

Hospitals & Asylums

Good Faith Nuclear Weapon Recycling HA-15-10-22

By Anthony J. Sanders

And he will judge between the nations, and will decide concerning many peoples; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more (Isiah 2:4).

A. As of the invasion of Ukraine in 2022 the Doomsday Clock has moved to 100 second till midnight from 2 minutes till. The closest the world has been to nuclear holocaust since one minute till midnight during the Cuban Missile Crisis. The world's nuclear-armed states possess a combined total of roughly 13,142 nuclear warheads, more than 90% belong to Russia and the United States. The New START declaration of the United States is that 1,350 strategic nuclear warheads be deployed on 652 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The New START declaration for the Russian Federation is 1,444 strategic warheads deployed on 527 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The United States Department of Defense has a nuclear stockpile of 3,750 nuclear weapons, of which 1,389 are active and possesses another 1,800 retired warheads. The Russian Federation holds a military stockpile of 4,497 nuclear warheads, of which 1,459 are deployed and another 1,760 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. According to the World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022 both United States, by 39, and Russia, by 15, exceed New START limits on deployed nuclear weapons. Both the United States and Russia obviously respect the 1,700 limit for the US and 1,800 limit for Russian warheads set by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the most recent agreement, however a closer look at the rhetoric is needed to determine both nuclear superpowers are not in compliance.

1. Stockpiled weapons are ready to be used and the statistic includes both deployed nuclear warheads and those that have been dismantled and components moved to another geographic location for storage, but they can be easily put back together. Retired weapons have been dismantled, and are largely intact, but not complete without at least some remanufacturing. Total nuclear warheads is the total number of stockpiled nuclear weapons and retired nuclear warheads. When the NPT requires that the US must limit their arsenal to 1,700 – 2,200 this means that they may not possess more than 1,700 active and inactive weapons in their stockpile, and not more than 500 retired nuclear weapons that have not yet been recycled. This means that the US is over the 1,700 warhead stockpile limit by 2,050 inactive warheads to be retired. Russia is over the 1,800 limit by 2,697 inactive warheads to be retired. This brings the number of retired nuclear warheads to be recycled to 3,850 US and 4,457 Russia. It is not enough to make passive reference to Isiah 2:4. Parties must establish a robust nuclear weapons recycling program, carefully safeguarded by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) against unlawful acquisition of nuclear warheads and materials, despite incessant cyber-hacking on the topic and evidence indicating clandestine use of the US nuclear arsenal to nuke the Enriquillo Plain Garden Fault in Haiti, as the spearpoint of international efforts to bring the United States and Russia into compliance with the NPT.

World Nuclear Forces, January 2013, 2018 and 2022

Country	Year of	Warhea	Other	Total	Warhea	Other	Total	Warhea	Other	Total
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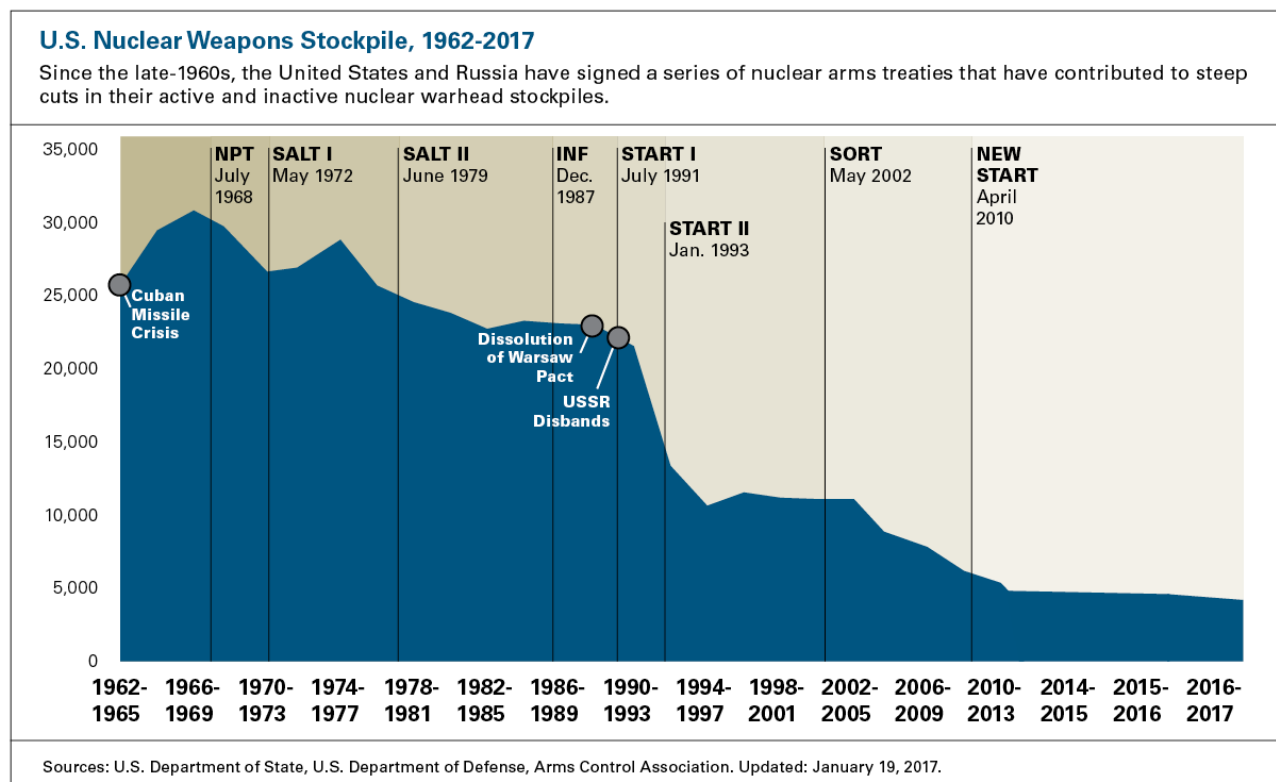
	First Nuclear Test	d Stockpile 2013	Warheads 2013	Inventory 2013	d Stockpile 2018	Warheads 2018	Inventory 2018	d Stockpile 2022	Warheads 2022	Inventory 2022
United States	1945	2,150	5,550	7,700	4,000 / 1,350 deployed	2,550	6,550	3,750/1,389 deployed	1,800	5,550
Russia	1949	1,800	6,700	8,500	4,350 / 1,444 deployed	2,500	6,850	4,497/1,458 deployed	1,760	6,257
United Kingdom	1952	160	65	225	215	0	215	225	0	225
France	1960	290	10	300	300	0	300	290	0	290
China	1964	250	0	250	280	0	280	350	0	350
India	1974	90-100	0	90-100	135	0	135	156	0	165
Pakistan	1998	100-120	0	100-120	145	0	145	165	0	165
Israel		80	0	80	80	0	80	90	0	90
North Korea	2006	6-8	0	6-8	15	0	15	50	0	50

Source: Application Instituting Proceedings Obligations Concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessations of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament 24 April 2014; World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022

2. Five states are recognized by the NPT as nuclear weapon states (NWS): China (signed 1992), France (1992), the Soviet Union (1968; obligations and rights now assumed by the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom (1968), and the United States (1968), which also happen to be the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Four other states are known or believed to possess nuclear weapons: India, Pakistan, and North Korea have openly tested and declared that they possess nuclear weapons, while Israel is deliberately ambiguous regarding its nuclear weapons status. It is estimated that the United States provides about 180 tactical B61 nuclear bombs for use by Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey under NATO agreements and may be extended to Poland after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. On 27 February 2022, shortly after the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, Belarusians voted in a referendum to repeal the post-Soviet Constitutional prohibition on basing of nuclear weapons in Belarus. At a meeting on 25 June 2022, Russian President Putin and President of Belarus Lukashenko agreed the deployment of Russian short-range nuclear-capable missiles. The transfer of nuclear warheads would require a further decision, possibly after a number of years, and might be tied to future NATO decisions.

3. The estimated number of US warheads deployed in Europe has gone down from nearly 200 non-

strategic (tactical) nuclear weapons deployed in Europe in NATO nuclear sharing agreements in 2005 to 100 in 2021 and may be extended to Poland after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The practice of “deploying” land-based missiles in foreign countries has reportedly been discontinued. The practice of deploying nuclear warheads on submarines and bombers outside national territorial waters and airspace, may also be completely eliminated under Art. I of the NPT. As of 2021 there are an estimated 20 US warheads stored in each Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Turkey. Canada hosted weapons under the control of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), rather than NATO, until 1984, and Greece until 2001. US nuclear weapons sharing nations could take the initiative to fully dismantle and recycle the 15 active, deployed, nuclear warheads the US is estimated to need to eliminate to comply with New START goals.



B. The United States conducted its first nuclear test explosion in July 1945 and dropped two atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 killing more than 140,000 people instantly and 240,000 eventually. The 1946 U.S.-sponsored Baruch Plan sought to outlaw nuclear weapons and internationalise the use of nuclear energy. In its very first resolution, unanimously adopted on 24 January 1946, the General Assembly established a Commission to deal with “the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy” (resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946; this Commission was dissolved in 1952 when the first United Nations Disarmament Commission, was established). As early as 1954, the General Assembly also called for a convention on nuclear disarmament (resolution 808 (IX) A of 4 November 1954) and has repeated this call in many subsequent resolutions. Nonetheless, the Soviet Union conducted its first nuclear test explosion in 1949, the United Kingdom (1952), France (1960), and China (1964) followed.

1. The 1950s and early 1960s saw U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower’s Atoms for Peace initiative, the

creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the development of IAEA safeguards, and the expansion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Seeking to prevent the nuclear weapons from expanding further, these five nuclear weapons states negotiated the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1968. Following extensive negotiations in the 1960s, in which both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States participated, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was opened for signature on 1 July 1968. It entered into force on 5 March 1970 and was extended indefinitely in 1995. Review conferences have been held every five years since its entry into force, pursuant to Article VIII, paragraph 3, of the NPT. One hundred and ninety-one States have become parties to the NPT; on 10 January 2003, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced its withdrawal.

2. The NPT is the cornerstone of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The NPT's grand bargain rests on three pillars: nonproliferation, the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and disarmament. *Nonproliferation*: Under Article I of the NPT, nuclear- weapon states pledge not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to any recipient or in any way assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear-weapon state in the manufacture or acquisition of a nuclear weapon. Under Article II of the NPT, non-nuclear-weapon states pledge not to acquire or exercise control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and not to seek or receive assistance in the manufacture of such devices. Under Article III of the Treaty, non-nuclear-weapon states pledge to accept IAEA safeguards to verify that their nuclear activities serve only peaceful purposes. P

3. Peaceful Uses: NPT Article IV acknowledges the right of all Parties to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to benefit from international cooperation in this area, in conformity with their nonproliferation obligations. Nuclear applications in food security, disease prevention, medicine, water resources, and environmental management improve the lives of people around the world every day. Nuclear power reactors in over 30 countries supply nearly 15% of the world's electricity, a figure poised to grow as over 50 power reactors were under construction at the end of 2009. More than 60 countries are currently considering new civil nuclear power programs, and efforts to help these states develop their infrastructure through civil nuclear cooperation have expanded in response. Disarmament: Under Article VI of the NPT, all Parties undertake to pursue good-faith negotiations on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race, to nuclear disarmament, and to general and complete disarmament. There have been too many reactor meltdowns for nuclear energy to be termed "clean energy" and propaganda describing nuclear energy as "clean energy" must be prohibited.

4. The UN Assembly called on the the International Court of Justice to draft the *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996)) required an additional *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996) to produce a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996 and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (PNW) in 1997. The 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) were held in New York 2-27 May 2005. More than 180 nations convened to review the nonproliferation treaty with hearings for Iran and North Korea, America, Russia and others to move toward a world free of the nuclear threat. In the opening of the month long conference Secretary-General Kofi Annan said all nations must work toward, "a world of reduced nuclear threat and, ultimately, a world free of nuclear weapons. Ultimately, the only way to guarantee that they will never be used is for our world to be free of such weapons." That was reaffirmed in *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and*

to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India) 2014-2016.

C. By resolution 21 of 2 April 1947, the United Nations Security Council placed a group of Pacific Islands, including those making up the present-day Marshall Islands, under the trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter, and designated the United States of America as the Administering Authority. Between 1946 and 1958, the United States conducted 67 nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands. The U.S. conducted 23 of these tests at Bikini Atoll, and 44 near Enewetak Atoll, but fallout spread throughout the Marshall Islands. The Marshallese filed a complaint with the UN, but this did not prevent U.S. nuclear testing. This was the worst radiological disaster in U.S. history and caused worldwide backlash against atmospheric nuclear testing. Many Marshallese have suffered from forced relocation, burns, birth defects, and cancers. In 2005, the National Cancer Institute reported that the risk of contracting cancer for those exposed to fallout was greater than one in three. Many adults developed cancerous thyroid nodules, two or three decades after the testing ended. In 2010, the National Cancer Institute reported, “As much as 1.6% of all cancers among those residents of the Marshall Islands alive between 1948 and 1970 might be attributable to radiation exposures resulting from nuclear testing fallout.” They also suggested that up to 55% of all cancers in the northern atolls are a result of nuclear fallout.

1. The Marshall Islands became the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) in 1979. In 1986, the U.S. and the RMI signed the Compact of Free Association, which granted the RMI political independence and allows Marshallese citizens to work and go to school in the U.S. The U.S. also is responsible for the defence of the RMI, and is permitted to conduct military manoeuvres and testing on Kwajalein Atoll. The Compact also ensures that the U.S. provides medical care for the remaining 176 Marshallese directly affected by the Castle Bravo test. The Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal was designed under the Compact to award compensation for cancers and other serious health effects, such as burns and birth defects, attributed to nuclear testing. The U.S. established a \$150 million compensation trust fund for those affected. This included individual trust funds for Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik. The trust funds help cover health and property damages. The U.S. Embassy website today explains that the U.S. government is “committed to a full and open collaboration with the Republic of the Marshall Islands in radiological monitoring, rehabilitation of affected atolls, and nuclear related health care assistance.” The Embassy in Majuro states on its website: “The U.S. never intended for Marshallese to be hurt by the tests.” In the 1990s, the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE), with the use of available government documents and witness interviews, concluded that there was no evidence “to support the claim that the exposures of the Marshallese, either initially or after resettlement, were motivated by research purposes.” By resolution 683 of 22 December 1990, the Security Council terminated the Trusteeship Agreement concerning the Marshall Islands. By General Assembly resolution 46/3 of 17 September 1991, the Marshall Islands was admitted to membership in the United Nations.

2. According to a 2016 Columbia University study, radiation levels in some areas of the Marshall Islands are almost double of what is deemed safe for human habitation. The Marshall Islands invokes conduct in declining to co-operate with certain diplomatic initiatives, in failing to initiate any disarmament negotiations, and in replacing and modernizing its nuclear weapons in re: Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom, India and Pakistan) 5 October 2016. The Marshall Islands relies on the statement made at the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament, on 26 September 2013 by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, “urging all nuclear weapons states to

intensify efforts to address their responsibilities in moving towards an effective and secure disarmament". The statement made by the Marshall Islands at the Nayarit conference on 13 February 2014 goes further than the 2013 statement, in that it contains a sentence asserting that "States possessing nuclear arsenals are failing to fulfill their legal obligations" under Article VI of the NPT and customary international law.

3. The first Soviet nuclear test, code named "First Lightning", detonated a plutonium bomb on 29 August 1949. The Soviet thermonuclear program shifted into high gear in mid-1948 after accumulating information about American investigations provoked considerable concern. The U.S. had already demonstrated the ability to build a 10 megaton bomb in November 1952 with the Ivy Mike test, but the Soviets had no idea how to duplicate the feat. The Soviet Union's first test of a two-stage radiation implosion (aka Sakharov's "Third Idea", and Teller-Ulam) design. It was air dropped by a crew commanded by F. P. Golovashko (made Hero of the Soviet Union). The bomb exploded underneath an inversion layer, which focused the shock back toward the ground unexpectedly. This refracted shock wave did unanticipated collateral damage, killing three people from a building collapse. The Chagan Test was the Soviet Union's first "industrial nuclear explosion", the equivalent of the US "Plowshare" program for developing peaceful nuclear explosives (PNEs). The crater formed by the Chagan explosion had a diameter of 408 m and a depth of 100 m. A major lake (10,000,000 m³) was quickly formed behind the 20-35 m high upraised lip. Shortly after the explosion, earthmoving equipment was used to cut a channel through the lip so that water from the river could enter the crater. Spring melt soon filled the crater with 6.4 million m³ of water, and the reservoir behind the crater was filled with 10 million m³ of water. These reservoirs are known informally as Lake Chagan or Lake Balapan. Subsidence of the crater slopes subsequently reduced the crater storage capacity by about 25%. Both reservoirs exist today in substantially the same form and are still used to provide water for cattle in the area. Efrim P. Slavskiy, Minister of the Medium Machine Building Ministry (the ministry responsible for the entire Soviet nuclear weapons program) was reported to have been the first person to have taken a swim in the crater lake.

D. Great Britain became the third country to develop nuclear weapons in 1952. British Strategic Defense Review in 1998 reduced their arsenal from 300 warheads to 200. Strategic Defense Review 2010 reaffirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to a submarine-launched nuclear weapons system while reducing from 225 warheads to no more than 180 by the mid-2020s. Israel is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons, but has never confirmed the existence of its nuclear program. Estimates range from 1965 to 1968; the most commonly cited date is 1967. Modern Israeli nuclear policy includes the Begin Doctrine, which supports military action to prevent its enemies from acquiring nuclear weapons. Israel today is believed to possess an arsenal of at least 80 nuclear warheads and enough materials for over 100 additional bombs. It maintains a classic nuclear triad to ensure deterrence: fighter jets, submarine-launched cruise missiles (SLCMs), and Jericho missiles, including intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The Israeli government has never acknowledged its nuclear capabilities and it continues the policy of amimut. The United States and Israel are nuclear terrorism defendants of the NPT and International Atomic Energy Administration (IAEA). Israel is not authorized to possess the nuclear weapons they are known to possess and occasionally bombs Iranian nuclear facilities alleged to be developing nuclear weapons. The United States is the only nation to ever use nuclear weapons offensively. The United States and Israel do not have the right to prosecute non-nuclear weapons states for allegedly trying to develop nuclear weapons. The United States and Israel may submit information to the IAEA for inspection and UN enforcement, but have a tendency to corrupt the UN.

1. France became the fourth country to possess nuclear weapons after its first test in 1960. France is also notable for its development of nuclear power, and today still generates the majority of its electrical energy from nuclear power plants. The first French nuclear test, codenamed Gerboise Bleue (meaning blue jerboa, after the first color of the French flag and the desert rodent found in the Sahara) took place at 7:04 AM on February 13, 1960. Detonated on top of a 336-foot-high tower, the bomb had a yield of 60-70 kilotons, four times more powerful than the Little Boy bomb dropped on Hiroshima. President de Gaulle declared, "Hooray for France! Since this morning, she is stronger and prouder." French atomic bombs would be operational for military use by 1964. Soon after the tests began, the French military quickly established a 150km "contaminated zone" around Reggane. France would continue testing in Algeria until 1966, almost four years after Algerian independence. Three more atmospheric tests were conducted at Reggane, sparking condemnation and protests from a number of African countries. A subsequent series of underground tests were thus conducted near the village of In Eker in southern Algeria. The Reggane testing site was not returned to Algerian control until January 15, 1967. Between 1961 and 1966, France conducted 13 underground tests. By 1960, President de Gaulle was aware that France was going to lose Algeria, and began looking for a suitable testing site elsewhere.

2. Construction of testing sites began soon after at the Tuamotu atolls of Mururoa and Fangataufa in the South Pacific, and the first test was conducted on July 2, 1966. France would go on to conduct 192 additional tests in French Polynesia. Nevertheless, the entirety of French Polynesia received at least some nuclear fallout. The island of Tahiti alone received 500 times the maximum allowed dose of radiation exposure during a test in 1974. Medical studies in recent years have concluded that testing can account for the rise of cancer in island inhabitants. After a brief moratorium on nuclear testing in the early 1990s, President Jacques Chirac announced on June 13, 1995 that underground testing would resume in French Polynesia. The decision was condemned by countries across the globe and sparked mass protests across Tahiti. After six tests, the French testing program was officially halted in January 1996. The final French testing series provoked international protest and boycotts of French products because they conducted these tests during negotiations of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The CTBT was a multilateral treaty that would ban the use of all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes. The UN General Assembly adopted the Treaty on September 10, 1996, but it has not been enforced because eight states have not ratified the Treaty. However, in 1998, France became one of the first countries to sign the CTBT, and they then closed all of their test sites. The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) conducted studies to determine the effects of fallout. The Béryl Test in Algeria serves as an example. This test occurred on May 1, 1962. Fallout, in this instance, spread when lava, aerosols and gaseous products were released into the atmosphere.

3. As a result of testing in the French Polynesian atolls, fallout spread by rain. The rain was formed by the particles of nuclear explosions. The French medical research institution, Inserm, concluded that thyroid cancer increased for those living within 1,300 km of the nuclear tests. The testing also affected marine life in the atolls, causing biodiversity to decline and leading to the disappearance of some reptiles and birds. In Moruroa, nuclear waste, including wood and metal scraps, were stored. When a cyclone occurred in 1981, it caused this waste to spread throughout the surrounding atolls. In 1983, scientists discovered that plutonium-239 concentrations in the air in the testing atolls were four times greater than in continental France. Underground testing triggered landslides, tsunamis, and earthquakes. In 2008, the French veterans' organization Avenir, conducted a survey with atomic testing veterans. This survey concluded that 35 percent of the polled veterans had one or more types of cancer,

and nearly one in five were infertile. Blood cancer and cardiovascular problems were common among nuclear project veterans. Their children and grandchildren face similar health issues. France currently maintains the third-largest nuclear arsenal in the world with roughly 300 operational warheads. It deploys submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) as well as fighter aircraft capable of delivering a bomb.

E. In 1964, China became the fifth country to possess nuclear weapons following the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France. In June 1958, a Soviet delegation led by E. A. Negin arrived in Beijing to explain to Chinese scientists “how a nuclear weapon is made”. Soviet engineers also helped construct the fledgling Chinese nuclear complex, most notably the Northwest Nuclear Weapons Development Base in Haiyan, a research facility built as a replica of the Soviet closed city Arzamas-16. Other important sites included the Lanzhou uranium enrichment plant, the Jiuquan plutonium reactor, and the Lop Nur test site. In May 1959, Khrushchev decided, “Under no circumstances should the Soviet Union continue to transfer atomic secrets to the Chinese” On October 16, 1964, China successfully tested its first atomic bomb. The uranium implosion device exploded with 22 kilotons of force atop a 330 foot steel tower. As with the bomb project in general, the test was codenamed “596,” although United States intelligence also referred to it as “CHIC-1.” On October 25, 1966, China tested its first nuclear missile. Beginning in 1960, Chinese scientists also began to develop thermonuclear weapons. China tested its first H-bomb bomb on June 17, 1967, with a force of 3.3 megatons. China acquired thermonuclear weapons only 32 months after its first atomic bomb test, much faster than the United States (over 7 years after its first test) and the Soviet Union (almost 4 years after its first test) took to build their respective hydrogen bombs. Although China never signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty, it nonetheless began to conduct underground nuclear tests in 1969, probably because they were more difficult for neighboring countries to detect. In total, China conducted 45 nuclear tests, all at Lop Nur, with the last one on July 29, 1996. China acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1992, entering the agreement as a nuclear weapon state (NWS) along with the four other members of the UN Security Council (the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, and France). Beijing also joined the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in 2004, which limits the export of nuclear materials to countries who support non-proliferation. Today, China has approximately 260 nuclear warheads, including 50-60 ICBMs and four nuclear submarines.

1. India conducted its first test in 1974 when it exploded a plutonium fission device in what it described as a “peaceful nuclear explosion experiment”. At the time of that test the Atomic Energy Commission of India stated that “India had no intention of producing nuclear weapons”. By 1986-1988, India is believed to have had nuclear bombs deliverable by aircraft. In 1998, India conducted nuclear weapon test explosions, of various types, including thermonuclear. India has conducted no further tests. As of 2013, India was estimated to have 90-110 nuclear warheads..India has stated: “Nuclear weapons are an integral part of our national security and will remain so, pending the global elimination of all nuclear weapons on a universal, non-discriminatory basis.” Regarding the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), India is one of the 44 Annex II countries that must ratify the Treaty for it to enter into force. India has not joined the NPT as an NNWS, the only option open to it under the terms of the Treaty. One non-governmental estimate is that India’s nuclear weapons spending in 2010 was \$4.1 billion, and that in 2011, the spending increased to \$4.9 billion. In April 2012, India conducted a test-launch of a land based ballistic missile, the Agni V, with a range reportedly greater than 5,000 km enabling coverage of any target in China. In January 2013, India conducted its first publicly announced test of a ballistic missile suitable for launch from a submarine. India supports the commencement of negotiations on complete nuclear dis- armament in the

Conference on Disarmament. It also votes for United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention, including “Follow-up to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, and a resolution newly ordered in 2013 following up on the High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament.

2. Pakistan’s nuclear weapons program dates back to its defeat in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war and the 1974 Indian detonation of a “peaceful” nuclear device. It built centrifuges for enrichment of uranium based on designs stolen from the European consortium URENCO by A. Q. Khan. Reportedly, Pakistan fielded its first deliverable nuclear weapon around 1986. After India conducted nuclear weapons explosive tests on 11 May 1998, Pakistan conducted at least two such tests on 28 and 30 May 1998. Pakistan has conducted no further such tests. As of 2013, Pakistan was estimated to have 100 to 120 nuclear warheads. The arsenal has grown from an estimated two warheads in 1998. Pakistan has released no official doctrine regarding possible use of nuclear weapons. It has refused to adopt a no first-use policy. Regarding the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Pakistan is one of the 44 Annex II countries that must ratify the Treaty for it to enter into force. Regarding a Fissile Materials Cut-o Treaty (FMCT), since 2009 Pakistan has been blocking consensus in the Conference on Disarmament on commencing negotiations on such a treaty. One estimate is that Pakistan spends about 0.5 per cent of its gross domestic product on its nuclear weapons program, including health and environmental costs, which for 2011 is about \$2.4 billion.

3. Pakistan has been producing highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons since the 1980s and producing plutonium for weapons since the late 1990s. Pakistan has two operating plutonium production reactors and one plutonium reprocessing facility, and is building two additional production reactors and a second reprocessing facility. Over the next 10 years Pakistan’s nuclear weapons stockpile could potentially reach 150-200 warheads. Pakistan has not joined the NPT as an NNWS, the only option open to it under the terms of the Treaty. Pakistan further maintains that commitments and calls made in conferences of NPT States parties do not apply to it, in particular rejecting calls made by NPT States parties, as well as the General Assembly and the Security Council, for it to join the NPT as an NNWS. However, Pakistan has consistently voted for the General Assembly resolution welcoming the Court’s conclusion regarding the disarmament obligation. Pakistan also contends it is not contributing to the further spread of nuclear weapons. Regarding nuclear disarmament, in addition to its position in the Conference on Disarmament, Pakistan votes for resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly calling for commencement of negotiations on a convention prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons. It also voted for the resolution establishing the Open-Ended Working Group on taking forward proposals for multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations⁵⁹, and participated in 2013 Working Group meetings.

F. A food not bombs treaty is needed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of South Korea and United States of America. It should not be more difficult to convince Chairman Un, than his father, to terminate the North Korean nuclear program in exchange for daily rations of real South Korean kimchi and rice. Kim Il Sung actively engaged in nuclear research programs in the 1950s, when it feared that North Korea might lag behind South Korea and their nuclear armed American ally President Truman whose invasion of Korea was unauthorized by Congress and involve countless massacres of civilians, most poetically at No Gun Ri. The North agreed to peaceful development programs with the Soviet Union in order to establish nuclear infrastructure. In the 1970s he regime initiated a nuclear program in earnest. Pyongyang saw the emerging global nuclear non-proliferation regime in the 1970s as a way of enhancing its ability to acquire a nuclear deterrent. North

Korea joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1974 and between 1975 and 1979 had a nuclear scientist stationed at the IAEA's head office in Geneva. The scientist's key role was to siphon information from the agency in order to learn how to design a nuclear reactor. In 1980, North Korea was able to build a reactor that could produce weapons-grade plutonium. In the decades since then, the reactor has since generated power sufficient for only 23 days of electricity. North Korea could have the material for more than one hundred nuclear weapons, according to analysts' estimates. It has successfully tested missiles that could strike the United States with a nuclear warhead. It has the world's fourth-largest military, with more than 1.2 million personnel, and is believed to possess chemical and biological weapons. Despite UN Security Council sanctions and past summits involving North Korea, South Korea, and the United States on denuclearization, Pyongyang continues to test ballistic missiles. North Korea spends nearly a quarter of its gross domestic product (GDP) on its military, according to U.S. State Department estimates.

1. The United States has pursued a variety of policy responses to the proliferation challenges posed by North Korea, including military cooperation with U.S. allies in the region, wide-ranging sanctions, and non-proliferation mechanisms such as export controls. The United States also engaged in two major diplomatic initiatives to have North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons efforts in return for aid. In 1994, faced with North Korea's announced intent to withdraw from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), which requires non-nuclear weapon states to forswear the development and acquisition of nuclear weapons, the United States and North Korea signed the Agreed Framework. Under this agreement, Pyongyang committed to freezing its illicit plutonium weapons program in exchange for aid to alleviate a particularly bad famine that took more than a million lives. Following the collapse of this agreement in 2002, North Korea claimed that it had withdrawn from the NPT in January 2003 and once again began operating its nuclear facilities. The second major diplomatic effort were the Six-Party Talks initiated in August of 2003 which involved China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. In between periods of stalemate and crisis, those talks arrived at critical breakthroughs in 2005, when North Korea pledged to abandon "all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs" and return to the NPT, and in 2007, when the parties agreed on a series of steps to implement that 2005 agreement, rather than the 1994 food not bombs agreement, we return to.

2. North Korea subsequently conducted six nuclear tests, first in October 2006 and then in May 2009 under former Supreme Leader Kim Jong-il. Under Kim Jong-un, Kim Jong-il's son who assumed power in late 2011, the nuclear program markedly accelerated. Kim has directed four nuclear tests—in February 2013, January and September 2016, and September 2017—and 160 missile tests, far exceeding the number of trials conducted under his father, Kim Jong Il, and grandfather, North Korea's founder, Kim Il-sung. With each test, North Korea's nuclear explosions have grown in power. The first explosion in 2006 was a plutonium-fueled atomic bomb with a yield equivalent to two kilotons of TNT, an energy unit used to measure the power of an explosive blast. The 2009 test had a yield of eight kilotons; the 2013 and January 2016 tests both had yields of approximately seventeen kilotons; and the September 2016 test had a yield of thirty-five kilotons, according to data from the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a Washington, DC-based nonpartisan think tank. (For comparison, the U.S. bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, the first atom bomb, had an estimated yield of sixteen kilotons.) The nuclear test carried out on September 3, 2017, was significantly larger, experts say, and indicated that the country has developed much more powerful bomb-making technology. Estimates from seismic activity led observers to conclude that the explosion likely exceeded two hundred kilotons. An explosion of such a size gives credence to North Korea's claims of having developed a hydrogen bomb.

3. As North Korea tests ballistic missiles, the north eastern Pacific is artificially warmed, ostensibly by clandestine self-combusting railcars of indeterminate ownership, finder keeper, impersonating North Korean ballistic missiles, mirroring the original US warming in the North Atlantic patented by the US 9-11-84, causing a severe drought in agriculturally sensitive North Korea for several years and record temperatures in China in summer of 2022 when the thermal pollution was temporarily dismantled and then reassembled. A United Nations food security assessment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (also known as North Korea) has found that following the worst harvest in 10 years, due to dry spells, heatwaves and flooding, about 10.1 million people suffer from severe food shortages, meaning they do not have enough food until the next harvest. reduced harvest, coupled with increased post-harvest losses, has led to an uncovered food deficit of 1.36 million metric tons after considering the commercial import capacity of the country. Many families survive on a monotonous diet of rice and kimchi most of the year, eating very little protein. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is sought to negotiate a peace treaty for the undeclared Korean War beginning in 1950 between the United States, South Korean and North Korea, whereby the United States Food for Peace Program provides 1.35 million metric tons of rice and diverse foods, and South Korea the kimchi to be distributed by the FAO. North Korea would be obligated to terminate their nuclear weapons program, recycle fissile material to generate civilian energy and stop testing ballistic missiles. North Korea would get the imported food they need and hopefully the drought would lift, without the North Korean ballistic missile tests to warm the Pacific about.

G. The Korb Report argued for limiting the US nuclear arsenal to less than 1,000. Of the 6,000 operational nuclear weapons in the American arsenal. About 5,000 of these weapons are classified as strategic or intercontinental while the other 1,000 are tactical or battlefield weapons deployed in Europe. Since each of these nuclear weapons has on average 20 times the destructive power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, which killed 140,000 people immediately and 240,000 people eventually, the number of weapons is far in excess of what the United States needs to deter any current or prospective nuclear power from launching an attack on the United States, its allies or its interests. Fielding a deployed arsenal of 600 warheads and holding another 400 in reserve, eliminating all the tactical or battlefield weapons, and not developing any new weapons will not undermine deterrence in any way and would save more than \$8 billion. President Obama laid out an ambitious U.S. agenda on disarmament in Prague: to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy, reduce U.S. and Russian weapons and stockpiles by concluding a new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), pursue U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and seek a new treaty that verifiably ends the production of material for use in nuclear weapons.

1. The U.S. Nuclear Posture Review, released April 6, 2010, provides concrete steps for reducing the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy by: Declaring that the United States will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states that are party to the NPT and in compliance with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations; affirming that the United States will not conduct nuclear explosive tests, develop new nuclear weapons, or pursue new military missions or capabilities for nuclear weapons; and promoting strategic stability with Russia and China and improving transparency and mutual confidence, thereby helping to create the conditions for moving toward a world without nuclear weapons. President Obama and Russian President Medvedev signed the New START Treaty in Prague April 8, 2010 reducing nuclear arms by one-third over the levels agreed in 2002. The New START declaration of the United States is that 1,350 strategic nuclear warheads be deployed on 652 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers, the Obama Administration is believed to

have achieved. The New START declaration for the Russian Federation is 1,444 strategic warheads deployed on 527 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The United States Department of Defence currently has a nuclear stockpile of 3,750 nuclear weapons, of which 1,389 are active, and possesses another 1,800 retired warheads. The Russian Federation holds a military stockpile of 4,497 nuclear warheads, of which 1,459 are deployed and another 1,760 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. According to the World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022 both United States, by 39, and Russia, by 15, exceed New START limits on deployed nuclear weapons.

2. President Obama committed the United States, at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, under Article VI of the NPT... to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Both the United States and Russia obviously respect the 1,700 limit for the US and 1,800 limit for Russian warheads set by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the most recent agreement, however a closer look at the rhetoric is needed to determine both nuclear superpowers are not in compliance. The NPT can only be interpreted to requires that the US must limit their arsenal to 1,700 – 2,200 this means that they may not possess more than 1,700 active and inactive weapons in their stockpile, and not more than 500 retired nuclear weapons that have not yet been recycled. This means that the US is over the 1,700 warhead stockpile limit by 2,050 inactive warheads to be retired. Russia is over the 1,800 limit by 2,697 inactive warheads to be retired. This brings the number of retired nuclear warheads to be recycled to 3,850 US and 4,457 Russia.

3. It is not enough to make passive reference to Isaiah 2:4. Parties must establish a robust nuclear weapons recycling program, carefully safeguarded by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) against unlawful acquisition of nuclear warheads and materials, despite incessant cyber-hacking on the topic and evidence indicating clandestine use of the US nuclear arsenal, to nuke the Enriquillo Plaintain Garden Fault in Haiti. Biden Administration “protection of unconventional weapons missions (Job Biden, Hillary Clinton, Nancy Pelosi and Antony J. Blinken in December 2010, taking 220,000 lives and Jo Biden, Nancy Pelosi and megamurderer Antony J. Blinken, on August, 14, 2021, taking, taking another 2,200. In retrospect, on December 2010 the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault in Haiti was nuked, rather than fracked, incidental to responding to the fake prison ID of an innocent person falsely accused of 15 counts of lewdness with a minor, who had already been released from state prison. Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council embezzlement of *Authentication and Access to Financial Institution Services and Systems* in Arlington, Virginia on August 11, 2021 implicates Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken in Arlington Virginia of not being eligible for a civil trial for laundering of monetary instruments under 18USC§1956 (c)(7)(D) for allegedly “convincing” President Biden to nuke the Enriquillo Plaintain Garden Fault in Haiti, using HA for a second time August 14, 2021, to intimidate the prosecution of the 100 percent international military education graduate assassination of Haitian President Moïse on July 7, 2021 under Section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§21221.

4. The penalty is immediate federal debarment of warmongering Iraq megamurderer Antony J. Blinken and replacement with a pacifist Secretary of State. pursuant to prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303, that specifically prohibits un-safeguarded acquisition and use of nuclear material, as well as barring him from interfering with financial institutions, due to his indiscriminate and unaccountable, embezzling, abuse of sanctions, often involving invalid or misleading nuclear allegations, pursuant to the penalty for unauthorized

participation by convicted individual 12USC§1829. \$8.5 billion International Security Assistance, other than Non-proliferation, Antiterrorism and Demining \$1 billion FY 25, may be transferred to the Federal Treasury, for trial of an international poverty line benefit in Haiti, to be passed back to the State Department, when Antony J. Blinken, the most dangerous anti-Christ in the world, is removed from office in Arlington, Virginia and the Department needs the money to make the leap to \$70 billion total State Department, Foreign Operation and International Programs budge, truly \$63 billion FY 22, in less than 42 months, after plunging the world into nuclear terror, by poisoning Putin's invasion of Ukraine, with his Hussein Treatment (Revelation 13:10).

5. The International Court of Justice must make room for Jo Biden to share a cell in the Hague, with his madness poison victim Vladimir Putin, for allegedly nuking Haiti and failing to show up for trial for invading Ukraine, respectively. The Biden Administration is ordered to deactivate all nuclear weapons in excess the 1,350 New START limit on actively deployed nuclear warheads and forfeit all nuclear weapons in excess of 1,700 active and 2,200 warhead limit including retired, to a competent IAEA safeguarded recycling program, noting extensive cyber-hacking and seriously investigating the allegation that the US has nuked the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault in Haiti twice causing thousands of casualties, whereby US nuclear warhead restrictions must be even more tightened than Russia, with only three known nuclear testing casualties versus considerably more than 222,200 “clean nuclear energy” victims in Haiti alone (2) The Putin Administration is ordered to deactivate all nuclear warheads in excess of 1,444 actively deployed and forfeit all nuclear weapons in excess of 1,800 active and 2,400 including retired warhead limit of the NPT to a competent IAEA safeguarded recycling program to make a good faith appearance in *Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)* 2022.

6. To conclude lunch order No. 66 in time for dinner, the Republics of Korea and Iran and non-nuclear weapon NATO nations, are especially encouraged to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (PNW) (1997). NATO nations engaged by the United States in nuclear weapons sharing – Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Turkey – are encouraged to cooperate with international authorities to implement an irreversible elimination of its nuclear-weapon program pursuant to Art. 4 of the PNW, signed by Haiti on 22 September 2022 pursuant to Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture in *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)* 1999-2022. Haiti, IAEA and International Court of Justice are assumed to have the standing to fine the United States up to \$500,000 for every count of nuclear asset concealing, espionage, intimidation, violence, computer hacking and corruption of IAEA nuclear inspectors, fraud or breach of safeguards in a civil trial of money laundering pursuant to 18USC§1956, Atomic Energy Act 42USC§21221, Prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303, Nuclear Non-Proliferation 22USC§3201 et seq., Nuclear Proliferation Prevention 22USC§6301 et seq and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty – United States Additional Protocol Implementation 22USC§8101 et seq. invalid false allegations severable at 22USC§8103 in regards to the *Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict* (1993-1996), *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996), *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India)* 2014-2016.

7. Radioactive wastes are stored so as to avoid any chance of radiation exposure to people, or any pollution. The radioactivity of the wastes decays with time, providing a strong incentive to store high-level waste for about 50 years before disposal. Disposal of low-level waste is straightforward and can

be undertaken safely almost anywhere. Storage of used fuel is normally under water for at least five years and then often in dry storage. Deep geological disposal is widely agreed to be the best solution for final disposal of the most radioactive waste produced. Storage ponds at reactors, and those at centralized facilities such as CLAB in Sweden, are 7-12 meters deep to allow the racked fuel assemblies to be covered by several meters of water. The fuel assemblies are typically about 4 m long and standing on end. The multiple racks are made of metal with neutron absorbers incorporated in it. The circulating water both shields and cools the fuel. These pools are robust constructions made of thick reinforced concrete with steel liners. Ponds at reactors may be designed to hold all the used fuel for the life of the reactor, but usually the design assumes some removal of cooled fuel for reprocessing or to dry storage. Some storage of fuel assemblies which have been cooling in ponds for at least five years is in dry casks or vaults, typically with air circulation inside concrete shielding.

8. Dry storage has been used at US nuclear power plants since 1986, and at least one-third of the total US used fuel is now in dry storage casks. Facilities are at most of the nuclear power plant sites (including some closed ones). As of the end of 2019, 3203 casks had been loaded at 72 interim spent fuel storage installations (ISFSIs) in the USA. Transfer from wet storage to dry casks at a power plant site may use special shielded transfer casks, which are less robust than those used for transport beyond the site. Casks may contain a sealed canister which can be transferred from one kind of cask to another. Sealed multi-purpose canisters (MPCs), also called dual-purpose canisters (DPCs), each holding up to 89 fuel assemblies with inert gas, are commonly used for transporting, storing and eventual disposal of used fuel. MPCs are contained inside robust overpacks – metal for transport, or mainly concrete for storage. Each MPC, constructed using 13 mm welded stainless steel with a secure lid and internal fuel basket to hold and keep the fuel assemblies separate, is designed for up to 45 kW heat load. MPCs have standard external dimensions and the number of fuel assemblies actually loaded into one depends on their characteristics. Some are double-walled (DWC), with helium in between the layers. Once an MPC is loaded the contents should never need to be handled again. Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material 2018 Edition. World Nuclear Association. Storage and Disposal of Radioactive Waste, May 2021

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