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Perspectives

SAVING NONPROLIFERATION

by Jimmy Carter, March 28, 2005

Renewal talks for the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) are scheduled for May, yet the United States and other nuclear powers seem indifferent to its fate. This is remarkable, considering the addition of Iran and North Korea as states that either possess or seek nuclear weapons programs. A recent United Nations report warned starkly: "We are approaching a point at which the erosion of the non-proliferation regime could become irreversible and result in a cascade of proliferation."

A group of "Middle States" has a simple goal: "To exert leverage on the nuclear powers to take some minimum steps to save the non-proliferation treaty in 2005." Last year this coalition of nuclear-capable states -- including Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden and eight NATO members -- voted for a new agenda resolution calling for implementing NPT commitments already made. Tragically, the United States, Britain and France voted against this resolution.

To read the full article, visit:
http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2005/03/28_carter_saving-nonproliferation.htm.

IRAQ WAR CASUALTIES CONTINUE TO MOUNT

by David Krieger

When President Bush stood safely on the deck of the USS Abraham Lincoln on May 2, 2003 and announced that "major combat operations in Iraq have ended," 138 American soldiers had died in the Iraq War. The number has now increased over ten-fold. In March 2005, the 1500th American soldier died in Iraq. The number now exceeds 1,525 and is growing daily. Seriously wounded American military personnel may now exceed 20,000.

To read the full article, visit:

http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2005/03/00_krieger_iraq-war-casualties.htm.

ANOTHER SOLDIER

The fifteen hundredth American soldier has died
In an ancient land.

I don't know his name, nor can I imagine his face,
Surprised or perhaps contorted, as he fell like an anchor
Through the sea.

Like all of us, he had dreams.

One is seized by the penetrating beauty of flowers,
By their arrangement in a crystal vase, and cannot help
Sinking to the sad earth, sobbing and bleeding.

When the flowers, too, have faded and fallen,
The empty container will remain solid and solitary,
Still reflecting light, but lifeless and aching alone.

US DIPLOMATS OPPOSE JOHN BOLTON'S NOMINATION AS UN REPRESENTATIVE

On 29 March 2005, some 59 diplomats wrote a letter to Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) opposing President Bush's nomination of John Bolton to be the permanent US representative to the United Nations. The letter outlines several reasons to oppose Bolton's nomination. Among those reasons is John Bolton's "exceptional record of opposition to efforts to enhance U.S. security through arms control."

To read the US diplomats letter, please visit:
http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2005/03/29_diplomats-oppose-bolton.pdf.

Take Action

CALLING ALL MAYORS!

The Mayors for Peace Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons led by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is enrolling mayors across the globe to come to the 2005 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference to be held at the United Nations in New York from 2-27 May. The Mayors for Peace Campaign has proposed that negotiations begin in 2005 and conclude by 2010 for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons, with global nuclear disarmament implemented no later than 2020.

We urgently need your help! There is only one month left to enroll mayors in the Campaign and urge them to go to New York for the 2005 NPT Review Conference. Act today - enroll your mayor in the Mayors for Peace Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons. Here is what YOU can do:

1. Meet with your mayor and ask him/her to sign the Mayoral Statement in Support of the Commencement of Negotiations on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. Download the statement at: <http://www.abolitionnow.org/mayors.html>
2. Urge your mayor to come to the 2005 NPT Review Conference in New York as part of the Mayors for Peace delegation and to participate in a massive demonstration on 1 May in Central Park.
3. For more information on the Mayors' presence at the 2005 NPT Review Conference, visit <http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/mayors/english/campaign/plans.html#major>
4. For more information about the May 1st Demonstration see <http://www.abolition2000.org/now/may1.html>
5. Invite your mayor to become member of Mayors for Peace. To request that your city be issued an invitation letter from Mayor Akiba of Mayors for Peace, send an e-mail to mayors@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp and monika@abolitionnow.org.

Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

POLL: MOST IN US OPPOSE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

According to a new poll by Ipsos-Public Affairs, two-thirds of Americans say they do not think any country, including the US, should have nuclear weapons. Most of the others surveyed say no more countries should get the weapons. The poll of 1,000 people was conducted by Ipsos-Public Affairs from 21-23 March 2005 with a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

Poll respondent Barbara Smith, who lives in a Philadelphia suburb said, "I worry about Pakistan and India. I don't know what's going to happen with Iran, don't know what's going to happen with North Korea." Smith said she wants to see the spread of nuclear weapons stopped. "It's too dangerous, too many things can go wrong."

About one-third of those in an ABC News-Washington Post poll in the mid-1980s - at the height of the Cold War - thought there would be a nuclear war in the next few years between the two superpowers.

The poll also found that the only use of atomic bombs - by the US against Japan at the end of World War II - provokes sharply different reactions, depending on the age of those asked. Young adults tend to disapprove, while older Americans tend to approve. Six in 10 people age 65 and older approve of the uses of the nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II; the same percentage of respondents 18 to 29 disapprove. Albert Kauzmann, a 57-year-old resident of Norcross, Georgia, said using the bomb in 1945 "was the best way they had of ending" World War II. Overall, 47 percent of those surveyed approved of dropping the bombs on Japan while 46 percent disapproved.

Even after the fall of the Soviet Union, the nuclear fears that fueled the Cold War have not gone away. A majority of people believe it is likely that terrorists or a country will use the weapons within five years. North Korea claims it has nuclear weapons now and is making more. Iran is widely believed to be within five years of developing such weapons. Security for the nuclear material scattered across the countries of the former Soviet Union remains a major concern. And many worry that terrorists are seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.

This may explain why the poll found that 52 percent of Americans think a nuclear attack by one country against another is somewhat or very likely by 2010. Also, 53 percent think a nuclear attack by terrorists is at least somewhat likely. The Ipsos-Public Affairs poll found 44 percent of those surveyed said they frequently or occasionally worry about a terrorist attack using nuclear weapons, while 55 percent said they rarely or never do.

Source: AP, 31 March 2005.

ING DISINVESTS (PARTLY) FROM CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS

ING, the largest private financial institution in the Benelux countries, and the 11th largest in the world, has decided to no longer invest in companies producing controversial weapons. The types of weapons excluded by ING are: anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, depleted uranium weapons, biological, chemical and nuclear weapons. Netwerk Vlaanderen, Forum voor Vredesactie, For Mother Earth and Vrede have been campaigning since 2003 for an end to investments of Belgian banks in the arms trade. Their campaign "My Money. Clear Conscience?" has put pressure on ING to make this important step in the direction of a peaceful investment policy.

ING has decided to implement strict criteria for defense-oriented companies involved in the production, maintenance, or sale of these controversial weapons. ING will no longer finance these companies, and will no longer make its own direct investments in these companies.

Indirect investments are still permitted. For example, investors will still be able to purchase investment funds from ING, including shares from these companies.

A report published in early 2004 revealed that AXA, DEXIA, Fortis, ING and KBC all invested in producers of controversial weapons, including some of the largest arms companies in the world. Companies that Netwerk Vlaanderen believes that ING should disinvest from include ATK, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon, Singapore Technologies Engineering and General Dynamics. ATK is the most important ammunition supplier for the US army, and is involved in the production of uranium weapons and cluster bombs. Lockheed Martin is the largest arms producer in the world, and produces nuclear weapons and cluster bombs, amongst other weapon systems. This new policy should lead to ING abandoning direct links with some of the largest arms companies in the world.

After KBC, which last year withdrew from a number of controversial weapon systems, ING is the second bank group to take a clear stand on this issue. There are still some important omissions in the policy of ING, such as that it is not valid for indirect investments made by ING. This means that producers of controversial weapons will not be removed from the investment funds that ING offers to its customers. For the customer that invests in ING funds, nothing has changed. Their money can still be invested in producers of these highly controversial weapon systems.

The new policy is clearly a step forward in the development of a peaceful investment policy. ING must now work on making this policy solid, strict and transparent.

Source: Netwerk Vlaanderen Press Release, 28 March 2005. For more information on the "My Money. Clear Conscience?" campaign, please visit <http://www.netwerk-vlaanderen.be>.

Nuclear Insanity

US RECOMMENDED IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

According to declassified US documents, top officials in the President Gerald Ford's administration - including then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, current Vice President Dick Cheney and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld - recommended Iran's uranium enrichment program. The Washington Post reported that the newly declassified documents also reveal that the Ford administration "at one point suggested joint Pakistani-Iranian reprocessing as a way of promoting non-proliferation in the region 'because it would cut down on the need for additional reprocessing facilities.'"

Cheney, Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz now are refusing to talk about policy adopted by the Ford administration. However, Kissinger said, "They (Iranians) were then an allied country (under the Shah) and this was a commercial transaction. We did not address the question of them one day moving toward nuclear weapons."

Joseph Cirincione, a non-proliferation expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, responded, "Do the Iranians remember that they (the then Ford administration leaders) said this? Yes, the Iranians sure remember that they said it." Cirincione also said he believes it was "the worst idea imaginable" for the Ford administration to suggest a joint Pakistani-Iranian reprocessing plant. He added, "It is absolutely incredible that the very same players who made those statements then are making completely opposite ones now."

Meanwhile, Charles Naas, who was the deputy US ambassador to Iran in the 1970s, said that proliferation was high in the minds of technical experts "but the nuclear deal was attractive in terms of commerce, and the relationship (with Iran and Pakistan) as a whole was very important." Naas added that Cheney, Rumsfeld and his deputy Paul Wolfowitz were all in positions to play significant roles in Iranian policy then, "but in those days, you have to view Mr Kissinger (who now opposes such a deal) as the main figure."

The newly declassified documents reveal that US companies, led by Westinghouse, stood to gain \$6.4 billion from the sale of six to eight nuclear reactors and parts to Iran. Iran was also willing to pay an additional \$1 billion for a 20 per cent stake in a private uranium enrichment facility in the US.

Source: Al Jazeera, 28 March 2005.

US CONCEALED PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN NORTH KOREA URANIUM EXPORTS

According to two US officials, the US hoped to create a sense of urgency about North Korea's nuclear program among Asian countries by concealing the fact that Pakistan was the actual dealer of North Korean nuclear material found in Libya. The two officials said that North Korea supplied uranium hexafluoride to Pakistan, which then sold the weaponizable material to Libya. North Korea might not even have known of the second transfer.

Earlier this year, the US told China, South Korea and Japan that North Korea had sold uranium to Libya, in order to push for a new round of six-party talks. According to the two officials who had knowledge of the transactions, the US planned the briefings quickly after China and South Korea indicated they were considering abandoning the six-party talks altogether.

China and South Korea have increased their skepticism of the Bush administration's approach to dealing with North Korea's nuclear program after learning of the key omissions from the US briefing. Transfers between North Korea and Pakistan have gone on for years and would not have been news to US allies.

In a prepared comment, a senior Bush administration official responded to the report saying that the US "has provided allies with an accurate account of North Korea's nuclear proliferation activities." The comment also said that the US February briefings made it clear that the North Korean materials traveled through the nuclear black market established by former top Pakistani scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan.

The US embassy in South Korea also responded to the article saying, "Whether the intended recipient was the A.Q. Khan network or Libya is irrelevant to our proliferation concerns regarding North Korea. That nuclear material was transferred is a source of significant concern for the United States and other participants in the six-party talks."

Source: Washington Post, 20 March 2005.

RUSSIAN RESEARCHER CONTINUES TO SERVE SENTENCE FOR NUCLEAR ESPIONAGE

On 23 March 2005, Igor Sutyagin, a Russian arms control researcher serving a 15-year prison sentence on charges of revealing classified information about Russia's nuclear weapons, refused to admit guilt in order to receive a presidential pardon. On 7 April 2004, Sutyagin was convicted of providing information on Russian nuclear submarines and missile early warning systems and passing it to US intelligence while working for the London-based Alternative Futures consulting firm, an alleged CIA front.

Anna Stavitskaya, Sutyagin's attorney, stated on 23 March, "Igor Sutyagin does not consider himself guilty and has not committed any crime. His conviction was a judicial error."

Sutyagin has maintained he gathered only open-source information, which he legally passed on to the consulting firm Alternative Futures.

Sutyagin lawyers have sought to appeal the conviction on several procedural issues, claiming that the judge in the case gave improper instructions to the jury

Sources: AFP, 23 March 2005; Global Security Newswire, 23 March 2005.

Proliferation

NORTH KOREA CLAIMS INCREASE TO NUCLEAR ARSENAL

On 22 March 2005, North Korea announced that it has augmented its nuclear arsenal and accused the United States of provoking the move. In a radio broadcast, North Korea stated, "In the face of the enemy's mounting war provocations, our armed forces and the people have already been fully prepared for war mobilizations in order to bust any aggression attempts at one sweep and taken the decisive measure of increasing our nuclear arsenal."

On 20 March, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said that the US would seek new ways of dealing with North Korea if the six-party talks between China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea and the US do not resume. North Korea's announcement could be a response to Rice's statement.

On 22 March, the New York Times reported that Chinese officials did not promise Rice that their country would press harder on North Korea to return to negotiations. During her visit to China, President Hu Jintao, Prime Minister Wen Jiabao and other government leaders did tell Rice that they would speak to the North Korean officials again. Chinese officials said they do not have as much influence with North Korea as is widely assumed. During Rice's meeting, however, Chinese officials also expressed frustration over North Korea's actions.

White House spokesman Scott McClellan said on 21 March that diplomatic efforts would not continue indefinitely. He stated, "Secretary Rice was saying what we've said: The time to come back to the talks is now. She expressed that this could not drag on forever; we need to resolve this issue."

Meanwhile, on 22 March, North Korea called for Japan's expulsion from the six-party talks because of its close alliance with the US. The state-run news agency quoted the official daily newspaper Minju Joson as saying, "Japan has neither the justification nor eligibility to attend the six-party talks."

Seeking recognition that it has nuclear weapons, North Korea announced on 31 March that six-party talks about its

nuclear program should be considered nuclear arms reduction negotiations. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement, "From now on, the six-way talks should become a forum to discuss comprehensive measures to realize denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a practical and fair manner." The spokesman said future talks should include discussions about the nuclear threat to the Korean Peninsula from the US.

Sources: AFP, 31 March 2005; Reuters, 22 March 2005; AFP, 22 March 2005.

ANOTHER ROUND OF IRAN-EU NUCLEAR NEGOTIATIONS AND NO PROGRESS

On 23 March, another round of negotiations between diplomats from France, Germany, Iran and the United Kingdom concluded without reaching an agreement. After the meeting in Paris, senior Iranian negotiator Sirus Naseri said that Iran continues to reject European Union demands that it permanently end its uranium enrichment program. According to Naseri, "This is not something we are prepared to consider. However, as you know the Europeans have a view on that."

Naseri also said that Iran did not want the process to stall and a new round of discussions is likely to begin soon.

According to a European diplomat, the negotiators from France, Germany and the UK would not compromise on the question of uranium enrichment after receiving US backing of their effort. The diplomat said, "We both have our entrenched positions. With the Americans on board, the EU three couldn't move if they wanted to."

Iranians have said there must be compromise to allow them to resume uranium enrichment. According to Iranian Supreme National Security Council Spokesman Ali Agha Mohammadi, "If this does not happen, naturally it will be the end of the negotiations and we will return to our ordinary state and resume enrichment."

In related news, there were also several reports in March that Israel may be planning military action against Iran over its nuclear program. UK Prime Minister Tony Blair responded, "Let's just pursue the diplomatic path for the moment. No one is talking about anything else at the moment."

In related news regarding Iran, Alireza Jafarzadeh, an Iranian exile, accused Iran of secretly purifying uranium for use in nuclear weapons at a recently constructed underground facility at its Parchin military complex.

Citing "well-placed sources inside the Iranian regime," Jafarzadeh, who has reported accurately in the past about hidden atomic facilities in Iran, "Iran has completed an underground tunnel-like facility in Parchin, which is now engaged in laser enrichment. This underground site is camouflaged and built in an area of Parchin that deals with the chemical industry." He said the enrichment work was linked to a secret nuclear weapons program. Iran says it no longer

works on laser enrichment, a high-tech but inefficient enrichment method.

According to a Western diplomat, if Jafarzadeh's allegations are true, they would be a breach of Iran's promise to halt all activities linked to uranium enrichment while in talks with the European Union about the future of Iran's nuclear program. Jafarzadeh is a former spokesman for the National Coalition of Resistance of Iran, an exile group campaigning to overthrow the country's rulers by force.

Sources: Sydney Morning Herald, 26 March 2005; Reuters, 23 March 2005; AP 22 March 2005; AFP, 22 March 2005.

US TO SELL F-16 NUCLEAR CAPABLE AIRCRAFT TO PAKISTAN

Ending a 15-year ban, the Bush administration announced on 26 March 2005 that it would resume sales of F-16 nuclear-capable combat aircraft to Pakistan.

After Pakistani nuclear weapon advances, the first Bush administration in 1990 refused to certify that Pakistan was nuclear weapon-free, thereby bringing down a congressionally mandated ban on arms sales to the country. The move interrupted a sale of F-16s, leaving 28 of the nuclear-capable aircraft in the US even though Pakistan had paid for them. In 1998, the Clinton administration agreed to repay much of the money, and nuclear proliferation sanctions against Pakistan were lifted after the 11 September 2001, terrorist attacks.

"This gives us leverage over [Pakistani President Gen. Pervez] Musharraf," said Stephen Cohen, a Brookings Institution expert on South Asia. Pakistan has "nuclear weapons, it's in a critical part of the world, and we can't afford to let it go down the drain," he added.

"In the post-9/11 world, everything has changed," said Lanny Davis, the former counsel to President Bill Clinton who brokered the new deal. "The notion that we shouldn't give Pakistan military parity with India ... makes no sense anymore given everything Pakistan has done for us." India immediately criticized the decision, however the decision also included an agreement to allow India to purchase fighter aircraft from the US as well. Indian Embassy spokes Gautum Bambawale in Washington, DC, stated, "We're greatly disappointed to hear the news. This is probably going to have negative consequences for Indian security and the security environment."

Former Senator Larry Pressler (R-South Dakota), who authored the original legislation banning weapon sales to Pakistan, also lambasted the move. He said, "This is just a disastrous thing. It raises Pakistan, a country that doesn't stand for anything we stand for, to the level of India. It gives Pakistan a delivery vehicle for its nuclear weapons." Pressler now serves on the board of an Indian technology company.

In related news, Pakistan may have illicitly purchased US-made high-technology equipment to update its nuclear arsenal. However, US investigators looking into the case have been hindered by a lack of Pakistani cooperation and resistance within some US agencies, which value Pakistan's help in fighting terrorism.

At issue is evidence that Pakistan has acquired advanced technology in a new effort that began in early 2003. Among other types of equipment, investigators are examining the sale of oscilloscopes from an Oregon firm to Pakistan through a South African salesman. The US has prosecuted former Israeli military officer Asher Karni for orchestrating the deal and has banned a Pakistani resident, Humayun Khan, from conducting business in the United States for six months. Khan denied any wrongdoing in an interview and said he had cooperated extensively with US investigators. He said the equipment had been ordered by someone else, shipped to his office and intercepted along the way. According to Khan, "It's very tragic. You don't know where these things are landing. They come through and they vanish"

David Albright, Director of the Institute for Science and International Security, stated, "This is an age-old problem with Pakistan and the US. Other priorities always trump the United States from coming down hard on Pakistan's nuclear proliferation. And it goes back 15 to 20 years."

Source: Washington Post, 26 March 2005; Los Angeles Times, 26 March 2005.

INDIA ACCUSES NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES OF FAILING TO PREVENT NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

On 28 March, India accused the world's leading nuclear powers of failing to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and demanded they tighten global nonproliferation rules.

Making comments coming ahead of the May 2005 Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Indian External Affairs Minister Natwar Singh said the leading powers must also agree to "irreversible and verifiable cuts in their nuclear arsenal" if they want to be serious about nonproliferation.

Singh also said some of the nuclear weapon states "have been active collaborators in, or silent spectators to, continuing clandestine and illegal proliferation, including export, of nuclear weapon components and technologies." Although he didn't name the countries, India has long accused the US of overlooking Pakistan's involvement in the nuclear programs of countries like Iran and North Korea.

Singh accused nuclear weapon states of a discriminatory approach to enforcing the treaty. He said, "Even today we see the same inconsistencies, with selective focus on the recipients of such clandestine proliferation but not enough attention on the sources of supply." He criticized Russia and the US for refusing to cut their nuclear stockpiles even after the end of the Cold War. Singh stated, "Such an attitude feeds and strengthens the belief that nuclear weapons are a currency of power."

India, which became a nuclear power in 1998, has not signed the NPT because it says the treaty seeks to restrict nuclear weapons to a few countries rather than eliminate them completely. Still, Singh said, India's conduct has always been consistent with the key provisions. Singh said India would be willing to join global nonproliferation efforts if all nuclear weapon states cut their arsenals, lower the alert status of their strategic weapons, and boost cooperation in nuclear technologies for economic development, especially in the energy sector.

The NPT recognizes only five nuclear weapon states - China, France, Russia, the UK and the US. India, Israel, North Korea and Pakistan are not parties to the NPT, nor are they recognized as nuclear weapons states under the treaty.

Source: AP, 28 March 2005.

UKRAINE BEGINS INVESTIGATIONS OF MISSING NUCLEAR MISSILES

Following revelations that 18 nuclear-capable X-55 missiles had been shipped from Ukraine to China and Iran, Ukrainian National Security Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko announced in March that the Defense Ministry and secret police have been ordered to investigate what became of the armaments, which were supposed to have been destroyed or transferred to Russia after the Soviet Union dissolved.

According to Poroshenko, an "objective, unprejudiced and transparent" investigation of the missile transfers would be conducted and that Ukraine would strengthen its export controls "in order to rule out any recurrence." He also said that the missile sales were not official policy. Poroshenko stated, "We're not talking about a crime carried out by the state of Ukraine. There's no evidence that this sale was sanctioned."

According to a Ukrainian Defense Ministry spokesman, records indicate that 483 of the X-55 missiles were destroyed under the U.S.-funded Cooperative Threat Reduction program, but he declined to say, however, how many were initially in the Ukrainian arsenal or how many remained.

In February 2005, Ukrainian parliament member Hrihoriy Omelchenko first publicized the case and said that the missiles that were reported as destroyed were actually turned over to the state arms export company, which sold them to smugglers (see *The Sunflower*, Issue No. 93).

Source: *Financial Times*, 23 March 2005.

SWITZERLAND SEEKS EXTRADITION OF ALLEGED NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY SMUGGLER FROM GERMANY

Switzerland has asked Germany to extradite engineer Urs Tinner, a Swiss citizen arrested there for allegedly helping procure technology for Libya's nuclear weapons program. According to German authorities, Tinner is believed to have been a member of the nuclear smuggling network established by Pakistani nuclear scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan. Tinner could face up to 10 years in prison in Switzerland on charges of violating sanctions and illegally exporting war material. He will have the right to contest his extradition in German court.

In related news, Switzerland has agreed to return Gotthard Lerch to his home country of Germany, where he is accused of assisting Libya's nuclear weapons program. Lerch was arrested in Switzerland in November 2004 and has one remaining opportunity to appeal the extradition. According to German authorities, the 61-year-old engineer received up to \$4.25 million to assist Libya's effort to develop uranium enrichment centrifuges between 2001 and 2003.

Source: *AP*, 15 & 30 March 2005.

Missiles and Missile Defense

PAKISTAN TESTS NUCLEAR-CAPABLE MISSILES

On 19 March 2005, Pakistan successfully test fired a Shaheen-2 long-range ballistic missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. According to military officials, Pakistan informed neighboring countries in advance of the test. The military announced, "The test was carried out to verify some of the refined parameters. Al Hamd-o-Lillah (Praise to God), all parameters were validated."

On 31 March 2005, Pakistan test fired a short-range nuclear capable surface-to-surface Hatf-II missile that can reach targets up to 180 kilometers. According to a government statement, "All desired technical parameters were validated." India was informed about the test as part of notification pro-

cedures used to build confidence between the two countries. Both tests were conducted amidst controversy over revelations by the Pakistan government that its disgraced nuclear scientist A. Q. Khan had supplied nuclear centrifuges to Iran. After the revelations, Pakistan has also said it may send its centrifuges to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on its request to inspect the design.

Source: *PTI*, 31 March 2005; *Reuters*, 19 March 2005.

RUSSIA TO TEST NEW STRATEGIC MISSILE

On 28 March, Russia announced it plans to test a new submarine-launched ballistic missile this summer. The next-generation Bulava would be capable of carrying up to 10 nuclear warheads and would have a maximum range of at least 8,000 kilometers.

Past reports have indicated that the missile was already flight-tested but those tests were limited to verifying that the missile could be ejected safely from a submerged submarine before igniting its engine.

Source: *Itar-Tass*, 28 March 2005.

NATO MISSILE DEFENSE

After ten years of discussions, NATO countries decided on 11 March 2005 to proceed with a new single theater missile defense system to protect deployed troops. The system is expected to be ready by 2010. According to a NATO official, the system "will combine existing national systems (such as the US-made Patriot missile)." In a statement released on 15 March 2005, NATO said, "As a number of foreign nations continue working on ballistic missile programs, as well as developing chemical, nuclear and biological warheads for those missiles, the need for effective defenses has increased."

In related news, *Jane's Defense Weekly* reported on 17 March that NATO completed its first joint theater missile defense (TMD) exercises with Russia in mid-March. The five-day exercise was held at the US Joint National Integration Center in Colorado Springs. It was a computer-assisted, real-time program focusing on the NATO-Russia TMD. The purpose of the exercise was to test an experimental operations concept developed by the NATO-Russia TMD Ad Hoc Working Group. Missile defense cooperation between Russia and the alliance began in the mid-1990s but was suspended in 1999 at the start of the NATO-led operation in Kosovo.

Sources: *Jane's Defense Weekly*, 17 March 2005; *AFP*, 16 March 2005.

MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM NOT YET READY

On 15 March 2005, David Duma, acting director for operational testing and evaluation, candidly testified before the House Armed Services Strategic Forces Committee that currently fielded components of the US national missile defense system are not yet capable of defending against a long-range missile attack. He stated, "I don't think that you can say the system is operationally ready today." According to Duma, his office has all the test data for key elements of the system's performance, from detecting an ICBM launch, to discriminating the target from other objects, to engaging the warhead, but, "We do not have test data that would tell me that I could complete that chain with confidence and repeatably at this time."

In February, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld gave testimony before the full committee, in which he suggested repeatedly that he believed the system was not yet capable of effective defense. He stated, "What's being done here is ... deploying the pieces of the capability that will evolve into an early missile defense capability."

However, some military officials have claimed that the eight missile interceptors now emplaced in silos in Alaska and California could work immediately if needed. On 15 March, Major Gen. John Holly, who is spearheading the program, told Alaska lawmakers, "If directed, we could provide a limited defense against an attack out of Northeast Asia."

Both Republicans and Democrats have expressed concerns about the whether the system can operate effectively. The last two tests of the interceptor (December 2004 and February 2005) failed and didn't even leave the launch pad. Both failures were attributed to technical glitches thwarting the launch of the system's interceptor missile. Subcommittee Chairman Terry Everett (R-Alabama) stated, "I have a real problem with the fact that a latch did not drop away, that seems so elementary." Democrats also questioned whether the system could operate effectively given that some key pieces, including an advance radar and an early warning satellite network, are not yet deployed.

Duma said "confidence is lacking" that the system can perform well repeatedly, because of quality control issues and "the maturity of the system at this point." Missile Defense Agency Director Lt. Gen. Trey Obering said past quality issues prompted his recent decision to order a "major overhaul in our mission assurance approaches in our programs."

When he was asked whether he had confidence the system could defeat countermeasures a country such as North Korea might deploy to bypass the interceptors in a nuclear attack, Duma said there other problems to solve first: "Right now I'm having confidence [issues] getting it out of the tube." Duma did say the system shows promise to one day be operationally effective.

Source: Global Security Newswire, 16 March 2005.

Nuclear Energy & Waste

OVER THE EDGE: THE NEW PUSH FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

From 21-22 March 2005, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) organized the International Ministerial Conference, "Nuclear Power for the 21st Century." The aim of the conference was to discuss future nuclear energy policies and to analyze the potential contribution of nuclear power as a source of energy capable of meeting energy needs. The conference was hosted in Paris, France in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Ministers, high-ranking officials and experts from 74 states and 10 international organizations attended the conference.

IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei delivered an opening address where he emphasized the need to equalize the energy imbalance between developed and developing countries. ElBaradei explained the energy imbalance by comparing Ghana and Nigeria's per capita electricity consumption, 300 kilowatt-hours and 70 kilowatt-hours per year respectively, to France's per capita electricity consumption of 7300 kilowatt-hours per year. ElBaradei suggests this disparity in energy supply "is directly related to the disparity in standards of living, which in turn creates disparities in opportunity and hope...and leads to despair and insecurity...." ElBaradei said that closing the energy gap by going nuclear is a serious energy option.

During his remarks, ElBaradei reminded the audience of the developed world's intention to greatly expand nuclear energy capacity by orders of magnitude. China, India, Russia have major nuclear power construction projects underway or in the works. Meanwhile, the US and Europe appear to have overcome their nuclear fears brought on by Chernobyl and Three Mile Island as they are seriously preparing to develop and produce the next generation of power plants.

ElBaradei addressed the terrorist threat by stressing that everything must be done to protect all nuclear material and radiological sources to mitigate risks posed by terrorists. Nevertheless it seems counterintuitive to both endorse nuclear power as

a solution to global inequality while underscoring the fact that the existence of nuclear power exasperates already monumental threats posed by terrorists.

Although ElBaradei rightly suggested the world must equalize the energy imbalance, he negligently omitted that the imbalance is not caused by the under-consumption of energy in the developing world, rather it is caused by the over-consumption of energy in the developed world.

Clearly humanity was not part of considerations during the conference, as each representative had their own economic interests in mind. Constance Morella, US Ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said at the conference that the US is prepared to begin construction of new nuclear power plants. Ambassador Morella said nuclear energy is clean and reliable, a benefit to humankind. Although Ambassador Morella declared that US support of nuclear energy has never been stronger, she failed to mention how strongly opposed the US is to the nuclear programs of other countries.

The Final Statement issued by the International Ministerial Conference includes traditional language calling for current and potential nuclear powers to commit to nonproliferation safeguards and to maintaining high safety and security standards. The Final Statement also included an unusually strong endorsement for nuclear power, claiming nuclear power doesn't generate air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions. This endorsement ignores the fact that an enormous amount of energy is exhausted during the construction of a nuclear energy station as well as during mining of uranium and the preparation of fissile materials.

The Final Statement very ominously indicates the direction policymakers are moving: towards more nuclear reactors in the hands of more states. Given the inherent dangers associated with nuclear power, the world can expect a far less safe and less secure world order if the international community adopts the position made in the Final Statement issued at the Nuclear Power for the 21st Century Conference.

Sources: The New York Times, 23 March 2005; IAEA; PlanetArk.com.

FALSIFIED DOCUMENTS AT YUCCA MOUNTAIN AND MORE TROUBLE FOR US WASTE STORAGE

On 16 March 2005, US Department of Energy (DoE) Secretary Samuel Bodman announced that "certain employees of the U.S. Geological Survey at the Department of the Interior working on the Yucca Mountain project may have falsified documentation of their work." At question are studies of how water would infiltrate the storage areas.

Representative Jon Porter (R-Nevada), House Government Reform Federal Workforce Subcommittee Chairman, said that determining if the infiltration studies were falsified "is very important because water movement is critical in determining the integrity of the casks that will hold the nuclear waste and the possible spread of radiation from the repository." Porter will chair the House Government Reform subcommittee that will examine whether the alleged falsification took place. Porter also opposes the use of Yucca Mountain as a nuclear waste repository.

John Garrick, chairman of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board explained that the rate at which waste storage containers decay depends on the flow of water surrounding the containers. The falsified documents appear to have purposefully underestimated the flow of water.

In other Yucca news, on 24 March 2005 the state of Nevada filed a suit against the DoE claiming violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The suit argues the DoE failed to properly assess the transportation routes of proposed radioactive waste shipments to Yucca Mountain, failed to adequately consider all transportation options and failed to involve the Surface Transportation Board, the federal agency that oversees railroad projects. The latest setbacks to Yucca Mountain have forced the nuclear industry to consider other options to store waste.

Construction of onsite storage at nuclear sites across the country has begun as many believe Yucca is no longer viable. This has led to a number of lawsuits where nuclear utilities are seeking federal reimbursement for the cost of onsite storage. Interim storage sites have been proposed for the Nevada Test Site and Skull Valley Utah. Representative David Hobson (R-Ohio), suggested expanding New Mexico's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) to allow for greater storage capacity. During a 16 March 2005 hearing, Hobson said additional space was needed and the DoE should act now to make the WIPP larger, despite objections raised by Ron Curry, New Mexico's former Water and Waste Manager. Officials were careful in specifying that an expanded capacity does not call for an expanded mission to store higher-level wastes.

Sources: The New York Times, 17 March 2005; Global Security Newswire, 17 March 2005; Santa Barbara News Press, 17 March 2005; Albuquerque Journal, 27 March 2005.

JAPANESE NUCLEAR POWER EXECUTIVE TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR MIHAMA ACCIDENT

On 25 March 2005, Yosaku Fuji, President of Kansai Electric Power Company (KEPCO), announced that he will take responsibility for the Mihama nuclear accident and resign his position. Fuji said he was "taking responsibility for the accident that left 11 workers either dead or injured and because inappropriate measures had come to light in subsequent investigations."

Fuji has worked with KEPCO since 1960, becoming president in 2001. Shosuke Mori, current Vice President, will replace Fuji as President in June 2005.

Officials discovered the August 2004 Mihama accident was caused by a corroded pipe that had not been checked or replaced since the plant began commercial operations in 1976. The accident comes on the heels of Tokyo Electric Power Company's admission that it had falsified nuclear safety documents for more than ten years.

Sources: The Asahi Shimbun, 26, 28 March 2005; Stuff.co.nz, 26 March 2005.

NRC APPROVES BUILDING MOX PLANT AT SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

On 30 March 2005, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) approved plans for building a plant at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina to convert weapons-grade plutonium into fuel for nuclear power reactors. The facility will cost an estimated \$1 billion and will produce mixed-oxide fuel (MOX) as part of a US-Russian agreement to eliminate 34 tons of plutonium from each country's nuclear arsenal. Preparatory work is expected to begin this year and full construction should begin next year.

The US Department of Energy also plans two additional buildings at Savannah River to support the conversion effort. One would be used to remove the plutonium from the weapons, while the other would process most of the nuclear waste from the conversion.

Critics of the MOX plant say the NRC decision undermines nuclear nonproliferation efforts and does not ensure that the plutonium disposal program will move forward. Tom Clements, Greenpeace Nuclear Campaign Senior Adviser said, "Efforts to create an infrastructure to process and introduce weapons-grade plutonium into commerce will further undermine global efforts to halt proliferation of nuclear materials. Proceeding with this program sends the wrong nuclear nonproliferation signal to those aspiring to obtain nuclear weapons materials." Clements also noted that the US MOX program is meant to "proceed in parallel" with its Russian counterpart. Lack of funding, interest and a liability agreement has stalled the Russian program, meaning the US effort also could not move forward.

In related news, two administrative judges in Tennessee

rejected a Sierra Club request for a complete environmental impact statement regarding converting weapons-grade highly enriched uranium into low-enriched fuel. Nuclear Fuel has already started converting 39 metric tons of the uranium at its Erwin plant for use at the Tennessee Valley Authority Browns Ferry nuclear reactor in Alabama. In their decision, the judges wrote, "There is simply no basis in the record at hand for a determination on our part that the staff's environmental review failed adequately to consider the possibility of the occurrence of an accident with serious environmental consequences." The Sierra Club can appeal the decision to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Sources: Atlanta Journal Constitution, 31 March 2005; AP, 3 March 2005.

CANADA AND US SIGN MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON CLOSURE OF RUSSIAN PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION REACTOR

On 30 March 2005, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew and United States Secretary of Energy Samuel Bodman announced that the two countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to assist with the permanent closure of one of the final operating weapons-grade plutonium production reactors in Russia.

Under the MoU, Canada will contribute \$9 million Canadian (US \$7 million) to the US Department of Energy's Elimination of Weapons-Grade Plutonium Production (EWGPP) program. The Canadian contribution to this initiative is part of its \$1 billion pledge under the Group of Eight (G8)-led Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

The goal of the EWGPP program is to permanently shut down three Russian nuclear reactors and replace them with fossil energy plants. These reactors, which provide necessary heat and electricity to two regions in Siberia, also generate a significant amount of plutonium that could be used to make nuclear weapons. The Russian government has agreed to permanently shut down the reactors once replacement energy is provided.

Source: Canadian Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 30 March 2005.

Nuclear Legacy

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS MAY HAVE CAUSED CANCERS

Some of the scientists who once cast doubt on the notion that France's nuclear tests in the Polynesian islands of the South Pacific caused cancer are now suggesting they might have been wrong.

Between 1966 and 1974, France exploded 41 nuclear bombs above the Mururoa and Fangataufa atolls. Islanders in the region have since suffered high rates of thyroid cancers, and this has often been blamed on fallout from the explosions. Now Claude Parmentier, of the nuclear medicine department at the Gustave Roussy Institute in Villejuif, France, and colleagues have uncovered the first evidence of a link between the nuclear testing and incidences of thyroid cancers. The scientists found that 30 people in Polynesia with thyroid cancer had three times as many abnormalities in their chromosomes as people in Europe with the same disease (*European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging*, vol 32, p 174).

These abnormalities are a sign of radiation damage and are associated with an increased risk of cancer. According to the researchers, "These preliminary findings are compatible with possible previous environmental aggression."

Sue Roff, an expert on nuclear tests from the University of Dundee in the UK, stated, "This is a very conservative group of scientists who in the past have doubted whether the nuclear tests caused thyroid cancers. For them to now propose a connection is quite startling."

Source: New Scientist Magazine, 26 March 2005.

REMEMBERING HANS BETHE

On 6 March 2005, nuclear physicist Hans Bethe passed away at the age of 98. Hans Bethe was a senior scientist on the Manhattan Project, which developed the first US atomic bomb. He also held the position of Director of the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Although he never regretted working on the atomic bomb, later in life he urged all scientists to halt work on nuclear weapons. On 6 August 1995, the 50th anniversary of the US atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Bethe issued an "Appeal to Scientists to Cease Work on Nuclear Weapons." In the appeal, Bethe urged "all scientists in all countries to cease and desist from work creating, developing, improving and manufacturing nuclear weapons."

To read Hans Bethe's Appeal to Scientists to Cease Work on Nuclear Weapons visit: http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/0000/1995_bethe-appeal-scientists.htm

To read an obituary published by The Economist visit: http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2005/03/17_economist_hans-bethe-obituary.htm

Nuclear Laboratories

APPALLING PLUTONIUM STORAGE PRACTICES REVEALED

In March, a Defense Nuclear Safety Board (DNSB) report revealed repeated instances at US nuclear weapons sites where highly radioactive materials were stored in containers not designed to hold extremely dangerous substances. According to the DNSB report, plutonium was stored at nuclear weapons laboratories in paint cans, food pack cans and thin walled slip-lid cans with loose fitting lids sometimes only held on by tape. These improper containers even held plutonium-238, which is 100 times more radioactive than the more common plutonium-239.

There have been many recent halts to the handling of plutonium at the nation's nuclear weapons laboratories due to safety and security concerns. At Northern California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), the plutonium facility has been shut down since 15 January due to facilities grossly in disrepair. The DNSB found that 15% of weapons related nuclear materials are currently being housed in containers that are technically unjustified to hold such substances and the containers are more than 5 years old. At the same time, LLNL is trying to increase its plutonium inventory from a limit of 1,540 lbs. to 3,300 lbs.

At New Mexico's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) there have been numerous incidents of contamination with multiple workers. In August 2003, a slip-lid can leaked radioactive material that has yet to be cleaned up. Because of the repeated failures in material storage, the lab's nuclear materials stabilization program had to be extended from 2002 to 2010, with an increase in taxpayer spending of an additional \$78 million.

The DNSB recommended that the Department of Energy (DoE) adopt a uniform code for radioactive waste storage and that the "nuclear material packaging meet technically justified criteria for safe handling and storage."

In response to the revelations by the Defense Nuclear Safety Board, Nuclear Weapons Watch New Mexico's director, Jay Coughlin commented: "The Safety Board has done the public a great service alerting us to these serious inadequacies in the storage of some of the world's most dangerous materials. It is unfathomable that the Labs could be so negligent in issues that can have such serious consequences. It's time for them to truly prioritize nuclear materials stabilization above the indefinite preservation and so-called improvement of nuclear weapons."

DNFB is an independent oversight board commissioned by Congress to monitor the DoE's safety procedures in the manufacture and maintenance of the US nuclear weapons arsenal.

Source: Tri-Valley CAREs Press Release, 24 March 2005.

RADIOACTIVE CLEANUP SET TO BEGIN AT OAK RIDGE

At the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, contractors are set to begin cleaning up decades-old radioactive waste. They will soon remove a 300,000-gallon underground pond of frozen pollutants

The waste was dumped in the pond in the 1950's from an old test reactor at the federal research and weapons reservation in Tennessee. Twenty years later, the pond was filled with clay and capped with asphalt. However, concerns were raised about the safety of the dangerous material when contamination from the underground pond threatened to leach into nearby water sources and streams. In the 1990's, officials decided to freeze the soil and the groundwater in a plot 30 feet deep in order to temporarily fix the problem.

Source: The Associated Press, 8 March 2005.

LOS ALAMOS SHUTDOWN COST ESTIMATED AT \$367 MILLION

According to National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Chief Linton Brooks, the 2004 shutdown at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) could cost up to \$367 million. The costs are due to work that was delayed or not finished during the stand-down at LANL following what was thought to be a breach of security in which computer disks went missing. The disks in question were later said to have never existed. However, the fiasco caused by the "missing" disks highlighted the mismanagement and lack of organization by the laboratory's operator - the University of California.

Meanwhile, the lab is estimating the cost of the shutdown at only \$119 million. Brooks said that the US government would likely absorb the loss rather than requiring the University of California to take the financial hit. UC has managed LANL since its inception during the Manhattan Project.

Source: The Associated Press, 21 March 2005.

NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES TO FORM CONSORTIUM WITH UC AND WEAPONS LAB

A group of New Mexico universities, led by the University of New Mexico announced that it intends to form a partnership with the University of California to create an Institute for Advanced Studies that will be affiliated with the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Other members of the consortium include New Mexico State University and the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. The Institute's creation is contingent upon whether UC opts to pursue the Lab's contract and whether it is successful at obtaining it.

Source: New Mexico Business Weekly, 25 March 2005.

LOCKHEED MARTIN TO COMPETE FOR LANL CONTRACT

In reversal of its previous decision, Lockheed Martin has decided to bid for the contract to manage Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) in New Mexico. Although the defense contractor had decided last summer against seeking the contract due to concerns over the lack of profitability in running the national nuclear weapons laboratory, changes ordered by the US Department of Energy (DoE) in the request for bid proposals to manage LANL led Lockheed Martin to reconsider its decision. Changes include allowing the laboratory manager to offer a pension plan other than the expensive program used by current manager, the University of California, and requiring the contractor to set up a separate legal entity to operate the facility.

Lockheed Martin already has the contract to manage the Sandia National Laboratories in New Mexico through September 2009.

Source: AP, 30 March 2003.

Foundation Activities

FOUNDATION PRESIDENT RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP AWARD

On Friday, 15 April 2005, Global Green, the US affiliate of Green Cross International, and President Mikhail Gorbachev will honor the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation and Foundation President David Krieger with the 2005 International Environmental Leadership Award. Actress Radha Mitchell will present the award to Dr. Krieger in a gala ceremony at the Beverly Hills Hilton in California.

Ploughshares Fund President Sally Lillienthal will also be honored at the event and receive a special tribute from actor Michael Douglas. In addition, Pierce Brosnan and Keely Shaye Smith will present an award to CalPERS CEO Fred Buenrostro and Board President Rob Feckner for environmental leadership in California. Actor Kevin Bacon and actress Kyra Sedgwick will also receive an award for environmental leadership in the entertainment industry.

For more information about the event or to purchase tickets, please visit <http://www.globalgreen.org> or call (310) 559-9334.

FOUNDATION OPENS WASHINGTON DC OFFICE

The Foundation is pleased to announce the opening of its Washington, DC office. Carah Ong, the Foundation's Advocacy and Research Director will staff the office, which is located at the Center for Arms Control and Nonproliferation on Capitol Hill.

With a Washington, DC office, the Foundation will be able to respond more rapidly and effectively to national nuclear policy issues and work in collaboration with other non-governmental organizations at the national level for nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament. It will also allow the Foundation to develop closer working relationships with policymakers.

Foundation President David Krieger said, "The Washington, DC office will make the Foundation an even more effective force for change in US nuclear policy by allowing us to be in closer touch with policymakers."

The Foundation currently has an advocacy campaign, Turn the Tide, that seeks to chart a new course for US nuclear policy in which the US would provide leadership toward the global elimination of nuclear weapons. The Turn the Tide campaign is made up of concerned citizens and organizations that have a vested interest in reducing and eliminating nuclear dangers and in making Americans far safer and more secure. The goal of the campaign is to educate the public and engage citizens in advocating for US nuclear policies that will provide security for the US and the world.

For more information on the Foundation's Washington, DC office, please contact Advocacy and Research Director Carah Ong at (202) 378-3334 or email cong@napf.org.

FOUNDATION PANEL AT THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE

The Foundation is pleased to announce that it is sponsoring and coordinating a panel at the 2005 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference entitled "Back to Basics: Reviving Disarmament in the Nonproliferation Regime." This important panel discussion will identify current nuclear proliferation threats and offer recommendations to strengthen the Non-Proliferation Treaty, as well as the overall nonproliferation and disarmament regimes.

The panel will be held at the United Nations on **Wednesday, May 4th from 1:15-2:45 pm in Conference Room 4**. Eminent journalist Walter Cronkite will deliver the opening remarks. Panelists include: Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, independent international security analyst; Hon. Marian Hobbs, New Zealand Minister for Disarmament; Foundation President Dr. David Krieger; and Hon. Douglas Roche, former Canadian Minister for Disarmament and Chair of the Middle Powers Initiative.

The seventh Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) offers a decisive opportunity to advance international peace and security. The NPT is at a crossroads. In order to strengthen the NPT, we must build a stronger and more equitable nonproliferation and disarmament regime on a global scale. Both sides of the NPT bargain are equally important and mutually reinforcing. Preventing nuclear proliferation cannot be guaranteed without nuclear disarmament, and nuclear disarmament cannot succeed without preventing nuclear proliferation.

If you will be in New York for the NPT, please join us for this important panel discussion which will identify current nuclear proliferation threats and offer recommendations to strengthen the Non-Proliferation Treaty, as well as the overall nonproliferation and disarmament regimes.

Copies of "Back to Basics: Reviving Disarmament in the Nonproliferation Regime," the Foundation's briefing to the delegates of the 2005 NPT Review Conference, will also be available at the panel. For more information on this event or to order a copy of the briefing, please contact the Foundation's Advocacy and Research Director Carah Ong at (202) 543-4100 ext. 105 or by email at cong@napf.org.

FOUNDATION TO HOLD NATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR ISSUES

In an effort to broaden its Youth Outreach Initiative on a national basis, the Foundation will host a week-long national youth conference focusing on nuclear organizing and activism from 15-21 August at the University of California at Santa Barbara. The conference will bring together some 35 to 40 young people to educate and empower them to become more effective leaders in their work to oppose nuclear weapons. The conference will serve to leverage the passion of these young people in working separately and together, and the Foundation will be a support structure for these efforts following the conference. For more information or to fill out the online application, please visit: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/programs/youth-outreach/index.htm#youth-conference>.

Special Announcements for Educators

SUMMER INSTITUTE ON TEACHING NONPROLIFERATION

The 2005 Teaching Nonproliferation Summer Institute, "Integrating Science and Politics in the Study of Weapons Mass Destruction," will be held from 27 June to 2 July 2005 at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. This faculty

workshop is designed to help instructors prepare or update course material related to weapons of mass destruction and nonproliferation. Experts on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons will present current information on issues facing the United States and the world community as a result of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The final day of the conference will be devoted to course development and the exchange of curricular materials related to these subjects. Particular attention will be given to the development of interdisciplinary courses that integrate science and social science perspectives.

Selected participants will be provided with food and housing at Washington and Lee University plus a modest grant of \$250 to help cover some of the costs associated with travel to Lexington, Virginia.

For further details about applying to this institute, please visit <http://wmd.wlu.edu/> or contact Lynda Bassett-de Maria at bassett-demarial@wlu.edu.

HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS

From 27 June to 1 July 2005, Illinois Wesleyan University will host a one-week workshop on "Hiroshima and Nagasaki for College Teachers." The workshop includes resources and planning for a general education course or units. It will cover all things nuclear and the legacy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Raymond G. Wilson, Ph.D., Emeritus Associate Professor, Physics Department, Illinois Wesleyan University will guide the workshop, which is supported by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the AAC&U SENCER Project.

For more information, please contact Dr. Wilson at rwilson@iwu.edu or visit <http://titan.iwu.edu/~physics/Hiroshima.html>

Resources

NUCLEAR POWER: NO SOLUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Nuclear Power: No solution to climate change, published by the World Information Service on Energy and the Nuclear Information & Resource Service, is a report that finds nuclear energy is neither effective in mitigating global climate change nor viable as a sustainable source of energy. The report reveals that claims made by the nuclear industry, which depict nuclear energy as the most effective way to solve the global climate problem, in fact have no basis.

The complete report can be accessed at:
<http://www.nirs.org/mononline/nukeclimatechangereport.pdf>

OXFORD RESEARCH GROUP INTERNATIONAL SECURITY MONTHLY BRIEFINGS

Oxford Research Group Global Security Consultant Paul Rogers has released monthly briefings on events in Iraq and Afghanistan. Rogers' monthly briefings focus on the implications of US foreign policy since the "end of major combat operations" in Iraq was announced by President Bush in May 2003. To read the current briefing entitled Limitations of Power, as well as previous briefings, please visit:
<http://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/paulrogers.htm>.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Issued in March 2005, the National Defense Strategy of the United States of America outlines the objectives of and approaches to defending the US and its interests. As stated in the executive summary, the Strategy "seeks to create conditions conducive to respect for the sovereignty of nations and a secure international order favorable to freedom, democracy, and economic opportunity." To read the complete report visit:
<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Mar2005/d20050318nds1.pdf>

NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The National Military Strategy of the United States of America supports the aims of the 2002 National Security Strategy and serves to implement the Secretary of Defense's National Defense Strategy of the United States of America. The National Military Strategy outlines the strategic direction of US armed forces. To read the complete report visit:
<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Mar2005/d20050318nms.pdf>.

IN LARGER FREEDOM: TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL

United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan introduced his report In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All into the General Assembly on 21 March 2005. The report offers specific, concrete proposals to address global problems and enable the United Nations to better respond to current challenges. The complete report is available online at:
<http://www.un.org/largerfreedom/report-largerfreedom.pdf>.

RADIOACTIVE BIOACCUMULATION IN CLAMS ALONG THE HANFORD REACH

The RadioActivist Campaign published a revealing study of radioactivity discovered in Columbia River, which runs alongside the Hanford nuclear site in Washington State. The study highlights the Department of Energy's failure to properly identify and report contamination in the Columbia River, including radioactivity that averaged four times background levels but reached as high as 100 times background levels. The complete report is available at:
<http://www.radioactivist.org/HanfordClamReport.pdf>

Quotable

"We are not moving fast enough, we are not moving with a sense of urgency, and we are not keeping up with the threat."

Former Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA)
Speaking at the National Press Club on the nuclear threat
9 March 2005

"The US loud-mouthed talk about a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue and six-party talks is nothing but a red herring and its policy to invade the DPRK (North Korea) remains unchanged. Military action can never go together with dialogue.... This clearly reveals its gangster-like intention to force the DPRK to disarm itself and topple it in the end."

Korean Central News Agency
Statement issued in response to USS Kitty Hawk
Battlegroup exercises in South Korea
16 March 2005

"For those of us in the nuclear field, it has become obvious that our work to strengthen nuclear security is both vital and urgent - and that we must not wait for a watershed nuclear security event to provide the needed security upgrades."

Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of the International
Atomic Energy Agency
Remarks at the International Conference on Nuclear
Security: Global Directions for the Future
16 March 2005

"In Iran we are active, we are generating information and we know what's going on, more or less. In Korea, it is an absolutely black hole."

Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of the International
Atomic Energy Agency
Comments during an Interview with CNN's Chief
International Correspondent Christiane Amanpour
17 March 2005

"Progress in both disarmament and non-proliferation is essential and neither should be held hostage to the other. Recent moves towards disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States should be recognized.... However, the unique status of nuclear-weapon States also entails a unique responsibility, and they must do more, including but not limited to further reductions in their arsenals of non-strategic nuclear weapons and pursuing arms control agreements that entail not just dismantlement but irreversibility."

Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations
Excerpts from In Larger Freedom: Towards Development,
Security and Human Rights for All
21 March 2005

The complete report is available as a PDF download at:
<http://www.un.org/largerfreedom/report-largerfreedom.pdf>

"Part of the crisis in the Middle East comes from the United States. If the US really wants to put a stop to atomic weapons, it should go to the countries that are not members of the NPT (nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty) and who do not abide by international regulations.... The most dangerous of them is Israel.... We are also worried about nuclear weapons."

Mohammad Khatami, President of Iran
Comments made under international pressure to abandon
Iran's nuclear program
16 March 2005

"We hope that during the course of this year, we can contribute to further measures to stop the spread of nuclear weapons by getting the [United Nations] to adopt the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty."

Alexander Downer, Australian Foreign Minister
23 March 2005

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