



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition  
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A Monthly Newsletter for Strengthening Awareness of Nuclear Abolition.

This page includes independent news coverage which is part of a project supported by Soka Gakkai International

This newsletter brings you independent news by IPS correspondents, in-depth reports and analyses by partners 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. Join us in helping strengthen awareness about the abolition of nuclear weapons – and encourage your friends and colleagues to subscribe to this free monthly newsletter.

## Compilation of Articles April 2009-March 2010

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#### **Despite Cuts, Nukes Still Integral to U.S. Security Strategy**

The new U.S. plan to maintain and improve its nuclear weapons complex is likely to hinder international efforts to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction, say independent analysts who have watched a series of U.N.-led talks on nuclear proliferation and disarmament for years.

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#### **BURMA: Loophole Gives Junta Room to Go Nuclear in Secrecy**

Thanks to a loophole in the international regime to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons, military-ruled Burma could very well carry out its reported intent to go nuclear behind a veil of secrecy, free of scrutiny from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

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#### **Amiri Told CIA Iran Has No Nuclear Bomb Programme**

Contrary to a news media narrative that Iranian scientist Shahram Amiri has provided intelligence on covert Iranian nuclear weapons work, CIA sources familiar with the Amiri case say he told his CIA handlers that there is no such Iranian nuclear weapons programme, according to a former CIA officer.

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#### **Preparations Afoot to Commemorate Hiroshima Atom Bombing**

Nuclear abolition is not yet around the corner. But the United States, Britain and France have apparently come round to the view that the 65th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is an appropriate opportunity to underline a paradigm shift under way.

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# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON- PROLIFERATION

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Act to make 1990s a decade for nuclear abolition



## Compilation of Articles April 2009-March 2010

This document is part of a project aimed to strengthen public awareness of the urgent need for nuclear abolition. The Tokyo-based Soka Gakkai International (SGI), a Buddhist association, and the Inter Press Service global news agency initiated a media project in April 2009, which aimed to help shed light on the issue of nuclear abolition from the perspectives of civil society through the global media network of IPS and its partners such as the Global Perspectives.

The journalistic articles, reproduced here, were published on the Internet and are available online at: [www.ipsnews.net/new\\_focus/nuclear/index.asp](http://www.ipsnews.net/new_focus/nuclear/index.asp) and [www.nuclearabolition.net](http://www.nuclearabolition.net)

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# **Nuclear Non-Proliferation**



**BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION**  
People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition  
Act to make "Zero" a reality



**IPS Articles**

**Despite Cuts, Nukes Still Integral to U.S. Security Strategy**

**By Haider Rizvi**

UNITED NATIONS, Jul 23, 2010 (IPS) - The new U.S. plan to maintain and improve its nuclear weapons complex is likely to hinder international efforts to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction, say independent analysts who have watched a series of U.N.-led talks on nuclear proliferation and disarmament for years.

"So long as the U.S. continues to rely upon its nuclear arsenal for security, it is hard to make the argument that other states should refrain from following this course," said David Krieger, president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, who has attended scores of U.N.-led talks on the nuclear issue.

Krieger's remarks came after the Federation of American Scientists (FAS), a Washington-based independent organisation, released an unclassified document last week revealing the Barack Obama administration's plan to reduce the U.S. nuclear stockpile by about 40 percent by the end of 2020.

Like other disarmament advocates, Krieger welcomed the planned cuts, but said he was unsure if they would help pave the way for total elimination of nuclear weapons, a task that a vast majority of U.N. member states, as well as the world body's secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, want to be taken seriously.

"I see all plans to reduce nuclear arsenals as being beneficial," he told IPS. "What I find missing, however, in the Department of Defence's plan is a sense of urgency and a negotiated plan to go to zero."

The new plan suggests that, despite significant reduction of the existing stockpile, the U.S. must remain in possession of at least 3,000 to 3,500 nuclear weapons after the end of the next decade. Currently, the U.S. has 5,113 declared nuclear weapons, of which about 2,700 are operational warheads.

The U.S. would not only continue to maintain and modernise its nuclear weapons complex after reduction of the existing stockpiles, it would also spend more money to do so ever than before.

According to the National Nuclear Security Administration, the annual costs for the weapons complex would increase from about seven billion dollars in fiscal year 2011 to more than eight billion dollars in 2017 and more than nine billion dollars in 2030.

The plan indicates that the nuclear establishment's infrastructure will support "active, logistic spare and reserve

warheads", which will not be designed to have the "capacity to return to historical cold war stockpiles, or rapidly respond to large production spikes".

Does this mean the U.S. is getting serious about fulfilling its obligations to the international community under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which requires all declared nuclear weapon states to take "significant steps" towards the abolition of nuclear weapons?

Independent observers have their doubts.

"[it's] contrary to the international law requirement that the United States act in 'good faith' to meet the NPT Article VI obligation of negotiating for nuclear disarmament," said John Burroughs, president of the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, about the new plan.

The Nuclear Posture Review prepared by the Obama administration contends that "reducing the role and number of nuclear weapons" will demonstrate U.S. compliance with the NPT disarmament compliance obligation. But some legal experts are not convinced.

"While welcome," says Burroughs, "such reductions do not suffice." In order to make his point, he cites the 1996 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, concluding that Article VI of the NPT requires states to "pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control."

A U.N. General Assembly resolution welcomes the court's decision, and calls for negotiations to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons globally as the means of meeting the NPT obligation. In recent statements, Ban has also voiced his support for this call.

In Burroughs's view, the U.S. unilateral cuts are on an alternative path, and are encouraged by NPT obligations. But, he notes, "unfortunately, the Nuclear Posture Review report ties U.S. reductions to the need to avoid to the large disparities in nuclear capabilities with Russia." ➡



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## IPS Articles

He thinks the U.S. could reduce its nuclear stockpiles to much lower levels "on its own" - in the tens of low hundreds of nuclear weapons - without putting in question the option of making a nuclear response to a nuclear attack.

In 1964, Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara proposed the U.S. arsenal be sized so as to achieve the "assured destruction" of the Soviet Union and argued that "the destruction of, say, 25 percent of its population (55 million people) and more than two-thirds of industrial capacity would mean the destruction of the Soviet Union as a national society."

McNamara estimated that it would require about 400 nuclear weapons of the kind the U.S. then had in its arsenal to wreak this level of devastation. He calculated that "the proportion of the total population destroyed would be increased by only about 100 percentage points" if the U.S. were to use 800 nuclear weapons.

"The McNamara criterion (the death of 25 percent of the population) could be met today for Russia with only 51 modern

U.S. nuclear weapons," Zia Mian of the Programme on Science and Global Security at Princeton University told IPS, citing a 2001 study by the Natural Resources Defence Council.

"It would take less than 400 weapons to meet that goal for China," he said.

For his part, Krieger holds that a "commitment to zero nuclear weapons within a reasonable timeframe" is a must by opening negotiations for a new treaty, a Nuclear Weapons Convention, "for the phased, verifiable, irreversible and transparent elimination of all nuclear weapons".

"Within this framework, weapons reductions could be measured against the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons from the arsenals of all states. In the meantime, large expenditures on maintaining and improving the nuclear arsenal would seem to point in the wrong direction and will likely lead other states to doubt U.S. sincerity in seeking a world without nuclear weapons," he said. ■

## TRANSLATIONS | ADAPTATIONS

### Desarme-EEUU: Reducir no es desnuclearizar

Por Haider Rizvi

NACIONES UNIDAS, jul (IPS) - El nuevo plan de Estados Unidos para mejorar su arsenal nuclear, aunque se imponga una reducción, puede dificultar los esfuerzos de la comunidad internacional para detener la propagación de armas de destrucción masiva, advierten analistas.

"Mientras Estados Unidos continúe confiando en su arsenal nuclear para seguridad, es difícil mantener el argumento de que otros países deben abstenerse de seguir ese camino", dijo David Krieger, presidente de la Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, con sede en Estados Unidos, quien sigue los resultados de las conversaciones en la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) en la materia.

Krieger hizo el comentario después de que la Federación de Científicos Estadounidenses (FAS, por sus siglas en inglés), una organización independiente con sede en Washington, diera a conocer un documento en el cual señala que el gobierno estadounidense de Barack Obama se propone reducir sus reservas nucleares en casi 40 por ciento para fines de 2020.



El gobierno de Barack Obama se propone reducir sus reservas nucleares en casi 40 por ciento para fines de 2020. Crédito: Hasan Sarbakhshian | IPS

Como otros partidarios del desarme, Krieger celebró los recortes previstos, pero no está seguro de que ello allane el camino para la total eliminación de las armas nucleares, una tarea que la mayoría de los estados miembros de la ONU, así como su secretario general, Ban Ki-moon, quieren que sea tomada en serio. "Yo veo beneficiosas todas las iniciativas tendientes a reducir los arsenales nucleares", dijo a IPS Krieger. "Sin embargo, me parece que falta en la iniciativa del Departamento de Defensa un sentido de urgencia y un plan negociado para llegar a arsenal nuclear cero", acotó. El nuevo plan sugiere que, pese a la significativa reducción de las reservas existentes, Estados Unidos debe continuar en posesión de por lo menos 3.000 a 3.500 armas de este tipo después del final de la siguiente década. ➡





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## TRANSLATIONS | ADAPTATIONS

Estados Unidos ha declarado poseer 5.113 armas nucleares, de las cuales cerca de 2.700 son ojivas operativas. Este país no sólo continuaría manteniendo y modernizando sus instalaciones después de la reducción de las reservas existentes, sino que también gastaría más dinero que nunca antes.

Según la Administración Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear de Estados Unidos, los costos anuales de los complejos se incrementarían desde los 7.000 millones de dólares del año fiscal 2011 a más de 8.000 millones de dólares en 2017 y a más de 9.000 millones de dólares en 2030.

El programa indica que la infraestructura del sistema mantendrá "ojivas activas, adicionales y de reserva", pero no estará diseñada para volver a "los arsenales históricos de la Guerra Fría o responder rápidamente a las alzas de producción".

¿Esto significa que Washington está poniendo en duda el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones con la comunidad internacional en virtud del Tratado de No Proliferación Nuclear (NPT, por sus siglas en inglés), que exige que todos los estados que declaran armas nucleares den "pasos significativos" hacia la eliminación de estos arsenales?

Observadores independientes tienen sus dudas. "Esto atenta contra el derecho internacional que indica que Estados Unidos debe actuar 'de buena fe' y respetar el artículo VI del NPT referido a la obligación de negociar un desarme nuclear", dijo sobre este nuevo plan, John Burroughs, presidente del Comité de Abogados sobre Política Nuclear, con sede en Nueva York.

La Revisión de la Postura Nuclear preparada por el gobierno de Obama contempla que la "reducción del papel y el número de armas nucleares" demostrará el cumplimiento por parte del país de la obligación del desarme conforme al NPT. Pero algunos expertos no están convencidos de ello.

"Aunque bienvenidos", dijo Burroughs, "los recortes no son suficientes". Para demostrar su punto de vista, cita la opinión consultiva de 1996 de la Corte Internacional de Justicia, que concluyó que el artículo VI del NPT exige a los estados "empezar de buena fe y llevar a término las negociaciones del desarme nuclear bajo estricto y efectivo control internacional".

Una resolución de la Asamblea General de la ONU saluda la decisión de la Corte y pide que las negociaciones para prohibir y eliminar las armas atómicas globalmente sean el medio para responder a las obligaciones del NPT. Ban también ha expresado su apoyo a ese llamado. Para Burroughs, los recortes unilaterales propuestos por Obama caminan sobre una senda alternativa y son fomentadas por las obligaciones del NPT.

Pero, advierte, "desafortunadamente, que la Revisión de la Postura Nuclear ata las reducciones de Estados Unidos a la necesidad de evitar la gran disparidad con la capacidad nuclear con Rusia". El jurista piensa que Estados Unidos podría reducir sus arsenales a niveles mucho menores "por su propia cuenta" -en pocas decenas de cientos de armas-- sin poner en tela de juicio una respuesta a un ataque nuclear.

En 1964, el entonces secretario de Defensa de Estados Unidos, Robert McNamara, propuso que el arsenal del país tuviera el tamaño necesario para la "destrucción asegurada" de la Unión Soviética.

Agregó que "la destrucción de 25 por ciento de la población", que implicaba entonces 55 millones de personas en esa potencia hoy desaparecida, y "más de dos tercios de su capacidad industrial significaría su destrucción".

McNamara calculaba que esto requería cerca de 400 armas nucleares del tipo que Estados Unidos tenía entonces para lograr ese nivel de devastación. Estimaba, además, que "la proporción del total de población total destruida sería incrementada en cerca de 100 puntos porcentuales" si Estados Unidos usaba 800 armas nucleares.

"El criterio McNamara para Rusia (la muerte de 25 por ciento de su población de la Unión Soviética encabezada por esa república) podría seguirse hoy con sólo 51 de las armas nucleares modernas de Estados Unidos", dijo a IPS Zia Mian, del Programa sobre Ciencia y Seguridad Global de la Universidad de Princeton, citando un estudio de 2001 del no gubernamental Consejo de Defensa de los Recursos Naturales.

"Se necesitarían menos de 400 armas para alcanzar esa meta en China", señaló. Por su parte, Krieger sostuvo que un "compromiso de cero armas nucleares dentro un plazo razonable" requiere de la apertura de negociaciones de un nuevo tratado, una Convención de Armas Nucleares, "para la reducción gradual, verificable, irreversible y la eliminación transparente de todas las armas de ese tipo".

"Dentro de este marco, las reducciones podrían ser medidas frente a la meta de eliminar las armas nucleares de los arsenales de todos los estados", dijo.

"Mientras tanto, grandes gastos para mantener y mejorar el arsenal nuclear parecen ir en la dirección equivocada y probablemente conducirá a los otros estados a dudar de la sinceridad de Estados Unidos en la búsqueda de un mundo sin armas nucleares", concluyó. ■



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### Burma: Loophole Gives Junta Room to Go Nuclear in Secrecy

By Marwaan Macan-Markar

BANGKOK, Jul 21, 2010 (IPS) - Thanks to a loophole in the international regime to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons, military-ruled Burma could very well carry out its reported intent to go nuclear behind a veil of secrecy, free of scrutiny from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

That is the privilege the South-east Asian nation enjoys under the Small Quantities Protocol it signed with the Vienna-based IAEA in April 1995, three years after Burma, also known as Myanmar, became party to the Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

This protocol allows parties to the treaty, which seeks to build a global nuclear non-proliferation regime, to have up to 10 tonnes of natural uranium and 2.2 pounds of plutonium without having to report such possessions to the IAEA.

This means also that countries like Burma do not have to open their doors to IAEA inspection teams and can avoid disclosing details about new nuclear facilities until six months before these start operations.

It is of little wonder, then, why a former IAEA director is urging Burma to clear the air about its reported nuclear plans by becoming a party to the Additional Protocol of the NPT, which gives the IAEA more powers to inspect nuclear activity in a country.

"They have nothing to lose if they have nothing to hide," Robert Kelly, a recently retired director of the IAEA, told IPS in an exclusive interview. "It is a protocol that countries have volunteered to be a party to. Chad just became the 100th member of the Additional Protocol."

Burma's silence on this front, along with its denials of violating its commitment to the NPT, "is very strange; it is very suspicious," added Kelly, a nuclear engineer, during the telephone interview from Vienna. "They are exploiting a loophole in the Small Quantities Protocol and getting away (with it)."

Kelly, a U.S. national who has participated in IAEA nuclear weapons inspections in Iraq, Libya and South Africa, has been drawn into controversy in the wake of reports that Burma intends to become the first nuclear power in South-east Asia.

In June, Kelly gave an independent assessment of the findings made by the Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB), an Oslo-based

station run by Burmese journalists in exile, which exposed Burma's nuclear ambitions.

"There is clear evidence that there is a place where steps are being taken towards building a nuclear programme," Kelly said of the evidence he had reviewed from the DVB report, including that pertaining chemical processing equipment to convert uranium compounds into forms for enrichment. "But there is no sign of a weapons programme yet."

The DVB's revelations of Burma's nuclear dream have been confirmed within U.S. intelligence circles, Kelly revealed. "It was not something new for them. They had known such facilities existed for at least five years."

The DVB report also confirmed what many Burma watchers had suspected for nearly a decade -- that the junta, which rules the country with an iron grip through the use of its 450,000-strong military, had bigger ambitions. Its suspected nuclear trail, in fact, cut across many countries.

In early 2002, for instance, media reports emerged of Suleiman Asad and Muhammed Ali Mukhtar, Pakistani nuclear scientists who had worked in two of their country's secret nuclear installations, spending time in Burma. In 2007, Russia and Burma signed an agreement to build a nuclear research centre, including facilities for radioisotope production, a silicon doping system and a nuclear-waste treatment and burial facility.

This deal with Rosatom, Russia's atomic energy agency, came on the heels of the nuclear training that close to 1,000 Burmese scientists and technicians have received in Russia since 2001. ➡

Signs of closer cooperation between Burma and North Korea also emerged over the past decade, with the countries re-establishing diplomatic ties in 2007. Such ties -- and reports by the exiled Burmese media that a senior Burmese general was taken on a weapons inspection tour to North Korea in late 2008 -- come even as Pyongyang faces international pressure and U.N.- backed sanctions for its own nuclear weapons programme. ➡



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Even Germany and Singapore find themselves named in the Burmese nuclear trail. "A German company sold equipment through its Singapore subsidiary for Burma's current nuclear programme," said Kelly. "They were good machine tools to make chemical compounds."

Yet such details hardly surface when Burma attends the annual sessions of the IAEA's general conference. Tin Win, the head of Burma's delegation at last September's sessions, painted a picture of a country supporting the NPT's aims for a "nuclear weapon-free world."

"Myanmar currently has no major nuclear facility," Tin Win told the 53rd annual meeting of the IAEA. "For the world to be peaceful and secure, it is important that states do not misuse their peaceful nuclear programmes for nuclear weapons purpose."

Apart from living up to those words at the next IAEA sessions, Burma's junta will also have to meet its obligations as a member of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN), which has its own nuclear non-proliferation regime.

Foreign ministers of the 10-nation ASEAN, which also includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, underscored the importance of the South-east Asian Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone at their annual meeting in Hanoi this week.

The agreement on the zone came into force in 1997, and Burma is a party to it. At a regional nuclear weapons monitoring commission this week, ASEAN ministers made a case for strengthening its role toward complete nuclear disarmament, stated the Vietnamese foreign ministry. ■

## Amiri Told CIA Iran Has No Nuclear Bomb Programme

By Gareth Porter

WASHINGTON, Jul 19, 2010 (IPS) - Contrary to a news media narrative that Iranian scientist Shahram Amiri has provided intelligence on covert Iranian nuclear weapons work, CIA sources familiar with the Amiri case say he told his CIA handlers that there is no such Iranian nuclear weapons programme, according to a former CIA officer.

Philip Giraldi, a former CIA counterterrorism official, told IPS that his sources are CIA officials with direct knowledge of the entire Amiri operation.

The CIA contacts say that Amiri had been reporting to the CIA for some time before being brought to the U.S. during Hajj last year, Giraldi told IPS, initially using satellite-based communication. But the contacts also say Amiri was a radiation safety specialist who was "absolutely peripheral" to Iran's nuclear programme, according to Giraldi.

Amiri provided "almost no information" about Iran's nuclear programme, said Giraldi, but had picked up "scuttlebutt" from other nuclear scientists with whom he was acquainted that the Iranians have no active nuclear weapon programme.

Giraldi said information from Amiri's debriefings was only a minor contribution to the intelligence community's reaffirmation in the latest assessment of Iran's nuclear programme of the 2007 National Intelligence Estimate (NIE)'s finding that work on a nuclear weapon has not been resumed after being halted in 2003.

Amiri's confirmation is cited in one or more footnotes to the new intelligence assessment of Iran's nuclear programme, called a "Memorandum to Holders", according to Giraldi, but it is now being reviewed, in light of Amiri's "re-defection" to Iran.

An intelligence source who has read the "Memorandum to Holders" in draft form confirmed to IPS that it presents no clear-cut departure from the 2007 NIE on the question of weaponisation. The developments in the Iranian nuclear programme since the 2007 judgment are portrayed as "subtle and complex", said the source.

CIA officials are doing their best to "burn" Amiri by characterising him as a valuable long-term intelligence asset, according to Giraldi, in part in order to sow as much distrust of him among Iranian intelligence officials as possible. But Giraldi said it is "largely a defence mechanism" to ward off criticism of the agency for its handling of the Amiri case.

"The fact is he wasn't well vetted," said Giraldi, adding that Amiri was a "walk-in" about whom virtually nothing was known except his job. ☺



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Although an investigation has begun within the CIA of the procedures used in the case, Giraldi said, Amiri's erstwhile CIA handlers still do not believe he was a double agent or "dangle".

What convinced CIA officers of Amiri's sincerity, according to Giraldi, was Amiri's admission that he had no direct knowledge of the Iranian nuclear programme.

A "dangle" would normally be prepared with some important intelligence that the U.S. is known to value.

Amiri's extremely marginal status in relation to the Iranian nuclear programme was acknowledged by an unnamed U.S. official who told The New York Times and Associated Press Friday that Amiri was indeed a "low-level scientist", but that the CIA had hoped to use him to get to more highly placed Iranian officials.

Giraldi's revelations about Amiri's reporting debunks a media narrative in which Amiri provided some of the key evidence for a reversal by the intelligence community of its 2007 conclusion that Iran had not resumed work on nuclear weapons.

An Apr. 25 story by Washington Post reporters Joby Warrick and Greg Miller said the long-awaited reassessment of the Iranian nuclear programme had been delayed in order to incorporate a "new flow of intelligence" coming from "informants, including scientists with access to Iran's military programs...."

They quote Director of National Intelligence Dennis C. Blair as explaining in an interview that the delay was because of "information coming in and the pace of developments".

Warrick and Miller reported that Amiri had "provided spy agencies with details about sensitive programs including a long-hidden uranium-enrichment plant near the city of Qom." Their sources were said to be "current and former officials in the United States and Europe".

Warrick and Miller could not get CIA officials to discuss Amiri. Instead they quoted the National Council of Resistance in Iran (NCRI) as saying that Amiri "has been associated with sensitive nuclear programs for at least a decade".

NCRI is the political arm of Mujahideen-e-Khalq (MEK), the anti-regime Iranian terrorist organization which has been a conduit for Israeli intelligence on the Iranian nuclear programme.

On Jun. 8, David E. Sanger of the New York Times cited "foreign diplomats and some American officials" as sources in reporting that a series of intelligence briefings for members of the U.N. Security Council last spring amounted to "a tacit admission by the United States that it is gradually backing away" from the 2007 NIE. Sanger referred to "new evidence" that allegedly led analysts to "revise and in some cases reverse" that estimate's conclusion that Iran was no longer working on a nuclear weapon.

Sanger cited "Western officials" as confirming that Amiri was providing some of the new information.

Three days later, the Washington Post ran another story quoting David Albright, director of the Institute for Science and International Security, as saying that the intelligence briefings for Security Council members had included "information about nuclear weaponisation" obtained from Amiri.

Albright said he had been briefed on the intelligence earlier that week, and the Post reported a "U.S. official" had confirmed Albright's account.

Subsequently, ABC News reported that Amiri's evidence had "helped to contradict" the 2007 NIE, and McClatchy Newspapers repeated Albright's allegation and the conclusion that the new assessment had reversed the intelligence conclusion that Iran had ceased work related to weaponisation.

In creating that false narrative, journalists have evidently been guided by personal convictions on the issue that are aligned with certain U.S., European and Israeli officials who have been pressuring the Barack Obama administration to reject the 2007 estimate.

For the Israelis and for some U.S. officials, reversing the conclusion that Iran is not actively pursuing weaponisation is considered a precondition for manoeuvring U.S. policy into a military confrontation with Iran. ■

\*Gareth Porter is an investigative historian and journalist specialising in U.S. national security policy. The paperback edition of his latest book, "Perils of Dominance: Imbalance of Power and the Road to War in Vietnam", was published in 2006.





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### Preparations Afoot to Commemorate Hiroshima Atom Bombing

By Taro Ichikawa

TOKYO (IDN) - Nuclear abolition is not yet around the corner. But the United States, Britain and France have apparently come round to the view that the 65th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is an appropriate opportunity to underline a paradigm shift under way.

Reliable reports say that senior officials of the three nuclear powers will for the first time attend the annual ceremony in Hiroshima on Aug. 6 to commemorate the atomic bombing of the city in 1945.

Also UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is scheduled to pay visits to memorials dedicated to Korean atomic bomb victims in two Japanese cities. He will visit the memorial for Korean atomic bomb victims in Nagasaki on August 5 and another memorial in Hiroshima the following day.

Ban is set to attend Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony and visit Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum on August 6. He will be the first UN chief to do so.

"These moves are encouraging and we welcome the representatives' decisions," writes the Mainichi Daily News in its online edition on July 30, reflecting the widespread feeling in Japan.

In the past the United States, Britain and France, which despite being on good terms with Japan, refrained from participating in ceremonies to commemorate the atomic bombings on account of their position as Allies during World War II.

Attitudes including the stance that dropping the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the war forced Japan to surrender and "saved 1 million lives" remain deeply rooted within the U.S. government.

There is also anger in U.S. society over the attack on Pearl Harbour, which is described as "dirty". Furthermore, as nuclear powers, the three countries differ from Japan in their stance on nuclear weapons, states the Mainichi Daily News.

However, the speech in April 2009 in Prague in which President Barack Obama referred to a world without nuclear weapons turned the tide. Obama stated that the U.S., as the only nuclear power to have used an atomic weapon, had a "moral responsibility" to act. His speech turned people's eyes toward an ultimate goal for the future, and, in particular, eased emotional discord between Japan and the United States.

This probably paved the way for the U.S., Britain and France to participate in the ceremony, the newspaper states.



An early step was seen from John Roos, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, in October 2009, when he placed flowers at a memorial to commemorate the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, writes the Mainichi Daily News.

This year's landmark August 6 ceremony has been preceded by the 'Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020', held in Hiroshima from July 27 to 29.

The three-day conference was organized by 'Mayors for Peace' - which unites more than 4,000 mayors and other city officials with the common goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world -- and includes representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), cities and national governments, as well as concerned citizens.

In a message to the participants, Ban Ki-moon called for further progress on the global disarmament agenda, stressing that getting rid of nuclear weapons is the best way to ensure security for all. "Let us be clear: the only guarantee of safety, and the only sure protection against the use of such weapons, is their elimination," he said.

"Nuclear disarmament is often dismissed as a dream, when the real fantasies are the claims that nuclear weapons guarantee security or increase a country's status and prestige," he noted.

"The more often countries make such claims, the more likely it will be that others will adopt the same approach. The result will be insecurity for all." Ban noted that the timeline in the 2020 Vision Campaign initiated by the Mayors for Peace to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons is particularly important. He also voiced deep admiration for the survivors of the atomic bomb attacks on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who are known as hibakusha, and their determination to tell the world about their experience of the horrors of nuclear weapons.





# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition  
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## Related Articles

The Secretary-General urged all leaders, especially those of nuclear-weapon States, to visit both cities -- which were reduced to rubble in the August 1945 attacks that also claimed hundreds of thousands of lives -- to see first-hand the impact of nuclear weapons.

### FIVE-POINT PLAN

He recalled his own five-point plan, which was first put forward in October 2008 and offers a practical approach to eliminating nuclear weapons. It begins with a call for the parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to pursue negotiations on nuclear disarmament, either through a new convention or through a series of mutually reinforcing instruments backed by a credible system of verification.

The plan also urges the Security Council to consider other ways to strengthen security in the disarmament process; measures to strengthen rule of law, accountability and transparency; and progress in eliminating other weapons of mass destruction and limiting missiles, space weapons and conventional arms -- all of which are needed for a nuclear-weapon-free world.

The Hiroshima Conference organised by the Mayors for Peace supports the UN Secretary-General's five-point plan, and calls upon all governments to immediately start negotiations toward the conclusion of an international treaty banning nuclear weapons in time to eliminate those weapons by 2020.

"To this end, governments that have expressed their desire for a comprehensive legal process, in partnership with like-minded NGOs, should convene a special disarmament conference in 2011 to facilitate the start of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention," the Conference appeals.

The Mayors demand that all countries promptly cease all activities related to the development, testing, production, modernization, deployment, and use of nuclear weapons and allied infrastructure.

"In this regard, we demand that countries redouble their efforts to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear test Ban Treaty (CTBT) into force urgently and without conditions. Special responsibility lies with the nine remaining countries which must sign and ratify the Treaty for it to come into force."

Effort must also go toward bringing the Protocols to the Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zones treaties into force, responsibility for which lies with the nuclear-weapon states, the Mayors say.

They call on governments to drastically reduce nuclear weapon and related military spending and to redirect those funds to meet human needs and restore the environment.

"We commend the U.S. Conference of Mayors for calling on the U.S. Congress to 'terminate funding for modernization of the nuclear weapons complex and nuclear weapon systems, to reduce spending on nuclear weapons programs well below Cold War levels, and to redirect funds to meet the urgent needs of cities'. To this end, local and national governments and private citizens could consider divesting funds from entities that support or benefit from nuclear weapons."

The Hiroshima conference demands that governments that are party to nuclear sharing agreements or that hide under nuclear umbrellas reject nuclear weapons as part of their military and security doctrines, concepts and policies.

The Mayors demand that governments uphold their non-proliferation commitments under the NPT by ensuring that their nuclear related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons.

They call on the Japanese government, which has declared that as the only A-bombed country, it will lead the way to a nuclear-weapon-free world, to take proactive measures to this end.

"For example, it could invite heads of state, especially of the nuclear-armed states, to a conference in Hiroshima or Nagasaki, where governments and NGOs will confront the future nuclear weapons hold in store for humankind, recognize the urgent need to eliminate these weapons, and work together toward a nuclear weapons convention."

The Conference also calls on national governments and the UN to implement broad programmes of nuclear disarmament education as stipulated in the NPT Review Conference final document.

"In doing so, we urge them to communicate fully the facts about the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the message of the hibakusha, with the goal of promoting critical thinking, developing leadership and fostering in young people the determination to abolish nuclear weapons."

This education also needs to take place at the local level, in our homes, schools, workplaces and communities, says the conference. It also urges the need to "develop innovative methods of communicating information about nuclear weapons to new generations". (IDN-InDepthNews/30.07.2010) ■



## **Civil Society's Perspective**

### **International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War - World Congress 2010 nuclear abolition: for a future**

AUGUST 25 - 30, 2010 | University of Basel , Switzerland | FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT | [www.ippnw.org](http://www.ippnw.org)

#### **Arguments**

Nuclear disarmament is gaining new momentum in the policies of the new US administration. The vision of both presidents Obama and Medvedev of a "world without nuclear weapons" is remarkable. The planned reduction of the number of strategic nuclear weapons and the ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by the US Senate are the next important steps but these efforts must be supported on all levels. In order to give the present impetus, sustainability and resolve against the inevitable moves by the nuclear weapons establishment and old-style security strategists, a new alliance must be forged. The IPPNW convention, meeting a few months after the NPT Review Conference, is an opportunity to consolidate such a coalition. It will do so in two ways: It will first foster contact and dialogue between mainstream security experts and practitioners which have turned to supporting nuclear abolition and civil society supporters of nuclear disarmament such as IPPNW members. Secondly, it will facilitate contact between nonaligned Switzerland and other disarmament-willing NATO member governments and other countries.

This momentum notwithstanding, the obstacles on the way are considerable. They are less of a technical than of a political nature. There are powerful forces around the world content with the status quo or even trying to enhance the role of nuclear weapons in military strategies. Hopes for nuclear disarmament were high in the nineties after the end of the Cold War. However, with a receding threat of nuclear war, public mobilization for the cause of disarmament became non-existent and support hardly perceptible. When resistance against disarmament policy grew, not the least in the US Congress, the forces supporting it proved too weak to counter the anti - disarmament juggernaut. This must not happen again!

#### **Forming an Alliance**

It is essential to forge a strong and lasting alliance between the various quarters that are now in favor of nuclear disarmament. It is the declared objective of IPPNW to use the occasion of the global organization's world convention of August 2010 for assisting in the shaping of such an alliance. The convention aims at bringing together the three groups who appear now to be the core of a disarmament movement: 1) Mainstream security experts and practitioners, 2) Disarmament experts from "likeminded" countries and international organizations who have built experience in working for nuclear disarmament under difficult circumstances. 3) Civil society organizations that have for long supported nuclear disarmament. It is essential that these three groups find common ground for this common cause. It is expected that political leaders subscribing to the objective of a zero nuclear weapons world will meet enormous opposition at home and abroad and face an uphill battle. They need a sustained, well-organized and wide support by all factions.

#### **Switzerland and the International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

Swiss diplomacy is capable and effective beyond its small size and, for some years, Switzerland has been very supportive of the idea of nuclear disarmament. The Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice took the issue of nuclear arms out of the strategic paradigm of the deterrence discourse and framed it in terms of the basically inhumane nature of these weapons. With this move, there exists now a powerful motivation for Switzerland and other nations to engage in the field. In a dialogue between IPPNW Switzerland and the Swiss government, the idea of a nuclear weapon free zone in Europe was well - received. It could be a landmark move on the path towards nuclear disarmament in Europe. Switzerland has been a respected and recognized interlocutor in international relations and could be a welcome outside assistant to the efforts of NATO members in their attempt to change Alliance policies.

#### **Timing**

The convention will be held at a propitious time. The NPT Review Conference will have been over for just a few weeks and the meeting in Basel will be a momentous event. The recent initiatives taken by the American government and the supportive independent efforts by other governments such as Norway and Australia, nurture the hope that next years Review Conference will add considerably to the momentum of nuclear disarmament. This is just the right time to push forward for a broad coalition. ☺



## **Civil Society's Perspective**

### **Agenda**

The core of the conventions agenda will consist of Plenary meetings devoted to key issues of disarmament: The rationale for nuclear abolition and the moral issues involved, the position of key actors such as the United States, Russia, France and India and the specific steps that are or should be on the agenda to move nuclear disarmament forward. Working groups will allow participants to engage more actively. Subjects there will go beyond the nuclear issue, but the goal is also to attract IPPNW activists and other civil society groups interested in disarmament. The agenda is broad and the composition of the speakers' list attractive enough to catch the attention of the media.

### **Outcome and Follow up**

IPPNW intends to produce a concise document summarizing "what is new" after this conference, particularly on political strategies leading towards nuclear disarmament. This is intended as a means for assisting both civil society coalition members and active disarmament diplomats. It is also planned to produce a short briefing paper for journalists and pursue efforts to bring together officials from disarmament-minded NATO and non-aligned governments in Europe. Central themes will be the development of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Europe, the Arctic and the Middle East.

### **IPPNW**

IPPNW originated in 1962, when a group of physicians in the USA (Physicians for Social Responsibility, PSR) investigated the potential consequences of a nuclear attack on the city of Boston and presented their conclusions. This led to an appeal for disarmament, which expanded internationally and to the foundation of IPPNW in 1980. In 1985, the organization and its founders B. Lown and E. Chazov were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their sustained commitment to international peace and nuclear disarmament. Today, IPPNW is a non-governmental organization with tens of thousands of doctors, medical students other health workers and concerned citizens in 62 affiliates, dedicated to an active policy for peace.

IPPNW is particularly well endowed to serve as the mediating point between the various prospective members of the coalition. Doctors have considerable credibility and prestige. For any physician, the notion of global security based on nuclear weapons is an absurdity: the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction is unacceptable. If used, such weapons will release lethal dosages of radiation. Hundreds of thousands will die on the spot and countless others will suffer the effects of radiation poisoning. The contamination of the planet will continue for millennia, with concomitant consequences for human health and all life on earth. The only approach is prevention, one of the key goals of medicine. Disarmament is the only secure form of such prevention. IPPNW, as one of the recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize, has the aura of authenticity in the disarmament sector. This makes it an ideal host for a convention with the purposes discussed above.

### **Main Topics**

- The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference taking place in New York City in May 2010
- Status report on nuclear disarmament among the traditional nuclear powers
- Status report on other nations seeking to acquire nuclear weapons
- Nuclear weapons in an increasingly polarized world and the falling threshold for deployment
- Potential for nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe, the Arctic and the Middle East
- Continuing contamination of the biosphere from atmospheric nuclear testing in the 1950s and 1960s
- Status of the ICAN International Campaign for abolishment of nuclear weapons

### **Other topics**

- Radioactive contamination of the biosphere by nuclear fallout from nuclear power plants
- The extraction of uranium and the health effects on the populations of producer countries
- Current knowledge about radiation from low-level radioactive materials including new epidemiological research
- Interpretation of international nuclear law

### **Target Audience**

The congress is intended primarily for doctors, health professionals and medical students but open to all interested persons. Some 400 to 600 doctors from all over the world are expected to attend, along with as many as 200 medical students. Public events are aimed at encouraging interest in the rest of the population. ■



## Civil Society's Perspective

### Upcoming Events

**July 26 - August 1, 2010**

#### **Georgian Ukrainian Russian Summer School Project**

##### **IPPNW Summer School - Batumi, Georgia**

The GUR Summer School aims to create a forum for medical students and young physicians from Russia, Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and from European countries to discuss the problem of Nuclear Weapons existence, peace in the region and protection of the countries' independence.

The conference fee is 100 Euro which includes accommodation, meals, local transportation and participation in various events. Flights and visa must be paid for and arranged by the participants. Please contact Dr. Tamar Shashikadze (t.t.shasha"at"rambler.ru) for more information.

**August 6, 2010**

#### **Remembering Hiroshima and Nagasaki**

##### **"Do your peace" - multiple locations, Canada**

Join Canadian affiliate members in commemorating the bombing of Hiroshima. Locally organized events include a peace run in Burlington, Ontario, lantern making and songs in Ottawa, Ontario, memorial candle lighting and a visit from the mayor in Powell River, BC and the annual commemoration event in Toronto. Check the [PGS website](#) for details.

**August 14 - 24, 2010**

#### **BAN 2010 Tour**

##### **"Nuclear Abolition: for a future"- Basel, Switzerland**

Along the route, participants will visit the last remaining nuclear weapons base in Germany, hold public demonstrations, and meet with politicians and media representatives. Organized by IPPNW medical students, the [Biking Against Nuclear Weapons \(BAN\)](#) tour will be 10 memorable days of biking from Düsseldorf, Germany, through Strasbourg, France, arriving at the IPPNW Congress in Basel, Switzerland.

**August 25 - 30, 2010**

#### **IPPNW's 19th World Congress**

##### **"Nuclear Abolition: for a future"- Basel, Switzerland**

This Congress will be the first opportunity after the May 2010 NPT Review for IPPNW affiliate members to connect, be inspired, and to plan a course of action for a nuclear-weapons-free-world. Some 400 to 600 doctors from all over the world are expected to attend, along with as many as 200 medical students. Please go to the [Congress website](#) for more information.

**August 30 - September 1, 2010**

#### **63rd, UN DPI/NGO Conference**

##### **Theme: Global Health - Melbourne, Australia**

Each year this conference brings together hundreds of non-governmental organization representatives from around the world to focus on a topic of interest related to the work of civil society and non-governmental organizations in collaboration with the UN. The 2009 conference took place in Mexico City and focused on disarmament. The [2010 conference](#) will focus on global health as it relates to the Millennium Development Goals, an issue of importance to both the Government of Australia and the non-governmental community.

**September 21 - 24, 2010**

#### **10th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion (Safety 2010)**

##### **"Safe and Equitable Communities"- London, United Kingdom**

[Safety 2010](#) is a major world conference bringing together stakeholders in the prevention of unintentional injuries and violence from around the world to debate, discuss and exchange information and experiences. In previous Safety conferences, IPPNW members from 6 countries presented over a dozen papers and posters on violence prevention and public health. ■





# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

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## Civil Society's Perspective

### Iran and Nuclear Weapons - A Personal Reflection.

By Gunnar Westberg

July 4, 2010

In the nineteen sixties there were many who believed that there was a military threat from China against Europe. "Optimists learn Russian, pessimists learn Chinese" was a common joke. "Whatever you say, China is hell on earth" I heard a respected politician say in 1965. So I went there to see for myself, together with about thirty other young persons, travelling the transsiberian railway. When after five weeks of travel in China I left Beijing, I cried. I cried because I thought I would never see this marvelous city again. I would be destroyed by a nuclear attack.

When recently I stood on the great square in Isfahan in Iran, one of the most beautiful places in any city anywhere in the world, I felt a similar sorrow. If USA or Israel attacks the uranium enrichment plant at Natanz, not far from Isfahan, also this square, this masterpiece, this wonderful old city, would be destroyed.

What happened to me during these travels was that I saw the world from the perspective of The Other. Man has an ability to feel what another human being feels. Travels can have this outcome.

A conference was held in Tehran April 17 and 18 2010 with the theme *Nuclear energy for all, nuclear weapons for no one*. Shortly before there had been a conference in the USA against nuclear proliferation. I was invited to participate in place of a member of Pugwash in Denmark, who could not take part for health reasons. The Iran Foreign Office paid my travel and hotel.

Of course you run the risk of being used by a totalitarian regime. We have experience of this problem in IPPNW. Our organization was founded as a bridge between East and West, USA and USSR. Attempts were certainly made from the Soviet Union to support the standpoints of that country. Maybe they succeeded occasionally, but more often we could get our ideas into Soviet media. I remember how surprised we were that so many people had been impressed by what Bernard Lown, one of the founders of IPPNW, has said on his appearances on Soviet TV.

This last point caused opposition. The President has never said that we will attack Israel, but Israel has said they will attack Iran.

I said that this may well be true, but in the West many believe that Iran is going to destroy Israel. This your President must clearly declare is not the case.

At the Tehran conference there were official representatives from about 40 countries, most of them members of what in the UN is called *The Non-Aligned Movement*. Russia and China were also represented, but not EU or the USA. Very few NGOs participated, and few western journalists. Four US academics with great expertise on Iran were present.

At the opening ceremony both the Supreme Leader Ayatolla Khamenei, the highest leader in Iran, and President Ahmadinejad gave statements. The President attacked the injustice that Iran was not allowed to develop its peaceful nuclear energy program, while the nuclear weapons of Israel were not discussed in the UN Security Council.

The last sentence in the statement by Ayatolla Khamenei was important: "We regard the use of such weapons as *Haraam* (against the will of God) and it is the duty of everybody to secure mankind against this great catastrophe". This statement was later explained and discussed by six mullahs in a panel.

I see this statement – and several similar that have been made at earlier occasions – as important. During the war between Iran and Iraq in the eighties Iraq used chemical weapons against both military and civilian targets. Iran had access to these weapons but refrained from using them because they were *Haraam*.

The most important discussion took place during coffee breaks and other social occasions. During these breaks I was approached by scores of journalists from newspaper, radio and TV. I also participated in four longer TV programs.

The most common question from journalists was: What can Iran do to convince the world that we do not intend to acquire nuclear weapons? My response was, with variations: Ratify the nuclear test ban treaty, CTBT!; Cooperate fully with the IAEA and accept the Additional Protocol; Your President should also repeatedly and clearly state that Iran will not attack Israel! ➡



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## Civil Society's Perspective

Well, does Iran intend to build nuclear weapons? I am inclined to say that I do not believe so. I believe there are leaders who consider rationally the interest of Iran. They realize that if the country acquires a handful nuclear weapons – which will take several years – they run a high risk of being attacked by the USA or by Israel, maybe with nuclear weapons.

It has been proposed that Iran wants a “virtual nuclear weapon”. They would like to be able to say that we have all the pieces; we can assemble the bomb in two months. I am beginning to doubt this. It is very difficult for the Iranian leaders to know where “the red line” runs. Israel is unpredictable, partly because of its domestic political situation. The USA builds a picture of Iran as the Great Danger and seems to want most of all a regime change in Iran. And the US government does not understand Iran. Thus Iran has to be careful not to thread too close to this “red line”

There are several centers of power in Iran, influencing foreign policy. Competition between these can increase the risk of escalation of tension with USA and thus increase the risk of war.

But the great danger is an attack by Israel, a country of Fear even more than the USA. Fear of the development in Iran, Hizbollah’s attacks and the feeling of isolation in Israel increase the risk that Israel attacks nuclear installations in Iran. Israel sees the attack on the nuclear reactor in Iraq in 1981 as a success, and Israel recently bombed a presumed nuclear site in Syria, with impunity. Why not attack Iranian nuclear installations, before it is too late?

The immediate military cost to Israel would be relatively small. Israel could attack a few nuclear and military installations from the air. The USA would then feel obliged to “clean up” to prevent Iranian revenge and in order to show USA support for Israel. The US attack would have to be directed against many targets in Iran, in order to incapacitate for a longtime the Iranian ability to retaliate. Such a scenario has been described recently by the US AF Colonel Sam Gardiner (“The Israeli Threat”) (see also the Swedish Defense Research Institute).

The political cost for the USA would be enormous and long lasting. If Iran blocks the Strait of Hormuz the economic consequences for the whole world would be disastrous. An attack on Iran by Israel or by USA, or an attack by Iran on Israel would of course be not only illegal but also irrational. However, wars often start without reason or premeditated intention as a consequence of increasing tension, misunderstandings and escalating threats. from → International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

## Comments

michele di paolantonio [permalink](#)

July 5, 2010 3:58 am

Because of the possibility of a new war by mistake in Middle East, at the International Conference: “Peace is in our hands” helded in Italy, Sicily, Mazzarino, on november 27th, 2010, at the presence of AIMPGN (Italian affiliate of IPPNW), and of Mayors for Peace from Italy, Iraq and Iran, with catholic priests and muslim ayatollahs, AIMPGN pointed out the importance of the concept of the unintentional nuclear war as the first step of the USA-USSR agreements for nuclear disarmament in Europe (INF Treaty). To the development of that concept AIMPGN contributed since the IV Congress of IPPNW (Helsinki, 4-8 june 1984).

Ime John [permalink](#)

July 12, 2010 7:12 pm

Professor’s Westberg’s reflection hinges on vital security issue that exposes the dilemma facing the world powers. I would join Gunnar to cry for the ‘demise’ of Isfahan . A preemptive attack on the multi ethnic and beautiful city of Isfahan or any city in Iran would be a mistake. The historic city is adorned with the swinging minarets, huge Mosques, great Synagogue and ancient Churches. Isfahan is littered with well groomed gardens, clean lanes and aqueducts, an endless destination of tourists all the year round. I had a taste of its hospitality few years ago. A nation’s right to develop capacity to produce energy and other peaceful scientific products of isotopes cannot be denied provided this option falls within the

agreeable international laws and does not constitute security threat to other nations. There’s no doubt that the Middle East sub region will feel unsafe if Iranian Government does not unequivocally reassure the world of her intentions and come under the terms of the IAEA. On the other hand, the policy of double standard would not augur well for peace since such stands would sustain tension on two divides. The world is currently on a precipice of annihilation should the standoff of Iran’s alleged nuclear weapon build-up metamorphoses into preemptive military intervention from either Israel or USA. The voice of the International community, IPPNW and other peace advocates must be louder now than ever in mediation to prevent the doom’s day.  
Ime John  
Co-President, IPPNW



## Civil Society's Perspective

### **Hiroshima nuclear survivor to open 'After the Bomb Dropped' exhibition**

**29 July 2010**

<http://www.cnduk.org/index.php/20100729922/press-releases/global-abolition/hiroshima-nuclear-survivor-to-open-after-the-bomb-dropped-exhibition.html>

An international exhibition documenting the impact of the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki will open in London on Monday (2nd August). Transported from Japan and on display in London for the first time, the exhibition includes artefacts recovered from the wreckage and the rare opportunity to hear first hand from one of the remaining survivors of the Hiroshima bomb.

Timed to coincide with the 65th anniversary of the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August the 6th and 9th, the two-week long, free exhibition will be accompanied by a series of talks by anti-nuclear campaigners, academics and the personal testimony of the 77 year old Shoso Kawamoto - a 12 year old school boy at the time of the Hiroshima bombing. Highlighting how the impact of nuclear weapons continues for decades after the conflict they were used in concluded, Shoso Kawamoto will describe the cancers and deformities which affect survivors and their descendents even now and how he himself was rejected by the family of his intended bride for fear of those effects. Interviews with Shoso Kawamoto will be available.

Curated by the internationally-renowned Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, the collection includes 18 artefacts recovered from the aftermath of the bombings in which a combined total of 340,000 people died. A pocket watch stopped at the time of the detonation (for image, see note 3), clothes worn by victims as they were exposed, a roof tile bubbled by the searing heat rays and glass melted and deformed by the fire will all be on display.

Kate Hudson, Chair of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said "Visiting this exhibition will give people a very rare chance to connect with one of the darkest moments of modern history, seeing artefacts from the very dawn of the nuclear age in which we still live. The moving photographs and stories show how, as in 1945, cities and their civilian populations are sadly still targets for these most horrific of weapons - but it will also hopefully leave people with a sense that we can and must build a safer nuclear-free future.

"We are particularly honoured to have Hiroshima survivor Shoso Kawamoto opening the exhibition and speaking at several events. It won't be many years until there are no survivors left and hearing their testimony - of lives turned upside down in an instant - is always a deeply moving experience. Mr Kawamoto will be joining us for the annual commemoration on the anniversary of the Hiroshima bomb when we remember the huge number of lives destroyed in attacks which historians increasingly agree came after Japan had decided to surrender.

"With Britain considering spending in excess of £76bn of taxpayers' money on a replacement for the Trident nuclear weapons system, we hope a visit to this exhibition will help people appreciate the immense human as well as financial cost represented by nuclear weapons."

Press Preview: 2-3pm, Sunday 1st August, directly before the opening ceremony from 3-4pm. Press interviews with Mr Kawamoto 4-4.40pm. Prior registration for the preview, opening ceremony and interviews is necessary. Interviews at other times may also be arranged.

Title: 'After the Bomb Dropped: How Hiroshima and Nagasaki Suffered'

Dates: Monday 2nd - Thursday 12th August 2010

Location: Friends House, 173 Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ

Opening Hours: 10am-5.30pm daily

Fee: Free of charge

Transport: London Euston (rail/underground), Kings Cross/St Pancras (rail/underground), Euston Sq (underground), Russell Sq (underground).

Organised by: The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) working with the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. Format: 58 photo panels, 6 panoramas, 18 artefacts ■



## Civil Society's Perspective

### **Trident spending wrecks defence priorities says CND**

30 July 2010

<http://www.cnduk.org/index.php/20100730920/press-releases/trident/trident-spending-wrecks-defence-priorities-says-cnd.html>

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has responded to the growing row between the Defence Secretary and the Chancellor over the cost of Trident, saying that "the vast spending on nuclear weapons is the millstone round the neck of British defence policy, distorting priorities to face a threat that simply doesn't exist."

With the Chancellor saying "I have made it very clear that Trident renewal costs must be taken as part of the defence budget" it seems increasingly certain that the cost of building new Trident submarines, on which design work is already underway, will come from the MoD equipment budget, consuming at least 25% of it. Cost over-runs are a near certainty, with the current Astute submarine programme running 48% over budget and almost four years late [note 3]. Similar cost over-runs on the Trident Replacement submarines could decimate army, air force and surface naval projects. The National Audit Office had warned that crucial decision on the new Trident subs needed to have been taken by September 2009 but the 'initial gate' approval point has now been delayed yet again, until 'towards the end of 2010' putting the project badly behind schedule already.

Kate Hudson, Chair of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said "It is up to those who want to retain and upgrade Britain's nuclear weapons to justify why there should be swingeing cuts to the rest of the armed forces - and government spending in other areas - to pay for them. Using the government's own figures, the cost of the new submarines would be bad enough but these huge projects routinely run billions of pounds beyond expectations. And this is before anything is said of the cost of developing new warheads and maintaining and operating the nuclear fleet once it is built.

"It seems that the MoD wants it, but not badly enough to pay for it. They won't cut back anything else and want 'someone else' to fund it - but whichever budget it comes from, the reality is that we're all having to endure huge cuts elsewhere so that this white elephant can be retained. The vast spending on nuclear weapons is the millstone round the neck of British defence policy, distorting priorities to face a threat that simply doesn't exist.

"Liam Fox is reduced to scaremongering about runaway nuclear proliferation, but if it really is the government assessment that countries like Saudi Arabia will renege on their treaty commitments and develop nuclear weapons, why are we continuing to supply them with vast amounts of weaponry, subsidised by taxpayer loan guarantees?

"The MoD knows that the public won't accept spending billions a year on nuclear weapons - a system that senior military leaders describe as 'completely useless' and polls show a majority of the public oppose [note 5]. If Trident really were essential to national security it would top the MoD's spending priorities - the fact they'd rather not pay for it at all suggests that even they understand that the £100bn cost of Trident and its replacement would be a complete waste of national resources." ■



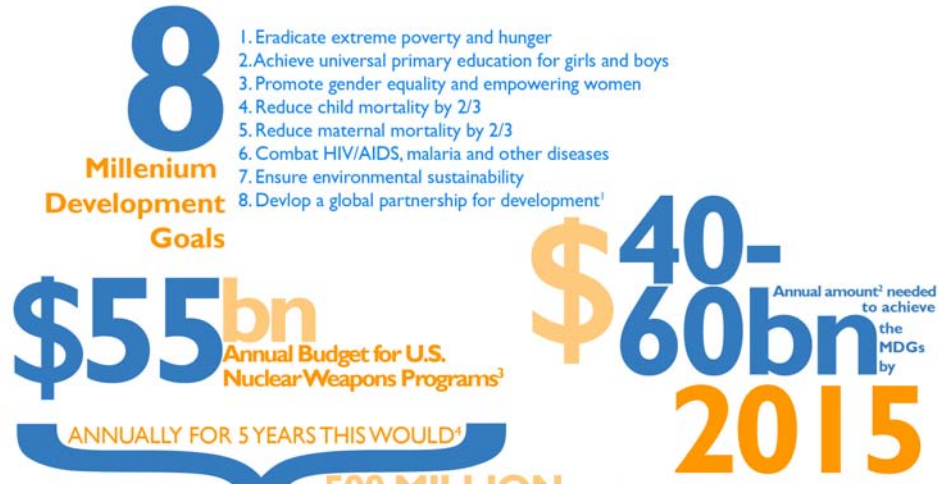


# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION



## Civil Society's Perspective

### The Opportunity Costs of Nuclear Weapons



- Lift **500 MILLION** people out of poverty
- Help **30 MILLION** children survive past their 5th birthday
- Save **2 MILLION** mothers during childbirth
- Provide **350 MILLION** people with clean drinking
- Provide **650 MILLION** people with access to basic sanitation
- Provide **140 MILLION** children with proper nutrition

DoE's FY2011 budget request for "Stockpile Support"

**\$2bn**

Cost to create more than **58,000** education-related jobs<sup>15</sup>

Cost to develop new nuclear-capable missiles<sup>13</sup>

**\$800 MILLION**

Annual cost to modernize the U.S. nuclear arsenal over 10 years<sup>11</sup>

**\$18bn**

Cost to provide universal access to effective AIDS prevention for one year; thereby reducing **2.25 MILLION** new infections<sup>12</sup>

Cost of one-year of Head-Start programs for over **95,000** children<sup>14</sup>

Total price tag<sup>16</sup> for U.S. nuclear arsenal from 1940-2005

**7.5 TRILLION**

**\$815,000,000**

Cost of the new Honeywell Nuclear Weapons Parts Plant in Kansas City, MO<sup>8</sup>

**\$72,000**

Cost of a girl's school in Banaw Langla, Pakistan<sup>7</sup>

**\$5**

Cost of one mosquito net in Kenya, which could save the life of a child<sup>9</sup>

**\$53,400,000**

Cost of one B-52h Stratofortress Bomber<sup>10</sup>



<sup>1</sup> JD Sachs and JW McArthur; "The Millennium Project: A Plan for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals." *The Lancet*, 365 (Jan. 2005): 347-53.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank; "The Costs of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals." The World Bank.

<sup>3</sup> Stephen Schwartz; "Atomic Audit: The Costs and Consequences of U.S. Nuclear Weapons Since 1940." The Brookings Institute.

<sup>4</sup> JD Sachs and JW McArthur; "The Millennium Project: A Plan for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals." 352.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> \$55 billion/ 307,006,550 U.S. population according to US Census Bureau.

<sup>7</sup> UNICEF; "Inauguration of the Banaw Langla School in Pakistan-administered Kashmir." UN, 19 March 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Kevin Collison; "Private Financing Expected to Flow in June for Honeywell Nuclear Weapons Parts Plant." *The Kansas City Star*, 9 June 2010.

<sup>9</sup> Project Mosquito Net; "Project Mosquito Net." *The Power of Love*, 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Air Combat Command; "B-52 Stratofortress Fact Sheet." Air Combat Command, October 2005.

<sup>11</sup> Walter Pincus; "Nuclear Complex Upgrades Related to START Treaty to Cost \$180 Billion." *The Washington Post*, 14 May 2010, A02.

<sup>12</sup> The World Bank; "Executive Summary." *The World Bank's Africa Region HIV/AIDS Agenda for Action 2007-2011*, 24 June 2007.

<sup>13</sup> Elaine Grossman; "Pentagon Eyes More Than \$800 Million for New Nuclear Cruise Missile." *Nuclear Threat Initiative*, 9 March 2010.

<sup>14</sup> American Friends Service Committee; "Toward a Nuclear Free Future: Making Sense of Nuclear Weapons." American Friends Service Committee, 3 June 2010.

<sup>15</sup> American Friends Service Committee; "Toward a Nuclear Free Future: Making Sense of Nuclear Weapons".

<sup>16</sup> Joseph Cirincione; "Lessons Lost." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 61, no. 6 (November 2005): 42-53.





# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition  
Act to make it a reality



## What Others Say

### **Finland to Provide Nonproliferation Funds**

Finland has pledged to provide \$308,000 in support of U.S. efforts to counter nuclear smuggling in Kyrgyzstan, the National Nuclear Security Administration said; Global Security Newswire reported on July 30.

Finland contributed \$628,000 in fiscal 2005 to help shutter Russia's remaining reactors used to generate weapon-usable plutonium. The nation's latest contribution, arranged under the State Department's Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative, is expected to benefit the NNSA Second Line of Defense program.

"We welcome Finland's ongoing and generous support to NNSA's nuclear nonproliferation programs," NNSA Administrator Thomas D'Agostino said in released remarks. "This contribution underscores the cooperation between our two countries to strengthen global efforts to secure vulnerable

nuclear material around the world, prevent nuclear smuggling and keep dangerous nuclear materials out of the hands of terrorists and proliferators. Partnerships like this allow NNSA to make even more progress toward strengthening nuclear security and countering the threat of nuclear proliferation."

The nuclear agency's nonproliferation programs have also received financial backing from Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea and the United Kingdom. The assistance included about \$31 million to close Russia's weapon-grade plutonium production sites; roughly \$17 million to help secure sensitive nuclear and radiological materials at civilian facilities around the world; and more than \$11 million to help intercept smuggled nuclear material at foreign border crossings, airports, seaports and other points of entry (U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration release, July 29). ■

### **U.S. Faces Drop in Nuclear Forensics Capabilities, Report Says**

A report issued today by the National Research Council says the United States is facing continued reductions in its ability to determine the point of origin of material used in an act of nuclear terrorism, the *New York Times* reported July 29.

"Although U.S. nuclear forensics capabilities are substantial and can be improved, right now they are fragile, underresourced and, in some respects, deteriorating," according to the report. "Without strong leadership, careful planning and additional funds, these capabilities will decline."

The document is a summary of a classified report finished early this year on behalf of the Defense and Homeland Security departments and the National Nuclear Security Administration, which manages the national laboratories that help lead forensics activities.

Nuclear forensics specialists would study fallout and radioactive material deposited by an atomic or radiological "dirty bomb" blast to determine who made the weapon and who had set it off, according to the *Times*. That know-how has become increasingly important in the face of potential acts of nuclear terrorism against the United States, officials say.

The research council's panel of nuclear experts, though, took issue with federal agencies' handling of the program. While a number of departments have a role in forensics activities, the effort has been operated "without central authority and with no consensus on strategic requirements to guide the program," the report says.

The complicated nature of the multiagency initiative, according to the experts, "hampers the program and could prove to be a major hindrance operationally."

Other issues include the limited number of forensics specialists, the increasing age of the equipment and infrastructure used in the program and availability of sufficient funding, the report says. Its authors urged the government to provide the forensics effort with more money, improved planning, distinct leadership roles and drills that hew more closely to real-life scenarios. Improvements at the federal level seem to have been made since a secret version of the report was submitted in January, said nuclear engineer Albert Carnesale, who led the panel.

However, "much work," he stated, "remains to be done" (William Broad, *New York Times*, July 29). ■



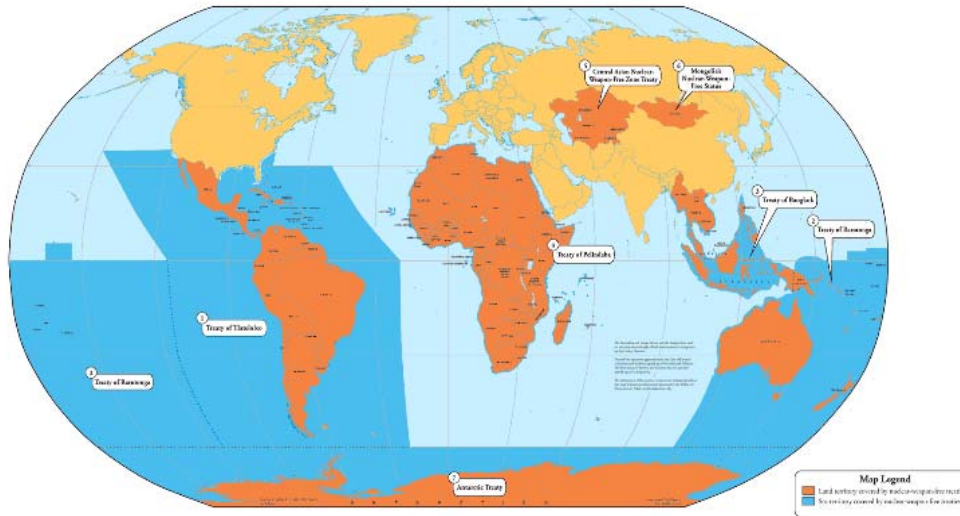
# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition  
Act to make 1995 the Year of Nuclear Abolition

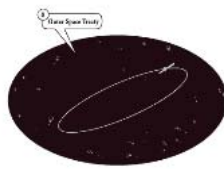


## NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE AREAS

Demarcation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, nuclear-weapon-free status and nuclear-weapon-free geographical regions



### TREATIES ESTABLISHING NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE AREAS



- Nuclear-weapon-free zones**
- 1 The 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
  - 2 The 1985 South Pacific Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
  - 3 The 1991 Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone
  - 4 The 1996 African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
  - 5 The 2001 Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia
- The treaties establishing the nuclear-weapon-free zones, inter alia, ban nuclear weapons within the respective territories of the zones, including the acquisition, possession, placement, testing and use of such weapons.
- Nuclear-weapon-free status**
- 6 In 1992, Mongolia declared its nuclear-weapon-free status, which is internationally recognized and prohibits, inter alia, the acquisition, possession, placement, testing and use of nuclear weapons on its territory.

- Nuclear-weapon-free geographical regions**
- 7 The 1999 Antarctic Treaty, inter alia, prohibits any measures of military nature on the continent of Antarctica, including any testing of nuclear weapons.
  - 8 The 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, inter alia, prohibits placing nuclear weapons in outer space, launching or testing those weapons in any orbit around the Earth, and other similar bodies as well as causing those weapons to re-enter the atmosphere.
  - 9 The 1971 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Employment of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, inter alia, prohibits the employment of nuclear weapons on the bottom of the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof.
  - 10 In 2007, the above-mentioned States at different stages with regard to their signature, ratification and entry into force, as well as with regard to the implementation of various of their studied protocols regarding assistance from the nuclear-weapon States.





## 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

3-28 May 2010

NPT Text	UN & Disarmament	Disarmament Issues	Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Home</li> <li>Home</li> <li>Background</li> <li>Officers</li> <li>Provisional List of Participants</li> <li>Secretariat</li> <li>Statements</li> <li>Speakers List</li> <li>Webcast</li> <li>Documents</li> <li>Side Events</li> <li>Media Information</li> <li>NGO Information</li> </ul>	<p>"A world free of nuclear weapons would be a global public good of the highest order."</p> <p><i>United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in his address to the East-West Institute, 24 October 2008</i></p> <p>The 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) will be held in May 2010 at UN Headquarters in New York. The President-elect of the Review Conference is Ambassador Libran N. Cabactulan of the Philippines.</p> <p>The NPT is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. The NPT represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States.</p> <p>Conferences to review the operation of the Treaty have been held at five-year intervals since the Treaty went into effect in 1970. Each conference has sought to find agreement on a final declaration that would assess the implementation of the Treaty's provisions and make recommendations on measures to further strengthen it.</p> <p>The 2010 Review Conference is expected to consider a number of key issues, including: universality of the Treaty; nuclear disarmament, including specific practical measures; nuclear non-proliferation, including the promoting and strengthening of safeguards; measures to advance the peaceful use of nuclear energy, safety and security; regional disarmament and non-proliferation; implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East; measures to address withdrawal from the Treaty; measures to further strengthen the review process; and ways to promote engagement with civil society in strengthening NPT norms and in promoting disarmament education.</p>		

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