

The Program for Nonproliferation Studies

Mission

The Iraqi nuclear weapons program and the nuclear inheritance of the Soviet successor states have focused international attention on what US Senator Sam Nunn has called "the danger of the largest weapons proliferation in the history of the world." The Program for Nonproliferation Studies (PNS) at the Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS) has sought to meet this proliferation challenge by: (1) providing systematic data collection and automated retrieval as a research tool for scholars and policy-makers; (2) publishing timely analysis to contribute to enlightened national and international policies; (3) offering education and training; and (4) providing public outreach.

The Program for Nonproliferation Studies has a staff of 15 full-time and two dozen part-time personnel, making it one of the largest nonproliferation centers in the world.

Projects

The Program is divided into three core projects: Monitoring Proliferation Threats (MPT), the CIS Nonproliferation Project (CISNP), and the International Organizations and Nonproliferation Project (IONP). Each of the projects has an associated core faculty and staff.

MPT. The Monitoring Proliferation Threats Project consolidates the Program's focus on monitoring the proliferation of nuclear, missile, and advanced conventional equipment, technologies, materials, and services. (MPT encompasses the former ENSP and IMP Projects.)

The MPT has activities in three significant areas:

1. Nuclear Nonproliferation. PNS efforts in the field of nuclear nonproliferation began in 1986 under the direction of Dr. William C. Potter. Utilizing a computer-based system for tracking international nuclear trade--the only one of its kind--the nuclear database has become a major resource for scholars and policy-makers. It enables them to monitor commerce in sensitive nuclear materials and technologies, to understand the behavior of emerging nuclear supplier states, and to develop informed strategies for managing new proliferation risks. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has adopted the nuclear

database as a principal source of nongovernmental data on international nuclear transactions. The US Customs Office in Los Angeles, to cite another example, has employed the database to identify firms most likely to be approached by foreign countries seeking illegal purchases of nuclear-related items. The US Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Argonne National Laboratory are among others who make extensive use of the nuclear database.

2. Missile Proliferation. PNS research on international missile proliferation, initiated in 1990, monitors international missile trade and proliferation developments. It tracks and collates all major developments in the missile field. The MPT missile database is an invaluable research tool for analysts concerned with the missile export behavior of the emerging supplier states and the threats they pose to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). MPT staff have worked closely with the UN Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM) and have also assisted the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs in the development of an Arms Trade Register. Both the nuclear and missile databases are presently utilized by dozens of research centers and government agencies in the United States and abroad.

3. Conventional Arms Proliferation. The Conventional Arms Proliferation (CAP) element of the MPT project stems from the growing emphasis on integrating conventional arms proliferation into the nonproliferation studies agenda. MPT work in this area supports the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and its administration of the UN Register of Conventional Arms. The CAP offers the nonproliferation community the latest information on activities involving the proliferation of conventional arms. An international conference on the UN Arms Register is planned for the spring of 1994.

CISNP. The absence of a community (or communities) of independent nonproliferation specialists in the former Soviet Union is perhaps the greatest obstacle to progress on the nuclear export and nonproliferation front. This problem is most acute outside of Russia, where few individuals have had any prior training in nonproliferation issues.

The purpose of the **CIS Nonproliferation Project** is to correct this deficiency and to reinforce nonproliferation restraint in the region by assisting the development within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) of multi-

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disciplinary and regionally diversified communities of nonproliferation specialists. This objective has been served by assembling and training a core-group, consisting of over two dozen young journalists, policy-makers, professors, physicists, and physicians from Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Ukraine.

CISNP activities fall into four categories: providing training and research tools for core-group scholars and journalists; helping scholars prepare curricula for academic courses given in the CIS; facilitating the integration of CIS specialists into the broader group of international experts in the area of nonproliferation; and publishing timely material about CIS proliferation developments. CISNP fulfills these activities by sponsoring visiting scholars and internships at MIIS and by organizing conferences in the CIS.

IONP. There is as yet no consensus or understanding on the role that international organizations should play in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The **International Organizations and Nonproliferation Project (IONP)**, is designed to fill this void by conducting research and policy analysis on the new roles and activities of international organizations as they deal with emerging proliferation concerns.

The activities of the project include: developing a database to track the activities of organizations involved in nonproliferation; publishing case studies on select organizations; and publishing analyses and policy recommendations on how these organizations might function more effectively.

Internships

As part of its overall research and training network, PNS has established internships at the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in The Hague. The first UN intern from the Monterey Institute was placed in New York in January 1993; the first posts at the IAEA and the OPCW were assumed in May 1993. Internships are rotated on a four to six month basis.

Sources of Support

The projects of the Program for Nonproliferation Studies

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Program Directors and Faculty

Dr. William C. Potter is Director of the Program for Nonproliferation Studies. He is also the Director of the Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies and Professor of international policy studies at MIIS. He is an internationally known expert on Russian/NIS security issues and nonproliferation. He has written and edited numerous books and articles on these issues. Dr. Potter directs CISNP, and co-directs MPT.

Dr. Edward J. Laurance is Associate Director of the Program for Nonproliferation Studies and Professor of international policy studies at MIIS. He is one of two consultants to the UN panel developing a Register of Conventional Arms and is the author of many articles and a recent book on arms transfers. He co-directs IONP and MPT.

Dr. James Clay Moltz is the Assistant Director of PNS. He is an expert in Russian studies, international political economy, and international security. Dr. Moltz works most closely with CISNP, supervising its research program and publications. His recent work includes articles on Russian arms sales, economic conversion, and regional politics in the Russian Far East.

Ambassador Roland M. Timerbaev is a Visiting Professor and Ambassador-in-Residence at MIIS. Before retiring in January 1992, he led a distinguished 40-year career as a diplomat for the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He was the Soviet Union's and Russia's Permanent Representative to the IAEA. During his career, he participated in most of the important arms control negotiations involving the Soviet Union. Amb. Timerbaev is the author of the first Russian monograph on the verification of arms control agreements and a number of books on arms control and international organizations. He co-directs IONP.

The Monterey Institute of International Studies

The Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS) is a private graduate school with over 700 students, offering the M.A. in International Policy Studies, Public Administration, International Management, TESOL/ESL, and Translation and Interpretation.

Publications

The Nonproliferation Review is a quarterly publication produced by MPT. It replaces the previous publications, Eye on Supply and Missile Monitor. In addition to publishing feature articles on developments in the nonproliferation field, it summarizes international commercial transactions in the areas of nuclear, missile, and advanced conventional technology.

Recent PNS Publications:

Nuclear Profiles of the Soviet Successor States (1993), by William C. Potter with the assistance of Eve E. Cohen and Edward V. Kayukov.

PNS Working Paper No. 3: "The Ukrainian Nuclear Arsenal: Problems of Command, Control, and Maintenance" (October 1993), by Martin J. DeWing.

"North Korean Nuclear Developments: An Updated Chronology" (June 1993), by Betsy Perabo.

PNS Working Paper No. 2: "Inventory of International Nonproliferation Organizations and Regimes" (June 1993), compiled by Roland Timerbaev, Lisa Moskowitz, and Jacques Vos.

PNS Working Paper No. 1: "International Missile Trade and the Two Koreas" (March 1993), by Peter Hayes.

"Nuclear Assets of the Former Soviet Union" (October 1992), by William C. Potter and Eve E. Cohen.

"A Chronology of PRC Missile Trade and Developments" (February 1992), by Timothy V. McCarthy.