Record Nr. UNINA9910828662503321 Nuclear terrorism and global security: the challenge of phasing out **Titolo** highly enriched uranium / / edited by Alan J. Kuperman Pubbl/distr/stampa Abingdon, Oxon:,: Routledge,, 2013 **ISBN** 0-203-07390-8 1-299-48279-1 1-135-10586-3 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (257 p.) Collana Routledge global security studies POL035000POL011010POL011000 Classificazione Altri autori (Persone) KupermanAlan J Disciplina 363.325/5 Soggetti Uranium industry - Security measures Highly enriched uranium - Government policy Uranium enrichment - Government policy Terrorism - Prevention Security, International Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto pt. 1. Introduction -- pt. 2. Success stories -- pt. 3. Hopeful progress -- pt. 4. Stubborn civilian commerce -- pt. 5. Military challenges -- pt. 6. Ahead of the curve -- pt. 7. Conclusion. "This book examines the prospects and challenges of a global phase-Sommario/riassunto out of highly enriched uranium and the risks of this material otherwise being used by terrorists to make atom bombs. Terrorist groups, such as Al Qaeda, have demonstrated repeatedly that they seek to acquire nuclear weapons. Unbeknownst even to many security specialists, tons of bomb-grade uranium are trafficked legally each year for ostensibly peaceful purposes. If terrorists obtained even a tiny fraction of this bomb-grade uranium they could potentially construct a nuclear weapon like the one dropped on Hiroshima that killed tens of thousands. Nuclear experts and policymakers have long known of this danger but so far - have taken only marginal steps to address it. This volume begins by highlighting the lessons of past successes where bombgrade uranium commerce has been eliminated, such as from

Argentina's manufacture of medical isotopes. It then explores the major

challenges that still lie ahead: for example, Russia's continued use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) in dozens of nuclear facilities. Each of the book's thirteen case studies offers advice for reducing HEU in a specific sector. These insights are then amalgamated into eight concrete policy recommendations for U.S. and world leaders to promote a global phase-out of bomb-grade uranium. This book will be of much interest to students of nuclear proliferation, global governance, international relations and security studies"--