

**Forum:** Historical Security Council

**Issue:** The use of nuclear weapons in future armed conflicts and the danger they pose to the global community

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\*Remember this Research Report is written from 1968's point of view.

## Introduction

It's been almost twenty-five years since the first nuclear bomb was tested in Trinity back in 1945, and yet nuclear weapons remain one of the most relevant global threats to humanity, if not the first. As of now, only five countries have hold of nuclear weapons: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and the United Kingdom.

The geopolitical tensions that arose from the Second World War aftermath are playing a key paper in the dangers and proliferation of nuclear weapons. With the end of the world war began hostility between two sides: the United States against the Soviet Union, capitalism against communism. The development of nuclear warfare has become a competition that threatens to launch the world into a third global conflict. In addition, conflicts such as the Vietnam war and the Prague Spring also add up to the tensions.

Despite the fact that the events of the last decade have prompted regulations and measures to avoid miscommunications between states, especially between the two main nuclear developers (US and USSR), international security is still severely threatened. The Cuban Missile crisis from 1962 almost led to the beginning of the first nuclear bomb, but opened the door for a direct communication line between the Soviet Union and the United States also known as 'the hot line'. A Limited Test Ban Treaty was signed by the already mentioned countries and the UK a few years later. However, all five countries continue to carry out experiments and operations in order to develop their nuclear power. It was only four years ago that China activated its first mass destruction bomb.

The world witnessed the effects of the 1945 bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, so countries against nuclear weapons are also trying to reduce its proliferation. In fact, there are plans to further ensure disarmament that include the support of the United Nations. Nuclear security involves nuclear countries as well as countries apparently unaffected by the matter, which is proved by the events at Palomares (1966).

But the United Nations has also been a key player in the stage of nuclear weapons, favouring diplomacy over direct conflict, which is one of the reasons why this

international organisation was created. An example of how diplomacy has triumphed over war is the Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT. According to the same UN, “the NPT is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament”

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons’ importance lies in the fact that “it represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States”. It should be noted that the Treaty was opened for signature this very same year, 1968. We can’t be sure of when it will enter into force but it probably won’t be until 1970.

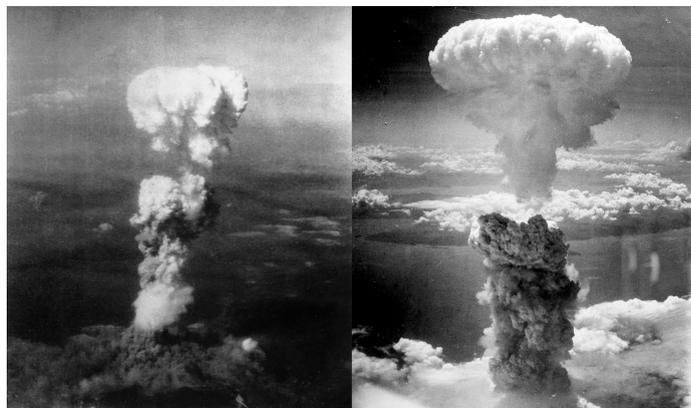
All in all, nuclear weapons still pose a threat to the global community, and their use in World War II proved that the MAD doctrine is possible, if not a reality already. Despite that, the NPT has shown everyone that nuclear-weapon states can reach an agreement through diplomacy that benefits all of the global population, and has given the world hope of a future where nuclear weapons no longer have a role in armed conflicts. As Einstein said, “I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones”. Nuclear weapons have the capacity of ending civilization as we know it, and country leaders now have to find a way to carefully regulate them and eliminate them progressively.

## Term Definitions

### Nuclear Bomb

A nuclear bomb, which can also be known as an atom bomb, atomic bomb, nuclear weapon or nuclear warhead, and informally as an A-bomb or nuke, is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions. They release large quantities of energy from relatively small amounts of matter.

Since they are considered weapons of mass destruction, the proliferation of nuclear bombs is a very relevant focus of international relations policy and a recurrent topic in debates at the United Nations. Nuclear weapons have been deployed twice in war, by the United States against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, during World War II.



### Cold War

The Cold War is an ongoing political rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies that developed after World War II. The conflict began after the surrender of Nazi Germany in 1945 when the alliance between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other started to fall apart. The Soviet Union began to establish left-wing governments in the countries of eastern Europe, determined to safeguard against a possible renewed threat from Germany. The Americans and the British worried that Soviet domination in eastern Europe might be permanent. The Cold War was solidified by 1947–1948 when US aid had brought certain Western countries under American influence and the Soviets had established openly communist regimes. Nevertheless, there has been very little use of weapons on battlefields during the Cold War. It's waged mainly on political, economic, and propaganda fronts, all according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

## **MAD Doctrine**

Mutually Assured Destruction or MAD is the doctrine of military strategy in which a full-scale use of nuclear weapons by one of two opposing sides would result in the destruction of both the attacker and the defender. It is based on the theory of deterrence according to which the deployment of strong weapons is essential to threaten the enemy in order to prevent the use of the very same weapons, according to the Academic Kids Encyclopedia.

## **Nuclear proliferation**

Nuclear proliferation is the term used to talk about the promotion and spread of nuclear warfare and machinery to countries that are not in possession of that kind of technology. In fact, it is not only used with other countries acquiring nuclear weapons but also terrorist and criminal groups. This term earned popularity right after the Soviets started developing their own nuclear warfare, and a new prospect that other countries were in the process of imitating them was rapidly arising. Nuclear proliferation poses a threat to global security and avoiding it could mean the end of the nuclear menaces the world has been suffering since the end of the second world war.

## Background Information

First developments of nuclear bombs were carried out under the United States' Manhattan Project, from 1942 to 1946. Led by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' officer Major General Leslie Groves, the mission to detonate the first nuclear bomb was set in Los Alamos, New Mexico. This new technology used nuclear fission to create a massive amount of energy. In order to build a nuclear bomb, 90% enriched uranium is needed, as well as large centrifuges and a significantly big water supply.

After the detonation of two nuclear bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the end of 1945, the definition of what war is was torn down, as a new dreadful possibility threatened humanity: a future where battles were empty of soldiers but full of massive destruction weapons. 74.000 people died in Nagasaki and 140.000 were killed in Hiroshima, while most survivors were left with tremendous health consequences. The massive effects these bombings had were the beginning of a new era, where the United States had shown an immense military superiority to the world, which its most strong enemies were willing to vanquish.

With the ending of World War II, tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States only started to arise. The juxtaposition of both ideologies is present in all matters, from politics to the economy, including very relevant scientific competitions between both countries involving space and military development. However, The United States and the Soviet Union did not open war on each other but participated in other conflicts supporting different combatants, in what are known as proxy wars. The most relevant are:

- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Chinese Civil War
- Iran crisis of 1946
- Paraguayan Civil War
- Mau Mau uprising
- Taiwan Strait Crisis
- Algerian War
- Suez Crisis
- Central American Crisis

Both countries designated a very important part of their military efforts to supporting these conflicts, in order to stop their opponent from gaining more power and alliances.

## Countries and Organizations Involved

The tensions that arose from nuclear development after the second world war are strongly led by the Soviet Union and The United States. Even so, the rest of the world's countries are also heavily involved in the conflict, since most of them have been participants in the conflict and all of them are actively threatened by a nuclear conflict. The United Kingdom, the French Republic and the People's Republic of China take also a relevant part in the problem due to their possession of nuclear warfare.

The **Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament** was an organisation born from the United Nation's intent to stop the proliferation of weapons in 1961. Sponsored by The United States, the ENCD included all member countries from the Ten Nation Committee on Disarmament (TNCD) as well as eight additional member nations. The importance of the committee lies in its paper as a mediator in the midst of the world's tensions and threats for a new world war.

After the Missile Cuban Crisis, the ENCD put out a proposal after the title of "Measures to Reduce the Risk of War Through Accident, Miscalculation, or Failure of Communication", where the committee put forward measures to establish better communication between the Soviet Union and the United States. The initiative actually came about and the famous "Hot Line Agreement" was signed, which meant that a direct phone line from Washington to Moscow was now available.

In 1965, the ENCD began to work on a new treaty that would further regulate the proliferation of nuclear warfare and nuclear technology. The concordat has been in the workings for three years now, as nations discuss the conditions and the policing it will entail.

The United Nations held in 1957 a conference where the IAEA Statute was passed, a document that approved the establishment of the **International Atomic Energy Agency**. Despite the fact that the IAEA was heavenly linked to the UN and the Security Council, it worked as a separate and independent organisation that aimed for countries

to encourage a responsible and non-conflictive usage of atomic energy and the prevention of further experimentations of nuclear weapons.

The IAEA has played a significant role in the utilisation of atomic energy in pursuit of peace, scientific and technological development, health and global cooperation. Not only has the organisation implemented multiple initiatives and projects that follow this spirit, but has also severely contributed to building better safeguards and protection against any possible nuclear crisis.

## Timeline of Events

<b>16<sup>th</sup> of July 1945</b>	First nuclear detonation occurs at Trinity (U.S) under the Manhattan Project.
<b>6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of August 1945</b>	Two nuclear bombs are detonated respectively in Hiroshima and Nagasaki after the U.S decides to use nuclear warfare during the last days of World War II, which would end that year's September.
<b>24<sup>th</sup> of October 1945</b>	The United Nations was founded by a number of countries who wanted to install peace in the world.
<b>4<sup>th</sup> of April 1949</b>	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded, in order to ensure cooperation and partnerships.
<b>29<sup>th</sup> of August 1949</b>	The Soviet Union carries out its first nuclear detonation at Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan.
<b>April 1951</b>	Project Vista starts, where a team of the California Institute of Technology researched and looked for improvements of nuclear strategies against Western Europe's nuclear threat.
<b>1952</b>	The UK starts nuclear bomb tests.
<b>September 1954</b>	The Soviet Union starts the Totskoye nuclear exercise, a military operation that aimed to develop nuclear warfare, which included the detonation of an RDS-4 nuclear bomb
<b>29<sup>th</sup> of July 1957</b>	The United Nations created the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an organization created to stop the proliferation of nuclear warfare and pacify the utilization of nuclear energy.
<b>August 1957</b>	First launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM),

used to deliver other nuclear weapons.

**1960**

France starts nuclear bomb tests.

The US developed the first Single Integrated Operational Plan, a plan of action for a possible nuclear war, which described launching strategies and feasible targets.

The Soviet Union tests the largest nuclear weapon ever built.

**1962**

The confrontations escalated into the Missile Cuban crisis, which involved the U.S.' deployment of missiles in Turkey and Italy and the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba. The crisis was a determinant factor in the following years and the nation's policies of addressing war preparations.

**5<sup>th</sup> of August 1963**

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water

**1963**

Establishment of the Washington-Moscow hotline

**1964**

China starts nuclear bomb tests.

**Late 1960's**

China starts developing the Underground Project 131

**1968**

Operation Dome Chrome comes to an end, after the 1968 Thule Air Base B-52 crash

## Relevant UN Treaties/Resolutions

The nuclear weapons issue being so relevant to the international community because of their destructive potential, it has been a frequent topic of debate at the United Nations. That's why numerous treaties, declarations and resolutions of both the General Assembly and the Security Council have focused on this problem.

An example is the already cited Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which was opened for signature this same year, 1968. According to the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations, "the Treaty promotes cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear technology and equal access to this technology for all States parties, while safeguards prevent the diversion of fissile material for weapons use". It is a very big step for the international community and when it enters into force it will change how nuclear weapons are regarded in the whole world.

Delegates reading this report are encouraged to take a look at the NPT Treaty, for its significance, which is included as an annex in resolution 2373 (XXII), adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 1672nd plenary meeting, 12 June 1968. The Treaty is as it follows:

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

#### 2373 (XXII). Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2346 A (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2153 A (XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2149 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 and 1665 (XVI) of 4 December 1961,

*Convinced* of the urgency and great importance of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and of intensifying international co-operation in the development of peaceful applications of atomic energy,

*Having considered* the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, dated 14 March 1968,<sup>1</sup> and appreciative of the work of the Committee on the elaboration of the draft non-proliferation treaty, which is attached to that report,<sup>2</sup>

*Convinced* that, pursuant to the provisions of the treaty, all signatories have the right to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and will be able to acquire source and special fissionable materials, as well as equipment for the processing, use and production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes,

*Convinced further* that an agreement to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons must be followed as soon as possible by effective measures on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, and that the non-proliferation treaty will contribute to this aim,

*Affirming* that in the interest of international peace and security both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carry the responsibility of acting in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations that the sovereign equality of all States shall be respected, that the threat or use of force in international relations shall be refrained from and that international disputes shall be settled by peaceful means,

1. *Commends* the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. *Expresses the hope* for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States;

4. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and the nuclear-weapon States urgently to pursue negotiations on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document A/7072-DC/230.*  
<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, annex I.

on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

5. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

*1672nd plenary meeting,  
12 June 1968.*

#### ANNEX

##### Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

*The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties to the Treaty",*

*Considering* the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

*Believing* that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

*In conformity with* resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

*Undertaking to co-operate* in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

*Expressing* their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

*Affirming* the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any technological by-products which may be derived by nuclear-weapon States from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all Parties to the Treaty, whether nuclear-weapon or non-nuclear-weapon States,

*Convinced* that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in co-operation with other States to, the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

*Declaring* their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

*Urging* the co-operation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

*Recalling* the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear-weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

*Desiring* to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, and that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article I

Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

#### Article II

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

#### Article III

1. Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Procedures for the safeguards required by this article shall be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material whether it is being produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this article shall be applied on all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.

2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this article.

3. The safeguards required by this article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty.

4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of this Treaty. For States depositing their instruments of ratification or accession after the 180-day period, negotiation of such agreements shall

commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

#### Article IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

#### Article V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.

#### Article VI

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes 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.

#### Article VII

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

#### Article VIII

1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States

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Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

#### Article IX

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositaries of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### Article X

1. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject-matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

#### Article XI

This Treaty, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in... at... this... day of...<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The Treaty was signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968.

## Previous Attempts to Solve Issue

"Atoms for Peace" was the title of a speech delivered by the U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower to the UN General Assembly in New York City on December 8th, 1953. It was the beginning of a media campaign that searched for ways to pacify atomic energy by promoting their own nuclear project. It remains a very significant milestone in the history of nuclear development, since it was the first time that nuclear warfare was not kept under secrecy, but was opened for debate publicly. Eisenhower's objective with his words was to gain the citizen's confidence in their nuclear project, and it preceded the development of the IAEA and the NPT.

In 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water. This pact, supported by the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States, was a ban on multiple nuclear testing, in order to end the rising concern that this kind of experimentation was causing. It entailed a comprehensive international control of the testing that was approved by the three countries but was opened for other countries' signatures as well.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology. The Agency's genesis was U.S. President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" addressed to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1953.

## Possible Solutions

There are multiple and variable solutions to put an end to nuclear threats and the possible political crisis tensions between countries might have. However, the easiest way to address this issue is to build independent measures that will help ease tensions instead of searching for one unique measure that will end it all.

A Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is open for signing this year, and it could entail some life-changing effects on the future of nuclear warfare. Nations should try to align their interests with the treaty and look for a common ground where nuclear danger is addressed and most likely, eradicated. In addition, any course of action that prevents and regulates nuclear weapon developments will be essential in putting an end to the danger they pose to the global community.

On the other hand, other possible solutions might entail projects that would be effective in case a nuclear conflict was to actually happen. From political and economic plans of action on what to do in the case of a nuclear war declaration to humanitarian recommendations to governments and citizens. Though these might not directly help to end the problem, they can be essential to face the difficulties and dangers that nuclear wars threaten to bring.

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