Age, and has been a leader in the global effort to abolish nuclear weapons. This article was published in the Santa Barbara News-Press on February 12, 2006.*

## Take Action

### URGE CONGRESS TO ADDRESS THE NUCLEAR LEGACY IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Write a letter to your Representative and urge them to co-sponsor H. Res. 692, a bi-partisan resolution marking the 60th anniversary of the start of US nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands.

30 June 2006 marks the 60th anniversary of start of US nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands. Between 1946 and 1958, the United States conducted 67 nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands, all of which were atmospheric. The most powerful of these tests was the BRAVO shot, a 15-megaton device detonated on 1 March 1954, at Bikini atoll. The BRAVO shot alone was the equivalent to 1,000 Hiroshima-sized bombs. 17 other tests in the Marshall Islands were in the megaton range, and the total yield of the 67 tests was 108 megatons, the equivalent yield of more than 7,000 Hiroshima bombs; 93 times the total of Nevada atmospheric tests; and the equivalent yield of 1.6 Hiroshima-sized bombs fired every day for 12 years in the Marshall Islands.

In July 1998, the US Center for Disease Control estimated that 6.3 billion curies of radioactive iodine-131 was released to the atmosphere as a result of the testing in the Marshall Islands. To this day, the people of Rongelap Atoll, the inhabited island closest to the ground zero locations, remain in exile.

The 177 agreement under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Marshall Islands was based on a study done by the Department of Energy called the 1978 Radiological Survey of the Northern Marshalls, which was presented to the Marshallese as the definitive study on the full extent of damages in the Marshalls. Since the negotiation of the Compact of Free Association and the 177 agreement, the United States Department of Energy has released additional information previously classified, revealing information was withheld during negotiations from Marshallese negotiators, American negotiators and Congress that would have prevented the agreement had the full extent of the damage of nuclear weapons testing been known. Under a provision in the Compact of Free Association, the Republic of the Marshall Islands has filed a Changed Circumstance Petition with the United States, but it has not yet been negotiated.

In July 2005, the National Academy Sciences released the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (BEIR) VII Report, reaffirming the conclusion of the 1990 BEIR V report that every exposure to radiation produces a corresponding increase in cancer risk.

The United States must extend its hands to assist the people of the Marshall Islands to extricate themselves from the legacy of the nuclear age and the burden of providing testing grounds for nuclear weapons. The importance of the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction must also include the essential nonproliferation of illness, forced relocation, and social and cultural ills in the indigenous communities, which paid disproportionately for the adverse consequences of weapons processing, deployment and storage.

Please help commemorate the 60th anniversary of the start of US nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands and help spread the story of the Marshallese. Here's what you can do:

1. Invite a survivor of US nuclear testing to your community to tell their story. For more information, contact Carah Ong at [cong@napf.org](mailto:cong@napf.org).

2. Order and show the film "Home on the Range" by Adam Horowitz. Adam Horowitz's terrific documentary about Kwajalein Atoll in the South Pacific is a balanced view of native islanders displaced by the US military. The group of Islands is one part of the Marshall Islands and the site of a missile base that is the target for rockets fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. Combining archival footage with film of a spirited but ill-fated occupational revolt by local chieftain Handel Dribo, the film raises questions that probe the heart of our democratic principles. In light of the recent surge in military patriotism, Adam Horowitz' "Home on the Range" offers a fresh look at the side effects and ques-

tionable values of missiles, Star Wars and military technology. To obtain a copy of Home on the Range, contact Carah Ong at [cong@napf.org](mailto:cong@napf.org).

3. On February 18, 2006, Representative Eni Faleomavaega (D-Samoa) and Representative Jeff Flake (R-Arizona) introduced H. Res. 692. The resolution commends the people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for the contributions and sacrifices they made to the United States nuclear testing program in the Marshall Islands, solemnly acknowledges the first detonation of a hydrogen bomb by the United States on March 1, 1954, on the Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands, and remembers that 60 years ago the United States began its nuclear testing program in the Marshall Islands. Write to your Representative and urge them to co-sponsor H. Res. 692.

For more information on the struggle of the Marshallese, please read Tony de Brum's Indigenous Presentation to the Delegates of the Seventh Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty at: [http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2005/05/11\\_brum\\_indigenous-presentation.htm](http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2005/05/11_brum_indigenous-presentation.htm).

## Proliferation

### US-INDIA NUCLEAR DEAL: BUSH SEEKS TO WEAKEN US NON-PROLIFERATION LAWS

On 2 March 2006, US President George W. Bush and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh reached a deal allowing the resumption of full civilian nuclear cooperation between the two countries. At a joint news conference announcing the deal, President Bush said he is "looking forward to working with our U.S. Congress to change decades of law" in order to move forward on the deal. If the deal is approved by Congress and the 45-nation Nuclear Suppliers Group, it could severely damage the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the nonproliferation regime.

India has refused to sign the NPT and refuses to accept full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards over all of its nuclear facilities. Under the deal reached, only 14 of India's 22 nuclear reactors will be subject to international safeguards and inspections. India has detonated a nuclear explosive device as recently as 1998. It is reportedly continuing to produce fissile materials for its growing nuclear arsenal. All of this means that India does not qualify for full civil nuclear cooperation under existing US laws. Weakening existing US nonproliferation laws in order to facilitate the US-Indian nuclear deal will have negative security impacts for America and undermine global nonproliferation efforts.

The deal will also free up India's existing capacity to produce highly enriched uranium and plutonium for weapons. According to Indian nuclear hawk K. Subrahmanyan, in order to expand India's nuclear arsenal, it should "categorize as many reactors as possible as civilian" to facilitate foreign refueling and conserve India's scarce "native uranium fuel for weapons-grade plutonium production." Under the deal, India is designating its fast breeder reactors, which can produce large quantities of plutonium, as military facilities that will be outside of international safeguards. Currently, India has the capacity to produce six to ten nuclear weapons per year. If Congress implements the deal reached, India will have the capacity to produce some 50 nuclear weapons per year.

For years, other countries have resisted developing nuclear weapons in return for access to peaceful nuclear technology under strict and verifiable control. If India is allowed to both have nuclear weapons and access to this technology, with few controls, convincing other countries to stay within the NPT will become increasingly difficult. Furthermore, as the US criticizes Iran (an NPT member) for developing its nuclear technology, the US is simultaneously creating a double standard by offering India (a non-NPT member) very similar nuclear technology.

"Carving out an exception in the nonproliferation rules for India will undoubtedly undermine efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons," says Carah Ong, Washington DC Office Director of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. "It's difficult to preach temperance from a barstool; the US will have a hard time convincing other nations to forego nuclear technology and weapons if it changes the rules for one country."

Meanwhile, Pakistan has asked for a similar deal in response, but President Bush has refused a similar deal citing Pakistan's poor proliferation record.

Take action and tell Congress to say "No" to breaking the nonproliferation rules upon which our security depends at: <http://capwiz.com/wagingpeace/issues/alert/?alertid=8411121&type=CO>.

*Sources: Keil, Richard and Dodge, Catherine, "Bush and Singh Agree to Terms of Nuclear Power Accord," Bloomberg, 2 March 2005; "Peace Foundation Calls for Strengthened Ties with India, Denounces Nuclear Deal," Nuclear Age Peace Foundation Press Release, 2 March 2006.*

# Nuclear Legacy

## NEW STUDY RELEASED LINKING RADIATION EXPOSURE TO THYROID NODULES IN HIBAKUSHA

On 1 March 2006, the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) reported that a study of Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bomb survivors has found a direct association between radiation dose and the occurrence of thyroid nodules, both benign and malignant. By contrast, no clear association was seen between exposure and autoimmune thyroid diseases.

The report, published by Dr. Misa Imaizumi and colleagues from the Radiation Effects Research Foundation in Nagasaki, Japan, assessed the prevalence of thyroid disease in 4091 atomic bomb survivors whose radiation exposures occurred more than 50 years in the past. According to the report, nearly 45% of subjects had thyroid disease, including 32.2% of men and 51.0% of women.

The estimated radiation dose received was directly linked to the prevalence of all solid nodules, malignant tumors, benign nodules, and cysts ( $p < 0.001$ ). The authors estimate that 28% of all solid nodules, 37% of malignant tumors, 31% of benign nodules, and 25% of cysts involved radiation exposures at mean and median doses of 0.449 and 0.087 Sv, respectively. As noted, a direct dose-response relationship was not observed for autoimmune thyroid diseases, including Graves disease and antithyroid antibody-positive hypothyroidism.

According to the researchers, "This is the first comprehensive thyroid disease screening study for both Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bomb survivors." The results suggest that "careful examination of the thyroid is still important long after radiation exposure, especially for people exposed at younger ages."

Dr. John D. Boice, Jr. of the International Epidemiology Institute in Rockville, Maryland, said that "it is remarkable that a biological effect from a single brief environmental exposure nearly 60 years in the past is still present and can be detected." He also said that "the absence of a dose-response relationship for any measure of autoimmune disease...is consistent with earlier studies."

Source: "Radiation Linked to Thyroid Nodules in Atomic Bomb Survivors," Reuters, 1 March 2006.

# Nuclear Testing

## US AND BRITAIN CONDUCT JOINT SUBCRITICAL NUCLEAR TEST

On 23 February 2006, the US and Britain conducted a joint subcritical nuclear test, codenamed Krakatau, 1000 feet below the ground at the Nevada test site.

The test device consists of plutonium surrounded by high explosives. The explosive is detonated to compress the plutonium. The experiment is not designed to produce a nuclear yield but it is a key part of nuclear weapons' research. Krakatau is the latest in a series of tests called "Stallion." The first test in the Stallion series, Vito, was a joint US/British experiment on 14 February 2002. A second name used for this test was "Etna." Vito/Etna was "designed to answer questions about ejecta and spall associated with plutonium. Ejecta is a violent spray of particles propelled from a material's surface when it is compressed by a powerful shock wave. Spall is the breakup of material from the explosive shock wave reflected back from the surface." The focus on ejecta explains why two of the tests were named after volcanoes.

The US carried out further tests in the Stallion series on 29 August 2002 (Mario), 26 September 2002 (Rocco) and 25 May 2004 (Armando). After Krakatau, the final test, Unicorn, will be carried out in 2007.

According to the US National Nuclear Security Administration, these tests provide data for the US and British nuclear weapons programs, including "critical real-time performance data the national laboratory's 3-D computer codes needs to certify our nation's nuclear deterrent." However, the computer codes can be used both to verify existing weapons and also to model new warheads. In the case of the US program, the data will play a key role in the Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW) study. The initial focus of RRW will be to design a plutonium pit for a new Trident warhead that may replace the W76. The study has been asked to design a warhead that would be available by 2012. Britain uses a copy of the W76 and British scientists are very interested in RRW.

Source: Ainslie, John, "Krakatau Test," Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, 22 February 2006; National Nuclear Security Administration Press Release, 23 February 2006.

### US TO DEVELOP NEW LONG-RANGE CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

The US military has embarked on a 14-year project to develop new, long-range conventional weapons. In the short term, the project, dubbed "Prompt Global Strike," will convert Trident D-5 submarine launched ballistic missiles from a nuclear payload to a conventional warhead. Many defense experts warn that conventionally armed missiles fired from a submarine could be mistaken for a missile carrying a nuclear warhead and trigger a nuclear counter-attack. The Quadrennial Defense Review, released 3 February 2006 by the US Department of Defense, outlined such a plan to deploy conventionally armed Trident missiles on Ohio-class strategic nuclear submarines.

In the long term, the Pentagon hopes to develop an entirely new and highly accurate, non-nuclear submarine launched intercontinental ballistic missile. Such a weapon would greatly enhance the ability of the United States to carry out strikes anywhere in the world on a few minutes notice. Despite the supposed advantages given to warfighters, converting ballistic missiles to deliver conventional warheads will not increase global security. If the US converts some ballistic missiles it will lower the threshold for using them in combat and will legitimize their conversion by other countries, fueling a global arms race and making the world less secure.

*Sources: "Global strike concept raises hopes and fears," Flight International, 7 February 2006; Andreasen, Steve, "The ramifications of making ballistic missiles more usable," San Francisco Chronicle, 14 February 2006; Ota, Masakatsu, "US to begin research of new long-range conventional missile," Kyodo News, 19 February 2006.*

### TURKEY TO BOLSTER MISSILE DEFENSES

On 17 February Turkey's Defense Industry Executive Committee approved significant investments in national missile defenses. Following the Committee's approval, \$800 million was allocated to the Defense Industry Undersecretariat to conduct feasibility studies of US Patriot, Russian S-300, and Israeli/US Arrow anti-missile systems. A major factor in Turkey's decision to invest heavily in long-range missile defenses is the deterioration of security in the middle east, especially what it sees as the looming conflict between the US, Iran and Syria.

*Sources: "Missile-defense shields approved - Turkey," India Daily, 18 February 2006; Deger, Evren, "Treasury allots \$800 mln for missile defense" The New Anatolian, 21 February 2006.*

According to the German news agency DDP, Iran has conducted four missile tests in the past two months. The tests included a modified intermediate-range Shahab-3 ballistic missile, an air defense missile, a cruise missile and an anti-tank missile. According to DDP, a number of Shahab-3 missiles have recently been deployed to a few western frontier cities, supposedly to deter or repel an attack by US or Israeli forces.

On 19 February 2006, Pakistan successfully tested its Abdali Hatf-2 short-range, nuclear-capable, ballistic missile. The Hatf-2 is an indigenously developed missile capable of delivering a 500-kilogram (1,100 pounds) nuclear, chemical or conventional warhead with a range of 200 kilometers (127 miles).

On 23 February, the US Missile Defense Agency conducted the first of several missile defense tests scheduled for 2006. A target missile was launched from Kodiak Island over the Pacific Ocean, which was tracked by an early warning radar station at Beale Air Force Base in California. The US also test fired a Minuteman-3 ballistic missile from Vandenberg Air Force Base, part of a series of regular missile tests during which the re-entry vehicle impacts in the Kwajalein Atoll in the northern Marshall Islands.

*Sources: "Report: Iran Has Conducted Four Missile Tests in 2006," MissileThreat.com, 15 February 2006; "Pakistan test-fires nuclear capable short-range missile," Kyodo News, 19 February 2006; "Target missile test-launched from Alaska," Associated Press, 23 February 2006.*

*Source: Bishop, Sam, "Missile system tests set," Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, 11 January 2006.*

### HALF-BILLION DOLLAR VERDICT REACHED IN ROCKY FLATS LAWSUIT

On 14 February 2006, a federal jury ordered Dow Chemical and the former Rockwell International Corporation to pay a total of \$553.9 million for negligence that exposed the communities surrounding the Rocky Flats nuclear plant to plutonium contamination. The lawsuit was filed in 1990 on behalf of 13,000 people, claiming the weapons plant contaminated neighboring land and lowered property values. Since Rocky Flats was operated by Dow and Rockwell on behalf of the US Department of Energy the government is expected to cover payment of damages and legal bills. According to attorneys, state and federal laws will likely limit any verdict payout to \$352 million, but taxpayers may have to foot the bill because the two companies' contracts called for the federal government to indemnify them. Dow has promised to appeal the ruling.

Sources: Sarche, Jon, "Colo. Landowners Win \$554M in Nuclear Suit," *Associated Press Writer*, 15 February 2006; Kelley, Katie, "Jury Urges Millions in Penalties for Nuclear Contamination," *The New York Times*, 16 February 2006.

### HIGH LEVEL EMERGENCY SPARKS INVESTIGATION BY US NUCLEAR AUTHORITY

On 20 February 2006, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) ordered inspections of all nuclear power plants in the state of Illinois following a string of emergencies at nuclear plants operated by Exelon Corporation. The order from the NRC followed an intense four-hour emergency at the LaSalle Nuclear Generating Station located 55 miles southwest of Chicago. The "site area emergency," categorized as the second-highest of four categories in the NRC's emergency system, occurred when plant operators could not confirm the position of a reactor's three control rods. The emergency lasted four hours, after which plant officials declared there weren't any injuries or release of radiation.

The NRC inspections are clearly needed, as evidenced by a fire that broke out on 24 February 2006 at the Byron Nuclear Generating Station, which is operated by Exelon in Ogle County, Illinois. For nearly an hour an electrical problem filled an area of the plant, where backup cooling water is piped to the reactor, with smoke. Classified as an unusual event, the lowest category of emergency by the NRC, the incident did not disrupt plant operations.

Sources: "Feds Order Review of Ill. Nuclear Plants," *Associated Press*, 21 February 2006; "Four-hour emergency at nuke plant near Chicago," *Chicago Sun Times*, 21 February 2006; Dardick, Hal, "Small fire reported at nuclear plant," *Chicago Tribune*, 24 February 2006.

### 5TH ANNUAL FRANK K. KELLY LECTURE ON HUMANITY'S FUTURE

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's 5th Annual Frank K. Kelly Lecture on Humanity's Future was delivered by Nobel Peace Laureate Mairead Corrigan Maguire from Northern Ireland. Corrigan's topic was "A Right to Live Without Violence, Nuclear Weapons and War." While in Santa Barbara, Corrigan also delivered a number of powerful talks at the University of California, Santa Barbara City College and Westmont College. Her message was that nonviolence is the only path to peace, and that we each must take personal responsibility for ridding the world of violence and war. The 5th Annual Lecture will be published, released as an audiotape and also made available on the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's website.

### 2006 INTERNATIONAL LAW SYMPOSIUM

From 23-25 February 2006, the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation held its 2006 International Law Symposium on the topic, "At the Nuclear Precipice: Nuclear Weapons and the Abandonment of International Law." An expert group of participants exchanged ideas on current nuclear dangers, the consequences of the abandonment of international law, and domestic and international strategies for changing US nuclear policy. The panels were all filmed for television and broader distribution. The papers presented at the Symposium will be available on the Foundation's website in the coming weeks.

### DEPUTY DIRECTOR SPEAKS ON "AMERICAN HIROSHIMA: 9/11, PERMANENT WAR & THE IMPERATIVE OF NONVIOLENCE"

On February 26, 2006, Dave Dionisi represented the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation as the keynote speaker for the Resource Center for Nonviolence's 30th Anniversary Dinner. His talk to approximately 250 people was titled "American Hiroshima: 9/11, Permanent War & the Imperative of Nonviolence" and based on the 2006 version of his *American Hiroshima* book. Dave and other Foundation speakers are available to help groups interested in learning more about the abolition of nuclear weapons, peace and security, missile defense, international law, peace education and more. To learn more about the Foundation's Speakers Bureau, please visit: [www.wagingpeace.org/menu/resources/speakers-bureau/index.htm](http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/resources/speakers-bureau/index.htm).

## Educator's Section

### **SUMMER INSTITUTE ON TEACHING NONPROLIFERATION**

Middlebury College and the Monterey Institute's Center for Nonproliferation Studies welcome applications from college faculty for the fourth annual Summer Nonproliferation Institute, to be held 21-25 June 2006, at Middlebury College. This summer workshop will provide training to faculty members interested in developing courses dealing with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, or biological) and related nonproliferation policies. Experts from universities, think tanks, and the US government will speak. Accepted participants will be provided free room and board and a travel stipend of up to \$250. Applicants should send a current resume and a short letter of interest by 30 April 2006, to the Rohatyn Center for International Studies at [cfia@middlebury.edu](mailto:cfia@middlebury.edu). E-mail applications only. Participants will be accepted on a rolling basis. For more information, visit: <https://segue.middlebury.edu/sites/nonproliferaton>.

### **SUMMER WORKSHOP ON TEACHING ABOUT TERRORISM**

The College of William & Mary and the University of Georgia announce the 2nd Summer Workshop On Teaching about Terrorism (SWOTT). This year there will be two separate workshops. One will be held 10-18 June 2006 at the College of William & Mary, in Williamsburg, VA. The second will be held 15-23 July 2006 at the University of Georgia, in Athens, GA. The goal of the program is to enhance knowledge of terrorism and counter-terrorism by examining both classic and current research, developing teaching techniques & research methodologies, and creating a close-knit community of terrorism scholars.

The workshop fee is just \$150 and includes an eight-day trip to either Williamsburg or Athens (including airfare, lodging, and some meals), materials, a field trip to a counter-terror facility, and instruction. Information about last summer's workshop, a FAQ link for potential participants, and other information can be found online at <http://www.swott.com>, or questions can be emailed to the workshop staff at [info@swott.com](mailto:info@swott.com). Application forms are available online at <http://www.swott.com/apply06.htm> and will be accepted until 31 March 2006.

## Resources

### **GOING THE DISTANCE? THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL AND HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE IN THE UNITED STATES**

The US National Academy of Sciences released *Going the Distance?*, a report that analyzes the risk of transporting nuclear waste via road and rail across the country. The report concludes there are "no fundamental technical barriers to the safe transport of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste in the United States." The report is expected to carry a lot of weight among officials who want to open the Yucca Mountain repository, which would require thousands of shipments of radioactive waste over the course of 24 years. The complete report is available online at: <http://newton.nap.edu/books/0309100046/html/>

### **US NUCLEAR WEAPONS: CHANGES IN POLICY AND FORCE STRUCTURE**

US Nuclear Weapons: Changes in Policy and Force Structure, by Amy F. Wolf of the Congressional Research Service, provides an overview of the U.S. nuclear posture to highlight areas of change and areas of continuity, and discusses several issues raised by the Bush administration's Nuclear Posture Review. The complete CRS report is available online at: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/nuke/RL31623.pdf>

### **HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM: STRIKING A BALANCE**

Highly Enriched Uranium: Striking A Balance, a report released by the US Department of Energy, provides details of the United States' highly enriched uranium (HEU) inventory from 1945 through September 30, 1996, and summarizes over 50 years of US activities that produced and/or acquired HEU as well as how the HEU was used. The complete report is available online at: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/othergov/doe/heu/index.html>

## IRAN THREAT POSES LEADERSHIP CRISIS FOR AMERICANS: MAJORITY ARE NOT CONFIDENT IN US OR UN TO HANDLE THE SITUATION

Iran Threat Poses Leadership Crisis for Americans: Majority are not confident in US or UN to handle the situation, by Lydia Saad released by Gallup Poll News Service, is a survey showing the majority of American adults - aged 18 and older - have very little confidence in the Bush administration and even less confidence in the UN to handle Iran's nuclear ambitions. The survey also shows a clear majority of American's favor using economic and diplomatic efforts, as opposed to military strikes, as the initial means to compel Iran to shut down its nuclear program.

The survey is available to Gallup subscribers at <http://poll.gallup.com/content/?ci=21475>

### Quotable

*"We know now there were no weapons of mass destruction over there. But Coretta knew and we know that there are weapons of misdirection right down here. Millions without health insurance. Poverty abounds. For war billions more but no more for the poor."*

Reverend Joseph Lowry  
Speaking at Coretta Scott King's funeral  
7 February 2005

*"America cannot credibly preach nuclear temperance from a barstool. We can't tell Iran, a country that has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, that they can't have [uranium] enrichment technologies while simultaneously carving out a special exemption from nuclear proliferation laws for India, a nation that has refused to sign the treaty."*

US Representative Ed Markey (D-Mass.)  
Quoted by Knight Ridder reporters  
24 February 2006

*"The world must be decisive in responding to nations that are violating the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or other international arms agreements. Diplomatic confrontations are preferable to military ones."*

US Senator Richard Lugar, (R-Ind.)  
Speaking to reporters after delivering a speech to the UN Security Council  
6 February 2006

*"We manufactured nuclear weapons with our own technology, funds and raw materials from A to Z. As we are not dependent on the US at all in the economic and financial fields, no US sanctions would work on us."*

North Korean Government Spokesperson  
Remarks made to North Korea's KCNA news agency  
28 February 2006

*"If the USA deploys a national missile defense [system], other nuclear powers may opt for increasing their nuclear missile potential, which will worsen the situation in the world."*

Col. Gen. Varfolomey Korobushin, first vice president of Russia's Military Science Academy  
Remarks made of the looming arms race sparked by US missile defenses  
27 February 2006

*"I agree that we need a more modern, responsive force, including a future-oriented missile force...Prevention is still a major part of the game, however, even though we are not fighting the Cold War anymore. One of the four bedrock principles of the report is deterrence. There isn't much in this world that is more deterring than 500 nuclear ballistic missiles, except a more modernized missile force of 500."*

US Senator Mike Enzi, (R-Wyo.)  
Remarks made on the Quadrennial Defense Review  
6 February 2006

*"Afghan kings and emperors such as Ghauri, Abdali and Ghaznavi spread art and civilization across the sub-continent...Their names should not be used for tools of war and killing."*

Afghanistan's Information and Culture Minister Sayed Makhdom Raheen  
Remarks made in a request to Pakistan's officials to stop naming its nuclear missiles after Afghan heroes  
23 February 2006

### Editorial Team

Luke Brothers  
David Krieger  
Carah Ong

