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SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS

2010 REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT). United Nations. May 2009.

The Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) held its third session from 4 to 15 May 2009 at U.N. Headquarters, New York. This meeting is the last of the usual three sessions held prior to the 2010 Review Conference. The statements made by each delegate are addressed. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/NPT2010Prepcom/PrepCom2009/statements.html> [HTML format with links to delegates' statements].

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION GLOBAL PROGRAMS. National Nuclear Security Administration. 2009.

The global map shows different nonproliferation programs, ranging from plutonium production reactor shutdown to plutonium disposition, throughout the world.

http://nnsa.energy.gov/nuclear_nonproliferation/documents/MAP_3-31-09_3.pdf [PDF format, 1 page].

FUTURE OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENVIRONMENT IN 2015: PROCEEDINGS. U.S. National Academies and Russian Academy of Sciences. 2009.

The U.S. National Academies (NAS) and the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), building on a foundation of years of inter-academy cooperation, conducted a joint project to identify U.S. and Russian views on what the international nuclear security environment will be in 2015, what challenges may arise from that environment, and what options the U.S. and Russia have in partnering to address those challenges. [Note: contains copyright material].

http://books.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12590 [HTML format with PDF links].

GRADING PROGRESS ON 13 STEPS TOWARD DISARMAMENT. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Sharon Squassoni. May 2009.

As North Korea prepares for another nuclear test and Iran continues to install centrifuges to enrich uranium, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) needs shoring up more than ever. Delegates are meeting in New York now to prepare for the next review of the landmark treaty in 2010, says the author. A topic that will be on the agenda is the "**13 Practical Steps**" toward nuclear disarmament. [Note: contains copyright material].
http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/13_steps.pdf [PDF format, 10 pages].
http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/squassoni_table.pdf Table [PDF format, 2 pages].

NUCLEAR ABOLITION AND THE NEXT ARMS RACE. Nonproliferation Policy Education Center. April 21, 2009.

The author looks at various scenarios on nuclear nonproliferation. According to the author, the concern is while Russia and the United States look to reduce nuclear weapons deployment and stockpiles, there is nuclear proliferation. [Note: contains copyright material].
<http://www.npec-web.org/Frameset.asp?PageType=Single&PDFFile=20090421-Sokolski-NuclearAbolitionNextArmsRace&PDFFolder=Presentations> [PDF format, 37 pages].

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION: 1949-PRESENT. Manhattan Project, U.S. Department of Energy]. 2009.

The site looks at the history of nuclear proliferation since 1945.
<http://www.cfo.doe.gov/me70/manhattan/proliferation.htm> [HTML format, various paging].

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY RIGHTS AND WRONGS: THE NPT, ARTICLE IV, AND NONPROLIFERATION. Nonproliferation Policy Education Center. Christopher A. Ford. June 1, 2009.

In diplomatic circles associated with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, it is today widely believed that Article IV of the Treaty unquestionably protects non-nuclear weapons states' "inalienable right" to any sort of nuclear technology they wish, short of actual nuclear

weapons, provided that it is subjected to IAEA safeguards and used only for "peaceful" purposes. This belief, however, is false, according to the author. The text of Article IV, itself, does not preclude that interpretation, but such a rights privileging reading is in no way required either by the text or the negotiating history of the NPT, and is in fact inconsistent with this history and with the structure of the Treaty. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.npec-web.org/Frameset.asp?PageType=Single&PDFFile=20090601-Ford-NuclearRightsAndWrongs&PDFFolder=Essays> [PDF format, 80 pages].

U.N. PERMANENT FIVE ON REVIEW OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY. U.S. Department of State. May 15, 2009.

The Delegations of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America affirm collective support for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and welcome the progress and substantive discussion at the Preparatory Committee meeting for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2009/May/20090515164109eaifas0.771496.html> [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-russian/2009/May/20090518125133eaifas0.3944818.html> Russian [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-persian/2009/May/20090519115131eaifas3.783816e-02.html> Persian [HTML format, various paging].

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN THE NEAR TERM TO STRENGTHEN THE NONPROLIFERATION REGIME? Council on Foreign Relations. Dennis Gormley et al. May 2009.

Dennis Gormley, senior fellow at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies/Monterey Institute of International Studies; Paul Lettow, adjunct senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations; Lawrence Scheinman, distinguished professor at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies/Monterey Institute of International Studies; and Henry Sokolski, executive director of the Nonproliferation Policy Education Center discuss the nonproliferation. [Note: contains copyright material].

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/19495> [HTML format, various paging].

DETECT, SECURE, AND DISPOSE OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR MATERIAL. National Nuclear Security Administration. 2009.

The brochure shows what the National Nuclear Security Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, does to detect nuclear and radiological materials, and WMD-related equipment; to secure vulnerable nuclear weapons and weapons-usable nuclear and radiological materials; and to dispose of surplus weapons-usable nuclear and radiological materials. [Note: contains copyright material].

[http://nnsa.energy.gov/nuclear_nonproliferation/documents/DNN_Brochure\(printer_friendly\)_3-31-09.pdf](http://nnsa.energy.gov/nuclear_nonproliferation/documents/DNN_Brochure(printer_friendly)_3-31-09.pdf) [PDF format, 4 pages].

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