

# THE SUNflower

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World War II, and the Cold War, by building and leading strong alliances."

To read the full article, please visit: [http://www.waging-peace.org/articles/2004/06/10\\_krieger\\_kerry-pledges.htm](http://www.waging-peace.org/articles/2004/06/10_krieger_kerry-pledges.htm)

## **LET US THINK BIG AND CREATE A DEPARTMENT OF PEACE**

by Walter Cronkite

*The following is an excerpt from Cronkite's 2004 commencement address at Pomona College in Riverside, California. On 23 October 2004, Cronkite will receive the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's 2004 Distinguished Peace Leadership Award in Santa Barbara, California. For more information on the Foundation's 21st Annual Evening for Peace, please visit: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/programs/awards-&-contests/dpl-award/index.htm>*

Quite some years ago I gave a commencement address at Brandeis University which I thought was rather successful - - possibly even brilliant. But I received a letter shortly thereafter from a distinguished alumnus of that University. He chastised me for not being more optimistic -- for not inspiring the graduates with my hopes for the future into which they were venturing.

I pondered the criticism and was concerned that I had, somehow let that graduating class down. And then I came to my conclusion: It was certainly true that I had not given them a rousing pep talk but, what the devil -- I knew I had spoken the truth as I saw it. The speech was given at the depths of one of the most tortured decades in American history. It was the decade of the 1960's -- almost as divisive as the Civil War a century before -- a nation torn by the battles for civil rights and women's rights -- the assassinations, the Vietnam war -- an economic slump. There wasn't much to be optimistic about.

Well, here we are at Pomona , almost a half century later, and as we look around us, the world into which you are moving doesn't look very much brighter.

We are plagued with the Iraq war -- a possibly improving economy -- but still a tragically large population of unemployed or under-employed -- and an environmental crisis that threatens the Earth. Here at home we have a collapsing infrastructure of aging bridges and dams -- and a high-way system badly in need of repair -- and, perhaps worst of all, an inadequate educational system (not including

## *Perspectives*

### **KERRY PLEDGES TO GIVE NUCLEAR TERRORISM HIS TOP PRIORITY**

by David Krieger

In his speech, "New Strategies to Meet New Threats," delivered in West Palm Beach, Florida on June 1, 2004, John Kerry, the presumptive Democratic Party nominee for President, referred to the possibility of nuclear terrorism as "the greatest threat we face today," and offered a program to eliminate this threat based on US leadership. Kerry promised to prevent nuclear weapons or materials to create them from falling into the hands of al Qaeda or other extremist organizations. "As President," he pledged, "my number one security goal will be to prevent the terrorists from gaining weapons of mass murder, and ensure that hostile states disarm."

Kerry recognizes that the US cannot accomplish this task by itself and pledged to build and repair coalitions. "We can't eliminate this threat on our own," he stated. "We must fight this enemy in the same way we fought in World War I,

Pomona, of course). Incidentally, those educational failures in our lower schools could be vastly reduced by a wage scale for teachers that would lure more of the best and brightest to the profession. And all of this as we face a national deficit that will hobble us through your generation - and very likely that of your children and even grandchildren.

To read the full article, please visit: [http://www.waging-peace.org/articles/2004/05/16\\_cronkite\\_think-big-peace.htm](http://www.waging-peace.org/articles/2004/05/16_cronkite_think-big-peace.htm)

## **PROFESSORS CALL FOR ACCOUNTABILITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

To: Members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate

As members of university faculties in law, international relations, diplomacy, and public policy, we write to register our objection to the systematic violation of human rights practiced or permitted by authorities of the United States within occupied Iraq during recent months: we request Congressional action to ensure accountability for such violations and to safeguard against such egregious abuses in the future. Current circumstances require that all transcend partisan politics or considerations. Action by Congress is necessary to promote a rule of law produced and enforced through a democratic process and to protect the physical and psychological integrity of all people consistent with the traditions of our nation.

To read the full letter, please visit: [http://www.waging-peace.org/articles/2004/06/16\\_letter-congress-rights.htm](http://www.waging-peace.org/articles/2004/06/16_letter-congress-rights.htm)

## *Take Action*

### **URGENT ACTION NEEDED IN SUDAN**

A war between the north and south has been raging in Sudan for the past 25 years. However, in the past few weeks, the war has escalated. Hundreds of thousands of lives are at risk in the western Sudanese province of Darfur, where Arab death squads have forced African villagers into squalid refugee camps. Already, more than a million people have been displaced, and between ten and 30,000 have been killed. Even if action is taken immediately, USAID estimates as many as 350,000 refugees may die. The US government is debating whether or not the crisis in Sudan constitutes genocide. Key members of the administration have charged that the actions undertaken with the support of the Sudanese government represent methodic, strategic killing. On 12 June, Secretary of State Colin Powell stated, "We have every reason to believe these militias are being supported by various instrumentalities of the Sudanese government."

Thus far, the Bush administration has not treated the Sudan crisis as a front-burner issue and has not acted beyond asking the Sudanese government to stop the ethnic cleansing. Presented with a global audience at the recent G-8 summit, President Bush missed a prime opportunity to turn an international spotlight on the crisis. Though it was reportedly discussed at the G-8 summit, Bush's press conference at the summit contained no mention of the Sudan crisis.

Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN), chair of the Senate subcommittee on Africa, said, "Some of our friends are reportedly concerned that confronting Khartoum too directly about atrocities in Darfur will jeopardize any prospect for lasting peace in southern Sudan - they may be right. But if hundreds of thousands of lives are the price of peace in southern Sudan, the price is too high."

Urgent action is needed. To find out what you can do, please visit:

<http://isg-iags.org/action/alert/sudan/darfur/#now>  
For more information on the crisis in Sudan, visit <http://www.igc.org>

### **TELL CONGRESS TO OPPOSE NEW NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PART DEUX**

On 9 June 2004, Representative David Hobson (R-OH), Chairman of the House Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee, eliminated \$96 million in funding for new nuclear weapons programs in the FY2005 Energy and Water Appropriations Bill.

The next step for the Energy and Water Appropriations Bill is to pass through the House of Representatives. It is possible that determined representatives might attempt to amend the bill, despite Hobson's decision, to include funding for some, if not all, nuclear weapons projects.

Take action and contact your members of Congress to ask that they vote against any amendments to reinstate funding for new nuclear weapons. To contact your representatives, visit:

[http://capwiz.com/capepeaceaction/mail/oneclick\\_compose/?alertid=6035791](http://capwiz.com/capepeaceaction/mail/oneclick_compose/?alertid=6035791)

### **"I AM YOUR SPY": UPDATE ON ISRAELI NUCLEAR WHISTLEBLOWER MORDECHAI VANUNU**

On 19 June, BBC World TV broadcast an interview with Israeli nuclear whistleblower Mordechai Vanunu. To read about the interview, visit: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/3758693.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/3758693.stm)  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/this\\_world/3758227.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/this_world/3758227.stm)  
[http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/n5ctrl/progs/04/this\\_world/nb\\_vanunu30may.ram](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/n5ctrl/progs/04/this_world/nb_vanunu30may.ram)

Mordechai would love to hear from his friends and supporters. You can write to him at:

Mordechai Vanunu  
c/o Cathedral Church of St. George  
20 Nablus Road  
PO Box 19018  
Jerusalem 91190  
ISRAEL

Or send Mordechai an email at: [vanunumvjc@hotmail.com](mailto:vanunumvjc@hotmail.com)

You can also support the Campaign to Free Mordechai Vanunu by purchasing new postcards with the same image as the posters held by supporters outside of Ashkelon Prison the day Mordechai was released on 21 April. The postcards read, "Thank You Mordechai Vanunu - Peace Hero, Nuclear Whistleblower." The postcards are available from the US

Campaign to Free Mordechai Vanunu in packets of 10 for \$5. Send payment in US dollars to:  
US Campaign to Free Mordechai Vanunu  
P.O. Box 43384  
Tucson, Arizona 85733

## **APPLY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP**

Space is available for 20-25 individuals who want to participate in an intensive two-year fellowship with the Environmental Leadership Program. The fellowship provides training, project funding and networking opportunities with a field of individuals dedicated to social and environmental change. For more information, visit: <http://www.elp-net.org/fellowship.html>

## *Nuclear Terrorism*

### **US NUCLEAR VULNERABILITIES EXPOSED**

During its 12th public hearing on 16 June 2004, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, also known as the 9-11 Commission, issued a report entitled, "Staff Statement No. 16 Outline of the 9-11 Plot." One of many revelations, the statement confirms nationwide concerns that nuclear reactors are prime terrorist targets. In the statement, the 9-11 Commission discloses that "unidentified nuclear power plants" were among buildings to be destroyed by hijacked airliners on September 11th.

Compounding the threats posed to nuclear sites is the fact that terrorists are tenaciously attempting additional devastating strikes. During the 12th public hearing, a witness from the Central Intelligence Agency testifying under the alias Ted Davis stated, "I think we've probably prevented a few aviation attacks against both the East and West coasts" since September 2001.

Counter-terrorism specialists also provided additional testimony supporting the belief that the US can deter terrorists from striking nuclear reactor sites and irradiated fuel pools by bolstering security and hardening storage containers. However, despite the threats raised by the 9-11 Commission, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has not significantly increased security at the nation's nuclear sites. Many experts agree that the NRC is slow to respond because the US nuclear industry cannot afford bolstered security due to the industry's stagnation following the worst nuclear power plant accident in US history at Three Mile Island in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in March 1979.

*Sources: 9-11 Commission Staff Statement No. 16, 16 June 2004; Riverkeeper press release, 22 June 2004.*

## *Proliferation*

### **IRAN REVERSES DECISION ON HALTING PRODUCTION OF URANIUM CENTRIFUGES**

On 27 June, Secretary-General of Iran's Supreme National Security Council Hassan Rohani said his country will proceed with its decision to make advanced P-2 centrifuges used to purify uranium for use in nuclear power plants or weapons. The US, the European Union (EU) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) claim Iran is making the centrifuges to advance its nuclear weapons program. In a radio address to Iran's parliament, Rohani stated, "They may react bitterly or heighten pressure on us, but that is not important."

Iran sent a letter to the IAEA telling the agency that it "intends to resume, under IAEA supervision, manufacturing of centrifuge components and the assembly and testing of centrifuges as of 29 June." Iran insists that its ambitions are entirely peaceful and that it has no immediate plans to start the enrichment process by pumping uranium hexafluoride gas into the P-2 centrifuges. In the letter, Iran pledged to continue to allow IAEA inspectors access to nuclear sites for snap inspections under the IAEA's Additional Protocol. Rohani said Iran would not withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and would implement the Additional Protocol. Rohani stated, "Today, the system has decided to remain committed to the NPT and allow the IAEA's inspections to continue."

On 26 June, the US, EU and IAEA once again condemned Iran and urged the country to rethink its decision. A joint US-EU statement stopped short of threatening new action to punish Iran for renegeing on its October 2003 pledge to suspend all enrichment activities as a confidence-building measure. Iran's decision appears to be in retaliation against a 17 June IAEA resolution that "deplored" Iran's failure to fully cooperate with IAEA inspectors.

On 17 June, the IAEA was forced to make an embarrassing admission that it had wrongly accused Iran of withholding information about imports of potentially weapons-related technology. In a 1 June report, the IAEA said Iran did not declare until April that it had imported essential parts for the advanced P-2 centrifuges. However, in mid-June, the Iranians produced a tape recording of an Iranian businessman who imported the parts telling an IAEA inspector verbally in January. IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei said it was a minor mistake and, "This was made in an oral statement at the end of a particular meeting with one individual whose English was not very clear to us... It's a fault that we did not pick it up, it was not fed to our system."

During the Group of Eight (G8) meeting in early June, leaders from the US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan and Russia issued a statement accusing Iran of dragging its feet on full disclosure of its nuclear activities. In a statement, G8 Countries stated "We deplore Iran's delays, deficiencies in cooperation and inadequate disclosures." Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Hamid Reza Asefi responded, "Using peaceful nuclear energy is Iran's natural right and...G8 countries should not expect Iran to abandon this right." Asefi also stated, "So far, no deviation has been observed in Iran's peaceful nuclear activities, and what is being raised these days about Iran's activities (is aimed) at creating pressures and a climate for propaganda."

The IAEA is now also investigating satellite photos of a possible undeclared nuclear site in Iran where buildings were razed and the topsoil was removed. According to a Western diplomat, "The International Atomic Energy Agency is definitely following up on this." Several other diplomats confirmed the investigation. The US seized on the satellite photos as proof of further undeclared activities inside Iran's nuclear program. A US State Department official stated, "This raises serious concerns and fits a pattern...that we've seen from Iran of trying to cover up on its activities, including by trying to sanitize locations which the IAEA should be allowed to visit and inspect."

*Sources: Reuters, 27, 17 and 10 June 2004.*

## **MISSING PAKISTANI SCIENTISTS MAY BE IN NORTH KOREA**

On 20 June 2004, the Yonhap News Agency, citing a report from the state-run Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU), reported that missing Pakistani nuclear scientists may be in North Korea to help develop its nuclear weapons program. KINU researcher Jeon Sung-Hun stated, "Nine Pakistani nuclear scientists have been missing since they left their country six years ago and we cannot rule out the possibility that some of them are in North Korea." Six years ago, North Korea's highly enriched uranium program was at an early stage in its development.

The report also said that North Korea may have achieved a higher level of technology for enriched uranium with the help of other foreign scientists. According to Jeon, "However, we should be prepared to find that North Korea has received a level of technology and cooperation from Pakistan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Belarus which surpasses general expectations."

*Source: Associated Foreign Press, 20 June 2004.*

## *Global Military Spending*

### **GLOBAL MILITARY SPENDING SURGES IN 2003**

According to the Stockholm Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook 2004 released on 8 June, world military spending reached \$956 billion in 2003, an increase of 11 percent from 2002 and 18 percent from 2001. The report stated that the US accounted for nearly half of the defense spending, as it paid for missions in Iraq, Afghanistan and the war on terror.

According to SIPRI researcher Elisabeth Skoens, who co-authored the report, 2003 military spending is "very close to the Cold War peak in 1987." The \$956 billion spent on defense worldwide corresponded to 2.7 per cent of the world's gross domestic product. The US accounted for 47 percent of the total and led the world in defense spending, followed by Japan with five percent and the UK, France and China, with four percent each.

Although defense spending rose in 2003, there was a decrease in the number of conflicts worldwide, which fell to 19, the second-lowest number of conflicts in thirty five years. The report also noted that 14 separate peace missions began in 2003, the most since the end of the Cold War.

The report warns that attempts to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons were hampered last year when North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Non-proliferation efforts were also hindered in 2003 by Iran's apparent possession of nuclear material and information. On the positive side, the report noted Libya's acknowledgment of its nuclear program and its decision to abandon the program voluntarily.

According to the report, the invasion of Iraq was the biggest factor in the increased defense spending in 2003. SIPRI researcher Richard Guthrie said that while the invasion may have served as a warning to other states with weapons of mass destruction, it could have the reverse effect as some states may seek to increase their own arsenals as the only way to prevent a forced regime change. SIPRI researcher Shannon Kile added that the US invasion of Iraq has affected North Korea as it "sees nuclear weapons as being very much a security guarantee."

To read highlights of the SIPRI Yearbook 2004, visit: <http://editors.sipri.se/pubs/yb04/highlights.html>.

Sources: AP, 8 June 2004; Toronto Star, 8 June 2004; The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 27 June 2004.

## Nuclear Testing

### **CDC OFFERS \$1.5 MILLION FOR NUCLEAR TESTING-RELATED THYROID STUDY**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is offering \$1.5 million for the next phase of a thyroid study at the University of Utah involving people who lived downwind from nuclear weapons testing. Southeastern Nevada, southwestern Utah and northwestern Arizona all were hit by radioactive fallout from the above-ground testing that took place at the Nevada Test Site from 1951 through 1962. For decades, there has been debate over how the more than 900 above-ground nuclear weapons tests at the Nevada Test Site have affected downwind residents.

A team at the University of Utah has kept the program going for years after the federal government lost interest. Mary Bishop Stone, project study manager at the University of Utah, said participants are eager to continue the work that federal investigators began nearly 40 years ago.

The first phase of the thyroid study began in the 1960s and ended with federal researchers concluding that fallout had not increased disease among 4,818 people living in Washington County, Utah, and Lincoln County, Nevada. During the first phase, residents of Graham County, Arizona were used as a control group.

In the mid-1980s, University of Utah researchers tracked down 3,122 of the original subjects. According to the researchers, they discovered that exposure to fallout led to a higher-than-usual incidence of thyroid tumors.

To complete its study, the University of Utah research team wants to conduct in-depth thyroid examinations of about 2,000 of the original study participants. Researchers say they will need about \$800,000 more than the CDC has promised to complete the study.

Source: AP, 27 May 2004.

## Non-Proliferation

### **INDIA AND PAKISTAN HOLD CONFIDENCE-BUILDING TALKS**

From 19-20 June 2004, foreign ministry officials from India and Pakistan held bilateral confidence-building talks on nuclear weapons in an effort to normalize relations between the two countries. Nuclear talks between the two countries have been thwarted since December 2001 when relations deteriorated after an attack on the Indian Parliament, which India blamed on Pakistan's spy agency and Pakistan-based militant groups.

On 20 June 2004, India and Pakistan released a joint statement saying that they would establish a new nuclear hotline between their foreign ministries to alert each other of potential nuclear accidents or threats. Officials said the dedicated secure hotline is intended to "prevent misunderstandings and reduce risks relevant to nuclear issues."

The joint statement also said that an existing hotline between directors general of military operations in both countries would be upgraded and secured. Both countries also reaffirmed their commitment to a moratorium on conducting further nuclear tests, "unless, in exercise of national sovereignty, it decides that extraordinary events have jeopardized its supreme interests."

In February 1999, former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Lahore, Pakistan where both countries signed a

preliminary agreement to pursue the reduction of nuclear risks through a series of confidence-building measures, including advance notification of missile tests, to which both sides have since adhered. The joint statement released on 20 June said India and Pakistan would work toward concluding an agreement regarding "technical parameters on pre-notification of flight testing of missiles, a draft of which was handed over by the Indian side."

Currently, India and Pakistan have conflicting nuclear policies. India - which has a substantial conventional weapons advantage over Pakistan - has said it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Pakistan has not committed to a No First Use doctrine.

*Source: AP, 20 June 2004.*

## **SIX-NATION TALKS: PART TROIS**

From 21-25 June, a third round of six-nation talks on North Korea's nuclear program was held in Beijing, China. In the previous two rounds, the negotiations remained mired in deadlock. However, in the third round, the six countries (China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and US) restated their goal of a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula and agreed to take "first steps" toward working out a plan for a verifiable freeze of North Korea's nuclear development and a package of aid to be given to Pyongyang in return.

The main reason the negotiations pushed forward during this round of talks is that the US has dropped its hard-line stance toward North Korea. At the outset of the meeting, the US made its first specific proposal for a workable solution, saying it would approve heavy oil shipments by Japan, South Korea, China and Russia and provisionally guarantee the safety of the North Korean regime if the country froze its nuclear programs with a promise of eventual dismantlement. As a reward for complete dismantlement of its nuclear program, the US offered to remove North Korea from its list of terrorism-supporting nations and lift economic sanctions as a prelude to normalizing diplomatic relations. For its part, North Korea made clear that under its proposed freeze it will not manufacture, transfer or test nuclear weapons.

Many crucial issues still need to be sorted out, including the number of facilities and substances to be covered by the freeze, actual procedures for on-site inspections and duration of the entire process. There are wide differences between the US and North Korea over these and other key questions. For example, North Korea has yet to admit the existence of a uranium enrichment program, which triggered the surge in tensions in the first place. The US has also not discarded its principle that North Korea should shelve all its nuclear development plans, including those for peaceful purposes. It has also set a deadline for North Korea to start the dismantlement phase only three months from the beginning of the freeze, which North Korea says is too short. Working talks to resolve differences and sort out the issues are set to take place in July and August.

*Source: The Asahi Shimbun, 27 June 2004.*

## **ELBARADEI CALLS ON ISRAEL TO START TALKING ABOUT RIDDING THE MIDDLE EAST OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

Speaking to reporters on 26 June during an official visit to Moscow, International Atomic Energy Agency Director General Mohammed ElBaradei said Israel should start talking seriously about ridding the Middle East of nuclear weapons, whether it admits to having them or not. ElBaradei said this would be a main topic of his visit to Israel in early July, but he would not lecture the Israelis on whether or not they should acknowledge having nuclear weapons.

ElBaradei stated, "We need ... to rid the Middle East of all weapons of mass destruction. Israel agrees with that, but they say it has to be ... after peace agreements. My proposal is maybe we need to start to have a parallel dialogue on security at the same time when we're working on the peace process."

ElBaradei said that a dialogue would help reduce widespread frustration in the Middle East on what is viewed as a security imbalance and could stimulate peace efforts by building confidence in the region.

Israel is believed to be the only country in the Middle East with nuclear weapons. However, under a policy of so-called "strategic ambiguity," Israel neither admits nor denies having nuclear weapons but is widely believed to have from 100 to 200 nuclear weapons. Regarding Israel's nuclear arsenal, ElBaradei stated, "I think everybody takes it as a given that Israel has a nuclear capability, if not nuclear weapons. So whether they would like to come in the open, whether they maintain ... ambiguity, it's for them to decide."

## US WAR CRIMES IMMUNITY RESOLUTIONS FAILS

EI Baradei said he would like Israel, as well as everyone else in the Middle East, to open up its nuclear facilities to IAEA inspections. He also said it was unsustainable that some countries had nuclear weapons and others did not. EI Baradei stated, "As long as you continue to have countries dangling a cigarette from their mouth, you cannot tell everybody not to smoke with a high degree of credibility."

Like India and Pakistan, Israel has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Source: Reuters, 27 June 2004.

## US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DELIVERS CLASSIFIED REPORT TO CONGRESS ON NUCLEAR CUTS

On 3 June, the US Department of Energy (DoE) announced that it had delivered an overdue and classified report to Congress on how many nuclear weapons the US will keep in the future. Linton Brooks, director of the National Nuclear Security Administration, said that under the proposed Bush administration plan, the US nuclear stockpile "will be the smallest it has been in several decades." In a letter to members of Congress, Brooks said that making the stockpile smaller would require more work on the remaining weapons. He stated, "We must continue the administration's efforts to restore the nuclear weapons infrastructure." In practice, the weapons to be retired will join a long queue at the Pantex Plant in Amarillo, Texas, which is currently engaged in "life extension" of existing weapons.

Few details about the new stockpile plan, which pertains to both deployed and stored warheads, have been made public. What is known, however, is that US operationally deployed strategic warheads will be reduced from some 6,000 existing today to between 1,700 to 2,200 by the end of 2012 as called for by the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT), which the US and Russia signed in May 2002. SORT does not require the destruction of a single warhead or delivery vehicle, only that they be stored apart from each other.

The entire US nuclear force numbers some 10,000 total warheads. Russia currently deploys roughly 5,000 strategic nuclear warheads out of an estimated arsenal of some 20,000 total nuclear warheads.

Under the new stockpile plan, the US will retain thousands of additional warheads in storage. According to the DoE, the stockpile will be supported by a "responsive infrastructure," including plans for a new Modern Pit Facility to make key nuclear weapons components, research into new nuclear weapon designs, and a heightened readiness to resume nuclear testing. Additionally, the new plan includes additional categories of weapons, including short-range weapons that are not considered strategic, weapons held in reserve and weapons in places like nuclear submarines that are in overhaul and so-called "logistical spares," which are used to swap with weapons being recalled for overhaul.

Sources: Arms Control Association, 4 June 2004; New York Times, 4 June 2004.

On 23 June, after it became clear that it would not get support in the UN Security Council, the US withdrew Resolution 1487 that would have provided immunity to its soldiers from war crimes at the International Criminal Court (ICC). For the last two years, the US had secured special status for its troops, arguing that they could face malicious prosecutions.

US deputy ambassador to the UN James Cunningham stated, "The United States has decided not to proceed further with consideration and action on the draft at this time in order to avoid a prolonged and divisive debate. We are dropping action on this resolution." In previous years, the US has threatened to veto UN peacekeeping operations if its demands for exemption from prosecution by the ICC were not met. After withdrawing the resolution, Cunningham did not repeat the warning, but said that in the future the US would "need to take into account the risk of ICC review when determining contributions to UN authorized or established operations."

On 22 June, the US offered a compromise to the Security Council, requesting it to renew the existing immunity for one more year. However, the US did not gain the necessary support of nine out of the 15 council members. Increasing criticism of the US abuse of prisoners in Iraq and Afghanistan made it difficult for members to extend the resolution for a third time, even though analysts say the scandal would not come before the ICC.

In early June, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said that if the exemption - which expires on 30 June - was extended, it would discredit the UN's claim to represent the rule of law. Annan stated, "For the past two years, I have spoken quite strongly against the exemption and I think it would be unfortunate for one to press for such an exemption, given the prisoner abuse in Iraq. Blanket exemption is wrong. It is of dubious judicial value and I don't think it should be encouraged by the council."

After the exemptions run out on 30 June, it is unlikely that US troops will be prosecuted at the ICC for actions in Iraq. Ninety-four countries, including Iraq, have not signed the ICC, so US troops cannot be charged for war crimes committed in those territories. In addition, the US has bilateral agreements with 89 other countries to protect US troops from prosecution.

Sources: BBC News, 24 June 2004; Reuters, 23 June 2004.

## US CONDUCTS MISSILE DEFENSE TEST FROM VANDENBERG TO KWAJALEIN

On 23 June, the US Missile Defense Agency (MDA) launched an unarmed Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California to the Kwajalein Missile Range in the Marshall Islands. The launch was designed to test the reliability and accuracy of the ground-based missile defense system. According to the MDA, the missile contained tracking and telemetry systems to collect data, along with destruction systems in case the launch went awry.

A Navy ship's Aegis weapons system and Spy-1 radar in Pearl Harbor, Hawai'i tracked the missile for 700 miles and transmitted trajectory information to the US Ballistic Missile Defense command center in Colorado. The MDA first used an Aegis-class destroyer to track a Vandenberg missile in October 2002.

By September 2004, at least twenty anti-ballistic missile interceptors are scheduled to be deployed at Fort Greely in Alaska and Vandenberg Air force Base in California. The Bush administration is now actively developing and implementing a system that even Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld has publicly admitted is not fully developed. When questioned at a 17 December 2002 press conference about the Administration's decision to deploy a missile defense system while the test program is still underway, Rumsfeld recommended starting deployment now and working on improvements later. He stated, "I like the feeling, the idea, of beginning, and putting something in the ground, or in the air or at sea and getting comfortable with it, and using it, and testing it and learning from that. A lot of things just don't arrive fully developed, full-blown - and there it is . . . I think the way to think about the missile defense program is that it will be an evolutionary program, it will evolve over a period of time."

Sources: *Santa Barbara News-Press*, 24 June 2004; *US Department of Defense*, [http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Dec2002/t12172002\\_t1217sd.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Dec2002/t12172002_t1217sd.html).

## AUSTRALIA TO SIGN US MISSILE DEFENSE PACT

On 19 June, Australian Defense Minister Robert Hill said his country will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the US in July. The MOU will formally commit Australia to the long-term US missile defense program. Hill stated, "We intend to sign the MOU at the next Australia-US Ministerial Consultations planned in the US for early July. This is a long-term commitment to securing our future and strengthening the alliance."

The MOU would provide a 25-year framework under which broad areas of cooperation can be agreed, before entering into more specific arrangements once individual projects were mutually approved. According to Hill, the first area of cooperation would involve research, development, testing and evaluation of technologies that could be used in the missile defense program. Hill said the agreement will provide maximum opportunities for the Australian defense industry. A key initial project would be to jointly undertake some exploratory cooperative research and development activities to investigate the potential for Australia's "over-the-horizon radar" technology that could be used in the US missile defense program. Australia could also potentially cooperate in ballistic missile early warning technologies through ship-based and ground-based sensors.

Source: *The Australian*, 19 June 2004.

## NORTH KOREA EXTENDS RANGE OF NO-DONG MISSILE

On 8 June 2004, East Asia Intel.com reported that North Korea has extended the range of its No-Dong missile in a move that could benefit the country's clients in the Middle East, particularly Iran. According to Asian Intelligence sources, the No-Dong intermediate-range missiles have been extended over the last year in a North Korean research and development effort. Intelligence sources said North Korea appears to have employed advanced technology to reduce the weight of the warheads to extend the range of the No-Dong. On 2 June 2004, the Japanese business daily *Nikkei Shimbun* also reported that North Korea has extended the range of the No-Dong by reducing the weight of the warheads and improving technology.

North Korea's No-Dong was believed to have a range of 1,200 to 1,500 kilometers. However, in the only test of the No-Dong in 1991, the missile only reached a range of 565 kilometers. Iran's Shihab-3 missile began as a copy of the No-Dong, but according to a Middle East Newswire report, Iran has enhanced its version over the last two years to reach a range of 1,380 kilometers. Iranian officials now claim that the Shihab-3 is capable of reaching a range of 1,700 kilometers.

US officials claim that North Korea is certain to offer its improved No-Dong for export and that Iran and Syria are the most likely interested parties. On 5 June 2004, US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld told an Asian security conference in Singapore, "It seems to me they've demonstrated a willingness to export anything. And so to the extent they have the capabilities that they have indicated they have, reasonable people in the world have to assume they'd be willing to sell or use most of those capabilities."

Sources: *Nikkei Shimbun*, 2 June 2004; *East Asia Intel.com*, 8 June 2004.

## PAKISTAN TESTS NUCLEAR-CAPABLE MISSILE

On 4 June, Pakistan conducted the second test in one week of its HatfV ballistic missile, which is part of a series of Ghauri missiles believed to be based on North Korea's No-Dong missile. According to a Pakistani military statement, the HatfV has a range of 1,500 km. Ghauri missiles were developed by Khan Research Laboratories, which was founded and named after Abdul Qadeer Khan, the father of Pakistan's nuclear bomb.

After the first test of the HatfV on 29 May, the Indian government accused Pakistan of trying to provoke a nuclear arms race. According to the statement released after the test, India was notified of the test beforehand. Pakistani leader General Pervez Musharraf stated, "It was not intended to send any political signals outside the country, but was necessary for the validation of technical parameters." According to Pakistani government sources, Musharraf "did want some of the traditional domestic cynics to take note that under his stewardship, the nuclear programme had gone from strength to strength and had been consolidated to a point where its forward direction was clearly defined and irreversible."

Source: AFP, 4 June 2004.

## Nuclear Energy & Waste

### SENIOR OFFICIAL RESIGNS FROM DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Assistant Secretary of Environmental Management, Jessie Roberson, resigned her post at the Department of Energy (DoE) on 15 June 2004. Roberson was head of the DoE Accelerated Cleanup Program that was created in order to reduce the cost and accelerate the environmental cleanup process at US nuclear weapon sites. Unfortunately, the DoE program has only adhered to minimal environmental standards and has proposed minimizing cleanup efforts in order to cut costs.

Additionally, the Accelerated Cleanup Program has been criticized for lacking public participation, altering cleanup standards, renegeing on previous cleanup agreements, and attempting to abandon large quantities of contaminated soil and water in inadequate facilities.

According to Alliance for Nuclear Accountability Director Susan Gordon, "Roberson failed to adequately involve the public and local stakeholders in the planning around accelerated cleanup and consequently put forward plans that continue to face significant opposition."

Roberson is the third senior level, Senate-confirmed DoE official to resign in the last 80 days. Undersecretary Robert Card and Assistant Secretary Beverly Cook preceded Roberson's resignation. All three officials were involved in environmental cleanup programs at DoE nuclear weapon

sites. Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham appointed Paul Golan, who is currently serving as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management, to Roberson's position.

Sources: US Newswire, 15 June 2004; Alliance for Nuclear Accountability press release, 15 June 2004; Washington Post, 16 June 2004.

### VERMONT YANKEE NUCLEAR REACTOR EXPERIENCES THIRD CRISIS IN TWO MONTHS

On 18 June 2004 at 6:50 am, a fire broke out at the Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant in Vernon, Vermont. The fire, which burned for an hour, was contained to non-nuclear areas of the site and triggered an automatic shutdown of the plant. No one was hurt during the early morning emergency. However, control room operators at Vermont Yankee did not notify Vermont state officials within the first 15 minutes of the emergency and are being investigated for violating this federal law.

The fire at Vermont Yankee is the third crisis at the nuclear plant in the last two months. In April 2004, cracks were found in the plant's steam dryer, where radioactive steam is desiccated after leaving the nuclear core. On 21 April 2004, two highly radioactive spent fuel rods were lost, and have yet to be recovered.

Entergy Corporation purchased Vermont Yankee in 2002. Since purchasing the plant, Entergy has requested to boost the output of the 32 year old reactor by 20 percent, from 540 megawatts to 650. The Vermont Public Service board granted conditional approval for the power increase on 15 May 2004.

Constructed in November 1972, Vermont Yankee is a boiling water reactor. It is slated for permanent shutdown 3 March 2012. Since the fire on 18 June 2004, the plant has remained offline.

Sources: State of Vermont Department of Public Safety; Brattleboro Reformer, 21, 24, 26 June 2004; WPTZ Channel 5, 23, 24 June 2004.

## Nuclear Insanity

### US FAULTS NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT FOR FAILED NPT MEETING

In an interview with Arms Control Today on 8 June 2004, Assistant Secretary of State John Wolf said that the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meeting held from 26 April to 7 May failed to make significant progress because a group of non-nuclear weapons states resisted US efforts to focus attention on proliferation issues.

Wolf stated that the meeting "gave us a chance to make clear that disarmament is proceeding. But the fact is that it also provided us with opportunities to say the problem is not the nuclear weapon states. It is the failure of some non-nuclear weapon states to live by their obligations. And the failure by a few puts at risk the benefits for many."

The PrepCom ended without recommendations for the NPT Review Conference that will take place next year. Wolf blamed the Non-Aligned Movement, which has been pushing the US to do more about its nuclear disarmament obligations, for the failed outcome.

According to Wolf, the Non-Aligned Movement failed to agree to several proposals on an agenda for the 2005 Review Conference, at least four or five of which Wolf says the US was prepared to support. Wolf also blamed the Nonaligned Movement for failing to engage with nuclear weapons states such as Russia when offered the opportunity to do so. In the interview with Arms Control Today, Wolf stated, "The Russian delegate made the point, for instance, that one of their [Non-Aligned Movement] recommendations is that the nuclear-weapon states should improve reporting. He said that Russia had been providing reports and whenever Russia asked the Nonaligned Movement, 'Well, what do you think of our report? How could it be improved? Where do you see problems?' Russia gets no answers. So, (regarding) this sort of drumbeat about disarmament, some might wonder whether or not people are actually looking at the facts or simply reading the speech from last year without taking account of what happened in the year previous."

Wolf announced in May that he plans to leave the State Department in July after having served in the agency for 34 years, recently as ambassador to Malaysia and leading US WMD nonproliferation efforts. He will become president of the Eisenhower Fellowships international exchange program.

*Sources: Nuclear Threat Initiative, 8 June 2004; AP, 8 June 2004.*

## JAPAN CONSIDERED GOING NUCLEAR

*The Kyodo News Agency reported on 18 June that former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone once ordered defense officials to look into developing a nuclear capability. In his memoirs due out at the end of June, Nakasone is quoted as saying that as defense minister in 1970, he asked military experts to investigate the cost and time needed for Japan to develop and deploy nuclear weapons. The experts estimated that Japan could attain a nuclear capability in five years at a cost of 200 billion yen. However, they reported that it would be impossible for Japan to develop nuclear weapons without a testing ground.*

*Nakasone, who was Prime Minister from 1982-1987, told reporters, "I have always opposed [Japan having] nuclear weapons. However, the talk would be completely different if the United States removed its nuclear umbrella. Japan would have to consider many possibilities, including nuclear weapons."*

*Nakasone is among the Japanese politicians who believe that Japan should alter its pacifist constitution and build up its military. After the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the end of World War II, Japan adopted a constitution that includes three principles banning the possession, production and import of nuclear weapons. However, under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and other agreements, Japan continues to rely on the US nuclear umbrella.*

*Source: Reuters, 18 June 2004.*

## Foundation News

### PEACE POETRY AWARDS

Don't miss a chance to enter the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's 9th Annual Barbara Mandigo Kelly Peace Poetry Awards! All entries must be postmarked by Thursday, 1 July 2004. The Barbara Mandigo Kelly Peace Poetry Awards are an annual series of awards to encourage poets to explore and illuminate positive visions of peace and the human spirit. The Poetry Awards include three age categories: Adult, Youth 13-18, and Youth 12 & Under. For a list of complete guidelines and winning poems from previous years, please visit: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/programs/awards-&-contests/bmk-contest/index.htm>

## **2004 INTERNATIONAL LAW SYMPOSIUM: CHARTING A NEW COURSE FOR US NUCLEAR POLICY**

From 13-15 May, the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation held its 2004 International Law Symposium on Charting a New Course for US Nuclear Policy in Santa Barbara, California. The Symposium brought together experts in the fields of nuclear policy, communications and campaign strategy to develop creative ways in which to reverse the current trends of US nuclear policy. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation and the participants of the 2004 Symposium will continue to work together to develop a campaign to Chart a New Course for US Nuclear Policy this year. To read the full report of the Symposium, please visit: [http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/programs/international-law/annual-symposium/2004\\_symposium.htm](http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/programs/international-law/annual-symposium/2004_symposium.htm)

### **SADAKO PEACE DAY**

On 6 August 2004, the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation will hold its 10th Annual Sadako Peace Day, a day to remember and pay tribute to the victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as all victims of war. The event will include music, poetry and reflection at Sadako Peace Garden at La Casa de Maria Retreat Center in Montecito, CA. For more information contact the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation at (805) 965-3443. Are you holding a commemoration in your area? We want to hear about it. Please send a message with details of your event to the Foundation's Development and Communication's Officer Carah Ong at [cong@napf.org](mailto:cong@napf.org).

### **FOUNDATION PRESIDENT TO SPEAK IN EUROPE**

Foundation President David Krieger will be in Europe at the beginning of July for a series of talks on US nuclear and security policy. He will speak on July 5th at the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) meeting in Sopron, Hungary. On July 8th he will speak at the International Summer Academy at the Peace Center in Schlaining, Austria, and that evening he will speak at an event sponsored by the International Institute for Peace in Vienna. In Addition, David will participate in the annual meeting of the Council of the International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility in Sopron, Hungary.

### **NAPF STAFF MEMBER TO VISIT LIBYA**

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's Development and Communication's Officer Carah Ong will participate in a 15-member delegation to the country of Libya from 29 June until 8 July 2004. The delegation was organized by the Foreign Affairs Department of the Revolutionary Committees Movement (RCM) of Libya.

According to Libya's Foreign Affairs Secretary, members of the delegation were selected "with a special interest in Libya, in world peace, anti-war policies, elimination of weapons of mass destruction, people participation in decision-making, and in a just world for all." Carah was selected as a member of the delegation because of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's work toward a world free of nuclear weapons. The purpose of the trip is to open dialogue between the government of Libya and civil society organizations in Libya and the US. The delegation will exchange views and ideas regarding the above mentioned points, and form mutual understanding and cooperation.

On 19 December 2003, Libyan leader Muammar al Qadhafi agreed to "disclose and dismantle" all weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs and to "immediately and unconditionally" allow international inspectors into Libya. Qadhafi's announcement came after nine months of secret negotiations with the US and the UK, as well as after successful US intelligence efforts that led to the interdiction of a shipment of uranium enrichment centrifuge equipment bound for Libya.

For more information on Carah's trip to Libya, to arrange an interview or to arrange for Carah to speak to your group, please call her at the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation at (805) 965-3443 or email [cong@napf.org](mailto:cong@napf.org).

## *Resources*

### **NEW BRIEFING: US MILITARY AND INTELLIGENCE BASES IN THE UK**

The Quaker Peace & Social Witness Peace Campaigning and Networking Group is pleased to announce a new briefing on US military and Intelligence Bases in the UK.

The briefing discusses the history and status of US bases on UK territory and examines their purposes within the US strategic agenda. The paper explores the ways in which US bases and their status largely escape public scrutiny. While affirming the cultural friendship between the two countries, the briefing argues that the strategic alliance with the US implicates the UK in an agenda with manifold costs to the world.

Major US bases on British territory are described in an appendix with a special focus on those at Lakenheath and Menwith Hill and the joint UK-US base at Fylingdales. The paper also offers pointers for action.

To download a copy in PDF format, please visit: <http://www.quaker.org.uk/peace/qpsdocs/usintelp.pdf>

To order a hard copy (24 pages), write to David Gee, Quaker Peace & Social Witness, Friends House, Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ or email [davidg@quaker.org.uk](mailto:davidg@quaker.org.uk)

## **PAYING THE PRICE: THE MOUNTING COSTS OF THE IRAQ WAR**

On 24 June, the Institute for Policy Studies and Foreign Policy in Focus released a new report entitled, "Paying the Price: The Mounting Costs of the Iraq War." The report has been heralded as "The first comprehensive accounting of the costs of the war on the United States, Iraq, and the World." To read the full report with citations, please visit: <http://www.ips-dc.org/iraq/costsofwar/costsofwar.pdf>

To obtain the print-ready "Just the Numbers Fact Sheet," please visit: <http://www.ips-dc.org/iraq/costsofwar/numbers.pdf>

## **UNIVERSAL COMPLIANCE: A STRATEGY FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY**

During the 2004 Carnegie International Non-Proliferation Conference, 21 - 22 June 2004, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace released a draft strategy report, Universal Compliance: A Strategy for Nuclear Security. The draft report will serve as a blueprint for rethinking the global non-proliferation regime. The final version of the report will be released in December 2004 and will help inform the US administration as new non-proliferation policies are designed. The draft report is available as a PDF download at: <http://wmd.ceip.matrixgroup.net/UniversalCompliance.pdf>

## **US-UK NUCLEAR WEAPONS COLLABORATION UNDER THE MUTUAL DEFENSE AGREEMENT: SHINING A TORCH ON THE DARKER RECESSES OF THE 'SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP'**

On 17 June 2004 The British American Security Information Council (BASIC) released the report, US-UK nuclear weapons collaboration under the Mutual Defense Agreement: Shining a torch on the darker recesses of the 'special relationship'. The report analyzes the problems arising from the 1958 Mutual Defense Agreement (MDA) between the United States and the United Kingdom. The MDA provides the basis for extensive nuclear collaboration, without which it is unlikely that the UK would be able to sustain its possession of nuclear weapons. The report is available as a PDF download at: <http://www.basicint.org/nuclear/MDAReport.pdf>

## **DISARMAMENT DIPLOMACY ISSUE No. 77**

The Acronym Institute's May/June 2004 issue of Disarmament Diplomacy, No. 77 is now available online. The Disarmament Diplomacy Journal aims to stimulate debate on topical disarmament and arms control issues. Issue No. 77 is available online at: <http://www.acronym.org.uk/dd/dd77/index.htm>

## **THE FOUR FACES OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM**

On 18 June, the Center for Non-Proliferation Studies released a new book stating that US cities are vulnerable to terrorist attack with improvised nuclear weapons. Written by Charles D. Ferguson, William C. Potter, Amy Sands, Leonard S. Spector, and Fred L. Wehling, The Four Faces of Nuclear Terrorism warns that substandard security at nuclear facilities in Europe, Central Asia, Russia, and Pakistan increases the risk of terrorists seizing highly enriched uranium to make crude, but devastating, nuclear explosives. For more information, please visit: <http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/week/040618.htm>

## Support

The power of one voice can become an unconquerable force when joined with millions of others seeking the same goal. We invite you to add your voice for a more secure world.

Please contribute and become a partner in creating a better world for ourselves and future generations. Your contribution will allow us to remain an effective force for peace. With your donation of \$50 or more annually, you will receive a subscription to *Waging Peace*, the Foundation's semi-annual report, plus occasional issue briefs and invitations to hear outstanding speakers and to special events. Provide us with your email address and we will also subscribe you to our Action Alert Network. Please [click here](#) to make an online donation.

## Quotable

"The trend has been toward inaction or late action on the part of the international community, selective invocation of norms and treaties, and unilateral and self-help solutions on the part of individual states or groups of states. Against this background of insecurity and instability, it should not come as a surprise to witness the continued interest ... in the acquisition of nuclear weapons."

*-Mohammed ElBaradei  
21 June 2004*

"...Although France, Russia, Britain and the United States have taken good steps to reduce their nuclear arsenals, more must be done. A failure in this regard would encourage states that do not have nuclear weapons to rebel against nonproliferation norms out of dissatisfaction with what they perceive to be a double standard: Some states get nuclear weapons, while others do not. We call on President Bush and the United States, therefore, to stop developing new nuclear weapons such as the so-called bunker buster. The United States should also sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Together, the United States and Britain should support a fissile materials cutoff treaty that would end the production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons."

*- Madeleine Albright and Robin Cook  
7 June 2004, Los Angeles Times Op-Ed*

"The United States, as the world knows, will never start a war. We do not want a war. We do not now expect a war. This generation of Americans has already had enough - more than enough - of war, hate and oppression. We shall be prepared if others wish it. We shall be alert to try to stop it. But we shall also do our part to build a world of peace where the weak are safe and the strong are just. We are not helpless before that task or hopeless of its success. Confident and unafraid, we labor on - not toward a strategy of annihilation but toward a strategy of peace."

*-President John F. Kennedy  
10 June 1963*

"By making the submarine more versatile, we get more value for our money and don't have billions of pounds of capital investment tied up in a submarine that can never be used for anything except blowing up the world."

-A United Kingdom Ministry of Defense official commenting on plans to upgrade British nuclear submarines.

"I think he understood that it is the peacemakers, above all, who earn a place in history."

*-Mikhail Gorbachev  
7 June 2004, Op-Ed on President Reagan entitled, "A President Who Listened."*

"So I used to call him the Pied Piper of Armageddon because people followed him wherever he went."

*-Dr. Helen Caldicott  
7 June 2004, radio interview on President Reagan with Amy Goodman, on Democracy Now!*

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