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How will continued proliferation of nuclear weapons change the global political order? This collection of essays comes to conclusions at odds with the conventional wisdom. Stephen Rosen and Barry Posen explore how nuclear proliferation confront regional aggression. Stephen Walt argues that regional allies will likely prove willing to stand with a strong and ready United States against nuclear-backed aggression. George Quester and Brad Roberts examine long-term strategic attack by a regional aggressor. Richard Betts highlights the potential for disastrous mistakes in moving toward and living in a world heavily populated with nuclear-armed states. Scott Sagan explains how the nuclear nonproliferation policies proliferation by others. Caroline Ziemke shows how the analysis of a state's strategic personality can provide insights into why it might want nuclear weapons and how its policies may develop once it gets them. And, Victor Utgoff concludes likely to intervene against regional aggression when the aggressor has nuclear weapons than when it does not.

Climate change is occurring, is caused largely by human activities, and poses significant risks for--and in many cases is already affecting--a broad range of human and natural systems. The compelling case for these conclusions is provided by a wide range of evidence and have stood firm in the face of serious debate and careful evaluation of alternative explanations. As decision makers respond to these risks, the nation's scientific enterprise can contribute through research that improves our understanding of the consequences of climate change and also is useful to decision makers at the local, regional, national, and international levels. The book identifies decisions being made in 12 sectors, ranging from agriculture to transportation, to identify decisions that can reduce the risk of climate change. Advancing the Science of Climate Change calls for a single federal entity or program to coordinate a national, multidisciplinary research effort aimed at improving both understanding and responses to climate change. Seven strategies are identified to support this scientific enterprise. In addition, leaders of federal climate research should redouble efforts to deploy a comprehensive climate observing system, improve climate models and other analytical tools, invest in human resources, and research and decisions by forming partnerships with action-oriented programs.

Within educational organizations, administration and leadership are relied upon for the allocation of resources as well as the optimization of processes that can include data storage, knowledge management, and decision making. To support these goals, knowledge, and smart systems must be put into place that allow administrators and leaders to accomplish these tasks as efficiently as possible. Utilizing Technology, Knowledge, and Smart Systems in Educational Administration and Leadership provides a comprehensive, holistic, and integrative approach that examines knowledge regarding the scholarly exploration of the technologies, information/knowledge, and smart systems in educational administration and leadership. It provides a holistic, systematic, and comprehensive paradigm. Featuring a focus on technology leadership in schools, technology integration in educational administration, and professional development, this book is ideal for school administrators, educational leaders, principals, IT consultants, educational software developers, and other professionals, educational policymakers, educators, and students.

Estimates for 1990 : Phase 1, Report of the Wisconsin Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Emission Reduction Cost Study, a Statewide, All Sector Analysis

The Inspections of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 1991-1998

Strategic Studies

Why Iraq and Libya Failed to Build Nuclear Weapons

Allah's Bomb

Iraq and the War of Sanctions

Calculations on National Security, Environment, and Energy

Despite the global spread of nuclear hardware and knowledge, at least half of the nuclear weapons projects launched since 1970 have definitively failed, and even the successful projects have generally needed far more time than expected. To explain this puzzling slowdown in proliferation, Jacques E. C. Hymans focuses on the relations between politicians and scientific and technical workers in developing countries. By undermining the workers' spirit of professionalism, developing country rulers unintentionally thwart their own nuclear ambitions. Combining rich theoretical analysis, in-depth historical case studies of Iraq, China, Yugoslavia and Argentina and insightful analyses of current-day proliferant states, Achieving Nuclear Ambitions develops a powerful new perspective that effectively counters the widespread fears of a coming cascade of new nuclear powers.

Lessons Learned from World Bank Education Management Information System Operations provides an overview of the World Bank's portfolio in the area of Education Management Information Systems (EMISs) over the course of 17 years, from 1998 to 2014. It seeks to identify overall trends and characteristics of World Bank support in this area, with the intent of informing future project preparation and analytical work. The portfolio review revealed that although several good practices were evident, operational performance of EMIS activities fell short of expectations, with widespread deficiencies that ranged from unclear definitions and understanding of the EMIS to ineffective implementation and utilization. Examples of successful activities include the development of an EMIS to manage teachers and provide access to education (for example, Afghanistan); utilization of an EMIS as a management tool (for example, Bosnia and Herzegovina); creation of an online EMIS to improve access to education data (for example, Honduras); use of an EMIS to strengthen teaching and learning (for example, Guatemala and Lithuania); and use of an EMIS as a management tool for schools (for example, Malaysia). These success stories highlight how a well-implemented EMIS can improve the performance of an education system. The challenges that have been identified as contributing to the shortcomings are related to the following:

- Misalignment of activities and unrealistic EMIS goals
- Institutionalization of the EMIS
- Sustainability challenges resulting from inconsistent leadership
- Missed integration opportunities
- Private players in education
- EMIS at the local level

Future projects could benefit from the SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results)-EMIS Assessment Framework. The SABER-EMIS Framework focuses on the need for a strong enabling environment, system soundness, quality data, and effective utilization as the key factors essential for the successful implementation of an EMIS. Initial needs assessment of a country's EMIS can play a critical role in benchmarking countries and provide a valuable foundation for the design of new projects.

Viet Nam has achieved rapid economic growth in Southeast Asia. In 2009, it became a lower-middle-income country. However, labor productivity has remained low even with ample foreign direct investment. Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) must now respond to increase skilled workers in the labor market. This report examines Viet Nam's challenges and opportunities in TVET. It recommends reforms in governance structure, organization, and management of TVET; effective teaching of the right skills; greater enterprise-based training and financial support; and equal access to higher quality training particularly for the disadvantaged population such as ethnic minority students.

Analysis of Nuclear Materials for Security Purposes

Solomon Islands Education Management Information Systems

The Co-evolution of Commodity Flows, Economic Geography, and Emissions

Comprehensive Report of the Special Advisor to the DCI on Iraq's WMD.

U.N. Role in the Persian Gulf and Iraqi Compliance with U.N. Resolutions

Education Management Information Systems (EMIS)

Viet Nam Technical and Vocational Education and Training Sector Assessment

Lessons Learned from World Bank Education Management Information System OperationsPortfolio Review, 1998-2014World Bank Publications

This book presents extensions to current commodity-flow models to analyze the economic and environmental impacts of recent structural changes, such as fragmentation of production and lengthening supply chains. The extensions enable augmented commodity-flow models to analyze the vulnerability of supply chains and regions to climate change and extreme weather events. The models allow the explicit treatment of trade in intermediate goods; the so-called "new economic geography" behavioral foundations for production and inter-industry and interregional trade; endogenous determination of capital investment and employment; and changes in emissions associated with production, consumption and freight movement. Presenting a modeling framework and simulations that are based on a thirty-year, spatial time-series of inter-industry and interstate trade in the US, this unique book is a valuable resource for regional scientists, economic geographers and transportation modelers, as well as environmental and atmospheric scientists.

An in-depth examination of Iraq's domestic politics, foreign policy goals, and future military capabilities.

New Developments in Electronic Publishing of Mathematics

A synthesis of case studies

Joint Proceedings of the ECM 4 Satellite Conference on Electronic Publishing at KTH, Stockholm, June 25 - 27, 2004, and the Special Session on Electronic Publications at the Joint AMS SMM International Meeting, Houston, May 13, 2004

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Strengthening Education Management and Information Systems for increased resilience to crises

Ancient Partners in a Post-Imperial World

Iran's Nuclear Option

The second edition of Strategic Studies: A Reader brings together key essays on strategic theory by some of the leading contributors to the field. This revised volume contains several new essays and updated introductions to each section. The volume comprises hard-to-find classics in the field as well as the latest scholarship. The aim is to provide students with a wide-ranging survey of the key issues in strategic studies, and to provide an introduction to the main ideas and themes in the field. The book contains six extensive sections, each of which is prefaced by a short introductory essay: The Uses of Strategic Theory Interpretation of the Classics Instruments of War, Intelligence and Deception Nuclear Strategy Irregular Warfare and Small Wars Future Warfare, Future Strategy Overall, this volume strikes a balance between theoretical works, which seek to discover generalisations about the nature of modern strategy, and case studies, which attempt to ground the study of strategy in the realities of modern war. This new edition will be essential reading for all students of strategic studies, security studies, military history and war studies, as well as for professional military college students.

Africa welcomes business investment and offers some of the world's highest returns and impacts Africa has tremendous economic potential and offers rewarding opportunities for global businesses looking for new markets and long-term investments with favorable returns. Africa has been one of the world's fastest-growing regions over the past decade, and by 2030 will be home to nearly 1.7 billion people and an estimated \$6.7 trillion worth of consumer and business spending. Increased political stability in recent years and improving regional integration are making market access easier, and business expansion will generate jobs for women and youth, who represent the vast majority of the population. Current economic growth and poverty-alleviation efforts mean that more than 43 percent of the continent's people will reach middle- or upper-class status by 2030. Unlocking Africa's Business Potential examines business opportunities in the eight sectors with the highest potential returns on private investment—the same sectors that will foster economic growth and diversification, job creation, and improved general welfare. These sectors include: consumer markets, agriculture and agriprocessing, information and communication technology, manufacturing, oil and gas, tourism, banking, and infrastructure and construction. The book's analysis of these sectors is based on case studies that identify specific opportunities for investment and growth, along with long-term market projections to inform decision-making. The book identifies potential risks to business and offers mitigation strategies. It also provides policymakers with solutions to attract new business investments, including how to remove barriers to business and accelerate development of the private sector.

This unique and timely book is a chronicle of the unrivalled political life of the late Seamus Brennan who, during a period of over 21 years (1987-2008), served as a Government minister in nine different departments. It tells the human and personal inside story of a life in Government under Charles Haughey, Albert Reynolds and Bertie Ahern - the challenges, the opportunities, the difficulties, the personalities and the political battles. Author Frank Lahiffe worked closely with Seamus Brennan as a Government adviser throughout the 21 years, having been appointed as his adviser by successive Governments in a record which is unique regarding time served as well as the number of departments. The book draws on the many conversations Frank and Seamus had, and includes personal records, media commentary and published accounts, along with personal recollections from a number of close friends and colleagues who shared the political life of Seamus Brennan while he was serving the people of Ireland, his constituency of Dublin South and his political party, Fianna Fail. With numerous photographs, some of which have never before been published, including ones from Seamus's childhood and early life, this is an affectionate portrait of a man hailed by friend and foe alike as a master politician. As Shane Coleman of the Sunday Tribune said of Seamus Brennan, Ireland was lucky to have such a man - talented, hard-working and honourable - this country deserves more politicians like Seamus Brennan. Part of the Global Issues series, Weapons of Mass Destruction is designed to be a first-stop resource for research on a key challenge facing the world today. Each volume in the series contains three sections, beginning with an introduction that clearly defines the issue, followed by detailed case studies of the issue's affect in the United States and several other countries or regions. The second section draws together significant U.S. and international primary source documents, and the third section gathers useful research tools, such as brief biographies, facts and figures, an annotated bibliography, and more. A Foreword written by an expert in the field complements each volume. A chronology, glossary, and index provide additional help. Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are the most advanced and lethal armaments developed by contemporary scientists and engineers. They are not designed for combat limited to the battlefield; their purpose is to unleash a sweeping destructive force that does not discriminate between soldier and civilian. Although most governments adhere to strict international treaties regarding the management of their stocks of such weapons, rogue regimes and terrorist groups remain an unpredictable and volatile variable. Weapons of Mass Destruction provides an objective analysis of a subject easily distorted by fear. It begins with a history of the ancient and medieval use in warfare of biological weapons and goes on to explain how governments and terrorist factions have refined this practice to include biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons as a means of coercion or as a deterrent. The book examines past and current U.S. policies regarding WMD—including the decision to drop atomic bombs on Japan during World War II—and how an arms race ultimately led to a cold war with the Soviet Union. The volume then offers an international perspective through discussion of how other major players—Russia, Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea—have each chosen to approach the issue of WMD.

The Nuclear Middle East

Tehran's Quest for the Atom Bomb

Al Atheer

The Islamic Quest for Nuclear Weapons

A Reader

Containing a Codification of Documents of General Applicability and Future Effect as of December 31, 1948, with Ancillaries and Index

Army Logistician

This text provides an up-to-date overview of nuclear weapons in the politically fragile Middle East, discussing the evolution and future of national programs, as well as the current challenge posed by Iran. • Each chapter chronologically identifies key milestones in the nuclear programs of the selected nations • Contains maps depicting areas of the Middle East • Provides a comprehensive discussion by country of the nuclear weapons programs that have evolved in the Middle East since the 1950s • Other key issues are addressed, specifically the evolution of the India-Pakistan nuclear rivalry and the current dangers posed by Pakistan's "Muslim bomb"

This book fills a clear gap in the literature for a technically-focused book covering nuclear proliferation and related issues post-9/11. Using a concept-led approach which serves a broad readership, it provides detailed overview of nuclear weapons, nuclear proliferation and international nuclear policy. The author addresses topics including offensive and defensive missile systems, command and control, verification, weapon effects, and nuclear testing. A chronology of nuclear arms is presented including detailed discussion of the Cold War, proliferation, and arms control treaties. The book is tailored to courses on nuclear proliferation, and the general reader will also find it a fascinating introduction to the science and strategy behind international nuclear policy in the modern era.

Physics of Societal Issues is a textbook those who seek to understand fundamental issues of energy use, nuclear weapons, and the environment using facts and figures instead of slogans and postures. Taking inspiration from Fermi's famous "back of the envelope" calculations, author David Hafemeister shows how to capture the essence of a problem with rough estimates of important parameters, and use those estimates to gauge the effects of policy decisions.

The Coming Crisis

Utilizing Technology, Knowledge, and Smart Systems in Educational Administration and Leadership

Wisconsin Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

Nuclear Proliferation, U.S. Interests, and World Order

IFIP TC5 WG5.11 International Symposium on Environmental Software Systems (ISESS '97), 28 April-2 May 1997, British Columbia, Canada

Nuclear Proliferation and Terrorism in the Post-9/11 World

"The most systematic exposition to date about Iran's nuclear program and its role in world affairs" (Middle East Quarterly). Since the Islamic Republic of Iran admitted that it was secretly producing highly enriched, weapons-grade uranium, nations have struggled to react appropriately. For the first time, and in full detail, this book explains exactly what the Europeans and United Nations have been trying to forestall. Iran could shortly have the ability to strike its immediate Middle Eastern neighbors—and more distant nations—with nuclear weapons. With the size to dominate its region, Iran also has an avowed mission to export its theocratic principles, and in recent decades, has been a notorious supporter of terrorist organizations. Its parallel development of atomic bombs represents the greatest threat to the balance of world power we've seen in the new millennium. Here, defense expert Al Venter reveals the extent to which Iran's weapons program has developed and the clandestine manner in which its nuclear technology has been acquired. He demonstrates how Tehran has violated the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and details the involvement of several countries shown by the IAEA to have trafficked in illegal nuclear materials. He proves, for the first time, a direct link between the now-defunct South African apartheid regime's nuclear program and Tehran's current nuclear ambitions. Venter digs deep into subjects such as Iran's fervor on behalf of Shiite Islam, its missile program—developed alongside its nuclear one—and the role of the Pasdaran, the Revolutionary Guards, whose tentacles have spread throughout the Middle East and increasingly farther afield. While noting Tehran's support of terrorist groups such as Hezbollah, Venter follows closely how the Persian homeland itself has progressed toward a strategic nuclear capability that would make recent terrorist attacks look obsolete. Iran's Nuclear Option is essential reading for anyone with an interest in global security, the perilous volatility of the Middle East, and America's options, should it be willing and able to counter the threat while time remains. Many authoritarian leaders want nuclear weapons, but few manage to acquire them. Autocrats seeking nuclear weapons fail in different ways and to varying degrees—Iraq almost managed it; Libya did not come close. In Unclear Physics, Målfrid Braut-

Hegghammer compares the two failed nuclear weapons programs, showing that state capacity played a crucial role in the trajectory and outcomes of both projects. Braut-Hegghammer draws on a rich set of new primary sources, collected during years of research in archives, fieldwork across the Middle East, and interviews with scientists and decision makers from both states. She gained access to documents and individuals that no other researcher has been able to consult. Her book tells the story of the Iraqi and Libyan programs from their origins in the late 1950s and 1960s until their dismantling. This book reveals contemporary perspectives from scientists and regime officials on the opportunities and challenges facing each project. Many of the findings challenge the conventional wisdom about clandestine weapons programs in closed authoritarian states and their prospects of success or failure. Braut-Hegghammer suggests that scholars and analysts ought to pay closer attention to how state capacity affects nuclear weapons programs in other authoritarian regimes, both in terms of questioning the actual control these leaders have over their nuclear weapons programs and the capability of their scientists to solve complex technical challenges.

Now in its second edition, Nuclear Forensic Analysis provides a multidisciplinary reference for forensic scientists, analytical and nuclear chemists, and nuclear physicists in one convenient source. The authors focus particularly on the chemical, physical, and nuclear aspects associated with the production or interrogation of a radioactive sample. They consolidate fundamental principles of nuclear forensic analysis, all pertinent protocols and procedures, computer modeling development, interpretational insights, and attribution considerations. The principles and techniques detailed are then demonstrated and discussed in their applications to real-world investigations and casework conducted over the past several years. Highlights of the Second Edition include: A new section on sample analysis considerations and interpretation following a post-detonation nuclear forensic collection New case studies, including the most wide-ranging and multidisciplinary nuclear forensic investigation conducted by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory to date Expanded treatments of radiologic dispersal devices (RDDs) and statistical analysis methodologies The material is presented with minimal mathematical formality, using consistent terminology with limited jargon, making it a reliable, accessible reference. The broad-based coverage provides important insight into the multifaceted changes facing this recently developed science.

Lessons Learned from World Bank Education Management Information System Operations

Information Services & Use

Trends, Opportunities, Risks, and Strategies

Education in South America

An Overview

The New Nuclear Forensics

Environmental Software Systems

In 2011, the World Bank Group commenced a multiyear program designed to support countries in systematically examining and strengthening the performance of their education system. Part of the World Bank's new Education Section Strategy, this evidence-based initiative, called SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results), is building a toolkit of diagnostics for examining education system and their component policy domains against global standards and best practices of countries around the world. The objectives of this report are to examine the system according to key policy areas, identify successes and challenges in the system, and provide recommendations to support the advancement of EMIS in Solomon Islands. Recommendations and activities aim to improve overall EMIS functionality in a sustainable and effective manner to ensure better access and use of information for decision making, planning, and student learning. This profile summarizes key points are as follows: Institutionalization of EMIS as the core management information system of the government will require strong policies and a dedicated EMIS budget. The policy should include clearly outlined mandatory practices to be adopted by various education stakeholders at each level of the education system. Efforts should be made to improve the local capacity of EMIS staff by investing in their professional development activities. EAs should be involved in the process of data collection, processing, and dissemination. The type of data collected and indicators produced by EMIS must be reviewed and further developed to include student level data. Integration of other education databases into EMIS will result in more effective utilization of education data for decision making. EMIS needs to be supported by regular internal and external audits to improve the accuracy of data collected and utilized indecision making. The quality of feedback reports sent to schools should be enriched with more relevant micro level information on school performance. Clearly articulated data utilization and dissemination strategies need to be developed, including processes to ensure the timely production of an annual statistics handbook, as well as additional utilization and dissemination opportunities such as pamphlets and web-based portals.

This book is an authoritative account of the nuclear weapons inspections regime in Iraq from 1991 to 1998. Without a proper understanding of those years, the 2003 US invasion of Iraq after a futile WMD search remain unintelligible. In the 1990s, after adapting to a completely new kind of intrusive inspections with unprecedented access rights, the IAEA discovered and dismantled Iraq's clandestine nuclear weapons program and put in place an efficient monitoring system which could have contained Saddam Hussein's attempts to reconstitute his nuclear programs if had he ever tried to. However, the politicisation of the inspection process led to an end of the inspections in 1998. Based on various sources including inspection reports and other documents in the archive of the IAEA Iraq Action Team at the IAEA headquarters in Vienna, Dismantling the Iraqi Nuclear Programme presents completely new information about the weapons inspection regime in Iraq and offers valuable lessons for future non-proliferation and disarmament cases. The book also draws on discourse from Iraqi scientists, which provides a close look into not only the motivation of involved Iraqis, but also Iraqi concealment mechanisms. This book will be of much interest to students of nuclear proliferation, arms control, Middle Eastern politics, diplomacy, international security and IR.

This report relays the findings of the Special Advisor to the Director of Central Intelligence on Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Advancing the Science of Climate Change

Code of Federal Regulations

SABER Country Report 2015

Conventional Threats and Weapons of Mass Destruction

Unclear Physics

Hearing Before the Subcommittees on Europe and the Middle East and on Human Rights and International Organizations of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Second Congress, First Session, April 23; July 18; and October 21, 1991

Physics of Societal Issues

Education in South America is a critical reference guide to development of education in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The chapters, written by local experts, provide an overview of the education system in each country, focusing particularly on policies and implementation of reforms. Key themes include quality and access, multicultural education and the management of education systems. Including a comparative introduction to the issues facing education in the region as a whole and guides to available online datasets, this book is an essential reference for researchers, scholars, international agencies and policy-makers.

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists is the premier public resource on scientific and technological developments that impact global security. Founded by Manhattan Project Scientists, the Bulletin's iconic "Doomsday Clock" stimulates solutions for a safer world.

The official magazine of United States Army logistics.

Dismantling the Iraqi Nuclear Programme

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Scientists, Politicians, and Proliferation

Portfolio Review, 1998-2014

Recent Trends and International Experiences

Unlocking Africa's Business Potential

China and Iran

Environmental Informatics is a fast growing field which deals with all methods from computer science, environmental planning, ecology and related subjects. As well as being an interdisciplinary area, Environmental Informatics provides an interface between all involved professional groups. Monitoring the state of the environment, analysing existing data, presenting the data to scientists and the public, as well as providing decision support are only some of the topics involved. Environmental Informatics is therefore a good foundation for the computer-assisted protection of the environment.

Iran's nuclear aspirations increasingly dominate its relations with the United States and Europe. China remains one of Iran's strongest allies on the Security Council, and also its most likely supplier of technology and assistance, built on decades of close economic and military relations. Iran is enjoying strong new influence in the Middle East and Asia following record oil profits and Shi'i victories in Iraqi parliamentary elections. Like Iran, China fought for decades to increase its self-reliance and geopolitical influence after painful experiences under European colonialism, which spurred nationalist revolutions. With China and Iran: Ancient Partners in a Post-Imperial World, John Garver breaks new ground on the relationship between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Grounding his survey in the twin concepts of civilization and power, Garver explores the relationship between these two ancient and proud peoples, each of which consider the other a peer and a partner in their mutual determination to build a post-Western-dominated Asia. Successive governments of both China and Iran have recognized substantial national capabilities in each other, capabilities that allow the countries to achieve their own national interests through cooperation. These interests have varied - from countering Soviet expansionism to resisting U.S. unilateralism - but the cooperative relationship between the two nations has remained constant. In his compelling analysis, Garver explores the evolution of Sino-Iranian relations through several phases, including Iran under the shah and before the 1979 revolution; from the 1979 revolution to 1989, a year marked both by the end of the Iran-Iraq war and the beginning of conflict in Sino-U.S. relations; and from 1989 to 2004. China and Iran includes discussion of the current debates at the International Atomic Energy Agency over Iran's nuclear programs and China's role in assisting these programs and in supporting Iran in international debates. Garver examines China's involvement in Iran's efforts to modernize its military, including China's offer of weapons, capital goods, and engineering services in exchange for Iranian oil, suggesting links between this energy exchange and China's support for Iran in political arenas. In today's political climate, where China is recognized as a rising and increasingly influential global power and Iran as one of the most powerful nations in the Middle East, this book presents a crucial analysis of a topic of utmost importance to scholars and the general public today.

The book has two themes based on my direct participation as Chairman of the Design Authority in Iraq's Atomic Organization (1987-1992). The first theme focuses on Iraq's engineering capacity to design and build the Al-Atheer nuclear facilities, without any prior experience in this field and with no foreign assistance. Al Atheer was principally involved in the nuclear weaponization program and function as a materials research center. Al Atheer was the Iraqi equivalent to Los Alamos, Research and development project that produced the first US atomic bombs in 1946. All other Iraqi nuclear facilities were designed and built by the Russians, French, Italians, Yugoslavs, and Brazilians. The second theme is about successfully passive defence plan(camouflage) the Al Atheer facilities through 42 days of air raids during the second gulf war 1991. US intelligence and Satellite surveillance deemed Al Atheer facilities to other (non-nuclear) industrial programs. Al Atheer discovered through united inspection missions after eight months of ceasefire.

Methane Emissions from U.S. Coal Mines in 1980

Nuclear Forensic Analysis, Second Edition

Achieving Nuclear Ambitions

The Role of Education Management Information Systems in Supporting progress towards SDG-4

Beyond Sand and Oil: The Nuclear Middle East

Iraqi Secret Nuclear Site

Executive Conspiracy?

Eighteen year old Pierre Ruell has worked in the textile mills of Glen River, Vermont, for the past four years. It is 1898, and when he becomes aware that unless he leaves Glen River soon, his life will be spent in a cocoon of rattling looms for all time. Leaving there one day, his travels take him to the New York waterfront where he spends the next fifteen years in the prestigious position of General Dock Foreman. Unusual circumstances eventually bring him and his family to the small Massachusetts town of Northcross, and to his lifelong position there as head caretaker at the Sibley mansion. Emery Sibley owns the town, its five textile mills, its gigantic factory, and, to some extent, its people. Pierre's ten year old grandson, Davy Ruell, enters the story in 1943, in the midst of World War II Davy's young life revolves around the parish school, the church and convent where he serves as an altar boy, and his newspaper route, all of which tend to create for him a daily encounter with Father Blame, his vicious dog, as well as with the gloomy shadows surrounding Emery Sibley's eerie mansion. If it wasn't for Pamela Sibley.

Nuclear forensics is the science of determining the history of a sample of radioactive material through the study of the material's characteristics. While nuclear forensic analysis has normally been associated with investigations and prosecutions in the context of trafficking of nuclear materials or nuclear terrorism, it has wider applications in various national security contexts, such as nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament, and arms control. The New Nuclear Forensics provides a survey and an analysis of the scientific discipline of nuclear forensic analysis, and the way it is applied to specific issues of international peace and security, from the 1940s to the present day. This book describes the various methods used in nuclear forensics, giving first a general introduction to the process followed by details of relevant measurement techniques and procedures. In each case, the advantages and limitations are outlined. It uses a language and methodology that opens the issue of nuclear forensics and its potential applications to a non-specialist readership.