



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

This newsletter is part of Inter Press Service (IPS) and Soka Gakkai International (SGI) project. It includes independent news and analyses as well as columns by experts, news from international NGOs and a review of the global media for a glimpse of what is happening on the ground. Newspaper articles reproduced in this newsletter are for personal use and aim at giving information to readers. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission is prohibited.

## Articles

### **Nukes Decline, But Disarmament Still a Distant Horizon**

UNITED NATIONS - The world's eight nuclear states - the United States, Britain, Russia, France, China, India, Pakistan and Israel - collectively possess more than 20,500 nuclear weapons - a decline of over 2,000 since 2009.

But more than 5,000 of these devastating weapons are deployed and ready for use, including nearly 2,000 that are kept in "a state of high operational alert".

The updated figures were released Tuesday by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in its [Yearbook 2011](#). Currently, the two biggest nuclear arsenals are in Russia (11,000 nuclear weapons) and the United States (8,500), followed by France (300), China (240), Britain (225), Pakistan (90-110), India (80-110) and

Israel (80).

The SIPRI Yearbook says that modest cuts in U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear forces were agreed in April 2010 under the [New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty](#) (START).

"But both countries currently are either deploying new nuclear weapon delivery systems, or have announced programmes to do so, and appear determined to retain their nuclear arsenals for the indefinite future," it says.

Meanwhile, India and Pakistan, two neighbouring nuclear rivals, continue to develop new ballistic and cruise missile systems capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

**Read more on page 2**

### **U.S. Plan to Boost Nuke Spending Undercuts Nonproliferation, Activists Warn**

UNITED NATIONS - A Pentagon plan to step up spending on nuclear weaponry would severely undermine global efforts geared towards disarmament, warn independent analysts on U.S. nuclear policy.

"This is in direct conflict with the commitment to nuclear disarmament," said David Krieger, president of the U.S.-based [Nuclear Age Peace Foundation](#), regarding the U.S. military's request for increased funding for nuclear weapons maintenance.

The U.S. military reportedly wants Congress to approve 213 billion dollars for the "modernisation" of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems over the next 10

years. That is in addition to average annual spending of 54 billion dollars on nuclear maintenance.

Analysts say much of the increased funding is likely to be spent on new drones, submarines, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and facilities to build a new generation of nuclear weapons.

Congress is currently debating cuts in the forthcoming budget. At the moment, there is no indication that the majority of lawmakers and the Barack Obama administration intend to question the rationale behind the development of new nuclear weapon systems.

**Read more on page 3**

**[Translations | Adaptations Go to page 5](#)**

**[What Others Say Go to page 10](#)**

**[Civil Society's Perspective Go to page 14](#)**

**[Visit Compilation of Articles April 2009-March 2010](#)**

[http://www.nuclearabolition.net/documents/Beyond\\_Nuclear\\_Non-Proliferation.pdf](http://www.nuclearabolition.net/documents/Beyond_Nuclear_Non-Proliferation.pdf)

**[Compilation of Articles April 2010-March 2011 Coming Soon](#)**



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Articles

### Nukes Decline, But Disarmament Still a Distant Horizon

By Thalif Deen

UNITED NATIONS, Jun 7, 2011 (IPS) - The world's eight nuclear states - the United States, Britain, Russia, France, China, India, Pakistan and Israel - collectively possess more than 20,500 nuclear weapons - a decline of over 2,000 since 2009.

But more than 5,000 of these devastating weapons are deployed and ready for use, including nearly 2,000 that are kept in "a state of high operational alert".

The updated figures were released Tuesday by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in its [Yearbook 2011](#). Currently, the two biggest nuclear arsenals are in Russia (11,000 nuclear weapons) and the United States (8,500), followed by France (300), China (240), Britain (225), Pakistan (90-110), India (80-110) and Israel (80).

The SIPRI Yearbook says that modest cuts in U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear forces were agreed in April 2010 under the [New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty](#) (START).

"But both countries currently are either deploying new nuclear weapon delivery systems, or have announced programmes to do so, and appear determined to retain their nuclear arsenals for the indefinite future," it says.

Meanwhile, India and Pakistan, two neighbouring nuclear rivals, continue to develop new ballistic and cruise missile systems capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

"They are also expanding their capacities to produce fissile material for military purposes," says [SIPRI](#), an independent international research institute focusing on arms control and disarmament.

Still, there has been little progress towards nuclear disarmament, despite the reduction in the number of weapons.

Asked about the disparity, Jonathan Granoff, president of the [Global Security Institute](#), told IPS that "quantitative reductions are of course to be praised, despite the qualitative offsets of modernisation and robust funding of the nuclear weapons enterprise."

However, overall progress will only be achieved when the compass point of elimination is clearly set as the collective goal of nuclear haves and have-nots together, he pointed out.

Such clarity depends upon commencing the preparatory process to move unambiguously toward a universal legally enforceable non-discriminatory ban on nuclear weapons achieved by a convention or by a framework of instruments.

"With such a clear commitment, the step-by-step incremental quantitative reductions will have enhanced meaning toward downgrading the political and military significance of the weapons," he added.

The essential element, he said, is the collective commitment to universal abolition. "Rhetoric in this regard is credible only when backed by action," Granoff declared.

SIPRI senior researcher Shannon Kile said it is a stretch to say that the New START cuts agreed by the United States and Russia are a genuine step towards nuclear disarmament when their planning for nuclear forces is done on a time scale that encompasses decades, and when nuclear modernisation is a major priority of their defence policies.

Jackie Cabasso, executive director of the [Western States Legal Foundation](#) (WSLF), which monitors and analyses U.S. nuclear weapons programmes, told IPS the SIPRI report validates what she has been saying for years - at least since the mid-1990s in connection with the failed deal for U.S. Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) - essentially that U.S. nuclear weapons planning is based on the concept of "fewer but newer; nuclear weapons forever". ☹



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Articles

The fact that the numbers of nuclear weapons have been drastically reduced since their mind-boggling peak has been generally confused with disarmament, when in fact, more than 20,000 nuclear weapons in the hands of eight or nine states continues to represent an intolerable threat to humanity and the earth, she noted.

Despite the end of the Cold War, and despite U.S. President Barack Obama's lofty disarmament rhetoric, the threatened first use of nuclear weapons remains at the core of the national security policy of the only country that has thus far used nuclear weapons in war - the United States, she pointed out.

And this is mirrored in the national security policies of most of the other nuclear armed states.

The failed U.S. Senate CTBT ratification deal, which cemented ever-increasing funding for the Stockpile Stewardship nuclear weapons modernisation programme was replicated on steroids in the START ratification package.

This package essentially renders START as an anti-disarmament measure, projecting modernisation of nuclear warheads and their delivery system decades into the future, said Cabasso, winner of the 2008 Sean MacBride Peace Prize awarded by the [International Peace Bureau](#). ■

---

## U.S. Plan to Boost Nuke Spending Undercuts Nonproliferation, Activists Warn

Haider Rizvi

UNITED NATIONS, Jun 6 (IPS) - A Pentagon plan to step up spending on nuclear weaponry would severely undermine global efforts geared towards disarmament, warn independent analysts on U.S. nuclear policy.

"This is in direct conflict with the commitment to nuclear disarmament," said David Krieger, president of the U.S.-based [Nuclear Age Peace Foundation](#), regarding the U.S. military's request for increased funding for nuclear weapons maintenance.

The U.S. military reportedly wants Congress to approve 213 billion dollars for the "modernisation" of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems over the next 10 years. That is in addition to average annual spending of 54 billion dollars on nuclear maintenance.

Analysts say much of the increased funding is likely to be spent on new drones, submarines, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and facilities to build a new generation of nuclear weapons.

Congress is currently debating cuts in the forthcoming budget. At the moment, there is no indication that the majority of lawmakers and the Barack Obama administration intend to question the rationale behind the development of new nuclear weapon systems.

Since taking charge of the White House in January 2009, Obama has given speeches championing the cause of global nuclear disarmament, but like his predecessors, has shied away from setting a deadline for complete abolition of nuclear weapons in his country and abroad.

"He has said nice things about nuclear disarmament," Krieger told IPS. "But, apparently, he has agreed to spend over 200 billion dollars on nuclear weapons modernisation." Krieger noted that the so-called "new" nuclear weapons programme also includes nuke-carrying drones.

"It's a long-distance killing," said Krieger. "Drones with nuclear weapons are inappropriate. That's an invitation to nuclear chaos," he added, expressing concerns that other states suspected of having or developing nuclear weapons programmes would be more defiant in the coming years. For more than a decade, the U.S. nuclear policy establishment has cracked down on Iran and North Korea, the first for allegedly trying to develop nuclear weapons and the second for its avowed nuclear programme, but has not given a clear signal about when it would be ready to destroy its own huge nuclear arsenal. ➡



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Articles

Krieger's foundation, which is part of the [Middle Powers Initiative](#) (MPI), an umbrella group of eight major international disarmament organisations, is currently involved in lobbying efforts to speed up the U.N.-led process towards nuclear non-proliferation and complete disarmament.

The MPI stands for a "verifiable, irreversible and enforceable legal ban on nuclear weapons" and wants urgent action on U.N. chief Ban Ki-moon's five-point proposal for nuclear disarmament, which calls for the development of "mutually reinforcing" framework agreements or a nuclear weapons convention.

"The overwhelming desire of governments and people for the abolition of nuclear weapons requires practical action," MPI chairman Richard Butler said in a statement sent to IPS last week. "Nuclear weapons' continued existence threatens all and poses unacceptable risks."

The MPI is lobbying world diplomats for their support to implement Article VI of the [Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty](#) (NPT) in which the nuclear states commit themselves to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Last week, Butler, a veteran Australian diplomat who has served the U.N. as nuclear weapons inspector, presented a brief to the governments at the U.N. as part of MPI's ongoing project to ensure implementation of agreements under the NPT.

While he was preparing to have talks with fellow diplomats at the U.N. headquarters in New York on disarmament actions last week, MPI founder Senator Douglas Roche of Canada embarked on a world tour for the same reason.

Before his departure to Europe, Russia, China and India, Roche, who has been nominated for Nobel Prize, noted in a statement that landmines and cluster munitions had been banned by treaty "once people realised the humanitarian consequences of their continued use."

He went on: "There is now similar realisation of the threat to humanity, not just if nuclear weapons are used, but by the threat of use, their possession and their proliferation."

For his part, Krieger admires his Canadian counterpart's efforts for nuclear disarmament and peace, but, at the same time, he is wary of the consequences of actions that the U.S. Congress and the administration might take in the coming days.

"It's a huge problem for the U.S. to continue seeking domination in the world," he told IPS. In his view, the policymakers in Washington must realise that the security of the U.S. does not lie in increasing the military budget, but in cutting it substantially.

"The increase [in spending] on nuclear weapons would send a message to the world is that the U.S. is not serious about nuclear disarmament," he concluded. ■

---

## The Wisdom of Archbishop Desmond Tutu

Archbishop Desmond Tutu traveled to Santa Barbara in May 2011 to support the work of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. Archbishop Tutu, a recipient of the Foundation's Distinguished Peace Leadership Award, has served on the NAPF Advisory Council since 1990.



Speaking about the NAPF, Archbishop Tutu said, "The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has a vision for a better world. I endorse their work and encourage those who are complacent to make a lifelong commitment and to join the winning side."



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Translations | Adaptations

### Arabic

#### Nukes Decline, But Disarmament Still a Distant Horizon

**تدقيق نظر سريتهما الدولية**  
**تحذير العالم من الأسلحة النووية، مجرد وهم**  
**يقلم تليف بين وكالة انتر بريس سيرفيس**

الامم المتحدة، يونيو (آي بي إس) - خفضت السلمي دول التوتية (الولايات المتحدة، بريطانيا، روسيا، فرنسا، الصين، الهند، باكستان، إسرائيل) التي تحوز مجتمعة أكثر من 20.500 سلاحا ذرياً، ترسانتها النووية بما يقرب 2000 سلاحا نووياً منذ عام 2009، لكنها تشر الآن ما يزيد عن 5000 من هذه الأسلحة المدمرة، جافرة للتسلح، من بينها نحو 2000 في "حالة تأهب عالية".

جاء هذا في التقرير السنوي لعام 2011 الصادر عن معهد استوكهولم الدولي للأبحاث السلامي الذي أثار أن كبرى الترسانات النووية توجد حالياً في روسيا (11.000 سلاحاً ذرياً) والولايات المتحدة (8.500)، لهما فرنسا (300)، والصين (240)، وبريطانيا (225)، ثم باكستان (110-90) والهند (80-110)، وإسرائيل (80).

وكرر التقرير أنه لم يلاحظ في أبريل 2010، أي إجراء خفضات ملموسة في القوات النووية في الولايات المتحدة وروسيا، في إطار المعاهدة الجديدة للحد من الأسلحة الاستراتيجية (ستارت).

"رغم ذلك فإن كل من البلدين ما يبعد نظر أنظمة إطلاق أسلحة نووية جديدة أو طعن عن برامج لتقريب تلك، وتدفع كل من الولايات المتحدة وروسيا مخصصة على الاحتفاظ بترسانتها النووية في المستقبل، وإلى أجل غير مسمى".

وفي الوقت نفسه، وصلت الهند وباكستان، والصين التوتيين الحارين، تطوير أنظمة صواريخ جديدة ذاتية الدفع وصواريخ كروز قادر على حمل أسلحة نووية، وفقاً لتقرير الذي أنشأه "لها ما يزالان أيضاً قدراتها على المواد الانشطارية لأغراض عسكرية".

هذا وتعدّ معهد استوكهولم الدولي للأبحاث السلامي، هو مركز البحوث المسقل الذي يركز على الحد من التسلح وإزاح السلاح، أنه لم يتم تحقيق أي تقدم يذكر نحو نزع السلاح النووي، ولكنه على الرغم من خفض عدد الأسلحة النووية.

وقال جونان جروف رئيس معهد الأمن العالمي، رداً على سؤال وكالة انتر بريس سيرفيس، قائل أن "الخفضات الكلية لتخفيض الأسلحة، حتى على الرغم من سلطات التحديث النوعي والتحويل التي تقدم لمؤسسات الأسلحة النووية".

لكنه شدد على حتمية البدء في التحرك نحو فرض حظر قانوني للأسلحة النووية، سلام عالمياً، ولت ولا ليس فيه وغير شعوري، من خلال اتفاقية "ستارت" الجديدة، هي خطوة حقيقية نحو نزع السلاح الجماعي بالإلزام الشامل للأسلحة النووية "بالإضافة بشأن هذه القضية في غير مؤثوق بها إلا إذا صاحبها الإفعال".

ومن جانبها، قال الباحث بمعهد شاتون كابل أن من الصعب القول بأن للخفضات المتعلق عليها بين الولايات المتحدة وروسيا بموجب اتفاقية "ستارت" الجديدة، هي خطوة حقيقية نحو نزع السلاح النووي، في حين أنها تخططان لتطوير قوات نووية على مدى عقود طويلة، وحتى عالية تحديث للأسلحة الذرية ضمن كبرى الولايات متحبات الدفاع.

وبدورها قالت جنكي كاجيسو، المخرجة التنفيذية لمؤسسة الدول الغربية القانونية المعنية برصد وتحليل برامج الأسلحة النووية في الولايات المتحدة، أن تقرير معهد استوكهولم الدولي يؤكد صحة ما دأبت على الحزم به منذ سنوات وخاصة أن تعطيل الولايات المتحدة للأسلحة النووية يستند إلى مفهوم "الآن ولكن أحدثه أسلحة نووية إلى الأبد".

وأضافت وكالة انتر بريس سيرفيس أن وقع أن عدد الأسلحة النووية قد خفض بشكل كبير، عادة ما يتم الخلط بينه وبين نزع السلاح النووي في حين لا يزال أكثر من 20.000 سلاحاً ذرياً ما زال في أيدي الدول النووية الشافية أو التتمة، يمثل تهديداً غير مقبول للبشرية والأرض.

فعلى الرغم من انتهاء الحرب الباردة، وعلى الرغم من بلاغة خطاب الرئيس الأمريكي باراك أوباما بشأن قضية نزع السلاح النووية، لا يزال التهديد ببدء أولاً في استخدام الأسلحة النووية، قائماً كقائمة في صميم سياسة الأمن القومي للدولة المتحدة التي استخدمت الأسلحة النووية في الحرب. الولايات المتحدة، وفقاً للخبر.

ثم أكدت كاجيسو، الفائزة بجائزة السلام ثون ساك برايد 2008 التي يمنحها المكتب الدولي للسلام، أن هذا الواقع ينعكس في سياسات الأمن القومي لمعظم الدول الأخرى المسلحة نووياً (آي بي إس / 2011)

#### U.S. Plan to Boost Nuke Spending Undercuts Nonproliferation, Activists Warn

**على عتبهات العتية بالعام الأملحة النووية في العتم**  
**أوباما ينظر في إنتاج مقاتلات بدون طيار للتصنيف الذري**  
**يقلم تليف رضوي وكالة انتر بريس سيرفيس**

الامم المتحدة، يونيو (آي بي إس) - وضعت وزارة الدفاع الأمريكية خطة لزيادة الإنفاق على تحديث الأسلحة النووية وإنتاج مقاتلات بدون طيار لاستخدامها في عمليات قصف ذري. وحذر الخبراء من خطر تفويض هذه السياسة للجهود العالمية الموجهة نحو نزع السلاح، وتفاخضا مع تعهدات الرئيس باراك أوباما المتكررة بتحريم العتق من الأسلحة النووية.

فقد طلب الجيش الأمريكي من الكونغرس الموافقة على تخصيص 213 مليار دولار لهمة "تحديث" الأسلحة النووية على مدى العتق السنوات المقبلة، بالإضافة إلى متوسط إنفاق سنوي قدره 54 مليار دولار على صيانة الأسلحة النووية.

ويقدر الخبراء المستقلون أنه من المرجح أن يتم إنفاق جزء كبير من زيادة التمويل المطلوبة، على إنتاج طائرات وصواريخ بالستية عارضة للقوات، كلها جديدة، والمزيد من المراقب والتسليحات لبناء جيل جديد من الأسلحة النووية.

ويشار إلى أن الكونغرس الأمريكي يناقش حالياً إدخال خفضات في الميزانية المقبلة، وبالتالي فقد يكون من غير المتوقع أن ينظر عملية التواب في مساندة إدارة باراك أوباما الآن عن الأمان المتطفي وراء تطويق نظم جديدة للأسلحة النووية.

عن هذا أكد بديف كرجير، رئيس مؤسسة عهد السلام مقرها الولايات المتحدة، أن طلب الجيش الأمريكي لزيادة التمويل لصيانة وتحديث الأسلحة النووية يتناقض تماماً مع التزام نزع السلاح النووي.

فقد توليه الرئاسة في يناير 2009، آفي أوباما سلمة من الحطبل المتاصرة للقضية نزع السلاح النووي على الصعيد العالمي لكه، مثل من سبقه في المنصب، ابتعد عن تحديد موعد نهائي لإلغاء الأسلحة النووية في بلاده وخارجها.

فعلق رئيس مؤسسة عهد السلام لوكالة انتر بريس سيرفيس "لقد قال (أوباما) أشياء لطيفة حول نزع السلاح النووي... لكنه، على ما يبدو، يوافق على اتفاق ما يزيد على 200 مليار دولار على تحديث الأسلحة النووية".

وتفه كرجير إلى أن ما يسمى ببرنامح الأسلحة النووية "الجديد" يشمل أيضاً إنتاج طائرات بدون طيار لتحمل أسلحة نووية، مؤكداً "أنها صفة قتل عن بعد"، وأن إنتاج طائرات بدون طيار مزودة بالأسلحة النووية هو "دعوة إلى الفوضى النووية".

وأعرب عن مخاوف قيام دول أخرى بقتله في حيازتها أو تطويرها لبرامح أسلحة نووية بتعدد المزيد من التحدي الذري في السنوات المقبلة.

فقد شنت الولايات المتحدة على مدى أكثر من عقد كامل حملة قوية على إيران وكوريا الشمالية، للاشتباه في محاولة الأولى لتطوير أسلحة نووية في حالة إيران، وبسبب برنامح الثابتة النووي العتق. لكن والاشنق لم تعط إشارة واضحة عن متى تمتد لتتسمر ترسانتها النووية الضخمة الخاصة بها.

هذا وتشارك مؤسسة عهد السلام التي ترأسها كرجير، والمشاركة في "مبادرة القوى الأوسط" التي تضم ثمانية من كبرى المنظمات الدولية المناهضة في مجال نزع السلاح، تشارك في الجهود الرامية إلى الضغط من أجل تسريع عملية نزع السلاح، تجاه عدم الانتشار النووي ونزع السلاح الكامل.

وتتوقع المبادرة عن حتمية فرض "حظر قانوني يمكن التحقق منه ولا رجعة فيه وقابل للتطبيق، على الأسلحة النووية"، واتخاذ إجراءات عاجلة لتلبية اقتراح أمين عام الأمم المتحدة بان كي مون من خمس نقاط لنزع السلاح النووي، والتي يدعو إلى إتمام الاتفاقيات إطارية متباعدة مع إعادة تولية حظر الأسلحة النووية.

وصرح رئيس المبادرة ريتشارد بلتر في بيان مرسل لوكالة انتر بريس سيرفيس "تتطلب الرغبة العتية بين الحكومات والشعوب في إلغاء الأسلحة النووية، اتخاذ إجراءات عملية"، محذراً من أن "وجود الأسلحة النووية المستمر يهدد الجميع ويشكل مخاطراً غير مقبول".

كما تتواصل المبادرة مع الدبلوماسيين في العالم للضغط من أجل الحصول على دعمهم لتنفيذ المادة السادسة من معاهدة عدم انتشار الأسلحة النووية، والتي تلزم الدول النووية بموجبها بالقضاء على الأسلحة النووية.

وفي الأوسط الماضي قدم بلتر، وهو الدبلوماسي المحضرم الامتارالي الأصل الذي عمل في الأمم المتحدة كمفتش للأسلحة النووية، موجزاً للحكومات في الأمم المتحدة كجزء من مشروع المبادرة

الجانب لضمان تلبية الاتفاقيات قصيرة بمرجعا معاهدة عدم الانتشار.

وتزامن مع تحديث نشر لشمس من المحادثات مع توكاماسين في مقر الأمم المتحدة في نيويورك بشأن جو أبات نزع السلاح، طرح مزموم المبادرة المتكثرت ووشن من كند في محاولة حول العتق تفسر لعمق.

وقبل مغارته إلى أوروبا والصين وروسيا وألمانيا صرح رولف، وهو قاضي محق وأن جوري أوكيمه لاجلدة لوطه نه لم يحظر الأوامر لإزالة وإقتال الخطورة "علما أن كند تفسر المواقف الإضافية الشرعية على مشنر استخسبها".

وتقع كندا "لعمق" كان يركب سلالا كهنج (كاتبى شلم) للأسلحة النووية للشهوية، وليس فقط إذا ما جوري إندخسها، ولكن أيضاً من كند هوية بامخسها وديانها والاشنار".

ومن جانبها، كفي جوري، على جبهه نظره العتق من أجل نزع السلاح النووي والسلام، كند كند في عهد أوباما، على بطق من هوغب الإجراء، مت على كد جتخاف توكومين وابتارة الأيديولوجية في الأتم العتق.

وأضافت وكالة انتر بريس سيرفيس أن "مؤسسة الولايات المتحدة العتق على الهيئة في تمام بصل شكافة كبرى".

وقال أنه يجب على التتسي السياسات في واشنطن أن يركز أن الولايات المتحدة لا يمكن في زيادة الميزانية العسكرية وتكون في تقريبا ككلى كبرى، وكه من شأن الأداة (آي بي إس) على الأسلحة النووية أن يمتد رسمة في العتق من الولايات المتحدة لمت هذا كند نزع السلاح النووي (آي بي إس / 2011)

Read at

- <http://www.ipsinternational.org/arabic/nota.asp?idnews=2198>
- <http://www.ipsinternational.org/arabic/nota.asp?idnews=2195>



**النشرة العربية**  
 وكالة الأنباء العالمية  
 انتر بريس سيرفيس "آي بي إس"  
 ما وراء الخبر!

<http://www.ipsinternational.org/arabic/>





# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Translations | Adaptations

### Nukes Decline, But Disarmament Still a Distant Horizon JAPANESE



「軍縮 | 核弾頭数減少にも関わらず核軍縮への道は遠い」

【ニューヨーク IPS=タリブ・ディーン】

核拡散防止条約 (NPT) で核保有国として認定されている米ロ英仏中の5カ国にインド、パキスタン、イスラエルを加えた8カ国が保有している核弾頭総数は20,500発以上で、2009年時点と比較すると2000発以上減少している。しかしこうした機動的な兵器の5,000発以上が依然として実戦配備されており、その内約2000発は高度な「即応態勢」に置かれている。



資料: SIPRI

こうした最新数値は、スウェーデンの軍備管理・軍縮に関する独立シンクタンク「ストックホルム国際平和研究所 (SIPRI)」が6月7日に発表した、世界の軍備動向に関する2011年の年次報告書に記載されている。


現在、世界最大の核兵器保有2大国はロシア (11,000発の核弾頭を保有) と米国 (8,500発) で、フランス (300発)、中国 (240発)、英国 (225発)、パキスタン (90~110発)、インド (80~110発)、イスラエル (80発) が続いている。



資料: White House Photo

同年次報告書は、米露両国が2010年4月に締結した新戦略兵器削減条約 (新START) において双方の戦略核兵器の削減 (配備上限をそれぞれ1550発とする) に合意した点を指摘する一方で、「しかし米露両国は現在、新たな核兵器システムの配備を進めているか、または配備の意志を明らかにしており、無期限に核兵器を保有する決意と思われる。」と記している。

また SIPRI は、隣接する核兵器保有国インド・パキスタン両国については、核弾頭の装着が可能な新型弾道ミサイルや巡航ミサイルの開発を引き続き進めているほか、「核兵器製造目的で核分裂性物質の生産能力拡大を推進している。」と分析している。



資料: allpakistannews.com

従って、世界の核弾頭数は確かに減少しているが、核軍縮は依然として、ほとんど進展していない状況にある。

この状況について、グローバル安全保障研究所 (GSI) のジョナサン・グラノフ所長は、「基本的な側面だけ見れば、もちろん核弾頭数が削減されたことは評価すべきでしょう。しかし質的な側面にも着目すれば、核兵器事業に多額の資金が投入され核兵器の近代化が進められている現実も踏まえる必要があります。」と語った。

グラノフ氏は、「核軍縮に向けた全般的な進歩というものは、核兵器保有国と非保有国が協力して、核廃絶という方向性を共通の目的として明確に設定することができて初めて成し遂げることができるのです。」と指摘した。



Jonathan Granoff  
資料: Wikimedia Commons

そのような明確な方向性を打ち出せるかどうかは、今後国際社会が、国際協定や法律文書の枠組みを通じて法的拘束力を持ち例外なく適用される核兵器禁止に向けて、準備プロセスに着手できるかどうかにかかっている。

「そのような明確なコミットメントがあれば、段階的に核弾頭数を削減することが、すなわち核兵器の政治的・軍事的重要性を引き下げることにつながるという意味合いを持たすことができるのです。」とグラノフ氏は付け加えた。

最も重要な点は、核兵器を廃絶するという国際社会

のコミットメントであり、「これに関してはレトリックも行動が伴って初めて信用に足ることになるのです。」とグラノフ氏は語った。



資料: Shannon Kile

SIPRI のシャノン・カイル上席研究員は、「米露両国が合意した新 START 条約は、数十年に亘る核戦力維持を前提とし、核兵器の近代化を国防政策の重点に推し進めることから、本道の意味での核軍縮に向けた一歩とは言えません。」と語った。

米国の核兵器計画を監視・分析している西部諸州法律財団 (WSLF) のジャクリン・カバツ事務局長は「SIPRI 年次報告書は、私が長年に亘って少なくとも米露両国が包括的核兵器禁止条約 (CTBT) の批准を拒否したことに関連して1990年代半ばから指摘してきた点を裏付けるもので、つまり、米国の核兵器計画は、『たとえ削減しても、より近代化された核兵器で永遠に優位を保持』というコンセプトに基づいているのです。」と語った。

「核弾頭数が想像を絶する膨大な数にのぼったピーク時から比べると現在は大幅に削減されていることから、一般にこれを軍縮と表現する傾向があり定本。しかし、20,000発を超える核弾頭が僅かから成り立っている国々の中にあり、人類と地球にとって耐え難い脅威であり続けているというのが今日の現実なのです。」とカバツ氏は強調した。



資料: Elizabeth Ornelas

「冷戦が終わり、バラク・オバマ大統領が高層な軍縮レトリックを増えている一方で、核兵器の先制使用が、依然として米露一これまで戦争で核兵器を使用した唯一の国々の安全保障政策の根幹を占めているのです。」とカバツ氏は指摘した。

そしてこうした米露の核兵器の先制使用を監視し重く核抑止政策は、他の核兵器保有国の大半の国々における安全保障政策に反映されている。

かつて米露両国の CTBT 批准拒否は、その後の「核兵器の近代化及び備蓄性能維持計画」に巨額の政府予算を投入する道筋をつけることとなったが、今回の上院による新 START 批准承認は、この傾向にさらに拍車をかける結果となった (例: オバマ政権は核兵器近代化5カ年計画のために850億ドルの支出を約束等)。



資料: Jackie Cabasso

「こうした新 START 批准承認を条件とした上院の要求をオバマ政権が受け入れた結果、START プロセスは向こう数十年に亘って核弾頭及び運搬手段の近代化を伴うものとなり、事実上軍縮の流れに反するものとなってしまっているのです。」と2008年に「国際平和ビューロー」のショーン・マクブライド平和賞を受賞したカバツ氏は語った。(06.07.2011)

IPS Japan

Read at

- [http://www.nuclearabolition.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=421:pdf&catid=2:japanese&Itemid=3](http://www.nuclearabolition.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=421:pdf&catid=2:japanese&Itemid=3)
- [http://www.nuclearabolition.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=420:nukes-decline&catid=2:japanese&Itemid=3](http://www.nuclearabolition.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=420:nukes-decline&catid=2:japanese&Itemid=3)



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Translations | Adaptations

### U.S. Plan to Boost Nuke Spending Undercuts Nonproliferation, Activists Warn JAPANESE



「軍縮」米国の核兵器予算増額は不拡散に水を差すと活動家が警告

【関連IPS=ハイダー・リツグイ】

米国の核政策に関する独立の専門家らが、核兵器予算を増やす国防総省（ペンタゴン）の計画は軍縮に向けた世界の努力に深刻な悪影響を及ぼすと警告している。



David Krieger 会長  
資料：核時代平和財団

核時代平和財団のデイビッド・クリーガー会長は、米軍が核兵器維持に予算を増額を求めていることに関して、「これは明らかに核軍縮目標に直接触れます。」と語った。

報道によれば、米軍は、今後10年間にわたって核兵器とその運搬手段を「近代化」するために、2130億ドルを承認するよう米議会に求めている。しかもこの要求額は、年間540億ドルにのぼる核兵器システムの維持費に上乗せするものである。

予算増額分はほとんどが、新型の無人機、潜水艦、大陸間弾道ミサイル、及び新世代核兵器製造のインフラに投資されると専門家は見ている。



資料：IPS

議会は現在、来年度予算のカットを審議している。現在のところ、議員の多数とバラク・オバマ政権が新型核兵器システム開発の意義を疑っている様子はない。

オバマ大統領は、2009年1月に政権をとって以来、世界的な核軍縮の大義を譲らぬ演説を行っているが、実際には、歴代の前任者と同じく、国内外における完全な核兵器廃絶の時機を設定していない。

「オバマ大統領は核軍縮について口当たりのいいことは言っていますが、明らかに、核兵器の近代化に2000億ドル以上を使うことに同意しているのです。」とクリーガー氏は語った。



無人航空機  
資料：Wikimedia Commons

またクリーガー氏は、いわゆる「新型」核兵器計画には、核兵器を搭載した無人機も含まれていることを指摘した。

「これは紛れもなく長距離殺人兵器です。核兵器を搭載した無人機など間違っています。これは核のカオスへの招待状となるでしょう。」とクリーガー氏は付け加えた。クリーガー氏は、こうなると、核兵器を所有や核兵器開発計画を疑われている国々は、今後ますます弱くなるのではないかと懸念を抱いている。

米国の核兵器サークルは、10年以上にわたって、イランと北朝鮮を敵視し続けてきた。イランは核兵器開発を進めようとし、北朝鮮は核兵器保有を宣言した、という言い分である。しかし、米国自らがその膨大な核兵器をいつ廃棄する用意があるのかについては、明確なシグナルを与えてこなかった。




潘基文事務局長  
資料：UN Photo

世界の8つの主要な軍縮団体の横断組織である「中堅国家構想」(MPI)の傘下団体である核時代平和財団は、核不拡散と完全軍縮に向けた国連主導のプロセスを加速するようロビー活動を続けている。

MPIは、「検証可能、不可逆的で、実行可能な、核兵器の法的禁止」を主張し、国連の潘基文事務局長による核軍縮に関する五項目提案について緊急の行動を求めている。潘事務局長は、「相互に補強しあうような」枠組みを合意、すなわち核兵器禁止条約の策定を呼びかけていた。

MPIのリチャード・バトラー議長は、先週 IPS に送付された声明において、「核兵器廃絶を求める政府と市民の切なる願いは、実質的な行動です。核兵器が存在し続けることは、すべての人々にとっての脅威であり、受け入れがたいリスクなのです。」と述べた。




リチャード・バトラー議長  
資料：「中堅国家構想」(MPI)

MPI は、核兵器国が自国の核兵器削減の義務を受諾した核不拡散条約 (NPT) 第6条の履行を支持するよう、世界の外交官らに求めてロビー活動をつづけている。

オーストラリアで長く外交官の職にあり、国連の核兵器廃絶も動いたバトラー氏は、先週、NPTでの合意履行を求める MPI のプロジェクトの一環として、国連で各政府にブリーフィングを行った。

バトラー氏が先週ニューヨークの国連本部で他の外交官らと軍縮行動に関する協議に備える一方で、MPI の創設者であるカナダのダグラス・ロウチ上院議員は、同じ目的の世界ツアーを開始した。



ダグラス・ロウチ上院議員  
資料：Douglas Roche

ノーベル賞にノミネートされたこともあるロウチ氏は、欧州、ロシア、中国、インドへの歴訪の前に発表した声明の中で、地雷とクラスター弾が、「その継続的使用が人間に及ぼす影響についての理解が人々の間に浸透した結果」、条約で禁止されることになった点を強調した。

さらにロウチ氏は、「いまま、同じように、核兵器の使用だけでなく、使用の威嚇、保有、拡散もまた、人間への脅威になるという認識が出てきているのです。」と語った。

一方クリーガー氏は、ロウチ氏の核軍縮・平和に対する努力を賞賛しつつ、同時に、米議会とオバマ政権が今後取るかもしれない行動の場結について憂慮している。



資料：Envolvolve

「米国が世界を支配し続けようとするならば、これは大変な問題です。」とクリーガー氏は語った。クリーガー氏は、ワシントンの政策立案者たちは、米国の安全保障は軍事予算の拡大によってではなく、その大幅削減によって確保できることを認識すべきだとみている。

「核兵器（への予算を）増やすことは、米国は核軍縮に熱心でないというメッセージを世界に送ることになるのです。」とクリーガー氏は結論付けた。(06.06.2011)

IPS Japan



Read at

- [http://www.nuclearabolition.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=423:us-to-boost&catid=2:japanese&Itemid=3](http://www.nuclearabolition.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=423:us-to-boost&catid=2:japanese&Itemid=3)
- [http://www.nuclearabolition.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=422:us-to-boost&catid=2:japanese&Itemid=3](http://www.nuclearabolition.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=422:us-to-boost&catid=2:japanese&Itemid=3)



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Translations | Adaptations

### **U.S. Plan to Boost Nuke Spending Undercuts Nonproliferation, Activists Warn German**

#### **Pentagon will mehr Geld für Atomwaffen – Rückschlag für nukleare Abrüstung befürchtet**

**Von Haider Rizvi und Thalif Deen**

New York (IPS) – In den USA haben unabhängige Analysten Pläne des Pentagons kritisiert, die Ausgaben für Atomwaffen zu erhöhen. Damit würden die Bemühungen, eine atomwaffenfreie Welt zu schaffen, unterlaufen.

Nach den Vorstellungen der US-amerikanischen Streitkräfte soll der Kongress für die nächsten zehn Jahre 213 Milliarden US-Dollar für die Modernisierung der Atomwaffen und ihrer Trägersysteme bewilligen. Derzeit geben die USA im Schnitt 54 Milliarden Dollar im Jahr für die Erhaltung ihrer nuklearen Schlagkraft aus.

Das Stockholmer Friedensforschungsinstitut SIPRI gibt die Zahl der in US-Arsenalen befindlichen Atomwaffen in seinem neuen Jahrbuch 2011 mit 8.500 an. Russland soll sogar über 11.000 Kernwaffen verfügen, Frankreich über 300, China über 240, Großbritannien über 225, Pakistan 90 bis 110, Indien mit über 80 bis 110 und Israel über 80.

Experten zufolge soll ein Teil der vom US-Militär geforderten Finanzmittel für die Anschaffung neuer Drohnen, U-Boote, Interkontinentalraketen und den Bau einer neuen Generation von Atomwaffen ausgegeben werden.

Der Kongress debattiert derzeit über Einschnitte in das nächste Budget. Aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach, werden die Mehrheit der Abgeordneten und die Regierung von Präsident Barack Obama die Gründe für die Entwicklung neuer Atomwaffensysteme nicht hinterfragen.

Seit Amtsantritt im Januar 2009 hat sich Obama zwar in zahlreichen Reden für die atomare Abrüstung ausgesprochen. Doch wie schon seine Vorgänger hat er sich auf einen konkreten Zeitpunkt für die Abschaffung von Kernwaffen in den USA und anderswo nicht festgelegt.

#### **Kritik an Obama**

"Er mag nette Dinge zugunsten der nuklearen Abrüstung gesagt haben, allerdings hat er offenbar auch den Ausgaben in Höhe von mehr als 200 Milliarden Dollar zur Modernisierung der Atomwaffenarsenale zugestimmt", sagte David Krieger, Direktor der 'Nuclear Age Peace Foundation' gegenüber IPS. Er wies ferner darauf hin, dass das sogenannte neue Atomwaffenprogramm Drohnen beinhalte, die mit atomaren Sprengköpfen bestückt werden können. Solche Waffen seien eine Einladung an andere Staaten zur nuklearen Aufrüstung.

Seit über einem Jahrzehnt üben die USA Druck auf den Iran und Nordkorea aus – Staaten, die im Verdacht stehen, Atomwaffen zu entwickeln, oder die Arbeit an einem Atomwaffenprogramm eingeräumt haben. Selbst schweigt sich die Regierung in Washington darüber aus, wann sie ihre eigenen und riesigen Atomwaffenarsenale vernichten wird. ☞





# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Translations | Adaptations

### **2.000 Kernwaffen im Zustand 'hoher Einsatzalarmbereitschaft'**

Derzeit besitzen die acht Atommächte USA, Großbritannien, Russland, Frankreich, China, Indien und Pakistan SIPRI zufolge insgesamt 20.500 Atomwaffen, 2.000 weniger als 2009. Doch mehr als 5.000 dieser zerstörerischen Waffen sind einsatzbereit. 2.000 von ihnen befinden sich sogar in einem 'Zustand hoher Einsatzalarmbereitschaft'.

Kriegers Stiftung ist Teil der 'Middle Powers Initiative' (MPI), ein Dachverband von acht großen internationalen Abrüstungsorganisationen, die den von den Vereinten Nationen vorangetriebenen Prozess der Nichtverbreitung von Atomwaffen und der vollständigen nuklearen Abrüstung unterstützen.

Die MPI steht für ein nachvollziehbares, irreversibles und einklagbares Kernwaffenverbot. Sie drängt die internationale Gemeinschaft dazu, möglichst rasch auf den Fünf-Punkte-Plan von UN-Generalsekretär Ban Ki-moon zur nuklearen Abrüstung zu reagieren. Der Plan sieht die "gegenseitige Verstärkung" von Rahmenabkommen oder eine Atomwaffenkonvention vor.

"Der Wunsch einer überwältigenden Mehrheit von Regierungen und Menschen, Atomwaffen abzuschaffen, verlangt Handeln", sagte der MPI-Vorsitzende Richard Butler in einer IPS vorliegenden Mitteilung. "Die fortgesetzte Existenz von Atomwaffen bedroht uns alle und birgt unannehmbare Risiken."

Die MPI wirbt derzeit bei UN-Diplomaten um Unterstützung für die Umsetzung von Artikel VI des Atomwaffensperrvertrags (Non-Proliferation Treaty - NPT), in dem sich die Atommächte zur Vernichtung von Atomwaffen verpflichten.

Butler ist ein erfahrener australischer Diplomat, der für die UN als Atomwaffeninspekteur tätig war. Er informierte die Regierungen bei den Vereinten Nationen unlängst über die MPI-Aktivitäten zur Umsetzung der im Rahmen des NPT getroffenen Absprachen.

Während er sich am Sitz der Vereinten Nationen in New York auf Gespräche mit Diplomaten aus anderen Ländern vorbereitete, brach der MPI-Gründer, der kanadische Senator Douglas Roche, aus dem gleichen Grund zu einer internationalen Informationsreise nach Europa, Russland, China und Indien auf.

### **Forderung nach Konvention**

Vor seiner Abreise erklärte Roche, einer der Kandidaten für den Friedensnobelpreis, auch Landminen und Streubomben seien per Konvention verboten worden, nachdem der Menschheit die Folgen eines fortgesetzten Einsatzes dieser Waffen bewusst geworden seien. Nun sei sie, was den Einsatz, den Besitz und die Verbreitung von Atomwaffen angehe, zum gleichen Punkt gekommen.

Nach Ansicht von Krieger stellt der Wunsch der USA, "die Welt zu dominieren", ein großes Problem dar. Wie er gegenüber IPS erklärte, müssten die politischen Entscheidungsträger in Washington endlich zur Kenntnis nehmen, dass die Sicherheit der USA nicht von einem höheren, sondern von einem niedrigeren Militärbudget abhängt. Eine Erhöhung der Ausgaben für Atomwaffen sende die Botschaft aus, dass es den USA mit der atomaren Abrüstung nicht ernst sei. (Deutsche Bearbeitung: Karina Böckmann | 08-06-2011) ■

Originalbeitrag (Passwortgeschützt):

<http://www.ipsnews.de/news/news.php?key1=2011-06-08%2012:10:16&key2=1>



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## What Others Say

### Of Nuke States, Outliers and Global Security

By Jayantha Dhanapala\* | IDN-InDepth NewsEssay



WASHINGTON D.C. (IDN) - One definition of an outlier, in the original field of statistics from where the term has come, is "one that appears to deviate markedly from other members of the sample in which it occurs."

Thus, in a world where the global norm is membership of the Treaty for the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), nuclear weapon armed states outside the NPT have been referred to as the outliers. Some would argue that all nuclear weapon armed states are outliers. The use of the term has an undeniably pejorative implication but in modern realpolitik, where national interest and state sovereignty reign supreme, no value judgments hold sway.

The NPT was signed in 1968 and entered into force in 1970. Over its 41-year history it has gathered 5 nuclear weapon states (NWS) and 184 non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) as members pledged to abide by the three pillars of the treaty – nonproliferation, disarmament and the verifiable peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

In addition to the acknowledged five NWS within the NPT there are four others outside including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) – the subject of six-nation talks aimed at getting that country back into the NPT as a NNWS.

The three countries with nuclear weapons, which have a distinct outlier status, are:

Israel – which does not declare itself to be a NWS;

India – which has been given de facto recognition through the controversial Indo-U.S. nuclear co-operation agreement and is applying to become a member of the exclusive Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) with U.S. support; and

Pakistan – whose growing nuclear arsenal has been the subject of international concerns because of the notorious A.Q.Khan network for the proliferation of nuclear material and knowhow and the safe custody of its nuclear weapon arsenal amidst unstable political conditions.

The acquisition of nuclear weapon expertise and materials in every outlier case has invariably been helped, wittingly or unwittingly, by an established NWS among others. The three states are estimated to have between 250-400 nuclear warheads among them. The world seems to have abandoned hopes that they will voluntarily give up their nuclear weapons unless there is going to be the total elimination of nuclear weapons globally with a verifiable Nuclear Weapons Convention.

The implications of this tacit acceptance of the outliers for global and regional security are portentous. And yet with each of them enjoying good relations with at least one of the five NWS in the NPT, who also happen to be permanent members of the UN Security Council, their nuclear weapon arsenals have, by and large, escaped unequivocal criticism let alone condemnation.

Israel

Israel has long maintained a policy of nuclear ambiguity neither confirming nor denying its nuclear weapon possession. Some leaks have been hastily plugged and whistle-blowers like Mordechai Vanunu have been effectively silenced. The origins of the Israeli nuclear programme go back to the late 1950s and by 1970 it is reported to have crossed the nuclear threshold. France has been identified as the source of Israeli nuclear expertise and material in the early stages. By the 1980s Israel was seen as having a mature nuclear weapon programme centred around Dimona.

SIPRI estimates that Israel has 80 nuclear warheads but others have given higher estimates of between 100 to 300 deliverable through its Jericho missiles and Falcon aircraft. It is also estimated that Israel has 650 kg of military plutonium – the equivalent of about 130 nuclear warheads. ☺



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## What Others Say

Rumours of Israel developing tactical nuclear weapons and nuclear capable sea-launched cruise missiles have not been substantiated. No doctrine on the possible use of nuclear weapons has been announced but their deterrent value has not prevented Arab-Israeli wars and persistent attacks across Israeli-held territory.

As the sixth state in the world to acquire nuclear weapons, and the very first in the Middle East, nuclear devices were never overtly tested unlike in the cases of India, Pakistan and DPRK. The Vela Incident or the South Atlantic Flash on September 22, 1979 has been identified as a test in which Israel and South Africa colluded but details have never emerged.

With a policy of nuclear opacity Israel did not sign the NPT and, unlike with other non-NPT signatories, it was not pressured to do so by the U.S. Since states, which had exploded nuclear devices before January 1, 1967 qualified to join the NPT as NWS, there is no realistic possibility of Israel joining the NPT except as a NNWS.

Israel has signed, but not ratified, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and is one of the 44 countries whose ratification is required for the treaty to enter into force. It is also a member of the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament with its partially fulfilled mandate as the sole multilateral negotiating forum to produce treaties on nuclear issues such as a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT).

Being the only state in the Middle East outside the NPT, Israel has been strongly criticized in multilateral forums like the UN General Assembly's (UNGA) First Committee and the International Atomic Agency (IAEA) with annual resolutions being adopted with overwhelming majorities calling on Israel to join the NPT. A resolution calling for a nuclear weapon-free zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East has been adopted repeatedly without a vote. Further pressure has been added with a resolution calling for a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East (MEWMDFZ).

A key element in the package that was adopted without a vote at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference (NPTREC) was a Resolution on the Middle East calling, inter alia, for a MEWMDFZ. Arab countries and others have used the failure to implement this resolution as leverage in subsequent NPT Review Conferences and the collapse of the 2005 NPT Review Conference was attributed to this.

In the 2010 Review Conference a redoubled diplomatic effort by the Egyptian-led Arab and Non-aligned group led to a consensus Final Document being adopted which called for a 2012 Conference on creating the MEWMDFZ. Slow progress in the preparations for this is likely to aggravate Arab hostility despite the distractions of the Arab Spring and the war in Libya.

### India

For many India's acquisition of the most destructive weapon invented is a strange contradiction of the philosophy of non-violence, famously advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, and India's moral posturing in world affairs. At the time of Independence in 1947, Prime Minister Nehru placed India firmly on the path to modernization through the development of science and technology including the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

However, others in the leadership harboured ambitions of acquiring nuclear weapons for prestige and global power status while Nehru preached nuclear disarmament and a ban on nuclear testing. Thus India resisted all pressures to join the NPT carrying on a strident campaign against its discriminatory aspect. That did not prevent India from subsequently joining the equally discriminatory two-tiered Antarctic Treaty in the top tier.

In 1974 India, under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, conducted a nuclear test which was falsely described as "peaceful" but has subsequently been acknowledged as a nuclear weapon test. The alarms that the test caused were fuelled by suspicions about India's nuclear ambitions and the fact that Canadian nuclear supplies for peaceful purposes had been diverted for this.

While Indian nuclear ambitions were further evidenced by its strong and solitary opposition to the 1996 CTBT, it led to a similarly clandestine programme in Pakistan. In 1998 India conducted five underground tests of nuclear devices and declared itself a nuclear weapon state amidst domestic jubilation citing a threat from China. ➡



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## What Others Say

The immediate reaction of Pakistan was to follow suit and the world was suddenly faced with two more NWS outside the NPT making the goal of a nuclear weapon-free world even more distant. The strong condemnation of the UN Security Council by Resolution 1172 at the time is a strange contrast to U.S.-driven global indulgence and active encouragement of India's nuclear weapon possession today.

India is estimated to have 80-100 nuclear weapons. A domestic debate goes on among Indian scientists as to whether more tests are needed although an Indian Prime Minister has pledged that India would not stand in the way of the entry into force of the CTBT.

Indian nuclear weapons can be delivered through its Mirage and Jaguar aircraft as well as through land and sea based missiles. India maintains a nuclear doctrine of 'no first use' and of having a 'credible minimum deterrence'. That and the fact that India's nuclear weapons are firmly under civilian control in a functioning democracy with a credible non-proliferation record has alleviated some of the concerns over an escalation of a conflict between India and Pakistan into a nuclear war.

The 2005 India-U.S. Civil Nuclear Co-operation Initiative was highly controversial and widely seen as a violation of the NPT. It was subsequently approved by the NSG with the use of heavy U.S. diplomatic pressure but the advantages for the U.S. nuclear industry through sales to India have yet to materialize.

### Pakistan

It is widely conceded that Pakistan would not have acquired nuclear weapons if India did not. It is the equalizing weapon to counter a perceived conventional weapon imbalance. Thus Pakistan's rationale for nuclear deterrence is India-specific especially after the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto led Pakistan.

The 1974 Indian test accelerated the programme. It will require India to eliminate its nuclear arsenal if Pakistan is to do so. In the case of India however, it will be necessary for there to be global disarmament. From a period of non-weaponized deterrence Pakistan, with its tests in 1998, converted to a status of an overt nuclear weapon possessor. It is widely suspected that China provided assistance to Pakistan in developing nuclear weapons.

Pakistan is estimated to have 90-110 nuclear weapons using highly enriched uranium (HEU) but recent reports indicate a growing plutonium based arsenal probably larger than India's and an increased production of plutonium as fissile material. The delivery systems are both aircraft and missiles.

The perception of inferiority in fissile material stockpiles vis-à-vis India has led to an inflexible Pakistan stance in the CD (UN Conference on Disarmament) on the issue of negotiating a FMCT. The Indo-U.S. nuclear co-operation deal has also had adverse repercussions. Chinese firms intend to build two new 340-megawatt light-water reactors at Pakistan's Chashma Nuclear Power Plant. Ironically, this has elicited protests from the U.S.

The activities of the A.Q.Khan network and doubts over the safe custody of Pakistani nuclear weapons in a country fraught with terrorist problems and weak Governmental controls has made Pakistan a key proliferation concern.

The discovery that Osama Bin Laden had been in Pakistan, either unknown to the Pakistan authorities or with their connivance, can only enhance concerns over the safety of the country's nuclear arsenal.

With a bilateral history of hostile relations many see South Asia as a likely theatre for a limited nuclear war citing the tensions of the "Brasstacks" exercise in 1986/7 and the Kargil conflict of 1999. However both sides have expressed confidence in their command and control structures and systems.

All nine nuclear armed states, whether within the NPT or outliers, present a threat to global security. Napoleon is said to have remarked: "Bayonets are wonderful! One can do anything with them except sit on them!". Today's bayonets are nuclear weapons; and we are actually sitting on them. The potential for their use by accident or design; by the states themselves or by terrorist groups within these states is too great for the people of the world to accept.

\*Jayantha Dhanapala is President, Pugwash Conferences on Science & World Affairs. He served as UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and as Ambassador of Sri Lanka to the USA in 1990s. (IDN-InDepthNews/25.06.2011) ■





# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## What Others Say

### **North Korea and the Voyage to a Nuke-Free World**

**By Frederick N. Mattis\* | IDN-InDepth NewsViewpoint**

ANNAPOLIS, USA (IDN) - Of all states, North Korea as it presently exists and is governed is probably seen by many other states as the most potentially problematic with respect to its ongoing compliance with a nuclear weapons ban.

This, of course, is assuming North Korea joined a nuclear ban treaty [convention] along with all other states – and incentives for North Korea to do so would be primarily freedom from the nuclear threat or perceived threat from another state or states, plus widespread praise for the decision to join.

At present, North Korea regularly points to the vast U.S. arsenal as the prime peril and justification for North Korea's own, relatively very small arsenal; but such rationale by any state would vanish under worldwide nuclear weapons abolition.

The various past sessions of nuclear "six-party talks" amongst the USA, North Korea, South Korea, China, Russia, and Japan have often produced more heat than light. But in all these encounters it is solely the prospect of North Korea's elimination of its nuclear weapons that has been on the table.

Considering, instead and in contrast, a here-positated worldwide nuclear ban, a fundamental reason to envision North Korean fealty to it would be, as with all states, the unprecedented geopolitical, legal, psychological, and moral force of unanimity of accession by states before the treaty takes effect.

#### **The Agreed Framework**

The collapse in late 2002 of the 1994 U.S.-North Korean "Agreed Framework" is frequently cited as "proof" that, ultimately, North Korea is duplicitous in its nuclear intentions and therefore would decline to join a prospective, worldwide nuclear weapons ban, or would join but not abide by it.

But North Korea did comply with the Agreed Framework – by freezing plutonium production and related nuclear facilities. However, North Korea was apparently, during some latter part at least of the Framework's eight-year sway, working on uranium enrichment (necessary for nuclear reactor fuel but also the path, other than plutonium, for a nuclear weapon).

The plutonium-centered Framework, for its part, did not address uranium enrichment, which is an entirely different process than the Framework-forbidden separation of plutonium from irradiated reactor fuel (which North Korea abided by).

With that said, the U.S. umbrage toward North Korea for its uranium enrichment was at least somewhat understandable; but it was the USA and North Korea that signed the Framework, with its sole focus on plutonium.

In any event, in late 2002, shortly after official U.S. broaching of North Korean enrichment activity, the USA cut off oil supplies to North Korea (a prime part of the Framework). Thereupon North Korea, viewing the Framework as caustically abrogated by the USA, abandoned its Framework freeze on plutonium production and other weapons-usable work – and later twice conducted nuclear explosion tests with plutonium weapons. Given, then, these highlights of the total picture, the collapse of the Framework cannot be fairly held up as a mirror or example or proof of North Korean perfidy.

Nuclear abolitionist President Ronald Reagan famously said, "Trust but verify." A nuclear weapons ban will surely have a worldwide verification regime, including "challenge" inspections analogously to today's Chemical Weapons Convention.

The inspection issue actually terminated the last round of "six-party talks," when the USA presented its list of exigent inspection modalities to ensure a nuclear-free North Korea – but without, of course, the USA offering any inspection of its own military-related nuclear facilities, much less elimination of U.S. nuclear weapons. (Understandably, though, U.S. weapons elimination can only be realistically envisioned under a nuclear ban treaty that requires unanimous accession by states before entry into force.) ➔



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## What Others Say + Civil Society's Perspective

### ☞ North Korea as a Nuclear Ban Party

Assuming a worldwide nuclear ban is indeed in force, there would still be assertions that North Korea is an unreliable treaty party because it would "lose little" by breaching the treaty – with North Korea being "so isolated anyway."

But North Korea has commercial and diplomatic relations with over 130 countries, all of which would be vehemently opposed to a North Korean "breakout" from a nuclear ban that North Korea has joined along with all other states. Also, the nuclear ban's fairness (equal treatment of states) would militate against any inclination toward treaty violation by North Korea or any state.

### "Condition-Free Accession to a Nuclear Ban"

The voyage of humanity to a nuclear weapons-free world will surely experience disparate events and currents. North Korea, for example, might see fit to aver at least initially that before it agrees to sign and ratify a prospective, worldwide ban, there must be a "peace treaty" officially ending the Korean War, or other blandishments for North Korea.

But no state should feel or be in the least obliged to comply with any such pronouncement, despite its ostensible roadblock (but potentially only temporary) to nuclear ban unanimity and entry into force.

North Korea, for its part, has a right to say whatever it wishes regarding its potential accession to a nuclear ban; and other countries, including the USA, have the right to say, "Although we are always evaluating our relations with North Korea, and hoping to discern improvement in their human rights and other areas, the nuclear ban treaty, which benefits all states and which all must join before it enters into force, stands on its own merits."

Overall, in regards to the Korean Peninsula and other longstanding divides (such as the Kashmir problem between nuclear-armed states Pakistan and India), the introduction for signature of a nuclear ban treaty will surely bring more world focus, and likely more-productive dialogue, on ameliorating the issues at hand.

But whatever the progress – or lack thereof, if so – on these matters, when North Korea and all other states have joined a nuclear ban treaty and it enters into force with compliance of all states due to the unparalleled impact of fairness and unanimity, then all states and people will be freed from the possibility of experiencing nuclear war or attack (such as escalation of a border conflict), and from possible "false-alarm" nuclear missile launch, and possibility that terrorists could acquire a bomb from a state's nuclear arsenal.

\*Frederick N. Mattis is the author of "Banning Weapons of Mass Destruction" (ABC-CLIO/Praeger Security International; ISBN: 978-0-313-36538-6). This article first appeared on [www.daisyalliance.org](http://www.daisyalliance.org) (IDN-InDepthNews/07.06.2011) ■

---

## US Conference of Mayors calls for Nuclear Weapons Convention, troop withdrawals

By John Loretz

From International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Nuclear abolition news

(June 23, 2011) The people responsible for managing US cities—the ones elected to keep the schools open, to maintain roads and bridges, to ensure public health and safety, and to advocate for the needs of their communities—sent a message to the rest of the country this week about the costs of war and preparing for war. The message, contained in two resolutions adopted by the US Conference of Mayors, was that the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have to end, that the US needs to lead the way in ridding the world of nuclear weapons, and that the hundreds of billions of dollars now being lost to these misplaced national spending priorities should be redirected "to meet vital human needs" at home.

The [resolution on military spending](#) noted a couple of obvious facts: that the wars started by President Bush and continued by President Obama are costing about \$126 billion a year and that more than 6,000 American soldiers have died in Iraq and Afghanistan. The mayors went a step further, pointing out in the same sentence that at least 120,000 civilians have been killed in those countries since these wars began. Americans don't hear that fact often enough. ☞



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Civil Society's Perspective

The [nuclear disarmament resolution](#) reproves the Obama administration for its plan to spend \$185 billion on nuclear weapons modernization and infrastructure programs between now and 2020—amounts even greater than the Reagan administration spent on nuclear weapons at the height of the Cold War.

The mayors called for a halt to this spending and urged the administration, instead, to work for the implementation of UN Secretary-General [Ban Ki-Moon's five-point plan for global nuclear disarmament](#), including the completion of a nuclear weapons convention by 2020. In strong contrast with those Americans who take an isolationist attitude, the US mayors spoke proudly of their participation in Mayors for Peace and aligned themselves with their colleagues in 4,700 cities and 150 countries who have declared that “cities are not targets” of nuclear weapons and have set their sights on a world free of nuclear weapons by 2020.

The contrast between two visions of where the world will stand in 2020—ramped up to produce, maintain, and endanger all of us with nuclear weapons for the rest of the 21st century; or free of a catastrophic threat to human survival that only exists because we allow it to exist—could not be starker.

Both these resolutions reflect a growing sense of interconnectedness among municipal leaders in many countries who face similar challenges, are increasingly making common cause with each other across national boundaries, and know from experience that every dollar spent on war and the weapons of war is a dollar that cannot be spent, in the mayors' own words, “to meet vital human needs, promote job creation, rebuild our infrastructure, aid municipal and state governments, and develop a new economy based upon renewable, sustainable energy and reduce the federal debt.”

The mayors may have gotten through to President Obama, who announced an accelerated schedule for troop withdrawals from Afghanistan a few days later, echoing what the country's municipal leaders had said about the need to redirect national spending priorities. Let's hope he heard them about nuclear weapons, as well.

*IPPNW, which launched the [International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons \(ICAN\)](#) in 2007, and [Mayors For Peace](#), whose [Cities Are Not Targets](#) campaign is part of the 2020 Appeal for a nuclear-weapons-free world, work collaboratively to build public and governmental support for a nuclear weapons convention. ■*

---

## How to save \$100 billion per year

By John Loretz

From International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Nuclear abolition news

(June 20, 2011) Bruce Blair of Global Zero has just provided a long-needed estimate of global nuclear weapons spending. We've known the US numbers for many years, thanks to Stephen Schwartz's Atomic Audit and groups such as the Natural Resources Defense Council and The Western States Legal Foundation. The former has documented some \$6 trillion in US spending on nuclear weapons and their infrastructure since 1946; while WSLF estimates that more than \$200 billion has been budgeted over the next decade to modernize the US arsenal.

Comparable figures for the other nuclear-weapon states have always been hard to find. According to Blair's new estimates, the nine nuclear-weapon states—China, France, India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States—plan to spend \$1 trillion over the next 10 years to acquire new weapons and to update their systems. They will spend \$100 billion in this year alone. Blair says that is “more spending on nuclear weapons than at any time since the Cold War.”

We're often told that nuclear weapons spending is only a fraction of total military spending, but the fraction for these nine countries turns out to be 9 percent on average. That's pretty substantial, considering the way nearly all of their governments are using the sorry state of the global economy as an excuse to slash spending on education, social services, environmental protection, health care programs, and everything else that people depend on for a decent quality of life. What this means is that a nuclear weapons convention is good economic policy in addition to all the other reasons it makes sense. ■



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

NEWSLETTER FOR STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF NUCLEAR ABOLITION WITH JUNE 2011 ARTICLES

## Civil Society's Perspective

### CND welcomes Global Zero summit

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament today welcomed the 'Global Zero' summit, to be held in London this Tuesday to Thursday (21st-23rd June). The Global Zero initiative indicates the increasing extent of the demand - from political, military and cultural leaders - for urgent action to achieve global nuclear disarmament.

The Summit will bring together over 100 leading members of Global Zero to discuss and debate with senior officials from several governments. They will undertake intensive policy discussions on how all nuclear weapons states can be brought to the table to negotiate multilateral nuclear arms reductions. They will also consider the strategy needed to build public and political support for this agenda.

The Summit will begin with the UK premiere of the critically acclaimed film, Countdown to Zero [note 3]. This, together with a panel discussion featuring Queen Noor of Jordan, ex-CIA operative Valerie Plame Wilson, former Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett and Oscar-winning producer Lawrence Bender, will be streamed live to around 50 cinemas and other venues throughout the UK. Many of the events are hosted by local anti-nuclear campaigners.

Kate Hudson, General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said, "This very welcome summit shows just how broad the demand for a world free of nuclear weapons now is. From President Obama down, political and military leaders are increasingly coming to accept that nuclear weapons can play no useful role in preserving security. In fact they do the reverse, with hundreds of missiles poised to launch at a moment's notice.

Britain must play its part in supporting President Obama's initiatives and declaring itself ready to actualise its existing commitment to disarm, under the 1968 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Our government already accepts Britain faces no state-on-state nuclear threat. Now is the time for the UK to rid itself of the city-destroying Trident missiles and back the negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention, banning nukes in the way that chemical and biological weapons are outlawed.

"Global Zero estimate that global spending on nuclear weapons will amount to \$1,000bn this decade [see note 4] - a monstrous sum to be devoting to the maintenance of a system that does nothing to tackle the real insecurities facing humanity in the 21st century. The cost of building, let alone running the replacement for the UK's Trident submarines, has already increased from £11 to £25bn before detailed planning has even begun. Now is the time for our government to concentrate on real priorities and scrap its ruinously expensive nuclear weapons programme." ■

[www.nuclearabolition.net](http://www.nuclearabolition.net)

Publisher: Global Cooperation Council (umbrella organisation of IPS- Deutschland gGmbH, Berlin)  
 SGI-IPS Project Director: Katsuhiko Asagiri, President IPS Japan, Tokyo  
 SGI-IPS Project Coordinator & Editor-in-Charge: Ramesh Jaura  
 © 2010 2011 IPS-Inter Press Service