OMNI NUCLEAR WEAPONS  NUCLEAR ABOLITION
NEWSLETTER # 18, February 8, 2014.  OMNI Building a Culture of PEACE, Compiled by Dick Bennett.  (See #1, June 14, 2007; #2, January 8, 2008; #3 May 16, 2008; #4 June 10, 2009, #5 July 23, 2009; #6 Sept. 21, 2009; #7 August 29, 2010; #8 April 11, 2011; #9 August 4, 2011; #10 Feb. 27, 2012; #11 April 4, 2012; #12 June 27, 2012; #13 July 27, 2012; #14 August 11, 2012; #15, Dec. 4, 2012; #16 July 20, 2013; #17 Dec. 17, 2014)  Imagine a world free of nuclear weapons, be committed to that goal, join OMNI to strive with others for that goal.

US NATIONAL SECURITY STATE: CORPORATE-PENTAGON-Congress-PRESIDENT-SECRECY-SURVEILLANCE-NUCLEAR Complex

For seven years, these eighteen newsletters, related newsletters, and the OMNI Center for Peace, Justice, and Ecology have been Arkansas’ only sustained source of information about nuclear weapons dangers and harms and the Nuclear Abolition Movement.  OMNI deserves your support.  Call Gladys 935-4422.

See OMNI's Related NEWSLETTERS:
Nuclear Abolition Day June 2.
International Day against Nuclear Tests August 29.
OMNI NUCLEAR FREE AND INDEPENDENT PACIFIC DAY AND MARSHALL ISLANDS NUCLEAR VICTIMS DAY, MARCH 1.  NEWSLETTER #1. March 1, 2012.

OMNI's NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL DAYS PROJECT:  Castle Bravo Explosion 60 Anniversary Feb. 28
Here is the link to all OMNI newsletters:
http://www.omnicenter.org/newsletter-archive/

The dozens of newsletters provide OMNI and the peace and justice movement with subject-focused information and criticism. Here is the link to the Index to the newsletters:
http://www.omnicenter.org/omni-newsletter-general-index/

Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 at end of this newsletter.

- **Contents #16**
  - Disarmament Video Contest
  - *The Nuclear Resister* (March 17, 2013)
  - WAND, End the MOX Program
  - Sign Declaration Against Nuclear Deterrence
  - Eiger, Actions Arguments Against Nuclear Weapons
  - Chomsky, Nuclear War Threats
  - Chomsky's New Book, *Nuclear War and Environmental Catastrophe*
  - Green, Consequences of Nuclear Attack

- **Contents #17**
  - Damascus, Arkansas Nuclear Explosion
  - Nuclear War: What It Might Be Like
  - Schillinger, Novel Envisions Manhattan After Nuclear Blast
  - Opposition to Nuclear Weapons, Abolition Movement
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  - Past Nuclear Close Calls
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Contents #18

Remembering Nuclear Testing at the Marshall Islands, Feb. 28, 2014, 16th Anniversary of Castle Bravo
Schlosser, Dr. Strangelove and Nuclear War
Resistance, Nevada Desert Experience (NDE), Sister Megan, RootsAction
Helen Caldicott’s Books Still Speak to Us
News from Anti-Nuclear UK, AWE Rocking the Brits
UK Collection of Essays on Links of Trident Subs to Global Issues
FCNL Nuclear Calendar

Contact your Arkansas Representatives
Steve Womack 202-225-4301
Tim Griffin 202-225-2506
Tom Cotton 202-225-3772
Rick Crawford 202-225-4076

REMEMBER THE MARSHALL ISLANDERS


Marshallese Educational Initiative, Inc. invite@eventbrite.com via uark.edu

You are invited to the following event:

NUCLEAR REMEMBRANCE DAY 2014: REFLECT, HONOR, EDUCATE.

Event to be held at the following time, date, and location:
Friday, February 28, 2014 from 6:30 PM to 9:30 PM
Event registration is by invitation only. Register with your email address to attend this event.

To commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the devastating Castle Bravo nuclear detonation in the Marshall Islands, the Marshallese Educational Initiative, a not-for-profit organization based in northwest Arkansas, requests the honor of your presence at Nuclear Remembrance Day 2014: Reflect. Honor. Educate.

Nuclear Remembrance Day will create the space to reflect on our shared nuclear legacy, honor survivors and victims, and educate the public about the global consequences of the use of nuclear weaponry. The program incorporates speeches, multimedia and artistic performances, and oral histories by survivors, scholars, cultural leaders, and government representatives.

Please join us for this meaningful and informative event that aims to raise awareness and build cross-cultural dialogue.

MEI
NUCLEAR EXPLOSION POSSIBLE

Almost Everything in "Dr. Strangelove"

January 14, Reader Supported News.

Schlosser writes: "... we now know that American officers did indeed have the
War on their own. And despite the introduction of
years since then, the risk of an accidental or
action hasn't been completely eliminated."

ALMOST EVERYTHING IN “DR. STRANGELOVE” WAS

23K
This month marks the fiftieth anniversary of Stanley Kubrick’s black comedy about nuclear weapons, “Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb.” Released on January 29, 1964, the film caused a good deal of controversy. Its plot suggested American general could order a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union without consulting the President. One reviewer described the film as “dangerous … an evil thing.” Another compared it to Soviet propaganda. Although “Strangelove” was clearly a farce, with the comedian Peter Sellers cast for being implausible. An expert at the Institute for Strategic Studies called the events in the film “impossible on a dozen counts.” A former Deputy Secretary of Defense dismissed the idea that someone could authorize the use of a nuclear weapon without the President’s approval: “Nothing, in fact, could be further from the truth—and the Cold War was no exception to that dictum.

A former Deputy Secretary of Defense dismissed the idea that someone could authorize the use of a nuclear weapon without the President’s approval: “Nothing, in fact, could be further from the truth—and the Cold War was no exception to that dictum.

The incidents in ‘Fail-Safe’ are deliberate lies!” General Curtis LeMay, the Air Force chief of staff, said. “Nothing like that could happen.” The first casualty of every war is the truth—and the Cold War was no exception to that dictum.

Half a century after Kubrick’s mad general, Jack D. Ripper, launched a nuclear strike on the Soviets to defend the purity of “our precious bodily fluids” from Communist subversion, we now know that American officers...
nuclear weapons has long been plagued by an administrative and technological systems that are necessary to guarantee that such weapons can never be used, without time. During the nineteen-fifties and sixties, the “always” in far greater precedence than the “never.” Through two 53, President Dwight D. Eisenhower struggled with this residential control of nuclear weapons while defendingick. But, in a crisis, those two goals might prove difficult questions. What if Soviet bombers were en route to contacting the White House? What if the President were in Washington, D.C., along with the rest of the nation’s order a nuclear retaliation then?

Ike never agreed to let American officers use their nuclear there were no time or no means to contact the President. Air ir forces were under attack and “the urgency of time and permit a specific decision by the President, or other person Eisenhower worried that providing that sort of make it possible for someone to do “something foolish and start an all-out nuclear war. But the alternative—
States to go unanswered or NATO forces to be overrun—his decision might create public unease about who really arsenal, Eisenhower insisted that his delegation of secret. At a meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he of having written papers on this matter.”
surprised to learn, just a few weeks after taking office, about this secret delegation of power. “A subordinate commander faced with a substantial military action,” Kennedy was told in a top-secret memo, “could start the thermonuclear holocaust on his own initiative if he could not reach you.” Kennedy and his national-security advisers were shocked not only by the wide latitude given to American officers but also by the loose custody of the roughly three thousand American nuclear weapons stored in Europe. Anyone who got hold of them was little to prevent NATO officers from Turkey, Holland, Italy, Great Britain, and Germany from using them without the approval of the United

In December, 1960, fifteen members of Congress serving on the Joint Committee on NATO bases to investigate how American nuclear weapons were handled. They found that the weapons—some of them about a hundred times that destroyed Hiroshima—were routinely guarded, foreign military personnel. American control of the weapons was weak. Harold Agnew, a Los Alamos physicist who accompanied the to see German pilots sitting in German planes that were carrying American atomic bombs. Agnew, in his own words, “nearly wet his pants” when he realized that a lone American sentry with a rifle could prevent anyone from taking off in one of those planes and bombing the

***

The Kennedy Administration soon decided to put locking devices inside NATO’s nuclear weapons. The mechanical switches, known as “permissive action links” (PALS), would be placed on the arming lines. The weapons would be inoperable without the proper code—and that code would be shared with NATO allies only when the White House was prepared to fight the Soviets. The American military didn’t like the idea of mechanical devices installed to improve weapon safety. A top-secret State Department memo summarized the view of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1961: “all is well with the atomic stockpile program and there is no need for any changes.”

After a crash program to develop the new control technology, during the mid-nineteen-sixties, permissive action links were finally placed inside most of the nuclear weapons...
Kennedy’s directive applied only to the NATO arsenal. For years, the Air Force and the Navy blocked attempts to add coded switches to the weapons solely in their custody. During a national emergency, they argued, the consequences of not receiving the proper code from the White House might be disastrous. And locked weapons might play into the hands of Communist saboteurs. “The very existence of the lock,” a top Air Force general claimed, “would create a fail-disable potential for the entire Minuteman [missile] force.” The Joint Chiefs of Staff believed that strict military discipline was the best safeguard against an unauthorized nuclear strike. A two-man rule was instituted to make it more difficult for someone to use a nuclear weapon without permission. And a new screening program, the Human Reliability Program, was created to stop people with emotional, psychological, and substance-abuse problems from gaining access to nuclear weapons.

Despite public assurances that everything was fully under control, in the winter of 1964, while “Dr. Strangelove” was playing in theatres and being condemned as Soviet propaganda, there was nothing to prevent an American bomber crew or missile launch crew from using their weapons against the Soviets. Kubrick had researched the subject for years, worked closely with a former R.A.F. pilot, Peter George, on George’s novel about the risk of accidental nuclear war, “Red Alert,” and consulted experts, and worked closely with a former R.A.F. pilot, Peter George, on the screenplay of the film. George’s novel about the risk of accidental nuclear war, “Red Alert,” was the source for most of “Strangelove’s” plot. Unbeknownst to both Kubrick and George, a top official at the Department of Defense had already sent a copy of “Red Alert” to every member of the Pentagon’s Scientific Advisory Committee for Ballistic Missiles. At the Pentagon, the book was taken seriously as a cautionary tale about what might go wrong. Even Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara privately worried that an accident, a mistake, or a rogue American officer could start a nuclear war.

Coded switches to prevent the unauthorized use of nuclear weapons were finally added to the control systems of American missiles and bombers in the early nineteen-seventies. The Air Force was not pleased, and considered the new security measures to be an insult, a lack of confidence in its personnel. Although the Air Force now denies this claim, according to more than one source I contacted, the code necessary to launch a missile was set to be the same at every Minuteman site: 00000000.

* * *

The early permissive action links were rudimentary. Placed in NATO weapons during the nineteen-sixties and known as Category A PALS, the switches relied on a split four-digit...
code, with ten thousand possible combinations. If the United States went to war, two
people would be necessary to unlock a nuclear weapon, each of them provided with half
useful mainly to delay unauthorized use, to buy time after
hurt an individual psychotic hoping to cause a large
could open a stolen weapon and unlock it within a few
hours, installed in the Air Force’s hydrogen bombs, are more
digit code, with a million possible combinations, and
ables a weapon when the wrong code is repeatedly

The Air Force’s land-based Minuteman III missiles and the Navy’s submarine-based
an eight-digit code—which is no longer 00000000—in
teman crews receive the code via underground cables or
Sending the launch code to submarines deep underwater
ident submarines contain two safes. One holds the keys
the other holds the combination to the safe with the keys;
holding the combination must be transmitted to the sub by
y-low-frequency radio. In a pinch, if Washington, D.C.,
ch code doesn’t arrive, the sub’s crew can open the safes

The security measures now used to control America’s nuclear weapons are a vast
4. But, like all human endeavors, they are inherently
ense’s Personnel Reliability Program is supposed to keep
psychological issues away from nuclear weapons—and
ear commanders were recently removed from their posts.
calm, stable person you want with a finger on the button.
straight out of “Strangelove.”

Vice Admiral Tim Giardina, the second-highest-ranking officer at the U.S. Strategic
ponsible for all of America’s nuclear forces—was
egedly using counterfeit gambling chips at the Horseshoe
According to the Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation,
of counterfeit chips was involved. Giardina was relieved
2013. A few days later, Major General Michael Carey, the
of America’s intercontinental ballistic missiles, was fired
icer and a gentleman.” According to a report by the
Force, Carey had consumed too much alcohol during an official trip to Russia, behaved rudely toward Russian officers, spent time with “suspect” young foreign women in Moscow, loudly discussed sensitive information in a public hotel lounge to get onstage and sing with a Beatles cover band at La Cantina, a Mexican restaurant near Red Square. Despite his requests, the band wouldn’t let Carey onstage to sing or to play the guitar.

Inspector General of the Air Force, Carey had consumed too much alcohol during an official trip to Russia, behaved rudely toward Russian officers, spent time with “suspect” young foreign women in Moscow, loudly discussed sensitive information in a public hotel lounge to get onstage and sing with a Beatles cover band at La Cantina, a Mexican restaurant near Red Square. Despite his requests, the band wouldn’t let Carey onstage to sing or to play the guitar.

Executive lounge at Moscow’s Marriott Aurora during that mission with serious public-policy implications. He offhandedly told a delegation of U.S. national-security officials that his missile-launch officers have the “worst morale in the Air Force.” Recent events suggest that may be true.

Launch officers at Minot Air Force base in North Dakota violated safety rules and poor discipline. In August, 2013, the entire missile wing at Malmstrom Air Force base in Montana failed its safety inspection. Last month thirty-four launch officers at Malmstrom had been decertified for cheating on proficiency exams—and that at least three launch officers are drug use. The findings of a report by the RAND Corporation were equally disturbing. The study found that the rates of spousal abuse and court martials among Air Force personnel with nuclear responsibilities are much higher than those among people with other jobs in the Air Force. “We don’t care if things go properly,” a launch officer told RAND. “We just don’t want to get in trouble.”

The most unlikely and absurd plot element in “Strangelove” is the existence of a Soviet “Doomsday Machine.” The device would trigger itself, automatically, if the Soviet Union were attacked with nuclear weapons. It was meant to be the ultimate deterrent, a threat to prevent an American nuclear strike. But the failure of the Soviets to tell the United States about the contraption defeats its purpose and, at the end of the film, inadvertently causes a nuclear Armageddon. “The whole point of the Doomsday Machine is lost,” Dr. Strangelove, the President’s science adviser, explains to the Soviet ambassador. “If you keep it a secret!”

A decade after the release of “Strangelove,” the Soviet Union began work on the Perimeter system—a network of sensors and computers that could allow junior military officials to launch missiles without oversight from the Soviet leadership. Perhaps nobody at the Kremlin had seen the film. Completed in 1985, the system was known as the Dead Letter. Once it was activated, Perimeter would order the launch of long-range missiles at the United States if it detected nuclear detonations on Soviet soil and Soviet leaders...
of the Doomsday Machine in “Strangelove,” Perimeter was kept secret from the United States; its existence was not revealed until years after the Cold War.

Comedy provided a far more accurate description of the dangers inherent in nuclear command-and-control systems than the ones that the White House, the Pentagon, and the mainstream media.

“Embassador,” President Merkin Muffley says in the film, after being told about the Soviets’ automated retaliatory system. “Why should you build such a thing?” Fifty years later, that question remains unanswered, and “Strangelove” seems all the more brilliant, bleak, and terrifyingly on the mark.

Guide to the long-secret documents that help explain the dangers of the US nuclear arsenal, and read his deconstruction of and from a little-seen film about permissive action links.

“Command and Control.”

Open letter concerning Sister Megan

Dear NDE Supporters,

Here is a wonderful letter concerning Sister Megan and written by John Amidon that NDE is supporting as an organization. Please consider signing on.

Thank you,
Ming Lai & Laura-Marie Taylor

Council Members of Nevada Desert Experience

December 24, 2013

The Honorable Amul R. Thapar

United States District Court

35 West Fifth Street
Dear Judge Thapar,

By now I am sure you have received hundreds, if not thousands of letters supporting Megan Rice, Michael Walli and Gregory Boertrje-Obed prior to their sentencing. I know Megan Rice well; I consider her a good friend and a very good woman. I worked with her at the Nevada Desert Experience in Las Vegas, Nevada. The Nevada Desert Experience is an organization dedicated to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Megan, Michael and Greg are not saboteurs. Theirs was no act of sabotage. When you stated in court that the law written by Congress made no distinction between peace activists and terrorists, you rightly recognized they are peace activists.

Megan, Michael and Greg risked their lives quite literally by standing in a free-fire zone—a courageous act—to bring attention to our desperate need to eliminate nuclear weapons. While nuclear weapons may be “legal,” they will never be moral. They kill indiscriminately and cannot be used without inflicting harm on oneself and the potential adversary. If we don’t accept our responsibility to rid ourselves of these weapons, each day brings us one day closer to the inevitable, be it an accident, mistake, or the madness of war. We need to honor and fulfill our legal obligations to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The action taken by Megan, Michael and Greg was done from a commitment to nonviolence and from an allegiance to the future for our children and our planet, trying to insure that life will not be terminated by a nuclear war. I regret that some people are threatened by nonviolence. Yet nonviolence is about relationships, recognizing and loving “the other” rather than trying to kill him. It is about working out problems without violence. Violence engenders retaliation, whereas nonviolence offers to take on suffering. Evidence truly does suggest that with this suffering may come an inexplicable healing energy and reconciliation.

What Megan, Michael and Greg did was extraordinary, a quiet, meditative walk to death’s door to bring clarity and understanding about issues we attempt to deny, and to soften our hearts to affirm life. Their actions were an invitation to change our behavior—to change a desperately needed concerning our nuclear weapons policy. For some policies make sense in the short run, but offer only death in the long run.
Megan, Michael and Greg chose through nonviolence to engage with power, and because of this, all of us have been called to self-examination. Tolstoy once said, “Everything I understand, I understand because I love.” Can love be a methodology for learning, opening doors to the human heart and mind, for transcending the fear and violence so pervasive in our society? I pray so. Their engagement is the power of love, yet willing to die, stepping beyond fear toward a new psychology of oneness and transformation. Hence their name, Transform Now Plowshares. Michael and Greg have stepped forward to lead the way.

This letter too is written out of love, as I admire Megan’s commitment to peace: her willingness to sacrifice comfort and well-being and risk the remaining years of her life in prison to help us understand why we need to rid the world of nuclear weapons. Violence ends relationships, while nonviolence is their beginning point, especially when we consider the impact of nuclear weapons.

Fate has given you a rare opportunity, which requires a special understanding of our connectedness and the ability to see ourselves in an authentic relationship to all of humanity and all living creatures by addressing the true issues of this case: nonviolence and the need to eliminate nuclear weapons. I understand there is nothing easy about any of this for you, but I hope you will discern the love and understanding that motivated these three, and allow this love to guide your forthcoming decision. Thank you.

Respectfully,

John Amidon

P.S. Please know because the issues discussed above are so critically important to all of us, this is an open letter.

On January 28, 2014, three nonviolent protesters against nuclear weapons, Sr. Megan Rice, Michael Walli and Gregory
Boertje-Obed, are scheduled to be sentenced in U.S. District Court in Knoxville, Tennessee, for the supposed crime of sabotage.

They risked their lives, but threatened no one else, when they entered the supposedly top-security nuclear weapons facility called Y-2 in Tennessee, spray painted messages of peace and exposed the lack of security.

Click here to tell the judge how such courageous activists should be sentenced.

In a separate case in Kansas City, nuclear weapons protesters were recently sentenced to write explanations of their concerns to be included in the court records. That seems far more appropriate than prison for people upholding the law and morality.

Since the 1963 limited test ban treaty, the United States has been committed to possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The law and morality demand disarmament, but those calling attention to nuclear weapons production and maintenance stand convicted and face the risk of 30 years behind bars.

Please sign this petition, which we will deliver to the judge before the sentencing.

Please forward this email widely to like-minded friends.

-- The RootsAction.org team

P.S. RootsAction is an independent online force endorsed by Jim Hightower, Cornel West, Daniel Ellsberg, Glenn Greenwald, Naomi Klein, Bill Fletcher Jr., Laura Flanders, former U.S. Senator James Abourezk, Coleen Rowley, Frances Fox Piven, and many others.

P.P.S. This work is only possible with your financial support.

Background:
Washington Post: The Prophets of Oak Ridge
Daily News: Elderly Nun, 2 Other Protestors Found Guilty of Sabotage
Transform Now Plowshares
National Catholic Register: Trial Ends With Unusual Sentence
The message...
HELP – PROJECT GETTING BIG AND BUSY!
ACTION AWE T-SHIRTS ON-LINE

ACTION AWE FUNDRAISING...

IN CHAINS: THE TRIDENT LINKS

Living nuclear weapons and issues creating the biggest problems of health, safety & security and more...

VIDEOS WE LIKE...

INSPIRATIONAL PROTEST IDEAS...
Action AWE!

Action AWE! (Action for the Wasteland Establishment) is a grassroots campaign of nonviolent actions dedicated to halting nuclear weapons production at the Atomic Weapons Establishment factories at Aldermaston. Groups and individuals are encouraged to undertake autonomous actions and events.
The awareness of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of

ACTION AWE “CRIMESTOPPERS” REPORT ATOMIC WEAPONS ESTABLISHMENT FOR PREPARING TO COMMIT WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST

Reading, Berkshire, 8 February 2014:- A line of 50 people queu… GO

This group has much to teach us in original protest, courage, and persistence. –Dick

WORLD IN CHAINS: THE TRIDENT LINKS, Essays

To many vital issues, and we have commissioned short essays and articles which make the connections between nuclear weapons and the big issues impacting

Conflict, by Mary Mellor

Militarisation in the UK, by Owen Everett

Nuclear weaponry and the military, by Kaye

Arms companies, nuclear weaponry and the militarisation, by CAAT

Civil Nuclear Power and Nuclear Weapons Proliferation, by Pete

Corrosive links: health, nuclear weapons, and militarization, by MEDACT

Drones, cyberwarfare and democracy by Paul Mobbs, Mobbs Environmental
From Banning Nuclear Testing to Banning Nuclear Weapons, by

And nuts: counter-terrorism and anti-nuclear

Oxford Research Group Special Briefing: Chances for Peace in
- What is Going Wrong and What We Must

Mary Empire & UK Nuclear Weapons,

Refugees and asylum-seekers: human debris of the West’s war

Dr Trevor Trueman, Chair, Oromia Support Group.

Science for Peace in the 21st Century,
By Lucas Wirl, Program Director

International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility

Swords and Ploughshares: industrial agriculture as warfare and

by Helena Paul, Econexus

The Future of the United Kingdom’s Nuclear Deterrent: An

by John M. Hull

The Use of Radioactive Material in War,
by Jo Baker

To help stop the dangers of a nuclear war or slip into World

by Mairead Maguire, Nobel Peace Laureate

The Atomic Weapons Establishment?
by Tom

and nuclear disarmament talks must be

by Cynthia Cockburn

REMEMBER HELEN CALDICOTT, STILL SPEAKING TO US TODAY

by Helen Caldicott (Author)

30 customer reviews
FCNL’S NUCLEAR (WEAPONS) CALENDAR

[with Dick’s comments] WORK ON THIS

Dec. 19-23  Former basketball star Dennis Rodman returns to North Korea.

U.S. Strategic Command reports to Congress on the underground tunnel network in China with respect to the capability of the United States to use conventional and nuclear forces to neutralize such tunnels and what is stored within such tunnels (Public Law 112-239, Sec. 1045). [What other country is formally discussing in the world


Jan. 4  Senate convenes.

Jan. 7  House of Representatives convenes.

Jan. 7  Time TBA, Jeffrey Lewis, Marc Quint and Jon Wolfsthal, Monterey Institute, "The Trillion Dollar Nuclear Triad: US Strategic Nuclear Modernization over the Next Thirty Years." Monterey Institute, 1400 K St., NW, Washington.


Jan. 8  6:00 p.m., Joseph Cirincione, Ploughshares Fund; and Eric Schlosser, journalist and author, "Reducing the Nuclear Nightmare." Commonwealth Club of California, 595 Market St., San Francisco, CA. Register online.

Jan. 10  House floor action on a Omnibus Appropriation/Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 2014 (estimate). Broadcast and webcast on C-SPAN.

To:
NuclearCalendar@lists101.his.com

Monday, January 13, 2014 8:09 AM

To help protect your privacy, some content in this message has been blocked. If you're sure this message is from a trusted sender and you want to re-enable the blocked features, click here.

Jan. 13
Omnibus Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014 is filed in the House of Representatives (tentative).

Jan. 13
2:00-3:00 p.m., Robin Wright, U.S. Institute of Peace, "A Report from Inside Iran." Sponsored by the Partnership for a Secure America. At SVC 203-02 Capitol Visitor Center,
Week of Jan. 13

Senate floor vote on the nominations of Lt. Gen. Frank Klotz (retired) to be Administrator for the National Nuclear Security Administration (possible).

Jan. 14

House of Representatives floor action on a three-day Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 2014, though Jan. 18. Broadcast and webcast on C-SPAN.

7:30-8:30 p.m., Joseph Cirincione, Ploughshares Fund, book discussion of Nuclear Nightmares: Securing the World Before It Is Too Late. Town Hall Seattle, 1119 Eighth Ave., Seattle. Tickets are $5.

Jan. 14

20th anniversary of the Trilateral Agreement between Ukraine, Russia and United States under which Ukraine agreed to transfer all former Soviet strategic nuclear warheads to Russia for dismantlement.

Jan. 14

20th anniversary of the announcement by President Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin that by the end of May 1993, no country would be targeted by missiles of the United States or Russia.

Jan. 15

2:00 p.m., Senate Foreign Relations Committee, markup of "A bill to authorize the President to extend the term of the nuclear energy agreement with the Republic of Korea until March 19, 2016," S. 1901. 419 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington. Webcast on the committee website.

2:00 p.m., Senate Foreign Relations Committee, votes on nominations of the Puneet Talwar to be an Assistant Secretary of State for Political Military Affairs, Rose Gottemoeller to be Undersecretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, Frank Rose to be Assistant Secretary of State for Verification and Compliance, Adam Scheinman to be Special Representative for Nuclear Nonproliferation, and other nominations. 419 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington. Webcast on the committee website.

Jan. 15

House of Representatives floor action on the Omnibus Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014. Broadcast and webcast on C-SPAN.

Jan. 15

Senate floor action on a three-day Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 2014, though Jan. 18 (estimate). Broadcast and webcast on C-SPAN2.

Jan. 15

Midnight, current Continuing Resolution for appropriations to fund the federal government expires.

Jan. 16

9:30 a.m., Senate Armed Services Committee, hearing on the nomination of Madelyn Creedon to be Principal Deputy Administrator for the National Nuclear Security Administration, and other nominations. G-50 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington. Webcast on the committee website.

Jan. 16

1:00-2:30 p.m., Rep. Jim Cooper (TN); Gen. Norton Schwartz, former Air Force Chief of Staff; and Richard Burt, former ambassador to Germany, "Benefit or Burden?"

Jan. 16 or 17 Senate floor action on the Omnibus Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014 (estimate). Broadcast and webcast on C-SPAN2.


Jan. 17-26 House and Senate Martin Luther King Jr. recess. (Senate recess begins Jan. 18.)

Jan. 20 Interim, six-month agreement on Iran's nuclear program goes into effect.

Jan. 20 Martin Luther King Jr. Day (federal holiday).


Week of Jan. 20 Office of Management and Budget returns revised budgets, known as passbacks, to federal agencies for fiscal year 2015 (estimate).


Jan. 21 1:00 - 2:30 p.m., Luis Alfonso de Alba Gongora, Mexican delegate to International Organizations in Vienna; Alexander Kmentt, Austrian Director for Disarmament, Arms Control and Nonproliferation; and Elena Sokova, Vienna Center for Disarmament and Nonproliferation (VCDNP), "The Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons." VCDNP, Donau-City-Strasse 6, Andromeda Tower, Floor 13, Vienna. RSVP online.

Jan. 22 10:00-11:00 a.m., Alireza Nader, RAND; Daryl Kimball, Arms Control Association; and Paul Pillar, Georgetown University, "Making Sense of Nuclear Negotiations with Iran: A Good Deal or a Bad Deal?" Sponsored by RAND. At 2168 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington. RSVP online.

Jan. 23 Noon-1:30 p.m., Avner Cohen, Monterey Institute, "Breaking Taboos: The Costs of Israel's Strategic Ambiguity in a Changing Middle East." National Defense University, Lincoln Hall, Room 1107, Fort McNair, Washington. RSVP to Nima Gerami by email.


Jan. 24 9:00-10:30 a.m., Manpreet Sethi, Centre for Air Power Studies, "India's Nuclear Challenges." Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1616 Rhode Island Ave., NW,
Jan. 27 7:00 p.m., Utah Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, "Third Annual Day of Remembrance for Downwinders," At Christ United Methodist Church, 2375 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City.

Jan. 27 National Downwinders Day.

Week of Jan. 27 or Feb. House of Representatives floor action on an Iran sanctions bill (tentative).

Week of Jan. 27 or Feb. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, hearing on the nomination of Robert Wood to be Representative to the Conference on Disarmament (estimate). 419 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington. Webcast on the committee website.

An email version of the Nuclear Calendar is published every Monday morning when Congress is in session. Subscribe on FCNL's website. Unsubscribe by sending an email to nuclearcalendar-unsubscribe@fcnl.org.


The editor is David Culp. The publication is made possible by generous contributions from the Lippincott Foundation, the Nuclear Threat Initiative, the Ploughshares Fund, and anonymous foundation, and the individual contributors and supporters of the Friends Committee on National Legislation and the FCNL Education Fund.

Contents of #14 August 14, 2012
Video Underground: Hydrogen Bomb Testing in Marshall Islands
Chomsky, US/SU Nuclear Confrontation at Cuba
From the Nuclear Abolitionist
Annual Desert Protest
Resisters Receive New Felony Charges

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Dick Bennett

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