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NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION

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Perspectives

Global Hiroshima

By David Krieger Hiroshima was destroyed by a single atomic weapon, giving rise to the Nuclear Age, an era characterized by humankind living precariously with weapons capable of destroying the human species. Should the incredible dangers of nuclear weapons not have been immediately apparent from the destruction of Hiroshima and, three days later, of Nagasaki, throughout the Nuclear Age there have been repeated warnings of their unprecedented capacity for destruction. These warnings have come from scientists, military leaders, religious leaders and, occasionally, political leaders. Mostly, these warnings have fallen on deaf ears.

Sixty-one years after the destruction of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, and 15 years after the ending of the Cold War, there are still some 27,000 nuclear weapons in the world. Over 95 percent of these are in the arsenals of the US and Russia, with some 4,000 of these kept on hair-trigger alert, ready to be fired in moments. In addition, seven other countries now possess nuclear weapons: UK, France, China, Israel, India, Pakistan and North Korea. All of the nuclear weapons states continue to improve and test missile delivery systems for their nuclear warheads.

To read the full article, visit:

http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/2006/08/01_krieger_hiroshima.htm

David Krieger is president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, and a leader in the global effort to abolish nuclear weapons.

Take Action

Urge The Senate To Reject The US-India "Please Proliferate" Deal

Write and call your Senators to urge them to vote against S.3709, the US-India "Please Proliferate" Deal.

The nuclear deal compromises non-proliferation and disarmament efforts.

- ✓ **It creates incentives for nations to flaunt the international non-proliferation regime.** India refused to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in order to keep open its nuclear option (which it has exercised). The deal provides nuclear fuel and technology that would allow India to expand its nuclear weapons program.
- ✓ **It could help make bombs.** With civilian reactors running on US uranium, India would be able to dedicate other nuclear materials to increase its nuclear weapons production. India used nuclear material from a nuclear research reactor bought from Canada, which was fueled by US heavy water, for its 1974 bomb test.
- ✓ **Pressure is already building in the region.** Pakistan and India have fought more than 4 wars in the last 60 years. If India builds additional bombs, it would likely spark an arms race. In response to the US-India deal, Pakistan is already planning to expand its nuclear arms production.
- ✓ **It promotes nuclear hypocrisy.** The United States is pressuring other NPT member states, like Iran, not to pursue dual purpose nuclear technology, but is supplying a non-NPT member state, India, with such technology.

The House has already passed the bill and the Senate will be voting on it in September. Write and call your Senators to urge them to vote against S.3709, the US-India "Please Proliferate" Deal.

Because the bill passed with such an overwhelming majority in the House, we realize that the bill is likely to pass the Senate. If it does, the bill should include a set of tough but reasonable conditions. Similar to H.R. 5430, the House amendment that failed, the Senate bill should include, at a minimum, provisions for halting the production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for nuclear weapons; making a binding commitment not to conduct nuclear tests; accepting IAEA Additional Protocols safeguards on all nuclear facilities and materials; and maintaining a strong export control system.

Nuclear Proliferation

Us-India Please Proliferate Deal Risks Regional Arms Race

In the wake of North Korean missile tests and growing concern over Iran, the Bush administration has strengthened its resolve to pass a US-India deal. The deal would give India 150 tons of enriched US uranium annually, as well as nuclear technology. Critics have voiced their concern over the legislation, arguing that the deal would encourage further Indian nuclear weapons development.

The India deal marks a clear contradiction in United States nuclear policy. Congress is perched to waive protections afforded by the 1954 US Atomic Energy Act, which prohibits the US from dealing with nations who are not signatories to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Any exceptions to the act would signal a willingness to compromise international non-proliferation efforts in lieu of perceived strategic benefits. In particular, the United States rebuke of the nuclear ambitions of North Korea and Iran would be undermined by the sweet-heart proliferation deal to India.

Pakistan, India's nuclear neighbor, is looking to expand their nuclear program as well. According to the Institute for Science and International Security, Pakistan has started construction on a plutonium reactor. The output from the reactor would significantly increase Pakistan's weapons capabilities. "The signal is that while India surges ahead, Pakistan has ways to pull them off balance. So this may be about restoring a psychological balance between the two," said Ayesha Siddiqi-Agha, an Islamabad-based writer on defense issues.

The Bush administration has admitted it has known about the Pakistani plant, but did not disclose the information. Non-proliferation advocates are upset. "What is baffling is that this information – which was surely information that our own intelligence agencies had – was kept from Congress," said Henry Sokolski, who was the top non-proliferation official in the Department of Defense during the George H.W. Bush presidency. Sokolski warned, "We lack imagination if we think that this is no big deal."

The India deal is being championed as a well-crafted offer that will strengthen US-Indian relations. The risk, however, is that it will fuel the already volatile Indo-Pakistan nuclear arms race.

Sources: Ramesh. Randeep, "Pakistan steps up nuclear programme," *The Guardian*, 24 July 2006. Hedges, Stephen J, "India nuclear deal questioned," *Chicago Tribune*, 10 July 2006. Warrick, Joby, "US Says It Knew of Pakistani Nuclear Reactor," *Washington Post*, 25 July 2006.

Nuclear Deterrence

Value Of Nuclear Deterrence Debated In The Uk

A recent report released by the House of Commons Defense Committee has the British Parliament reconsidering its nuclear program. Outspoken critics argue that the nuclear capacity is a remnant of the Cold War, and is no longer in the strategic interest of the UK. Ever since 1998, the UK has relied solely on its nuclear attack submarines as a nuclear deterrent. The UK's stockpile of about 185 warheads accounts for only 1.4% of the world's total

warheads. The House of Commons document reveals that the original purpose of the nuclear deterrent was gauged by the "Moscow Criteria": "the ability to threaten to inflict sufficient damage on Moscow and a number of other Soviet cities at any time of the day, 365 days of the year," and an ability to retaliate after a Soviet surprise nuclear attack. Now with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the deterrent has no clearly defined purpose. The report therefore encourages a debate about the role of the deterrent and if there should be a replacement, or an elimination of the deterrent.

Whether the nuclear vote will happen is still up in the air. Instead of guaranteeing a vote, PM Tony Blair has only committed to "full debate" and consultation. The House of Commons Leader Jack Straw has said that there will probably be a vote, but the vote will be treated as 'government business' which means that Mps would be expected to vote along the party-line. With strong conservative backing for a £25 billion new nuclear weapons system, the vote will probably be won. With a Labour party rebellion, however, anything could happen.

To read the House of Commons reports, visit:

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200506/cmselect/cmdfence/986/98602.htm>

Sources: Tempest, Matthew, "Mps could get vote on Trident," *Guardian Unlimited*, 12 July 2006. "UK Mps will vote on Trident renewal; will be treated as 'govt business' – Straw," *AFX News Limited*, 20 July 2006.

Missile Testing

North Korea Missile Tests And Us Hypocrisy

The United States has sought international condemnation for the July 4th North Korea missile tests. It is important to consider, however, that North Korea was one among many nations that have been testing ballistic missiles. The United States hypocrisy originated from a desire for strategic military advantage, not a nuclear-free world. Before and after the North Korean tests, the United States has pursued business-as-usual; on both June 14th and July 20th, the United States tested Minuteman III ICBMs. War planners and politicians consider the US missile tests to be of a totally different category, clearly demonstrating United States exceptionalism. The US tests are considered by officials as necessary for the maintenance of the international order, which is code for unilateral military domination of the globe. The North Korean tests are then seen as a risk to US hegemony. North Korea's small arsenal, however, doesn't compare to the civilization-destroying potential of other nations like the United States or Russia. The US's exceptionalist thinking reveals that officials are more preoccupied with horizontal proliferation between states and potential enemies than worldwide arms control and disarmament.

Two US allies also tested nuclear-capable missiles. A Russian submarine launched a test missile just four days before North Korea tested. Russia's nuclear arsenal is larger than even the US's 5,700 deployed warheads, and far outnumbers North Korea, which is thought to have less than ten. India, which had delayed testing due to fears of international condemnation, also tested a ballistic missile. Using the US outcry over North Korea as a political smoke-screen, the Indian missile test was launched on July 9. While the test was a failure, it still marked a huge step in India's nuclear ambitions; the missile is designed to strike China's

major cities and much of the Middle East. The story of India's test received scant news coverage, despite the looming US-India fuel deal that would allow India to produce even more nuclear weapons.

When calling the international community to scold North Korea, the United States was standing on shaky ground. The United State argued that North Korea violated a law that prohibited missile tests, but there are no international legal restrictions to missile tests. North Korea had a self-imposed missile ban, but other governments have continued to test. Additionally, the United States could not evoke the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to denounce North Korea without making statements that would draw criticism on the upcoming US-India deal. The only reasonable solution to prevent North Korea from testing missiles is to advocate a universal ban on missile tests. An across the board ban would not only send a clear a concise message to potential proliferators, but would be a meaningful step toward complete nuclear abolition.

For more information on a missile ban, please read the 2002 report "Beyond Missile Defense" at:

<http://www.abolition2000.org/atf/cf/%7B23F7F2AE-CC10-4D6F-9BF8-09CF86F1AB46%7D/mbmd.pdf>

Sources: "US Tests Minuteman-3 from Vandenberg," *Associated Press*, 14 June 2006. "Vandenberg launches unarmed missile," *Associated Press*, 20 July 2006. "Russians test fire submarine-launched intercontinental ballistic missile," *BBC Worldwide Monitoring*, 30 June 2006. "India Suffers Two Rocket Setbacks," *MSNBC News Services*, 10 July, 2006.

Foundation Activities

12th Annual Sadako Peace Day

Each year the Foundation hosts a public commemoration on or about August 6th to remember and pay tribute to the victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during WWII and to all innocent victims of war. The Foundation sponsors this event involving music, poetry and reflection at Sadako Peace Garden (a special garden created by the Foundation) at La Casa de Maria Retreat Center in Montecito, CA. This year, Sadako Peace Day will be held August 9th, the 61st anniversary of the bombing of Nagasaki. Please join us on from 5:00 pm – 6:00 pm, at the Sadako Peace Garden, 800 El Bosque Road, Montecito.

Youth Empowerment Initiative Nuclear Abolition Immersion Trip

In August, the Youth Empowerment Director and five stand-out interns, volunteers and young allies will visit Los Alamos, New Mexico. The trip will provide hands-on experience in the most immediate form, a two-week plunge into the heart of nuclear weapons research, design, testing and production. The trip participants will work with the Los Alamos Study Group, an influential Albuquerque-based disarmament group. As Study Group Executive Director Greg Mello noted in a message to University of California students on May 25, "There is no more pivotal issue, place, or time; and in many ways this is the historical moment of truth for US nuclear weapons."

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/action/immersion/index.htm>

Youth Film Festival In Florida

On August 15, 2005, Swackhammer Peace Essay Contest Winner Carrie Hunt, will be holding "No Nukes" film festival. The all day event will be held at the End of the Line Café in Pensacola Florida. Films entered in the contest are from an array of genres, and are less than 15 minutes long. Come and find out what young artists have to express about nuclear issues.

For more information, check out the youth website at:

<http://www.wagingpeace.org/youth/>

2006 Swackhammer Peace Essay Contest

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has received over 200 entries for the 2006 Swackhammer Peace Essay Contest. The Swackhammer Peace Essay Contest is an annual international high school essay contest answering topical questions related to global peace and security. This year's topic asked entrants to explain the consequences of the US led war on Iraq. The entrants were also asked to make recommendations on how the US can peacefully prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction. We are especially pleased with the quality of the entries. The winners will be announced October 1st.

Foundation Welcomes New Research And Advocacy Director

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation is pleased to announce its new Research and Advocacy Director in Washington, DC, Nickolas Roth. Nickolas is the former Assistant Director of Research for American University's Nuclear Studies Institute. Having worked both in the United States and abroad, he has implemented educational programs relating to nuclear history, policy and disarmament. Nickolas graduated from American University in 2004 with a Bachelor's degree in History. We are excited to begin waging peace with Nick when he starts on August 21st.

Educator's Section

The Decision To Drop The Bomb Study Guide

Use the 61st anniversary of bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as a time to discuss why the bombings occurred. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's Nuclear Files provides a number of important resources for students and educators. The website includes a study guide that offers a review of the decision to drop the bomb, a comparative study of competing views for why the bomb was dropped, and a reading list for further inquiry.

To view the study guide, visit:

http://www.nuclearfiles.org/menu/educators/study-guides/history_decision-to-drop-bomb.htm

For other resources for students and educators, visit:

<http://www.nuclearfiles.org/menu/educators/index.htm>

2006 Think Outside The Bomb Conferences

If the generations to come are to be free from the threat of nuclear war, disarmament should begin now – and the next generation of leaders must be the ones to demand it. The Think Outside the Bomb conferences are precisely about cultivating such a critical mass of young leadership.

Stopping the construction of new nuclear power plants, ending the exploitation inherently wrought by the nuclear fuel cycle, and achieving the demilitarization of our schools and communities are all intimately connected with the cause of nuclear disarmament. Nuclear weapons are not created in a vacuum. Nor will they be abolished in one.

In August 2005, some 50 young people from across the United States came together at a conference at the University of California, Santa Barbara, to form the “Think Outside the Bomb” national network. Now, we are broadening and deepening our efforts by holding three larger regional conferences in different parts of the US. We invite you to join us!

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.thinkoutsidethebomb.org>.

Resources

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation 2005 Annual Report

The 2005 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation Annual Report will be available soon. Please write to us if you would like to receive a copy: wagingpeace@napf.org.

Securing The Bomb From International Terrorism

Managing the Atom and the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) has released *Securing the Bomb 2006*, the latest in a series of annual reports describing where we are and where we need to go in programs to keep nuclear weapons, materials, and expertise worldwide out of terrorist hands. *Securing the Bomb 2006* provides the most comprehensive assessment available anywhere of a wide range of international cooperative efforts to reduce the danger of nuclear theft and terrorism, along with detailed recommendations for further action. The full text of the report is available at:

<http://www.nti.org/securingthebomb>,

Along with a wide range of other supporting material.

Death In Wars And Conflicts In The 20th Century

Notice of the availability of the Second Edition of the monograph by Milton Leitenberg, Senior Research Scholar, Center for International and Security Studies, School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, and published by the Peace Studies Program, Center for International Studies, Cornell University. The 90-page monograph contains: data on both civilian and combat

deaths; an itemized sum for death in wars and conflicts “killed or allowed to die by human decision”; summaries of the events in Somalia, Bosnia, Rwanda, the Democratic republic of Congo, and the Darfur province of Sudan; concludes with an analysis of the problem of international intervention.

The Second Print Edition is also available electronically at:

http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/peaceprogram/publications/occasional_papers/Deaths-Wars-Conflicts3rd-ed.pdf

Quotable:

“ElBaradei has been a long-time champion for nuclear disarmament and an outspoken critic of nuclear double standards, which is why his endorsement of the US-Indian deal is so puzzling and upsetting.”

Daryl Kimball, executive director of the Arms Control Association Questioning International Atomic Energy Agency head Mohamed ElBaradei’s support of the US-Indian nuclear trade agreement.

“If there was a crisis somewhere and this thing started flying, the Russians or the Chinese couldn’t be certain this wasn’t a nuclear missile. ... It could trigger their own retaliation.”

Hans Kristensen, director of the nuclear information project at the Federation of American Scientists, remarking on Bush administration plans for placing conventional warheads on nuclear-capable missiles.

“We do not support India joining the Nonproliferation Treaty as a nuclear-weapon state; rather, the goal of our initiative is to include India for the first time ever in the global nonproliferation regime.”

US Secretary of State **Condoleezza Rice**, supporting the US-Indian nuclear cooperation agreement.

“Six is better than five, but five is better than none.”

US Assistant Secretary of State **Christopher Hill**, Commenting on multilateral North Korean nuclear talks without North Korea.

Editorial Team

- ✓ **David Krieger**
- ✓ **Andrew Culp**