

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY / MIDDLE EAST UPDATE
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1. [Under Secretary Tauscher on Upcoming Review of Nuclear Treaty](#) (04-29-2010)
NPT constitutes the legal barrier to nuclear weapons proliferation

U.S. Department of State
Ellen Tauscher, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security
Remarks at the Center for American Progress, Washington, DC

John (Podesta), thank you for your work and the work of the Center for American Progress. We would not be where we are without your creativity, your ideas and your energy. I am glad that you heard from Senator Casey today. He is a respected voice on these issues and I appreciate working with him.

As everyone knows we have just had quite a run this Spring. Some are even calling it "Nuclear Spring."

In early April, President Medvedev and President Obama signed the New START Treaty. It will improve our national security and international security by reducing and limiting the United States' and Russia's strategic nuclear forces. It will promote strategic stability by ensuring transparency

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and predictability regarding the United States' and Russia's strategic nuclear forces over the life of the Treaty. And it will advance our nuclear nonproliferation agenda.

The Obama Administration issued the Nuclear Posture Review, which set forth a forward-leaning strategy to reduce the roles and numbers of nuclear weapons in the 21st century while ensuring our national security.

And, President Obama hosted 46 world leaders at the Nuclear Security Summit to galvanize the world to take action to prevent vulnerable nuclear material from ending up in the hands of terrorists.

Starting next week, we will take another step to make the United States safer, stronger and more secure at the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference.

So today I want to talk about three things. First, this Review Conference is different from past conferences. Second, I want to define what's possible and what's not. Finally, I want to reaffirm our commitment to upholding and strengthening the cornerstone of the nonproliferation regime, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

As some of you know, our Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, P.J. Crowley, who is a Center for American Progress alumnus, announced last week that Secretary Clinton would lead the United States delegation at the Rev Con. In 1995, the Clinton administration sent Vice President Gore. In 2000, Secretary Albright led the delegation. But in previous years the head of delegation had been a lower ranking official. Secretary Clinton's role as head of our delegation demonstrates the importance that President Obama places on revitalizing and reinvigorating the nonproliferation regime.

We are going to New York with our eyes wide open.

The nuclear nonproliferation regime is under great stress and is fraying at the seams. North Korea announced its withdrawal from the NPT in 2003 and subsequently announced that it had conducted two nuclear tests.

Iran poses another challenge to the nuclear nonproliferation regime. Under the guise of a purportedly peaceful nuclear program, Iran has violated its IAEA safeguards and Security Council obligations in pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability.

This cynical path to a nuclear weapon cannot be allowed to serve as a model for others, otherwise it strikes at the very core bargain of the Treaty – in exchange for forswearing the pursuit of nuclear weapons, NPT state parties enjoy the right to the benefits of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The pursuit of that right cannot be used as a convenient cover for acquisition of nuclear weapons.

Finally, some may try to turn the tables on those committed to a balanced and responsible Review Conference by arguing that the United States and the other nuclear weapons states have not done enough on disarmament. That's not only unfair, but it's untrue. Our record over the past year exposes the hollowness of any such claims.

There's an entire alphabet soup of success: New START, NPR, the Nuclear Security Summit, and as the President said in Prague last year we are committed to seeking ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and to negotiating a multilateral, verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty.

So given these challenges, what can we expect?

A Review Conference is held every five years to make sure that the treaty's goals are being realized. The NPT constitutes the principal legal barrier to nuclear weapons proliferation. It provides legitimacy to our efforts to rally the international community against the clear cut violations of Iran and North Korea.

But the Review Conference is not a silver bullet or an end in and of itself. It is one of several tools at our disposal to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Other tools include multilateral and unilateral sanctions, extended deterrence, and other mechanisms like United Nations Resolution 1540.

A final document, which can only be reached by consensus of all 189 nations – and yes, that includes Iran – can be valuable. It can energize our efforts, but it cannot change the substance of the Treaty. In our view, whether there is a consensus Final Document should not be the measuring stick to judge the success of the Review Conference. As I said, a Final Document can easily be blocked by the extreme agendas of a few.

There are things we hope to accomplish. First, we want to make it clear that the United States is living up to its obligations under the Treaty. President Obama has jump started arms control as a goal and as a process – everyone in this room has read his speech in Prague last year. Not only is this good for our own security interests, it gives us leverage to ask more of other states to strengthen the Treaty's nonproliferation obligations at the Review Conference. So we're not going to shy away from claiming credit from taking these steps to point out that we follow through on our NPT obligations.

Second, we seek to demonstrate broad consensus in support of strengthening the Treaty's nonproliferation pillar. So we will offer more support for the IAEA to obtain the tools and authorities it needs to carry out its mission.

We will push for universal adherence to the Additional Protocol. The current Director General, Yukiya Amano, and his predecessor, Mohammed El Baradei, have said that this is critical. The IAEA must be able to provide credible assurances that not only declared nuclear material under safeguards is not being diverted for military purposes, but that there are no undeclared fissile material and nuclear weapons activities.

We will push to make sure that there are real consequences for those states that choose not to comply with their nonproliferation obligations.

We will work to prevent states from cynically violating the Treaty and then exercising their withdrawal rights to evade accountability.

Finally, we intend to engage in a vigorous and high-level discussion of these issues at the Review Conference. Some believe that it is critical that we "name names" when discussing noncompliance. That's a tactical decision, but nobody should be mistaken who we are discussing when we raise compliance concerns.

We'll also address efforts to implement the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East, which called for a regional zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. Let me underscore that the United States fully supports this Resolution. We were one of the original three co-sponsors of the Resolution.

But the best chance we have to achieve a WMD free zone in the Middle East is to reach an agreement on a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. And making progress on a Middle East free of WMD will become much more difficult if Iran continues to raise concerns in the region and beyond about the nature of its nuclear program. So the United States recognizes the opportunity for practical and realistic measures to make progress on this difficult issue.

We have devoted considerable thought and diplomatic consultation in recent months to assess if we can move forward on the basis of common areas of agreement. Those consultations are ongoing. It remains our hope that any possible disagreement on this important subject will not block progress on the other important challenges we will face at the Review Conference.

So what does success look like?

A Review Conference that reaffirms the basic bargain at the heart of the Treaty and demonstrates broad support for strengthening nonproliferation measures should be considered success. A draft Final Document or a streamlined action plan that draws the support of all but a few outliers would meet this definition of success.

For those who wish to block consensus or evade accountability for their NPT violations, we can demonstrate that they stand in stark isolation from the rest of the international community. That will be a positive outcome by itself.

The Review Conference should not be viewed as an end point or a destination in and of itself. It is a means to an end. The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty entered into force in 1970 when more than forty states signed onto the Treaty. In the 40 years that have passed, almost 190 states have now become party to this Treaty.

And it's spurred action. On the disarmament front, the United States and Russia have made significant reductions in our nuclear arsenals.

Since the height of the Cold War, the United States alone has dismantled more than 13,000 nuclear weapons. The NPT has established a norm that has helped persuade Brazil, Argentina, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus and South Africa – and others – to cease pursuing nuclear weapons or give them up altogether.

We have taken steps to secure vulnerable fissile material and to place excess fissile material under IAEA safeguards. We will take more steps over the course of the next four years. And we are working with Russia, the IAEA and others to set up fuel banks so that countries can pursue the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including nuclear power, in a cost-effective manner, without the risk of proliferation.

Creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons requires an enormous diplomatic commitment. It's a global challenge and thus a shared responsibility. It's not something we can do alone.

That's why President Obama's leadership and Secretary Clinton's attendance and leadership at the Review Conference are critical to keeping the momentum going as we seek to reinvigorate and renew this nuclear compact.

Thank you very much and I'll take a few questions.

2. Clinton, EU Parliament Leader Seek Stronger Trans-Atlantic Ties (04-28-2010)

By Merle David Kellerhals Jr.
Staff Writer

Washington — While the European Union and the United States have much in common, the two sides are still trying to resolve privacy issues related to tracking terrorist financing, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton says.

Clinton and European Parliament President Jerzy Buzek discussed the need for stronger trans-Atlantic ties at a joint press briefing April 27 at the State Department.

“This partnership is essential to solving a wide range of shared challenges, from energy security and climate change to terrorism and global governance,” Clinton told reporters.

Buzek, a former prime minister of Poland, was in Washington for meetings with Clinton and members of Congress and to open a new European Parliament liaison office for the U.S. Congress.

The European Union and the United States have many common challenges to tackle, Buzek told reporters, that require a stronger understanding for effective responses.

Ties between the European Parliament and the U.S. Congress began in 1972 when a congressional delegation visited the parliament in Brussels and Luxembourg for the first time. They have been having similar meetings ever since.

“The European Parliament plays a critical role for the European Union, the people of Europe, and indeed the world,” Clinton said. “The recent [Lisbon Treaty](#) has strengthened it further, including its role in international affairs.”

Among the issues Clinton and Buzek addressed were efforts to track financing for terrorist groups. A proposal on tracking terrorist financing is on the European Parliament’s legislative agenda. Clinton said such a program is vital to saving lives and is essential to cooperation between the EU and the United States to thwart terrorism.

But Clinton acknowledged concerns by Europeans that a tracking program could breach areas of privacy. “So, we will work together to find solutions that ensure the program both enhances our mutual security and respects our values,” she said.

The European Parliament has rejected an agreement that would have allowed the United States access to a database of international financial transfers that would have included customer names, account numbers and other personal information.

Another issue discussed, Clinton said, was Iran.

“We have consistently, in Europe and the United States, called on Iran’s government to respect the rights of its people and to resolve international concerns over its nuclear enrichment aspirations,” she said.

The United States has been working with other members of the U.N. Security Council and the European Union on [new sanctions](#) designed to convince the Iranian regime to curtail its nuclear development program.

Buzek also met with Nancy Pelosi, speaker of the House of Representatives, who said it is essential for the EU and the United States “to build a much closer trans-Atlantic legislative partnership,” including creation of joint working groups.

[3. Bosnia-Herzegovina Offered Plan for NATO Membership \(04-23-2010\)](#)

By Stephen Kaufman
Staff Writer

Washington — Members of NATO have agreed to grant Bosnia-Herzegovina’s request for a membership action plan (MAP), which could pave the way for its entry into the alliance, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton says.

Speaking to reporters April 23 in Tallinn, Estonia, after two days of meetings by NATO foreign ministers, Clinton reaffirmed the continued U.S. support for NATO enlargement, pointing to the “experience and contributions” of [host-country Estonia](#) as an example that “NATO’s open door strengthens our alliance and advances our shared goals.”

The secretary said the decision on Bosnia-Herzegovina was made “with the expectation it will serve as a catalyst for important reforms that will help strengthen Bosnian institutions and allow it to function more effectively as a state.”

Bosnia-Herzegovina will “have to take certain steps in order to proceed in the MAP process,” Clinton said.

At an April 23 press conference, NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen welcomed the decision as reflecting a collective alliance view that “the place of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be in the Euro-Atlantic structures, NATO and the EU.”

The MAP process, which can take several years, involves several stages of political dialogue with the candidate country, as well as the reform of its military to bring it in line with NATO standards, before full membership can be granted.

According to an April 22 NATO statement, Bosnia-Herzegovina has made “significant progress on reform,” with NATO foreign ministers welcoming the country’s destruction of surplus ammunition and arms stocks, as well as its additional contributions to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan.

Rasmussen said the implementation of the MAP will begin “when some clearly identified defense property is formally transferred from the entity level to the Ministry of Defense,” reflecting the requirement that all military equipment inside Bosnia-Herzegovina must be registered as belonging to the government.

“I hope that that step will be taken by the authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina as soon as possible,” Rasmussen said.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, formerly part of the Yugoslav Federation, applied to NATO for a MAP in 2009. During the past year, [Croatia was granted full membership in the alliance](#), and Montenegro was also given a MAP.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT TAKING OVER SECURITY RESPONSIBILITY

Foreign ministers from NATO and ISAF countries also agreed on a common approach to enable the Afghan government to progressively exercise sovereignty over its country in security, governance and development, with international forces providing continued support.

“I expect that we will start handing over responsibility to the Afghans this year,” Rasmussen said. The transition plan sets the conditions to be met, as well as what NATO and ISAF “will do to make those conditions happen.”

“Where it occurs, transition must be not just sustainable, but irreversible,” he said.

Clinton said that “with sufficient attention, training and mentoring, the Afghans themselves are perfectly capable of defending themselves against insurgents.”

She acknowledged that with the continued threats of terrorism and suicide bombers, Afghanistan will face threats to its peace and security “for years to come.”

But she pointed to the example of Iraq, whose military “is certainly proving itself to be a capable force.”

“I don’t think we should expect the Afghans to meet an impossible standard. But what we can expect and what we are working toward achieving is an Afghan national security force, military and police, that is able to protect the people and create a sense of confidence in their capacity,” she said.

U.S. MAINTAINING NUCLEAR ARSENAL TO DEFEND NATO

The secretary also said that while the United States is taking “concrete steps” to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons and weapons proliferation, it will maintain “a safe, secure and effective arsenal” to deter any adversary for “as long as nuclear weapons exist.”

“We will continue to guarantee the security of our NATO allies,” Clinton said. “That’s a commitment enshrined in NATO’s Article 5 and a bedrock principle of American foreign policy.”

In an April 23 statement, NATO said the alliance is “firmly committed to maintaining the security of its members, but at the lowest possible level of nuclear weapons.”

The organization must continue to maintain “a balance between credible deterrence and support for arms control disarmament and nonproliferation,” the statement said, adding that its missile defense plans “while not replacing deterrence, can complement it.”

4. U.S. Envoy Tries to Restart Mideast Peace Process (04-23-2010)

By Luis Ramirez
VOA News

Jerusalem — U.S. special envoy George Mitchell is back in the Middle East, trying to get the Israeli-Palestinian peace process moving again. Mitchell met with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on April 23, a day after the Israeli leader said Israel would continue its controversial policy of building Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem. Part of the job ahead for the U.S. envoy is helping repair damaged relations between Washington and Israel.

Israeli officials gave no details of the discussions between the U.S. envoy and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, saying only that talks went well. In remarks going into the meeting, the Israeli leader told U.S. special envoy George Mitchell his government is serious about moving the peace process forward.

“I look forward to working with you and with President Obama to advance peace. We’re serious about it. We know you’re serious about it,” he said.

However, with Israel continuing to reject Washington’s calls for an end to settlement construction, there were few signs of a breakthrough that would mend relations between the two allies.

Ties have been frayed as the Obama administration pressures Israel to stop or restrict settlement construction on lands that are claimed by the Palestinians.

Analysts say the U.S. and Israel’s approaches to the conflict have long differed. Israel has had a long-standing policy of settling the occupied territories. The United States has for years opposed this practice, considering it unhelpful to the peace process.

“This is a tension or difference or a gap in approaches that has been boiling for several years but was conveniently suppressed because there was a peace process or even the appearance of a peace process,” said Alon Pinkas, a foreign affairs analyst at the Yitzhak Rabin Center in Tel Aviv and a former consul general to New York. “In the last year, there has not been a peace process and it all surfaced and erupted.”

Israel has given no signs of bowing to Washington’s key demands on settlement construction.

On April 22, as Mitchell arrived here, Netanyahu told Israeli television Israel will continue settling East Jerusalem.

He said there will not be a building freeze in Jerusalem. Netanyahu said Israel’s policy on Jerusalem will not change, and it has been, he said, the policy of all his predecessors since the 1967 war.

It was in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war that Israel captured East Jerusalem and the West Bank from Jordanian control.

The Palestinians claim the eastern part of Jerusalem as the capital of their future state. They say they will not restart negotiations until Israel stops all settlement activity. Israel wants the Palestinians to return to talks without preconditions.

With the peace process stalled for more than a year, observers see fatigue setting in among all those involved, including the United States.

Pinkas says the only way to avoid a deepening of the conflict is for both Israelis and Palestinians to take difficult but meaningful steps toward finding a real solution.

“A modus vivendi will be found in terms of a working relationship, but that would be on borrowed time because at some point, everyone is going to see that the process is not producing the desired goals and desired results and it’s all going to explode. By explode, I mean politically,” he said.

Some Israeli officials on April 23 said that they were hopeful a deal would be reached soon for both sides to begin indirect negotiations.

Mitchell is due to meet with Palestinian officials before seeing Netanyahu again on Sunday.

5. Clinton Says U.S. Will “Never Waver” from Defending NATO Allies (04-22-2010)

By Stephen Kaufman
Staff Writer

Washington — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton repeated the United States’ commitment to defend its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), vowing that this is a “bedrock principle” from which the country will “never waver.”

Speaking to reporters with Estonian Foreign Minister Urmas Paet in Tallinn, Estonia, April 22, Clinton said it is important for NATO to continue to welcome new members, and praised Estonia as a model for new democracies all over the world. Clinton was in Estonia for a meeting of NATO foreign ministers.

“Estonia’s experience is a testament to the value that new members bring to NATO,” she said.

“We especially appreciate Estonia’s role in Afghanistan. And we also commend Estonia for working through humanitarian assistance, not only in Afghanistan but in other countries such as Georgia and Moldova,” the secretary said.

Clinton also thanked Estonia for its support, both from its government and from private donors, for disaster relief in Haiti following the country’s January 12 earthquake, and cited that support as “evidence of this country’s generous spirit and commitment to helping others in need.”

Estonia is also “the most connected nation in the world” in terms of technology, Clinton said, and she commended the country for providing technology training to other countries, including Mongolia and Afghanistan.

Asked about Russia’s relationship with former Soviet states, Clinton said no country has “veto power” over others’ membership in organizations such as NATO or the European Union, and added that she is “heartened” to see Europe taking steps to empower itself in its dealings with Russia, including in matters of energy security.

Mindful of the Cold War history, “this is a balancing act,” Clinton said. “We are very conscious of that and we recognize the need to build up our relationships and support actions of independence ...

as a way of sending a very clear message that we want to live in a peaceful, stable world with our Russian friends but we're going to be committed to the defense of our NATO allies.”

Asked about the continued U.S. use of the Manas Air Base in Kyrgyzstan following the overthrow of its government, Clinton said the Obama administration has been “given assurance” by the country’s new leadership that it would retain access to the base, which has been used to transport U.S. troops and materials to Afghanistan.

The United States has also discussed the issue with Russia, she said, which has been allowing use of its airspace to provide many of the supplies and personnel bound for Afghanistan through the Manas Air Base.

6. Reports of Syrian Arms Transfers to Hizballah Raise Concerns (04-22-2010)

By Stephen Kaufman
Staff Writer

Washington — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton says the United States is concerned by reports that suggest Syria is transferring arms to the Iranian-backed Hizballah militia group in Lebanon. She also said the return of a U.S. ambassador to Damascus would improve communication between Syria and the United States.

Speaking to reporters in Tallinn, Estonia, April 22, ahead of a meeting of NATO foreign ministers, Clinton said the United States has expressed “in the strongest terms possible” to the Syrian government concerns about stories that “there has been some transfer of weapons technology into Syria with the potential purpose of then later transferring it to Hizballah inside Lebanon.”

At the same time, the proposed U.S. Senate confirmation of Robert Ford as U.S. ambassador to Syria should not be seen as “some kind of reward” to Syria, she said. Ford’s nomination has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and is awaiting action by the full Senate.

The United States intends to continue pushing its concerns with the Syrian government on issues such as the Middle East conflict and Syria’s role in Lebanon. “We think having an ambassador there adds to the ability to convey that message strongly, and hopefully, influence behavior in Syria,” the secretary said.

The State Department issued an [April 19 statement](#) condemning the transfer of any arms from Syria to Hizballah, particularly SCUD ballistic missiles, saying such transfers could destabilize the region by posing threats both to Israel’s security and Lebanon’s sovereignty.

The statement said all states are obliged under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1701 “to prevent the importation of any weapons into Lebanon except as authorized by the Lebanese Government,” and said Syria’s designation by the United States as a state sponsor of terrorism is “directly related to its support for terrorist groups,” including Hizballah.

The statement said Syria’s deputy chief of mission in Washington, Zouheir Jabbour, had been summoned to the State Department April 19 “to review Syria’s provocative behavior concerning the potential transfer of arms,” the fourth occasion in recent months when U.S. officials have raised these concerns with Syria.

In his April 21 testimony before the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Jeffrey Feltman cited conversations he and other U.S. officials had with Syrian Ambassador to the United States Imad Moustapha on February 26, March 1 and March 10 expressing concern over "information we had that Syria was passing increasingly sophisticated ballistic weapons to Hizballah."

He described the reports as "a serious allegation." If they are proven to be accurate, "Syria has made a mistake," he said.

"But the trouble is, it's not just Syria that pays for the consequences of Syria's mistakes when we're talking about this volatile region," Feltman said.

The assistant secretary argued that while Syrian President Bashar al-Assad is in constant contact with Iran and groups such as Hizballah and Hamas, "he needs to be able to hear from us directly and continually as well," and urged Ford's confirmation as ambassador.

"When President Assad is taking decisions that could affect war and peace in his region, he needs to have a clear understanding of what the implications are, what the U.S. positions are, what the red lines are," Feltman said.

Feltman identified areas where Syria and the United States can work together, welcoming Syria's efforts to shut down some of the pipelines previously used by foreign fighters to enter Iraq, as well as its hosting of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi refugees who receive health care and education from the Syrian government.

He pointed out that, unlike Iran, Syria has repeatedly stated that a comprehensive peace in the Middle East is in its interests and has pursued several rounds of negotiations with Israel.

U.S. Special Envoy for Middle East Peace George Mitchell has been working on bridging the gap between Israel and Syria to get a new round of talks started, Feltman said.

"We have differences in how they want to start, but both sides do want to start," he said.

Syria's actions "fall far short of its words in favor of peace in the region and a stable and prosperous Iraq," Feltman said.

"Our job is to show them that it's in their interest to have the words that they say about living in peace in the region matched by their actions," he said.

7. Israelis, Palestinians Must Find Will for Peace (04-22-2010)

By Merle David Kellerhals Jr.
Staff Writer

Washington — Peace between the Israelis and Palestinians cannot be imposed from the outside by others — it must come from their leaders, says presidential adviser General James Jones.

And the current situation where talks have stalled for more than a year is not sustainable, Jones added.

“It is not sustainable for Israel’s identity as a secure, Jewish and democratic state because the demographic clock keeps ticking and will not be reversed,” Jones said in an April 21 speech at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. “The status quo is not sustainable for Palestinians who have legitimate aspirations for sovereignty and statehood.”

“And the status quo is not sustainable for the region because there is a struggle between those who reject Israel’s existence and those who are prepared to coexist with Israel — and the status quo strengthens the rejectionists and weakens those who would live in peace,” he said.

The president’s national security adviser said all sides must avoid provocative actions, including Israeli actions in East Jerusalem and Palestinian incitement that fuels suspicion and undermines trust. While President Obama is disappointed that the two sides have been unable to return to negotiations, the United States remains ready to do whatever is needed to help the Israelis and Palestinians bridge differences, Jones said.

For a brief period in March, former Senator George Mitchell, the U.S. special envoy for Middle East peace, brokered an agreement between Palestinians and Israelis to resume indirect talks, a phased approach to resumption of full negotiations. But those talks were stalled almost as quickly as they were announced, after the Israelis [announced new construction of 1,600 homes in East Jerusalem](#) during a visit by Vice President Biden.

The United States, working with the Quartet for Middle East Peace — which includes the United Nations, the European Union and Russia — has promoted a two-state solution to the conflict where Israel and a new Palestinian state live side-by-side at peace.

The Israeli and Palestinian leaders must develop the confidence to make painful compromises on behalf of peace, Jones said, because this type of diplomatic resolution requires no less an effort.

“It is time to begin those negotiations and to put an end to excuses,” Jones said. “It is time for all leaders in the region — Israeli, Palestinian and Arab — to support efforts for peace.”

Jones called on Israeli and Palestinian leaders to demonstrate the courage of previous strong leaders who were not afraid to seek compromise to achieve the greater goal of peace and the two-state solution. He cited the courage shown by the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who signed the Camp David accords with Israel; the late King Hussein of Jordan; and the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who signed the Oslo accords with the Palestinians.

8. Selected Resources on Nuclear Nonproliferation (04-29-2010)

U.S. GOVERNMENT

[Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, U.S. Department of State](#)
[Bureau of Verification, Compliance and Implementation, U.S. Department of State](#)
[National Nuclear Security Administration](#)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

[Australia Group](#)
[International Atomic Energy Agency](#)
[International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament](#)

[Missile Technology Control Regime](#)
[Nuclear Suppliers Group](#)
[United Nations Office for Disarmament](#)
[Wassenaar Arrangement](#)
[Zangger Committee](#)

Arms Control – Key Documents

[List of resources related to U.S. policy on nuclear arms control](#)

Nonproliferation – Key Documents

[List of resources related to U.S. policy on nuclear nonproliferation](#)

Peaceful Energy – Key Documents

[List of resources related to U.S. policy on nuclear technology](#)

Preventing Terrorism – Key Documents

[List of resources related to U.S. policy on prevention of nuclear terrorism](#)
