



USAF COUNTERPROLIFERATION CENTER

CPC OUTREACH JOURNAL

Maxwell AFB, Alabama

Issue No. 834, 13 August 2010

Articles & Other Documents:

[Clinton Urges Senate To Move On Nuke Treaty](#)

[Agni-III Ready For Induction](#)

[Clinton Sees GOP Backing For START Treaty](#)

[Turkey Accused Of Using Chemical Weapons Against PKK](#)

[Delaying START Ratification Hurts US Security – Clinton](#)

[Russian Admiral Calls For Deployment Of Torpedoes Mothballed After Kursk Disaster](#)

[IRGC Commander: US Unable To Attack Iran](#)

[Exploring The Many Facets Of Deterrence](#)

[Pentagon Plans Advanced Patriot Missile Sale To Kuwait](#)

[Energy Secretary Announces Completion of W62 Dismantlement Program](#)

['Israel Likely To Hit Iran, Consensus Of 40 Speculates'](#)

[W62 Dismantlement Fact Sheet](#)

[Iran To Gain Nuclear Power As Russia Loads Fuel Into Bushehr Reactor](#)

[Gen. Chuck Wald On The Threat From Iran](#)

[IRGC Commander Stresses Iran's Opposition To N. Weapons](#)

[Israel Needs To Drop The Fiction That It Is Not A Nuclear Power](#)

[North Korea Power Elite Ready For Successor](#)

[The Morning After The Attack On Iran](#)

[Robert Gates Says Kim Jong-il's Son Seeks Military "Stripes"](#)

[START Ratification Under Threat](#)

[Senior PLA Commander Spells Out Defensive Nature Of China's Nuclear Arsenal](#)

Welcome to the CPC Outreach Journal. As part of USAF Counterproliferation Center's mission to counter weapons of mass destruction through education and research, we're providing our government and civilian community a source for timely counterproliferation information. This information includes articles, papers and other documents addressing issues pertinent to US military response options for dealing with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats and countermeasures. It's our hope this information resource will help enhance your counterproliferation issue awareness.

Established in 1998, the USAF/CPC provides education and research to present and future leaders of the Air Force, as well as to members of other branches of the armed services and Department of Defense. Our purpose is to help those agencies better prepare to counter the threat from weapons of mass destruction. Please feel free to visit our web site at <http://cpc.au.af.mil/> for in-depth information and specific points of contact. The following articles, papers or documents do not necessarily reflect official endorsement of the United States Air Force, Department of Defense, or other US government agencies. Reproduction for private use or commercial gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. All rights are reserved.

Defense News

Clinton Urges Senate To Move On Nuke Treaty

By AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP)

11 August 2010

WASHINGTON - U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on Aug. 11 urged the Senate to move quickly to pass the new U.S.-Russian nuclear arms reduction treaty when it resumes debate next month.

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week delayed until mid-September its vote on approving the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), the successor to one that expired in December.

Committee chairman John Kerry's decision to give Democrats and Republicans more "time to review the underlying materials ... is a gesture of good faith and underscores the tradition of bipartisan support," Clinton told reporters.

"But when the Senate returns, they must act, because our national security is at risk," the chief U.S. diplomat said.

"There is an urgency to ratify this treaty because we currently lack verification measures with Russia, which only hurts our national security interests," she said.

"Our ability to know and understand changes in Russia's nuclear arsenal will erode without the treaty," she said, adding no inspectors have been in place since the former START treaty expired in December.

Clinton said she looked forward to working with senators over the next few weeks to move the treaty from committee to the full senate for a vote.

Committee approval would send the new START to the entire Senate, where 67 votes are needed for ratification, a process President Barack Obama has said he would like to see completed in 2010.

The delay in committee debate pushes the final debate on the treaty, a top White House priority, to the last stretch before November mid-term elections at a time when Republicans are eager to deny the president any major victories.

Obama's Democratic allies and their two independent allies control only 59 votes, meaning the treaty's backers will need to rally at least eight Republicans to approve the pact.

Some Republican senators have indicated they are inclined to back the pact but say they worry about the effects on the U.S. nuclear deterrent and that they want to energize work at national nuclear laboratories to ensure the safety and reliability of the U.S. arsenal.

Clinton said: "I'm confident about the prospects for ratification."

The new START, which President Barack Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed in a landmark ceremony in Prague in April, commits the two former Cold War foes to slashing their nuclear arsenals.

Each nation will be allowed a maximum of 1,550 deployed warheads, about 30 percent lower than a limit set in 2002. They are also restricted to 700 air, ground and submarine-launched nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles.

<http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4742568&c=POL&s=TOP>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

National Public Radio (NPR)

Clinton Sees GOP Backing For START Treaty

By Michele Kelemen

August 12, 2010

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton is sounding more confident that enough Republicans will support a new arms control treaty with Russia.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty is central to the Obama administration's reset of relations with Moscow and its overall nuclear strategy, but the ratification process has been an uphill battle. Clinton is making a final push.

"When the Senate returns, they must act," Clinton told reporters at the State Department on Wednesday.

Clinton argued that U.S. national security interests are at stake.

"There is an urgency to ratify this treaty, because we currently lack verification measures with Russia," Clinton said. "Our ability to know and understand changes in Russia's nuclear arsenal will erode without the treaty."

The treaty would cut each side's deployed nuclear forces to 1,550 warheads, down from roughly 2,200 each now.

President Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed the new START agreement in April. Since then, advocates have lined up a long and impressive list of bipartisan supporters, from former secretaries of state and defense to former officials who oversaw U.S. nuclear forces. Still, facing opposition, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee put off a vote until mid-September.

The ranking Republican on the committee, Richard Lugar of Indiana, has been trying to help shepherd the new START treaty through the Senate. But other Republicans on the committee, including Bob Corker of Tennessee, have raised concerns that the pact could limit U.S. missile defense plans and the U.S. ability to modernize its nuclear arsenal.

Clinton denies that and has promised Republicans that the U.S. will invest \$80 billion over the next decade to maintain U.S. nuclear security. But Corker says there is still a \$10 billion funding shortfall.

"Look, we can reduce the amount of warheads we have as long as we know that they work, right? Right now, we are in a situation where the life of these warheads and the life of some of our delivery systems are being depleted," Corker said in an interview with NPR. "So, there has to be additional investment made to modernize those."

Corker is also working on a Senate resolution that would make clear that the new START treaty wouldn't limit U.S. missile defense.

"We are working toward getting the language right, we are working toward getting the appropriate commitments on modernization," he said, adding the administration shouldn't "rush this."

The congressional agenda is likely to be crowded this fall, and advocates of the treaty fear the new START could fall victim to party politics.

Clinton argued it is too important to "get caught up in election-year politics." In the past, she noted, arms-control treaties have been passed with broad bipartisan support.

"I believe that the vast majority of senators will judge this treaty on the merits," Clinton said.

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=129136821>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

Russia Today – Russian Federation

Delaying START Ratification Hurts US Security – Clinton

12 August, 2010

US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton has urged the Senate to ratify the new American-Russian nuclear arms reduction treaty, START. No access to monitor the Russian nuclear arsenal puts US security at risk, she said.

The new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, known as START, will advance US national security *"and provide stability and predictability between the world's two leading nuclear powers,"* Clinton told a media conference in Washington on Wednesday.

"This treaty will provide for inspections that the United States would not otherwise be able to hold," she added, as published on the State Department's website.

The previous bilateral nuke treaty expired in December last year. In April 2010, following months of tough negotiations and ironing out differences, Presidents Barack Obama and Dmitry Medvedev signed a new agreement, which however is yet to be ratified by the two countries' lawmakers.

"It... has been more than eight months since we have had inspectors on the ground in Russia," Hillary Clinton stressed. *"This is a critical point. Opposing ratification means opposing the inspections that provide us a vital window into Russia's arsenal,"* she underlined.

Moscow says it is ready to put the treaty into effect, but wants to do so at the same time as Washington. The American side has so far been delaying the process. Last week, US Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced it would push back the vote on the START to mid-September. After the committee approval, the nuclear arms reduction deal will be sent to the entire Senate.

Hillary Clinton called on the lawmakers to act quickly. *"When the Senate returns, they must act, because our national security is at risk. There is an urgency to ratify this treaty because we currently lack verification measures with Russia which only hurts our national security interests,"* Clinton said.

To be ratified, the treaty –which is a priority for president Obama – should be backed by 67 senators, including at least eight Republicans, the majority of whom have so far been raising concerns over the details of the deal.

Hillary Clinton assured that the new START will not constrain America's ability to modernize its "nuclear enterprise or develop and deploy the most effective missile defenses for the sake of our security and for our allies, friends and partners."

The US top diplomat believes that the delay has not affected the Moscow-Washington relations, the so-called "reset".

"I think that the reset that we have pursued which has produced significant progress on major issues, most particularly the new START treaty, is moving forward," she told the journalists.

The US-Russia treaty reduces the possession of both states' stockpiles over seven years to 1,550 warheads each, which is about 30 per cent less than the 2,200 allowed by the previous agreement. Also under to the deal, the number of deployed ballistic missiles should not exceed 700 deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, and 800 SLBM launchers and heavy bombers. The number of delivery vehicles will be reduced by more than a half.

<http://rt.com/Politics/2010-08-12/clinton-ratification-start-treaty.html>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

FARS News Agency – Iran
Wednesday, 11 August 2010

IRGC Commander: US Unable To Attack Iran

TEHRAN (FNA) - Commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) Major General Mohammad Ali Jafari underlined Iran's military and spiritual strength, and stressed that the US lacks the necessary power to attack Iran.

"They know that they can't intimidate the Iranian nation with military options to meet their illegal demands," Jafari said on Tuesday.

"That's why we are witnessing an increase in the soft war, because they are not able to stage a military attack on Iran," the commander added.

The remarks by the Iranian commander came after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Mike Mullen said the United States has a plan in place to attack Iran, if it is necessary.

"Military actions have been on the table and remain on the table," Mullen, the highest-ranking US military officer, told NBC's "Meet the Press".

"I hope we don't get to that, but it's an important option, and it's one that's well understood," he said.

But Mullen said attacking Iran would not be the best option Washington seeks "not just for the consequences of the action itself, but the things that could result after the fact."

Iran has warned that it would target Washington's worldwide interests in case it comes under attack by the US.

Meantime, US military leaders have warned that Israeli lobbies should not encourage Washington to wage a war on Iran because any strike on the Islamic Republic could be catastrophic to US national security interests and could engulf the Middle-East in a "calamitous" regional war.

A recent study by the Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS), a prestigious American think tank, has found that a military strike on Iran's nuclear facilities "is unlikely" to delay the country's program.

The ISIS study also cautioned that an attack against Iran would backfire by compelling the country to acquire nuclear weaponry.

Also, the Washington Institute for the Near East Policy also said in a Sep. 11, 2008 report that if Washington takes military action against the Islamic Republic, the scale of Iran's response would likely be proportional to the scale of the damage inflicted on Iranian assets.

<http://english.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=8905200784>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

The Star – Malaysia
Wednesday August 11, 2010

Pentagon Plans Advanced Patriot Missile Sale To Kuwait

By Jim Wolf

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The Obama administration told Congress on Wednesday it planned to sell Kuwait the latest production version of Raytheon Co's Patriot interceptor missile to bolster defenses against a perceived missile threat from Iran.

Kuwait is seeking as many as 209 MIM-104E Patriot Guidance Enhanced Missile-T (GEM-T) interceptors valued at up to \$900 million, the Pentagon's Defense Security Cooperation Agency said in a notice to lawmakers.

"Kuwait needs these missiles to meet current and future threats of enemy air-to-ground weapons," the notice said. It said Kuwait would use the increased capability as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen its homeland defense.

The GEM-T is designed to counter a range of enemy missile and air threats, including tactical ballistic missiles that could be tipped with chemical, nuclear or biological weapons.

The notice of a potential sale is required by law and does not mean the sale has been concluded. Congress has 30 days to review the proposed sale.

The sale would not alter the basic military balance in the region, the notice said.

Kenneth Katzman, a Middle East expert at the Congressional Research Service, said the proposed sale was part of a U.S. drive to contain growing Iranian military clout "and prepare for the possibility that Iran might acquire a nuclear capability."

The United States is also building up the anti-missile capability of the nearby United Arab Emirates and Israel, among others.

The prime contractor for the proposed GEM-T sale to Kuwait would be Waltham, Massachusetts-based Raytheon, the world's biggest missile maker, the Pentagon said.

"The sale would contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO ally which has been, and continues to be, an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East," the Pentagon said.

Reporting by Jim Wolf; Editing by Sandra Maler

http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2010/8/12/worldupdates/2010-08-11T230958Z_01_NOOTR_RTRMDNC_0_-507831-1&sec=Worldupdates

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

Jerusalem Post – Israel

'Israel Likely To Hit Iran, Consensus Of 40 Speculates'

'The Atlantic' magazine says Pentagon issued directive not to shoot down Israeli planes in Iraqi airspace.

By HERB KEINON

Thursday, August 12, 2010

The consensus among some 40 Israeli, Arab and US officials – past and present – is that there is a better than 50 percent chance Israel will launch an attack against Iran by next July, US journalist Jeffrey Goldberg wrote in a just published article for the September edition of The Atlantic magazine.

In a massive 10,000 word piece titled "The Point of No Return," Goldberg – who culled extensively from an interview he conducted, and previously wrote about, with Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu before he was sworn in as prime minister last year – said that "based on my conversations with Israeli decision-makers, this period of forbearance, in which Netanyahu waits to see if the West's nonmilitary methods can stop Iran, will come to an end this December."

He quoted one Israeli "policymaker" as saying that in all likelihood "we will have to begin thinking about our next step beginning at the turn of the year."

Goldberg's piece was termed "speculative" by one government official, who said it did not create a buzz on Wednesday inside the Prime Minister's Office.

"If the Israelis reach the firm conclusion that Obama will not, under any circumstances, launch a strike on Iran, then the countdown will begin for a unilateral Israeli attack," Goldberg wrote.

He cited a senior official as saying, "If the choice is between allowing Iran to go nuclear, or trying for ourselves what Obama won't try, then we probably have to try."

Among the flight routes Israeli jets would travel to hit the nuclear targets in Iran, Goldberg raised the possibility of flying through Saudi Arabia, "threading the border between Syria and Turkey," or possibly "traveling directly through Iraq's airspace, though it is crowded with American aircraft."

Citing "multiple sources," Goldberg said the Pentagon has told the US Central Command, which is responsible for the greater Middle East, not to shoot down Israeli aircraft if they invade Iraqi airspace.

Goldberg wrote about Arab fears of the Iranian threat, quoting the ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to the US and Mexico, Yousef al-Otaiba, as saying at the Aspen Ideas festival a few weeks ago that his country would support an attack. The ambassador, according to Goldberg, said that if America allowed Iran to cross the nuclear threshold, Gulf countries would leave the US embrace and seek security under an Iranian umbrella.

"There are many countries in the region who, if they lack the assurance the US is willing to confront Iran, they will start running for cover towards Iran," he said. "Small, rich, vulnerable countries in the region do not want to be the ones who stick their finger in the big bully's eye, if nobody's going to come to their support."

Goldberg cited "several Arab officials" as also complaining that the Obama administration has not elaborated on the next step if sanctions fail.

"Obama's voters like it when the administration shows that it doesn't want to fight Iran, but this is not a domestic political issue," he quoted an unnamed Arab foreign minister as saying.

<http://www.jpost.com/Israel/Article.aspx?id=184484>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

London Guardian – U.K.

Iran To Gain Nuclear Power As Russia Loads Fuel Into Bushehr Reactor

After years of delay, uranium-packed fuel rods for 1,000-megawatt plant will be installed next week

By Mark Tran

Friday, 13 August 2010

Russia will begin to load fuel into the reactor at Iran's Bushehr nuclear power station next week, marking the start of its launch after years of delay, Russian officials said today.

Russian and Iranian specialists are to begin loading uranium-packed fuel rods into the reactor on 21 August, a process that will take about two to three weeks. This will be a key step towards starting up the reactor, although it will not be considered operational from that date.

"This will be an irreversible step," Sergei Novikov, a spokesman for Russia's state nuclear corporation, Rosatom, said. "At that moment, the Bushehr nuclear power plant will be certified as a nuclear energy installation."

Novikov said that the head of Rosatom, Sergei Kiriyenko, would travel to Bushehr, in southern Iran, for next week's ceremony. Iran's vice-president, Ali Akbar Salehi, who also heads the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran, is scheduled to attend as well.

In March, the US secretary of state, Hillary Clinton, on a visit to Moscow, criticised Russia's plans to start up the Bushehr plant, describing them as premature, given western suspicions about Tehran's nuclear programme.

In June, the UN security council approved a fourth round of sanctions against Iran over its nuclear programme, including tougher financial controls and an expanded arms embargo, as well as an asset ban on three dozen companies and a travel freeze on individuals.

Despite American reservations about the facility, nuclear experts say Bushehr does not contain sensitive technology, which is why it does not figure in any UN security council resolutions. Moreover, Bushehr has no link with Iran's secretive uranium enrichment programme, seen as the main "weaponisation" threat, at other installations.

"The Iranians have been able to go ahead with Bushehr because it's clean," said a nuclear expert, adding that the light-water reactor in Bushehr was internationally tolerated because of Russia's involvement.

Moscow points out that the project has been closely supervised by the UN nuclear watchdog, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and that Iran has signed a pledge to ship all the spent uranium fuel from Bushehr back to Russia for reprocessing, ruling out the possibility that any of it could be used to make nuclear weapons.

Construction of this, Iran's first nuclear plant, was begun in 1975 by several German companies. They pulled out following a US embargo on high-technology supplies to Iran, after the 1979 Islamic revolution and the subsequent

US embassy siege in Tehran. Russia stepped in and agreed to build the 1,000-megawatt reactor 15 years ago, in a project that has been likened to efforts to fix a German engine in a Russian car.

Delays have plagued the \$1bn (£640,000) project, with diplomats saying that Moscow has used it as a lever in relations with Tehran. Iran has had to put up with the long timescale because it has no other potential nuclear partners.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/aug/13/iran-nuclear-power-plant-russia>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

FARS News Agency – Iran
Friday, 13 August 2010

IRGC Commander Stresses Iran's Opposition To N. Weapons

TEHRAN (FNA) - A senior commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) stressed Iran's strong opposition to nuclear arms, and said that this class of weapons has no room in Iran's defense doctrine.

"The United States knows that we do not need nuclear weapons and they [US officials] try to create a phobia about the Muslim nations in the world by claiming that they are aggressive in order to make Americans follow their policies," Commander of the Corps of Mohammad Rasoul ul-Allah Brigadier General Hossein Hamedani said.

"The West and arrogant powers have definitely understood that nuclear weapons are futile against a united and resistant nation," the commander noted.

"We seriously shun war, but it does not mean that we will surrender" to potential aggressors, he added.

Iran, an NPT-signatory, has repeatedly called for the removal of all weapons of mass destruction from across the globe.

The UN General Assembly approved a draft resolution proposed by Iran on nuclear disarmament in October amid strong opposition by the US, Britain, France, Israel and a number of western countries.

The resolution ratified in the first committee of the UN General Assembly calls on all nuclear countries to annihilate their nuclear weapons under the supervision of international bodies.

More than 100 countries, including non-nuclear members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), voted for the resolution.

The resolution also urges Israel to join the NPT and allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect its nuclear installations.

Also in pursuit of global nuclear disarmament, Tehran held a conference on nuclear disarmament on April 18-19 with officials from different world countries in attendance.

During the two-day conference, world officials, politicians, envoys and nuclear experts from 60 world countries put their heads together to find ways to remove their concerns with regard to challenges on nuclear disarmament, countries' commitment to nuclear dismantlement and disarmament and aftermaths of inaction in the destruction of the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs).

<http://english.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=8905220821>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

AsiaOne News – Singapore

North Korea Power Elite Ready For Successor

Workers' Party expected to put Kim Jong-un, 26, at upcoming meeting of top representatives. -The Korea Herald/Asia News Network

Friday, August 13, 2010

By Kim So-hyun

While its military keeps South Korea on alert by firing coastal artillery, North Korea's power elite is taking steps to make official the status of Kim Jong-un as the country's next Dear Leader.

The dynastical succession from his father Kim Jong-il comes with a number of formalities and propaganda as the reclusive nation is technically run by the Workers' Party.

The Workers' Party is expected to put 26-year-old Jong-un and his supporters on key posts at the upcoming meeting of its top representatives in early September.

Having been chosen as Kim Jong-il's successor early last year, Jong-un began to take part in the country's domestic and international policies in the second half of 2009.

The young heir began running the country's secret police agency, which oversees and therefore controls the country's power elite, according to Cheong Seong-chang, senior fellow of the inter-Korean relations studies program at Sejong Institute.

"As the successor, Jong-un was given extralegal authority as the country's No. 2 in command of the Workers' Party and the military last year," Cheong said.

"From the summer of 2009, all official reports made to Kim Jong-il went through Jong-un."

Cheong predicted that the Workers' Party representatives will appoint to the party's key positions Jong-un and others who will help him tighten his grip on the country's military and the whole society.

The North said it will convene a meeting of party representatives to elect members of the party's "supreme leadership," which means the party's Central Committee.

"One of the posts Jong-un could assume is the organisational secretary of the party's Central Committee, who wields the greatest power on the committee," Cheong said.

As the next in throne, the young man consults a number of high-profile officials or minions of his father that safeguard the Kim family's dictatorship.

Jong-un's uncle Jang Song-thaek tutors him on the country's finances and relations with China while Kim Young-choon is in charge of the military. Jang and Kim Young-choon are two of the four vice chairmen of the National Defense Commission, the country's de facto supreme guiding organ.

This undated picture shows Kim Jong-un as a teenage student attending a Swiss school.

Jong-un consults O Kuk-ryol, another NDC vice chairman, on operations against South Korea, Joo Kyu-chang on the North's defense industry, Woo Dong-cheuk on international counter-espionage operations, Joo Sang-song on public security, Cho Myong-rok and Kim Jong-gak on military politics, and Lee Yong-moo on the private sector. All of them are members of the NDC, "elected" to their posts in April 2009.

Kang Sok-ju handles the country's relations with the US although he is not on the 12-person NDC, the chairman of which is Kim Jong-il.

Cheong portended that most of the NDC officials will be nominated to the party's Central Committee early next month.

"Jong-un could take on as a member of Central Military Committee as he is already referred to as 'the young general,' or a standing member of the Politburo," Cheong said.

North Korean leader Kim Jong-il visits a construction site in North Hamgyeong Province in this undated photo released by the North's state media early this month.

"Then the joint leadership of Kim Jong-il and Jong-un, in which the father has stronger power than his son, will quickly shift to vice versa where the heir wields greater influence on all state affairs with the exception of diplomacy and policies on South Korea."

The patrons of the young general have taken paths similar to that of communist figures such as Oh Jin-woo and Choi Kwang who supported Kim Jong-il when he was preparing to succeed his father Kim Il-sung.

Kim Jong-il's brother-in-law Jang Song-thaek serves as the administrations bureau chief of the Workers' Party and was promoted to vice chairman of the NDC in June.

Jang manages the finances of the NDC, the Cabinet and the security organs controlled by the NDC such as the secret police, the military intelligence unit, the prosecution and the court. He is also known to be responsible for North Korea's relations with China.

Often referred to as the "bridge" between Kim Jong-il and Jong-un, Jang is predicted to act as the regent of his nephew.

The North Korean military, which was previously controlled by Kim Jong-il's direct orders, came under defense minister Kim Young-choon's command in April 2009.

Kim Young-choon controls the nation's troops for conventional warfare while Kim Jong-il supervises the strategic troops that deal with missiles and nuclear weapons.

Chief of the Workers' Party's operations bureau O Kuk-ryol serves as the Kim regime's strategist who holds sway over the top special forces and the specially trained agents that operate overseas.

First deputy chief of the politburo Kim Jong-gak was appointed as an NDC member in April last year and assists Jong-un from a close range. He reportedly directed the execution of Park Nam-ki, former chief of the party's financial planning, who allegedly planned to integrate moneymaking companies run by the military into the Workers' Party. Park was blamed for the failure of the country's currency reform last year.

Woo Dong-cheuk, senior head of the country's secret police, and Joo Sang-song, chief of the police, also joined the NDC last April.

<http://news.asiaone.com/News/Latest%2BNews/Asia/Story/A1Story20100813-231828.html>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

Post Chronicle

August 13, 2010

Robert Gates Says Kim Jong-il's Son Seeks Military "Stripes"

By Staff

Defense Secretary Robert Gates said on Thursday recent provocations by North Korea against the south were probably tied to ailing leader Kim Jong-il's youngest son seeking to earn his military "stripes."

Gates, who was in South Korea last month, said one of his biggest worries about the North was that with the succession of the ailing leader's son now apparently underway, there would be more provocations against its neighbor.

Relations across the divided peninsula have turned increasingly hostile after South Korea accused the North of sinking one of the South's warships, the Cheonan, in March, killings 46 sailors.

"I have a sneaking suspicion that Kim Jong-il's son, who wants to take over, has to earn his stripes with the North Korean military," Gates said at the U.S. Marines' Memorial Club in San Francisco.

"My worry is that that is behind the provocation like the sinking of the Cheonan, and so I think we are very concerned that this might not be the only provocation from the North Koreans," he added in response to a question over the threat posed by Pyongyang.

There has been growing concern in the U.S. intelligence community and the Pentagon over what they see as the North's increasingly unpredictable behavior following the attack on the Cheonan, which Pyongyang denies.

Ailing ruler Kim Jong-il appears to be trying to engineer the succession of his youngest son as leader of one of the world's most isolated countries, which has been pressing ahead with efforts to develop a nuclear arsenal.

North Korea, for its part, has repeatedly argued that it has no choice but to build a nuclear deterrent in the face of U.S. aggression.

Reporting by Sue Fleming; editing by Todd Eastham

http://www.postchronicle.com/news/breakingnews/article_212317430.shtml

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

People's Daily – China

Senior PLA Commander Spells Out Defensive Nature Of China's Nuclear Arsenal

August 13, 2010

China's nuclear weapons are for self-defense purposes, a top commander in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China strategic missile corps said.

"If no power presses for nuclear war with China, the Second Artillery Force will always keep silent," General Jing Zhiyuan, commander of the PLA Second Artillery Force that controls China's nuclear weapons stockpile, said in an article published in the latest issue of China Armed Forces.

China's development of a nuclear arms capacity is limited to that of the lowest level necessary to safeguard national security, Jing said in the article in the quarterly magazine affiliated to the Xinhua News Agency.

"We will firmly pursue a defensive nuclear strategy and resolutely implement the 'no first use' policy," he said.

China has long insisted its military nuclear drive is purely defensive in nature.

At the Nuclear Security Summit in April this year, Chinese President Hu Jintao put forward a five-point proposal calling on all nuclear-armed countries to keep their nuclear weapons facilities safe.

Jing said China's nuclear military forces will carry out Hu's five proposals and actively support international efforts to enhance nuclear security.

"We, the Second Artillery Force, will always stick to the principle of limited development of nuclear weapons and we will not engage in a nuclear arms race," Jing wrote.

China began building its own nuclear arsenal after the country exploded its first atomic bomb in the deserts northwestern China in 1964.

In 1971, the country became the fifth country in the world to launch a nuclear submarine.

China successfully tested a carrier rocket in 1980, shooting it from northwest China to the South Pacific to showcase its intercontinental strike capabilities.

It also conducted an underwater missile launch in 1982.

In 1996, China declared it would suspend nuclear testing to promote nuclear disarmament.

Source: Xinhua

<http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/90776/90785/7104530.html>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

The Pioneer – India

August 10, 2010

Agni-III Ready For Induction

By the Pioneer News Service

The indigenously designed and developed Agni-III missile, capable of hitting a target at 3,000 km, is ready for induction into the armed forces, Defence Minister AK Antony informed the Lok Sabha on Monday.

The intermediate range Agni-III ballistic missile is capable of carrying nuclear and conventional warheads and now allows scientists to develop an inter-continental ballistic missile with ranges of 5,000 km and beyond.

Giving information about the Agni series of surface-to-surface missiles, the Minister in a written reply said, Agni-I with a range of 700 km and Agni-II with a range of more than 2,000 km were already inducted into the Services.

As regards other missiles, he said the third generation Nag antitank missile's user trials were successfully conducted and the system was ready for induction into the production phase.

Elaborating upon the joint India-Russia successful venture to develop Brahmos supersonic cruise missile, Antony said the air version of the system was under development. The missile capable of hitting a target at a range of 290 km with 200 kg warhead and a speed of more than 2.8 Mach was already inducted into the Army and the Navy, he said.

On the India-Israel joint venture of Medium range Surface to Air Missile (MR-SAM) programme, he informed the House that pre-tender briefing of all prospective vendors was carried out. The missile is jointly developed and produced by DRDO and the Israel Aviation Industry (IAI).

Antony said the first flight test of the jointly-developed Long Range Surface to Air Missile (LRSAM) with Israel was done in May this year. This missile is also designed and produced by the DRDO and IAI.

Antony said the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has accepted the proposal for 42 more Sukhoi-30 MKI aircraft from Russia at an estimated cost of `20,107.40 crore and they are to be delivered between 2014 and 2018. He said the proposal was a repeat order from the public sector Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). The IAF has more than 100 SU-30 jets and plans to induct 272, including the latest order of 42 more jets, over the next couple of years.

http://epaper.dailypioneer.com/ThePioneer/Pioneer/2010/08/10/ArticleHtmls/10_08_2010_005_005.shtml

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

Der Spiegel – Germany

Turkey Accused Of Using Chemical Weapons Against PKK

Shocking Images of Dead Kurdish Fighters

By Daniel Steinvoth and [Yassin Musharbash](#)

12 August 2010

German experts have confirmed the authenticity of photographs that purport to show PKK fighters killed by chemical weapons. The evidence puts increasing pressure on the Turkish government, which has long been suspected of using such weapons against Kurdish rebels. German politicians are demanding an investigation.

It would be difficult to exceed the horror shown in the photos, which feature burned, maimed and scorched body parts. The victims are scarcely even recognizable as human beings. Turkish-Kurdish human rights activists believe the people in the photos are eight members of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) underground movement, who are thought to have been killed in September 2009.

In March, the activists gave the photos to a German human rights delegation comprised of Turkey experts, journalists and politicians from the far-left Left Party, as SPIEGEL reported at the end of July. Now Hans Baumann, a German expert on photo forgeries has confirmed the authenticity of the photos, and a forensics report released by the Hamburg University Hospital has backed the initial suspicion, saying that it is highly probable that the eight Kurds died "due to the use of chemical substances."

Did the Turkish army in fact use chemical weapons and, by doing so, violate the Chemical Weapons Convention it had ratified?

Repeated 'Mysterious Incidents'

German politicians and human rights experts are now demanding an investigation into the incident. "The latest findings are so spectacular that the Turkish side urgently needs to explain things," said Claudia Roth, the co-chair of Germany's Green Party. "It is impossible to understand why an autopsy of the PKK fighters was ordered but the results kept under seal."

The politician said there had been repeated "mysterious incidents of this type that are crying out for an independent investigation." Roth demanded that Turkey issue an official statement on the possible use of chemical weapons "in order to nullify further allegations."

Ruprecht Polenz, a member of the German parliament with Chancellor Angela Merkel's conservative Christian Democratic Union and the chairman of the Bundestag's Foreign Relations Committee, sees it the same way. "Turkey needs to urgently look into these accusations," he told SPIEGEL ONLINE, adding that an international investigation would be the best approach.

Turkey has been suspected of using chemical weapons for years, points out Gisela Penteker, a Turkey expert with the international medical organization International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. "Local people have said that again and again," she explained. Finding proof is difficult, however, she said, because bodies were often released so late that it was hardly possible to carry out a thorough autopsy.

'PKK Propaganda'

In Turkey, human rights advocates have long demanded an investigation. The army, however, has refused to comment on the issue. Similarly, the government of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan has been stubbornly silent or tried to portray the accusations of war crimes as "PKK propaganda."

"The prime minister is not interested in human rights violations," says Akin Birdal, a member of the Turkish parliament whose pro-Kurdish BDP opposition party has repeatedly questioned in parliament if Erdogan's war in the southeast of the country is really being conducted legally. In Birdal's view, the only thing that matters to Erdogan is that the army eradicates the PKK problem once and for all "by any means necessary."

The Turkish Foreign Ministry has rejected the accusations, according to the Berlin daily newspaper *Die Tageszeitung*, which reported on the case Thursday. Turkey is a signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention, and its armed forces do not possess any biological or chemical weapons, the ministry reportedly said.

The newspaper also reports that it has obtained additional, shocking pictures in the meantime, supposedly autopsy photographs of six other killed Kurds. These images, too, have now been submitted to the Hamburg-based experts.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,711536,00.html>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

RIA Novosti – Russian Information Agency

Russian Admiral Calls For Deployment Of Torpedoes Mothballed After Kursk Disaster

12 August 2010

A unique torpedo that was withdrawn from use after the Kursk submarine tragedy should be returned to the Russian Navy, a former North Fleet commander said on Thursday.

The Kursk nuclear-propelled submarine sank in the Barents Sea on August 12, 2000, following an onboard torpedo explosion, killing all 118 crewmembers. Then Navy chief Adm. Vladimir Kuroyedov banned the use of the Kit (series 65-76) 650-mm torpedoes on all Russian submarines after the incident.

"These torpedoes have unique specifications and are the fastest and most powerful torpedoes in the world," Adm. Oleg Yerofeyev said in an interview with RIA Novosti. "They must be returned to the Navy."

He said the only problem with the torpedoes was that they leak gas.

"Their construction is such that these torpedoes will always leak gas. This does not happen because of poor insulation, the process simply needs to be controlled," Yerofeyev said, adding that a special gauging instrument was needed to control the leak.

Navy Commander Adm. Vladimir Vysotsky earlier said the Kit torpedoes had been placed in reserve at depots and that there were no plans to dismantle them.

The Kit torpedo has a mass of 5 tons, a length of 11 meters, a speed of over 50 knots and a range of 50 kilometers. It uses hydrogen peroxide as fuel and can carry a nuclear warhead.

MOSCOW, August 12 (RIA Novosti)

http://en.rian.ru/military_news/20100812/160176941.html

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

U.S. Department of State

Exploring The Many Facets Of Deterrence

Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation

Contributions of the U.S. Government to 21st Century National Security Strategy, U.S. Strategic Command, 2010 Deterrence Symposium

Omaha, NE

August 12, 2010

Thank you for inviting me to participate on this panel. I am pleased to be here with my interagency colleagues.

I was very glad to see this panel's focus on how the efforts of U.S. government agencies come together to address today's national security challenges. Having negotiated the New START Treaty, which was a true interagency effort -- and continues to be as we work to gain the advice and consent of the United States Senate to ratify the Treaty -- I can attest firsthand to the importance of leveraging the resources and expertise in cooperative ways throughout the U.S. Government in order to ensure the best possible result to enhance our national security.

As the Department of State's representative on this panel, I would like to address the part we play in 21st Century National Security Strategy and comment in particular on some of the things we are working on in the State Department's Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation.

Today's Threats

The United States and the world face great perils and urgent foreign policy challenges including ongoing wars and regional conflicts, the global economic crisis, terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, climate change, worldwide poverty, food insecurity, and pandemic disease.

These threats are different than those of the past. To better address all these threats, this administration has conducted a number of formal reviews over the past year, including the Ballistic Missile Defense Review, Quadrennial Defense Review, Nuclear Posture Review, National Space Policy, a review of export controls -- which is ongoing, and of course, the National Security Strategy. These reviews emphasize a "whole-of-government" approach to the critical challenges facing the United States. The Department of State has participated actively in all these efforts.

More than ever before the interagency process under the coordination of the National Security Council is working to draw on the best ideas and inputs from across government agencies to ensure that the final product is representative of the best thinking government-wide and not just the views of the lead agency conducting the review.

The State Department

The State Department, for its part, is conducting its Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, which when completed will layout a blueprint for short-, medium- and long-term diplomatic efforts.

Our strategic direction for the future will entail the use of Smart Power to pursue foreign policy priorities by reaching out to friends and foes; elevating development as a core pillar of American power; further integrating civilian and military efforts; and leveraging U.S. economic strength and the power of our democratic example.

As Secretary Clinton has noted: “Military force may sometimes be necessary to protect our people and our interests. But diplomacy and development will be equally important in creating conditions for a peaceful, stable and prosperous world. That is the essence of Smart Power – using all the tools at our disposal.”

Secretary Clinton has done much to elevate the role of diplomacy in our national security efforts. This has included rebuilding the arms control capacity in the department, making us well poised to implement the President’s Prague agenda.

VCI

For more than 25 years, the State Department Bureau that I lead – the Bureau of Verification, Compliance and Implementation, and its predecessor the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, have advanced U.S. national security by promoting verifiable agreements and verification technologies, and by working to ensure compliance by other countries with respect to their arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments.

I would like to comment on several key areas in which we are working, the first being the New START Treaty:

We believe the New START Treaty deserves the same bipartisan support that past arms control treaties with Russia have received. The original START Treaty was approved in the Senate by a vote of 93 to 6; the START II Treaty was approved 87 to 4; and, the Moscow Treaty was approved 95 to 0.

We have been and we will continue to work with Senators to answer all their questions in support of the advice and consent process. We believe it is in the U.S. interest to ratify and bring the New START Treaty into force as soon as possible.

- As General Chilton has testified: “our nation will be safer and more secure with this treaty than without it.” Seven former commanders of the former Strategic Air Command and U.S. Strategic Command have endorsed ratification of the Treaty.
- The New START Treaty is a continuation of the international arms control and nonproliferation framework that the United States and the Soviet Union, later the Russian Federation, have worked hard to foster and strengthen for the last 50 years. It will provide ongoing transparency and predictability regarding the world’s two largest nuclear arsenals, while preserving our ability to maintain the strong nuclear deterrent that remains an essential element of U.S. national security and the security of our partners and allies.
- The New START Treaty’s verification regime includes extensive provisions that contribute to verification of the Parties’ compliance, including notifications, data exchanges, agreed conversion and elimination procedures, inspections, demonstrations, and exhibitions. It also includes some significant innovations over the START verification regime, such as the provision of unique identifiers (a license plate if you will) for each ICBM, SLBM, and heavy bomber. In addition, reentry vehicle on-site inspections are designed to monitor the exact number of reentry vehicles emplaced on individual missiles selected for inspection, in line with the new Treaty’s innovative approach to counting warheads on delivery vehicles.
- The verification regime will provide each Party confidence that the other is upholding its obligations, while also being simpler and less costly to implement than START. The regime reflects the improved U.S.-Russian relationship since the end of the Cold War and reduces the disruptions to operations at strategic nuclear force facilities compared to those experienced during START implementation.
- The new treaty sets the stage for engaging other nuclear powers in fulfilling the goals of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and expanding opportunities for enhancing strategic stability.

Second, two other major goals of the Obama Administration are bringing into force the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty – CTBT – and negotiating a verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty – FMCT:

- As pointed out in the Administration’s 2010 Nuclear Posture Review Report, ratification of the CTBT is central to leading other nuclear weapons states toward a world of diminished reliance on nuclear weapons, reduced

nuclear competition, and eventual nuclear disarmament, a theme also reflected in the recently concluded Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

- Ratifying the CTBT will not be an easy task, but we will work closely with the Senate, the public and key stakeholders to achieve this goal. When the Senate declined to ratify the Treaty in 1999, there were two major concerns: verifiability and stockpile reliability. On the first, at that time the International Monitoring System (IMS) was merely a plan on paper. Now the IMS is over 80% complete and providing data, to include data on the two nuclear tests in North Korea.
- On reliability, in 1999 we had little experience in maintaining the stockpile through sophisticated science-based computational modeling. Today, however, the successful implementation of the Stockpile Stewardship Program is such that our nuclear experts say they know more about how these weapons work than we did when we actively tested them. So I think in both of these areas, we have a good story to tell.
- We will need to make our case to a Senate that has changed significantly since 1999. Our outreach on verification and reliability will seek to convince those Senators who had concerns when the Treaty was last addressed. Just as important, we must engage with the large number of Senators who will deal with the CTBT for the first time. The Administration has commissioned a number of reports, including a classified NIE and a National Academy of Sciences' report on the CTBT that should be completed in early fall. These documents, and others, will inform the Administration's assessment of the verifiability of the CTBT and our ability to maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal as we prepare to work with the Senate for favorable consideration of this important Treaty.
- Finally, U.S. ratification will strengthen our efforts to achieve ratification by the remaining states (i.e., China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, North Korea, and Pakistan) necessary for the Treaty to enter force.
- We also need to achieve greater controls over the materials needed to produce nuclear weapons. If the international community is serious about drawing down nuclear weapons, we must constrain the ability to build up. Bringing a verifiable FMCT into force is essential, both as a step in this process and, more broadly, to establish the conditions necessary for the achievement of a world free of nuclear weapons.
- The United States was pleased last year when, after a decade of inactivity, the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament – the CD – adopted a work program that included a mandate for FMCT negotiations. To date, however, procedural objections have prevented the initiation of negotiations. We believe that the best way forward is for CD governments to address their respective security concerns during formal FMCT negotiations, and we are working hard to keep the CD focused on that goal.

National Space Policy

The recently released National Space Policy is another example of a “whole-of-government” approach to critical challenges facing the United States, and the Department of State was an active participant in the process of formulating this new policy. U.S. leadership in space requires an approach that integrates all elements of national power, from technological knowledge and industrial capacity to alliance building and international cooperation. Pursuing the National Space Policy's goals requires cooperation and collaboration across departments and agencies. It also requires enhanced cooperation with our allies, friends, and partners around in the world in strengthening stability in space. Increasing stability in space activities begins first with ensuring the long-term sustainability of the space environment through expanded international measures for orbital debris mitigation. Secondly, it depends on improving our shared situational awareness and understanding of who is using the space environment, what they are doing, and potential effects on other operators. Thirdly, strengthening space stability can be accomplished through improved information-sharing for space object collision avoidance, and fourthly, through the development of transparency and confidence-building measures to promote safe and responsible operations in space. Given the space opportunities, challenges, and threats facing the United States and its allies, these activities cannot be accomplished by any one department or agency working alone -- rather, they require the commitment and resources of the entire interagency.

Technology

Finally, the United States has historically relied on innovative technologies to verify compliance with arms control treaties and agreements, and a number of new initiatives are underway that will require more technology development. My Bureau has taken a first look at the technology requirements for the entire arms control portfolio, and this was summarized in the Verification Technology Requirements Document we issued in the spring. I would like to draw your attention to several of the most pressing concerns outlined in that document. We are looking for new capabilities to support initiatives to further reduce nuclear arms, to secure fissile materials worldwide, and to reliably detect attempts to conduct covert nuclear tests. We are also looking to explore the full potential of the Open Skies Treaty. We will be turning to the scientific community for fresh ideas to help us find better ways to address natural and manmade biological threats. The Administration is also pursuing a number of initiatives that will require improved space situational awareness. Also, there is a continuing need to verify the Outer Space Treaty's ban on WMD in space, and on the prohibition against interference with National Technical Means (NTM) contained in a

number of arms control treaties. These technology requirements are examined in greater depth in our formal document.

Conclusion

None of the efforts I've mentioned would be possible without a strong and cohesive interagency process as coordinated by the National Security Council. Fulfillment of the President's agenda demands no less.

<http://www.state.gov/t/vci/rls/145954.htm>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

National Nuclear Security Administration Press Release

Energy Secretary Announces Completion of W62 Dismantlement Program

Secretary Chu Dismantles Last of Retired Warhead During Visit to NNSA's Pantex Plant; Program Completed a Full Year Ahead of Schedule

August 12, 2010

WASHINGTON, D.C. – U.S. Secretary of Energy Steven Chu announced that the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) has dismantled the last W62 nuclear warhead. Secretary Chu made the announcement after personally participating in the final W62 dismantlement during an August 11, 2010 visit to NNSA's Pantex Plant outside Amarillo, Texas.

Completed a full year ahead of schedule, the W62 dismantlement program safely and securely took apart the retired 1970s era warhead, which will never again be a part of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile.

"Completing the last W62 dismantlement is a tangible demonstration of our firm commitment to support the President's goal of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and their role in the U.S. national security strategy," said Secretary Chu. "I am proud to have had the opportunity to join the outstanding men and women working at NNSA's Pantex Plant for this important milestone. I applaud the team here for working so diligently to ensure that the W62 dismantlement program was safely completed more than one full year ahead of schedule and for their continued commitment to working in challenging environments to advance a critical national security mission."

The dismantling of the final W62 warhead is consistent with the goal President Obama announced in his April 2009 Prague speech to reduce the number of nuclear weapons. In that speech the President said "we will reduce the role of nuclear weapons in our national security strategy and urge others to do the same."

NNSA's Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratories designed the W62 warhead, which supported the nation's intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) program. The U.S. produced the W62 in the 1970s, and the warhead saw service until recently. The delivery platform was the Air Force Minuteman III ICBM.

As a key part of its national security mission, NNSA is responsible for safely dismantling weapons that are no longer needed and disposing of the excess material and components. The dismantlement process includes four steps: retiring a weapon from service; returning it to NNSA's Pantex Plant; taking it apart by physically separating the high explosives from the special nuclear material; and processing the material and components, which includes evaluation, reuse, demilitarization, sanitization, recycling, and ultimate disposal.

<http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/chupantex081210>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

National Nuclear Security Administration Fact Sheet

W62 Dismantlement Fact Sheet

August 12, 2010

The W62 warhead was designed by Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratories. It was first deployed in the 1970's and retired from service on 19 Mar 2010. While the actual production numbers in the stockpile are classified, the W62 played a significant role in the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

The W62 warhead was a reentry vehicle that was launched on the Air Force's Minuteman III missile, which is still in use today.

The Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration began the W62 dismantlement program in 2005. NNSA's Pantex Plant outside Amarillo, TX, developed special tooling and demonstrated the ability to rapidly dismantle this system in a safe and secure manner.

As a result, U.S. Secretary of Energy Steven Chu announced on August 11, 2010 that the last W62 had been dismantled, completing the program more than one full year ahead of schedule.

Background on U.S. Dismantlement Programs

In May 2010, the United States released newly declassified information on the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile. Increasing the transparency of global nuclear stockpiles is important to nonproliferation efforts and to pursuing follow-on reductions after the ratification and entry into force of the New START Treaty that covers all nuclear weapons.

Warhead Dismantlement. From fiscal years 1994 through 2009, the United States dismantled 8,748 nuclear warheads. Several thousand additional nuclear weapons are currently retired and awaiting dismantlement.

<http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/factsheets/w62dismantlement>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

The Atlantic
OPINION/ANALYSIS

Gen. Chuck Wald On The Threat From Iran

August 11, 2010

By Jeffrey Goldberg

The Bipartisan Policy Center, an influential centrist think tank in Washington, has been sounding the alarm about Iran's nuclear program longer than most anyone. In a series of reports, three of its heavyweights -- the former Virginia senator Chuck Robb, a Democrat, the once-and-possibly-future Indiana senator Dan Coats, a Republican, and the retired Air Force general Chuck Wald -- have warned that American power in the Gulf, and across the Middle East, will be eclipsed by a rising Iran, should the country be allowed to cross the nuclear threshold. Their position is usefully summarized as follows:

"...They assert that "an Iran emboldened by nuclear weapons" cannot be contained and "clearly might overstep its boundaries, pulling the Middle East and the United States into a treacherous conflict." Another likely scenario is "that Israel would first attack Iranian nuclear facilities triggering retaliatory strikes by Iran and its terrorist proxies," putting the United States in an "extremely difficult position."

...Robb and Wald recommend that "the administration needs to expand its approach and make clear to the Iranian regime and the American people: If diplomatic and economic pressures do not compel Iran to terminate its nuclear program, the U.S. military has the capability and is prepared to launch an effective, targeted strike on Tehran's nuclear and supporting military facilities."

I sat with Wald recently and talked about the way he sees the threat, and what he wants President Obama to do about it. Wald is a former deputy commander of the U.S. European command, and he led the air war during the Afghanistan invasion. Here is an edited and condensed transcript of our conversation:

Jeffrey Goldberg: Do you think the Iranian government is serious about reaching a compromise with the United States on the nuclear question?

Chuck Wald: How many times does Lucy have to pick the football up? Their continued goal is to weaken any sort of coalition the U.S. builds for sanctions on the issue.

JG: Do you think the Israelis are right to call the Iranian nuclear program a threat to their country's existence, or are they overstating the case?

CW: Do you think the Israelis would put into jeopardy their strategic relationships with the United States because they're seeing ghosts? The Saudis, the Egyptians, are all saying the same thing. The physical evidence is there. If I'm Israel, and I think it's even a 50-50 shot that they're going to get it, well you've got to plan for that.

JG: is there any chance in your mind that Iran is not dead-set on a path toward nuclear weapons?

CW: Why would they spend all this time and defy the world for electrification? They want to be the regional hegemon, they want nuclear power to give them stature.

JG: Do you think Israel could destroy the Iranian program?

CW: For one thing, Israel is not going to have a revisit capability, and they don't have enough airplanes. They don't have the 5000-lb. penetrators or the 30,000 lb. penetrators. If you're talking about shutting down a place, there's got

to be the capability to revisit the place. We blew up some pretty deep things in Afghanistan. We put 36 two thousand pounders in at both ends of one cave complex, and it blew up for two days. I watched 18 go in at once from a B2.

JG: Could the Israelis do any damage to the nuclear facilities at all?

CW: Yes. But we could do more. By the way, (Secretary of Defense Robert) Gates says we could put them back three or four years. The Israelis say to that, "Hallelujah." When they attacked Osirak (the nuclear reactor in Iraq) they thought they were getting a year out of that.

JG: Does Iran pose an existential threat to the United States?

CW: Not currently.

JG: Then is it possible to contain a nuclear Iran?

CW: Containment policies have zero credibility. What do you contain? How do you contain them? They have surrogates. We are theoretically trying to contain them right now. How do you contain Hezbollah and Hamas? Hillary Clinton said, for example, if you use a nuke on Israel we'll come back and destroy you. Israel said, well, thank you very much. What kind of containment is that?

JG: Why do you believe it is an American interest to prevent Iran from going nuclear?

CW: The world changes if they get it. The Saudis, the Egyptians, would get weapons, for starters. The unease in these places is palpable. They think less of us as a nation already. The whole Middle East changes for the worse if they get weapons.

Jeffrey Goldberg is a national correspondent for *The Atlantic*. Author of the book *Prisoners: A Story of Friendship and Terror*, he has reported from the Middle East and Africa.

<http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2010/08/gen-chuck-wald-on-the-threat-from-iran/60800/>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

Bellingham Herald

OPINION

August, 11, 2010

Israel Needs To Drop The Fiction That It Is Not A Nuclear Power

By MICAH ZENKO / Los Angeles Times

It's time for Israel to come out of the closet. After five decades of maintaining a nuclear weapons program without acknowledging its existence, Israel should proactively announce and provide information about its nuclear weapons status. Though Israel's bombs have long been an open secret, unprecedented international scrutiny in coming years will make this "nuclear opacity" increasingly untenable.

By maintaining the fiction that it is not a nuclear power, Israel has pigeonholed itself as an international pariah, similar to its adversaries Iran and Syria. This allows its adversaries and the nonaligned movement to successfully use Israel's bombs to slow progress on nuclear nonproliferation objectives, including preventing a nuclear Iran. Israel gains nothing by sacrificing its moral and political authority to maintain a farce that no one believes.

This situation will reach a breaking point in the coming year because of enhanced scrutiny of Israel's nuclear program from several sources.

In May, all of the members of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty reaffirmed by consensus the 1995 resolution calling for a Middle East free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and endorsed "Israel's accession to the treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards." To work toward this goal, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon will soon appoint a facilitator to coordinate progress on implementing this 1995 resolution.

In mid-September, at the request of a slim majority of its members, International Atomic Energy Agency Director-General Yukiya Amano will issue an unprecedented report on achieving progress toward Israel's accession to the nonproliferation treaty and placing its nuclear capabilities under IAEA safeguards.

In October, historian Avner Cohen will release "The Worst-Kept Secret: Israel's Bargain with the Bomb," the follow-up to his groundbreaking "Israel and the Bomb," which showed in exhaustive detail the steps taken by successive governments to develop a nuclear weapon by 1967. Cohen's forthcoming book will assuredly provide additional revelations that both embarrass Tel Aviv and further clarify Israel's nuclear capabilities.

In light of this forthcoming scrutiny, there are three near-term steps that Israel should undertake.

First, Israel should provide transparency about the size, command and control, nuclear security features and nonproliferation objectives of its nuclear arsenal. As was the case of other non-NPT nuclear powers - India and Pakistan - doing so would allow Israel to reassure the international community about its program. For example, in 2000, Pakistan created its National Command Authority, which assures civilian oversight of the bomb. In addition, Pakistan allows its chief nuclear military official, Lt. Gen. Khalid Kidwai, to brief international audiences about the safety and security features of his country's nuclear arsenal.

Second, in light of its recently announced intention to pursue civilian nuclear energy, Israel should sign a safeguards agreement with the IAEA covering all existing or future civilian nuclear facilities. In 2008, India signed a similar accord with the agency, which allowed it to receive international support for its peaceful civilian nuclear reactors. Here, the United States stands ready to help. At their July meeting, President Obama reportedly told Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that the United States would consider providing civilian nuclear technologies to Israel. Given that Israel has an estimated 115 to 190 warheads, according to the NRDC Nuclear Notebook, it no longer needs to produce fissile material for military purposes.

Third, Israel should reverse its existing policy and participate in legitimate international forums where the issue of a nuclear-weapon- and WMD-free Middle East are debated. One-sided pressure against Israel's policies is the unfortunate norm of many international organizations. However, Israeli diplomats should openly discuss their country's nuclear intentions and objectives, and either oppose or defend the 1995 resolution.

Israel cannot have a voice in the debate on nuclear nonproliferation - a debate that has vital ramifications for the Middle East - unless it becomes a good-faith participant in multilateral efforts to control and safeguard weapons of mass destruction. If such an announcement were to cause diplomatic isolation or a cascade of proliferation in the region, these events would have already happened. Instead, Israel only stands to gain by confirming a fact taken for granted by its friends and adversaries alike.

ABOUT THE WRITER

Micah Zenko is a fellow in the Center for Preventive Action at the Council on Foreign Relations. He is the author of the forthcoming "Between Threats and War: U.S. Discrete Military Operations in the Post-Cold War World." He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

<http://www.bellinghamherald.com/2010/08/11/1565728/israel-needs-to-drop-the-fiction.html>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

Ha'aretz Daily – Israel

OPINION

12 August 2010

The Morning After The Attack On Iran

How will the international community respond the next day?

By Ze'ev Maoz

One of the less discussed aspects of a possible Israeli attack on Iran is the international community's response. A plausible scenario that should be taken into account is the possibility of massive international pressure on Israel. This would consist of American pressure (assuming the attack is carried out without the United States' agreement) for disarming from the nuclear weapons Israel supposedly has, or to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and subject its nuclear facilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency's supervision.

This scenario becomes less imaginary in view of the decision made by the treaty's review conference in June regarding Israel, and especially the change in the United States' position on the global nuclear arms issue. An attack launched by a state believed to possess nuclear weapons outside the NPT on another, even if the latter aspires to obtain nuclear weapons, will be comprehensively and totally condemned.

Even those few researchers of Israel's defense policy who think, as I do, that Israel must reach an agreement to disarm the Middle East of weapons of mass destruction deem this scenario undesirable, to put it mildly. If Israel withstands the pressure, it could find itself in isolation, possibly including an embargo on weapons, materiel and equipment for both military and civilian uses. If Israel succumbs to the pressure, it will be forced to give up a strategic bargaining chip that could lead to a regional defense regimen, including a reliable nuclear demilitarization (with regional supervision and monitoring systems with higher credibility standards than IAEA's).

Yet again it transpires that Israel's nuclear policy is fundamentally erroneous. There is no proof this policy has achieved even one of its declared goals. It did not prevent attacks on populated areas in the Gulf War, the Second Lebanon War or from Gaza. A nuclear threat cannot be used to quash an intifada. The peace agreements with Egypt and Jordan, in which Israel's nuclear capability played no role, significantly reduced the conventional threat on

Israel. And most importantly, every time someone in the Middle East begins developing nuclear weapons, we stop believing in nuclear deterrence and set out to destroy the Arab/Iranian potential.

There is considerable evidence attesting that Israel's nuclear capability constituted both an incentive and a model for the attempts of several states in the region to develop nuclear weapons, and accelerated the chemical and biological capabilities of Syria, Saddam Hussein's Iraq and even Egypt. If the Israeli offensive fails, or if Israel is "persuaded" to refrain from attacking and Iran obtains a nuclear capability, other states in the region could follow in its footsteps.

The reality of a nuclear Middle East is becoming increasingly likely. The dilemma Israel faces in the longer run is between a nuclear Middle East and a demilitarized one. Either everyone in the region has nuclear weapons or no state has.

The growing likelihood of tomorrow's scenario also requires a reexamination of nuclear policy. An Israeli initiative for a complete demilitarization of the Middle East of weapons of mass destruction should be considered. Israel could lead a move that would create a defense regimen on its own terms - instead of unilateral disarmament following international pressure. The nuclear horizon is not so distant. It is time to consider what lies beyond it.

<http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/opinion/the-morning-after-the-attack-on-iran-1.307474>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)

Voice of Russia – Russian Federation

COMMENTARY

START Ratification Under Threat

By Konstantin Garibov

August 12, 2010

The ratification of the newly signed START Treaty by the US Congress may run into obstacles, even though the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton assured those concerned that the treaty will be ratified in the middle of September.

Mrs. Clinton's reassuring statement on the new START Treaty comes ahead of the midterm elections in November. Apparently, the Democrats are set to make it clear that they are strong enough to reach an agreement with the Republicans so that the Treaty will sail through both houses without mishap. In her speech Mrs. Clinton tried to win over the public by implying that the Treaty would enable the US to conduct inspections of Russian nuclear facilities, something Washington will find it hard to carry out otherwise.

Hillary Clinton was quick to remind the lawmakers that the Democrats had postponed voting on the Treaty from August to September so that the opponents could have more time to clarify issues that remain outstanding. Mrs. Clinton plans to meet with those undecided in person during the recess.

It looks like that new START is being used by both Democrats and Republicans for their own politically motivated agendas. START-1 was used for similar purposes. A few more US-Russian draft agreements on disarmament found themselves on the back shelves for the same reason. The very last one, an agreement on cooperation in nuclear energy, has yet to be ratified. The acknowledgment by Hillary Clinton that the START Treaty has become hostage to political bickering is evidence that the "reset" of US-Russian relations may suffer a fierce blow. Fyodor Lukianov, who sits on the Russian foreign and defense policy council, comments.

"With the midterm elections just round the corner, it looks like the Republicans are set to win," he says.

The Democrats may lose a majority in both houses at worst and will surely lose a majority in the Senate. This suggests that the ratification process may run into hurdles. Meanwhile, the Treaty is crucial to the US and the rest of the world. It is proof that at least some effort is being made to cut nuclear potentials and guarantee nuclear non-proliferation.

Fyodor Lukianov dwelled on the Kremlin's position concerning simultaneous ratification of the Treaty by both sides:

"If the Senate supports the Treaty and signals readiness to ratify it, the Russian lawmakers will gather immediately and ratify it too, even if all of them are on vacation."

Moscow and Washington should learn to safeguard their interests by providing joint solutions to global issues. No time-serving party interests should interfere in the process.

<http://english.ruvr.ru/2010/08/12/15526702.html>

[\(Return to Articles and Documents List\)](#)