



NEWS IN REVIEW

*Civil society perspectives on the second session of the Preparatory Committee
for the 2010 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference
28 April–9 May 2008*



The Garden of the NPT

Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will

During the first two meetings of the PrepCom, delegations and civil society representatives heard general statements from twenty governments, covering a wide range of issues and challenges facing the NPT review cycle and the Treaty itself. Stark divergences over government priorities, ie. of nuclear disarmament verses non-proliferation, were echoed repeatedly, as were concerns about alleged violations of the Treaty and over proposals to multilateralize (and from the perspective of some governments, increase the discrimination of) the nuclear fuel cycle.

In addition, recent events have demonstrated a serious lack of trust between governments. Many delegations expressed concern about Iran's nuclear programme, despite the IAEA's reiteration that it "has continued to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material" in Iran and that it has "been able to clarify a number of the outstanding safeguards issues relating to Iran's past nuclear activities." In addition, the delegations of Canada, France, Japan, and the United States mentioned the allegations of nuclear proliferation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic, which Syria flatly denied in a right of reply at the end of the day.

Thus common ground and trust—the real key ingredients to a successful PrepCom, a strengthened Treaty, and a chance for humanity's survival—appear to remain a distant dream.

However, Australia's ambassador Caroline Millar suggested that all delegates share at least one interest—maintaining the strength of the NPT. Clearly, strategies to achieve this goal vary widely. The United States' statement, "A Recipe for Success at the 2010 Review Conference," focused primarily on ensuring compliance with non-proliferation obligations, which Dr. Christopher Ford said was referred to as "the core of the Treaty" during the NPT's negotiation. This is of course contrary to the understanding of the other delegations speaking today, virtually all of whom emphasized the equality and balance of the three pillars of the Treaty and the obligation for all states parties to fully comply with all of its provisions. While there was general agreement between states parties on the need to respect and implement past commitments, such as the 1995 resolution on a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East, the priority and even the interpretation of these issues varied widely. In addition, what some states identified as "ripe" or near-ripe for agreement were repeatedly shown to be rather contentious, such as the multilateralization of the fuel cycle or universalization of the Additional Protocol.

What, then, can be done to bridge these persistent gaps in priorities, strategies, and goals?

The New Agenda Coalition's delegation emphasized, "to move forward collectively . . . will require a shared vision of the future." Reaching Critical Will—and many states parties—maintain that the involvement of civil society, en masse, is key to advancing this vision. Governments have constituents. They are supposed to represent the people. The people need to demand their vision of the future—a future free of nuclear weapons. The people need to condemn and resist their governments' policies that act against this vision and support the policies that advance it.

Sergio Duarte, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, described the NPT as a garden, which is not self-sustaining, but rather, needs to be cultivated. He said, "It requires constant care and diplomatic husbandry of the highest order. The entire review process is essentially an exercise in tending to this NPT garden—to ensure that its various components remain in harmonious balance, and that it has the resources it needs." We would add that the successful maintenance of the NPT does not just require "diplomatic husbandry," but also cultivation by civil society. We need to be creative (developing a fertilizer that is both organic and effective, that promotes healthy roots and shoots) and persistent (we can't forget to water the plants!) with our resistance of the status quo and demands for the future.

In terms of diplomatic cultivation, a good place for all governments to start is with transparency of their nuclear weapon and civilian nuclear programmes. The delegations of the New Agenda Coalition, Canada, and Brazil reiterated the importance of transparency and accountability, which they suggested can be enhanced through compliance with the obligation to report as outlined in Step 12 of the 13 Practical Steps unanimously adopted at the 2000 Review Conference. Transparency and accountability lead to confidence and trust, which Tariq Rauf of the International Atomic Energy Agency emphasized as essential to the success of the NPT. He quoted IAEA Director General ElBaradei, who said trust must be established at every stage and at all levels on issues relevant to all three pillars of the NPT. Just as there are many types of gardens, from rocks to vegetables, there are many approaches to strengthening the NPT regime, and only public pressure combined with diplomatic creativity will sow the seeds for a nuclear free future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The PrepCom will be convening
today in Conference Room XVIII,
Building E

**29 April 2008
No. 2**

In this issue:

**Towards a nuclear
weapons
convention 2**

**Mutlangen
Manifesto 4**

**Two Papers, One
Perspective: A
Nuclear Free
World 6**

**The European
Union and the
Nuclear Weapons
Convention 7**

News in Brief 8

**What's On:
Today's Calendar
of Events 10**

**Nuclear
Wordsearch 10**

The *News in Review* is a daily publication produced by the Reaching Critical Will project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

See www.reachingcriticalwill.org for information, statements, papers, reports, archived *News in Reviews*, and more from the NPT.

Towards a nuclear weapons convention

Tim Wright, International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

Support for a nuclear weapons convention (NWC) has grown over the last year, with more governments, civil society groups and prominent individuals arguing that it is feasible, necessary and urgent. Some who had previously seen an NWC as premature now assert that the time has come to begin negotiating one.

The Chairman's factual summary of the 2007 NPT PrepCom acknowledged that during the meeting several countries had called for the development of an NWC and the formation of a subsidiary body dealing with nuclear disarmament at the 2010 Review Conference.

Costa Rica submitted a revised version of the Model NWC which had originally been drafted in 1997 by a consortium of disarmament experts. The revised version took into account relevant international developments over the last decade. Costa Rica also submitted the document to the UN General Assembly during last year's session.

Each year, the General Assembly adopts a resolution titled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons", which calls on all states "immediately to [commence] multilateral negotiations leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention".

Last year, 127 nations voted in favour of the resolution, compared with 125 nations in 2006. Two countries changed their vote: Bulgaria from "no" to "yes" and Georgia from "abstain" to "no". However, the Bulgarian delegation subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote

against the resolution. Therefore, the change in number is not significant.

However, it is worth noting that ten nations did not have a vote recorded. If they had participated in the vote and voted as they did in previous years, then the result would have been 134 in favour, 29 against and 28 abstentions (as opposed to 127 in favour, 27 against and 27 abstentions).¹

Among the countries voting in favour of the resolution were four nuclear-armed nations: China, India, Pakistan and North Korea. The United States, Russia, France, the United Kingdom and Israel voted against the resolution, as did all European countries which host US nuclear weapons on their soil as part of the NATO nuclear-sharing arrangement.

Australia abstained from voting, even though the new Government had made a pre-election commitment to lead the global push for an NWC. Presumably this was because the Government had not yet had sufficient time to consider the resolution (or any others) since being sworn in. It is expected that Australia will vote in favour of the NWC resolution at this year's General Assembly session, and it might also persuade other previously sceptical nations to do the same.

Last September Australia's shadow foreign minister, Robert McClelland, argued that "ultimately the question to be asked is not why there should be a nuclear weapons convention but why the international community has not yet agreed to start negotiating one". He later informed the Australian Press Club

continued on next page



The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (iCAN) works to bring together medical professionals, mayors, civil society groups, non-government organisations, churches and citizens to demand an end to nuclear weapons.

iCAN is now active across the world, helping to build political and community awareness towards a nuclear weapon free world.

To find out more, look out for representatives and iCAN events at this NPT PrepCom or visit our website:

www.iCANw.org



i can



Towards a nuclear weapons convention (cont.)

that a Labor Government would be "committed to driving the international agenda for a nuclear weapons convention". However, neither the Australian Foreign Minister nor the Prime Minister has yet confirmed that the Government stands by its pre-election commitment. Prime Minister Rudd has merely declared an intention to engage in "activist middle power diplomacy", including on nuclear weapons issues. Representatives of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) in Australia have suggested to the Government that it might consider establishing an advisory committee within the Foreign Ministry to make recommendations on the most effective way to advance an NWC. The committee would decide, for example, whether an NWC should be promoted through the Seven Nation Initiative and whether it would be feasible to convene a summit of world leaders before the 2010 NPT RevCom to discuss the possibility of negotiating such a treaty.

Australia is not the only country in which ICAN has generated enthusiasm for an NWC. Last year, the campaign was launched nationally in Canada, Denmark, France, India, Malaysia, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, and a growing number of individuals in those countries have added their voice to the call. The campaign has managed to foster close ties with parliamentarians and other key decision makers in several countries.

ICAN and an NWC were central to this year's World Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which took place in New Delhi and attracted more delegates than any previous conference, including a large contingent of medical students.

The campaign has printed and distributed hundreds of thousands of brochures, postcards and booklets aimed at gaining support for a nuclear-weapon-free world through an NWC, and in partnership with three international organizations it has circulated thousands of copies of the updated Model NWC.

ICAN has received endorsements from high-profile disarmament experts, including Dr Hans Blix and Gareth Evans, who agree that the time for an NWC is now. Professor Jody Williams, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997 for her involvement in the campaign to ban landmines, has also backed the campaign. At last year's NPT PrepCom, she remarked: "We are told by some governments that a nuclear weapons convention is premature and unlikely. Don't believe it. We were told the same thing about a mine ban treaty."

An NWC would help to overcome the current stalemate in negotiations for disarmament. It would encourage the involvement of the four nuclear-armed nations which currently sit outside the NPT: Israel, India, Pakistan and North Korea. This year's PrepCom should be used as a forum for generating support for an NWC and deciding how best to transform the Model NWC, or something like it, into law. •

1 The author does not have information on the voting record of Kiribati; therefore, it has not been included in this calculation. The calculation has been adjusted for Bulgaria's error.

Tim Wright is on the Australian board of ICAN.

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN): How NGOs Can Mobilize for a Nuclear Weapons Convention

Since its launch at the 2007 NPT PrepCom in Vienna, ICAN has re-energized proponents of a nuclear-weapon-free world on nearly every continent. Join ICAN activists for a review of campaign accomplishments, and strategize about how to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

Tuesday, 29 April
NGO Room (Room XXV, Building E)
3:00 - 6:00 pm\$

Sponsor: International Physicians
for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)



www.ippnw.org



www.icanw.org

§ If NGO presentations run during this time, the event will be moved to Wednesday, 30 April, 10:00 am - 1:00 pm

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straight to the heart of these complex issues..."
—Robert J. O'Neill, A.O.

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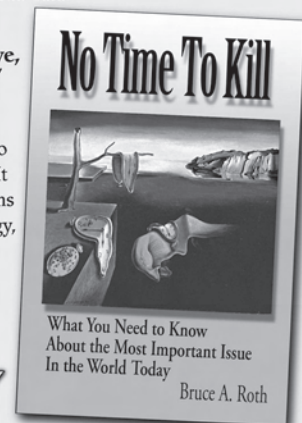
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attractive, impressive, effective,
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Make the World free from WMD

**The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily
those of WILPF or the Reaching Critical Will project.**

If you would like to submit an article or graphic to the *News in Review*, please contact the editor:
info@reachingcriticalwill.org





Mutlangen Manifesto

on the 20th anniversary of the signing of
the INF-Treaty December, 8th 2007

In awareness of the suffering and death caused by the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as by thousands of nuclear tests;
Encouraged by the steps to disarmament and the end of the cold war, which twenty years ago were made possible through the INF – Treaty between the USA and the UdSSR;

Taking note

- of the existence worldwide of more than 25,000 nuclear weapons,
- of the deployment of more than 20 US nuclear weapons in Germany
- of the nuclear sharing of Germany, in which the German armed forces provide carriers for nuclear weapons and trains pilots to use them,

Concerned

- about the plans for modernizing the nuclear weapons in the nuclear weapons nations and for the deployment of ballistic defense missiles,
- about the terminating of and the challenging of already existing disarmament agreements,
- about the dangers of further proliferation of nuclear weapons at the state and non-state level,

In hope

- of a nuclear weapon-free Germany and
- new steps to disarmament with the goal of a nuclear-free world,

we as members of the Mayors for Peace, adopt today on the 20th anniversary of the signing of the INF Treaty, in Mutlangen, where formerly Pershing II nuclear missiles were based, this Manifesto.

District Administrator Klaus Pavel

Lord Mayor Wolfgang Leidig

Mayor Peter Seyfried



Schwäbisch Gmünd



Mutlangen

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FreiRaum Documentation for NEWS IN REVIEW

A) The INF Treaty

Twenty years ago on December 8, 1987, in Washington D.C., the Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the US President Ronald Reagan signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. The treaty pertained to missiles and cruise missiles with a range of 500 to 5,500 km. The two powers agreed to renounce this branch of weapons completely and to destroy the existing arsenals of carriers.

The INF Treaty is unique.

- The INF Treaty is the first real disarmament agreement. Because of it, a particular type of nuclear weapons was not only retired, but actually completely disarmed.
- The INF Treaty created trust and openness. In the INF Treaty, for the first time, wide-reaching agreements were made regarding verification even up to "onsite inspections". Thus, it permitted Russian inspectors entry to military installations in the USA in order to verify, and vice versa.
- The INF Treaty created security for both sides, regardless of unequal disarmament obligations. A total of 2,692 nuclear weapons and cruise missiles were destroyed: 846 in the US, and 1,846 in the former Soviet Union.

The INF Treaty responded to the demands of the international peace movement and the changing public opinion, and provided the momentum for further fundamental political changes up to the end of the Cold War.

The INF Treaty is endangered.

In spite of its epoch-making impact, the INF Treaty has come under pressure. On both sides of the agreement, voices are requesting that the bilateral restrictions be abolished, because other countries are allowed to develop and deploy medium-range missiles.

Against the backdrop of US plans to station components of ballistic missile defense in Poland and the Czech Republic, Russia threatens to withdraw from disarmament agreements, including the INF Treaty.

The INF Treaty has shown the way forward.

Nevertheless the Russian Federation and the United States of America put forth a common statement on October 25, 2007 calling interested nations to discuss the multilateralization of the INF Treaty. It would serve peace in the world if all nuclear weapons of this category were to be destroyed, and programs to support them would be stopped.

At the beginning of this year, two former US Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and George Schultz, the former Minister of Defense William Perry, and the former head of the Armed Forces Committee of the US Senate Sam Nunn, in an op-ed article in the Wall Street Journal, reminded us of the vision of abolishing all nuclear weapons, which was shared by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. They called for this vision to be revitalized.

B) From the INF Treaty to complete disarmament of all nuclear weapons

We are happy that in Mutlangen, where once the nuclear Pershing missiles loomed toward the skies, now construction cranes are set up and a new housing area is being developed. We are happy about the conversion of other former deployment areas for civilian use.

We regret that the disarmament process that was introduced by the INF Treaty has ground to a halt.

We want the INF Treaty, through which Mutlangen became nuclear free, to become a nucleus for further steps towards disarmament, and a process which leads to the complete prohibition of all nuclear weapons.

We appeal to the political leaders especially those of the nuclear powers:

- not to dissolve the INF Treaty, but to widen it to a multilateral basis. The invitation to discussion by the two nations of the agreement is welcomed, but the only possible way it can become reality is if it is connected to disarmament offers by the nuclear powers;
- to examine the ballistic missile defense plans and abandon any action that would increase the danger of a new arms race on this earth or in space;
- to abandon all plans to modernize nuclear weapons, and instead take the long overdue steps to create a nuclear free world by finally ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and acknowledging the nuclear free zones agreements;

We appeal to our own government:

- to continue to pursue efforts towards ending our nuclear sharing, so that no soldier needs to take part in a nuclear engagement;
- to participate in diplomatic efforts to make Germany nuclear weapons-free before the Review Conference of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 2010;
- to influence the nuclear powers to fulfill the disarmament obligations of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty without delay.

Our Vision

Begin with us

It is necessary to set strong disarmament signals to counter the debate concerning modernization among the nuclear weapons nations. The withdrawal of the last nuclear weapons in Germany and the rest of Europe would be such a sign. Given that the military cannot envision any use of the nuclear weapons stored in Büchel, there is a momentary window of opportunity to push through their removal. The removal of the US nuclear weapons in Europe could level the path for negotiations regarding the tactical arsenals of the USA and

Russia. This is particularly important with nuclear weapons given the danger that they could fall into the hands of terrorists. If we don't take advantage of this possibility, it is entirely possible that new types of warheads will be deployed in Europe.

We welcome today's public declaration¹ by the mayors near the communities where nuclear weapons are actually deployed, demanding the withdrawal of these weapons. A nuclear weapons-free Germany, and the withdrawal of all US nuclear weapons from Europe, are steps on the way to a nuclear weapons-free world.

A nuclear weapons-free world

The International Court of Justice ruled in 1996 that there exists a legal obligation "to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control".

In 2003, within the framework of the verification process of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the mayor of Hiroshima, Tadatoshi Akiba, presented the plan of action of the Mayors for Peace: "the 2020 Vision". This plan aims for a prohibition of all nuclear weapons through a nuclear weapons convention. The first phase of negotiations should be followed by a 10-year phase of putting it into action. In the year 2020, the goal of a nuclear weapons-free world is to be accomplished.

It was a success this year when a draft from non-governmental organizations through the delegation of Costa Rica became an official Working Paper of the review process of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The model convention addresses inequalities present in the NPT, which contains exact regulations for non-proliferation but deals only in general with the obligations of disarmament, and offers no specific time frame. The model convention forbids all nuclear weapons. It contains a timeline for the disarmament of nuclear weapons and rules for verification.

C) Our Activities

The INF Treaty only came about because there was enormous public pressure. We, as elected representatives of our citizens, pledge that we will actively lobby for nuclear disarmament wherever it is possible, and especially through:

- educational events and actions at local and regional levels;
- participation in delegations of Mayors for Peace and other non-governmental organizations;
- support of the campaign "our future – nuclear weapons-free".

¹: www.2020visioncampaign.org/pages/319/European_mayors_want_withdrawal_of_US_nukes_from_their_territory_marking_INF_20th_anniversary



Two Papers, One Perspective: A nuclear free world

Wolfgang Schlupp-Hauck, Friedenswerkstatt Mutlangen

At the 20th anniversary of the INF-Treaty, Mayors for Peace released two papers, which complemented one another:

- European Mayors on whose territory US nuclear weapons are deployed—the Mayors from Peer (Kleine Brogel - Belgium), Aviano and Ghedi (Italy), Uden (Volkel - The Netherlands), Incirlik (Turkey), and the District Administrator Vulkaneifel (Büchel - Germany)—demanded, in a common position paper, the withdrawal of the remaining US nuclear weapons from their areas; and

- In Mutlangen, where now as a result of the INF-Treaty, instead of the nuclear Pershing II missiles building cranes are erected, the Mayor of Mutlangen, the Lord Mayor of Schwäbisch Gmünd, and the District Administrator signed the Mutlangen Manifesto. It demands the maintenance and multilateralization of the INF-Treaty, combined with other steps of nuclear disarmament.

They received support for their appeal from the Executive Cities of the Mayors for Peace, including the Mayors of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Florence, Manchester, and Hannover.

Demanding to debate the end of nuclear sharing

The appeal of the European mayors runs counter to NATO-policy, which neither confirms nor denies the presence of US nuclear weapons in Europe. The Mayors denounce this lack of transparency, which makes it very difficult, if not impossible, to have an honest democratic debate.

The reaction of the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs approved this critique as true. He stated nuclear weapons were “legal and accepted” and that he could not confirm, “that there are nuclear weapons on the territory of Uden.”

But according to Hans Kristensen from the Federation of American Scientists, there are 50 US nuclear weapons in Aviano and 40 in Ghedi, 20 in Kleine Brogel, 20 in Uden, 20 in Büchel, and 90 in Incirlik. The US is the only nuclear weapons state to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of other states.

NATO is “not planning to change its nuclear policies,” responded NATO Secretary-General De Hoop Scheffer to the Mayors demand, adding, “I am afraid that I can not help the mayors.”

People protest at nuclear weapons bases

It is not true that the nuclear weapons are accepted, as the growing protests of citizens at the deployment sites show: One year of blockades in Faslane, thousands climbing over the fence in Kleine Brogel, six times of encircling the Airfield Büchel. Also the world wide growing number of Mayors for Peace over 2020 is a sign of the diminishing acceptance to the nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

Maintaining and Multilateralizing of the INF-Treaty

While the Mutlangen Manifesto was drafted, Russia threatened to withdraw from the INF-Treaty. But then it tabled in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly a common proposal with the US to multilateralize the INF-Treaty. This surprising change was very welcomed. But now after the general invitation to other nations to join, substantial steps are needed to make this proposal attractive to them. In order to promote discussion of what needs to be done, we are publishing the Mutlangen Manifesto in the News in Review and look forward to the announced joint workshop of the United States and Russia and the comments on the NGO presentations. •



The European Union and the Nuclear Weapons Convention

Sandra Fong, *Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*

Abolition 2000-Europe and the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign co-sponsored this panel event, which featured H.E. Mrs Laura Thompson, Ambassador of Costa Rica; Patrik Vankrunkelsven, Belgium Senator; Bill Kidd, member of the Scottish Parliament; and Michel Rocard, member of the European Parliament and former Prime Minister of France. The panel was chaired by Dominique Lalanne of Abolition 2000 Europe, who highlighted that statements made in the morning session did not make any reference to the Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) and hopes that it will not be forgotten during this NPT PrepCom.

Participants discussed the main features of the model NWC, which was updated in 2007 through a broad consultation process with academics and civil society members worldwide. (See "Towards a nuclear weapons convention" on page 2 for updates on the NWC.)

A discussion ensued about removing US nuclear weapons from non-nuclear weapon NATO states. As NATO will soon be revisiting their security strategy—including whether or not to maintain a reliance on nuclear sharing—right now is an excellent time to begin discussions with parliaments on these issues. If the enough pressure is placed on non-nuclear weapon NATO state parliaments, the question will reach the NATO level. It is especially important to change elements in the NATO doctrine that allow for the use of nuclear weapons in first strike situations.

Participants also addressed the issue of nuclear energy. Some reflected that civilian nuclear facilities, when not operated and managed correctly, open the field to terrorist threats.

For more information, see the Abolition 2000 Europe website: www.abolition2000europe.org



ARMS CONTROL REPORTER
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www.armscontrolreporter.org

- panel & inter-generational debate -
Wednesday, 30 April 2008, 18:00–20:00

The New Nuclear Threat? Engaging Youth to End the Danger

Debate the economic, political, moral and religious costs of keeping nuclear weapons—for people old enough to remember what nuclear weapons do and people young enough to see them abolished.

Ecumenical Center

150 rte de Ferney (near ILO), Grand Saconnex
Refreshments at 18:00; Panel and debate at 18:30

PANELISTS

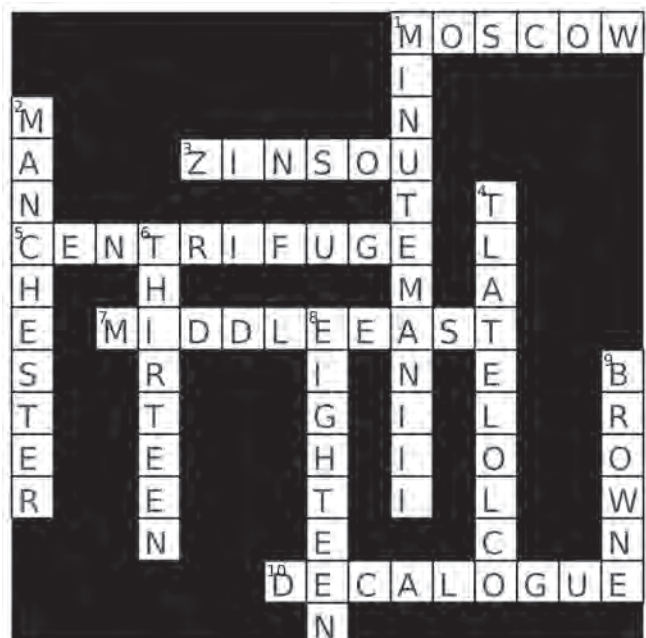
- ❖ **Stephen Schwartz**, co-author, Atomic Audit; editor, Monterey Institute of International Studies
- ❖ **Marie Dennis**, co-president, Pax Christi Int'l
- ❖ **Abdul Minty**, ambassador, South Africa (invited)
- ❖ **Rev Munemichi Kurozumi**, Shinto leader, Religions for Peace--Japan

What will it take to mobilize younger generations for a nuclear weapon free future? How to revitalize the will of older generations, including most world leaders? What is a shared exit strategy from this grave, urgent and entirely man-made threat?

*Sponsored by the World Council of Churches
in association with the International Peace Bureau
and World Conference of Religions for Peace*

Contact Jonathan Frerichs - 022-791-6554 or
Beatrice Merahi - bem@wcc-coe.org - 022-791-6116

Answers from yesterday's crossword puzzle:



News in Brief

Michael Spies, Arms Control Reporter

Highlights from Day One of the General Debate:

Article II- Non-Proliferation

- China and Russia split on Iran: Russia called on Iran to comply with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, necessary to restore international confidence. China maintained Iran's rights under Article IV should be respected as long as it adheres to its NPT obligations.
- The Syrian question: Canada expressed concern. France called on Syria to shed light on the matter and for the IAEA to investigate. The United States stated the Syrian reactor was not for peaceful purposes. In a right of reply, Syria denounced the "allegations" as "lies" and "falsifications".

Article III- Strengthening Safeguards

- Conditions of supply: The Republic of Korea and Canada called for the acceptance of the IAEA Additional Protocol to become the condition of supply of nuclear technology. As a nuclear exporter, Australia said it had already made the Additional Protocol a condition of supply. The European Union, however, advocated for comprehensive safeguard agreements to constitute a condition for supply.
- Safeguards standards: Turkey and the EU called for the Additional Protocol to become the new safeguard standard.
- Dissenting Views: The Arab League described the Additional Protocol as complementary and voluntary and said focus should be on universalizing the comprehensive safeguards agreements. Egypt expressed opposition to any attempt to extend safeguards obligation absent the universal application of safeguards.

Article IV- the Nuclear Fuel Cycle

- Russia gave an update on its International Uranium Enrichment Center and repeated its call for various proposals on fuel supply assurances to be combined.
- The European Union said it would work toward a framework curtailing the spread of proliferation-sensitive technologies.
- Canada suggested three criteria for multilateral approach-

es to the fuel cycle: they should further non-proliferation objectives; not hinder the free market; reward states that adhere to non-proliferation norms.

- The League of Arab States warned against reinterpretations of Article IV and called for action of fuel assurance proposals to be halted until each is determined to be compatible with Article IV.
- France claimed no existing proposal conflicts with Article IV and stated there was no economic justification for additional states developing nuclear fuel capabilities.

Article VI- Disarmament

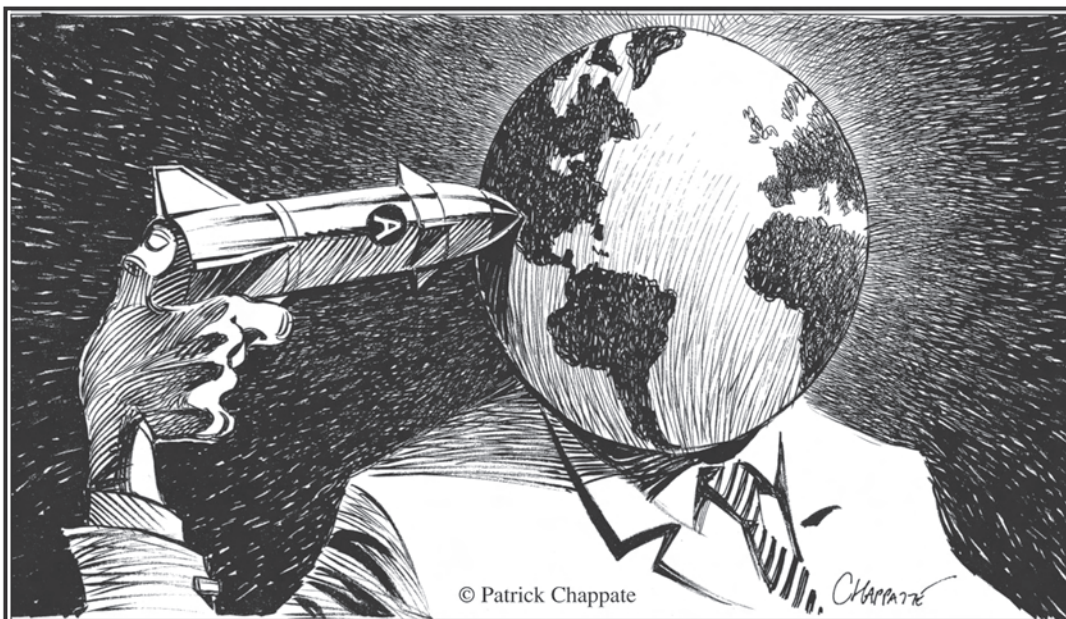
- The New Agenda Coalition and the Non-Aligned Movement called for a halt to the development of new nuclear weapons and modernization of existing weapons.
- At least nine delegations called for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- At least ten delegations called for the commencement of negotiations on a fissile materials treaty.

Article X- Withdrawal from the Treaty

- The Republic of Korea called for establishment of a mechanism to respond to states withdrawing from the Treaty.
- The European Union called for the Review Conference to adopt measures to penalize withdrawal.
- The United States said it would circulate a sign-on paper dealing with measures to "deter" and respond to withdrawal.
- The Non-Aligned Movement objected to penalties for withdrawal, stating that existing proposals went beyond the Treaty and that the matter should be governed by traditional treaty law.

Step 12 of the 13 Steps- Regular Reporting

- Brazil repeated its 2007 proposal for the NPT Bureau to prepare comparative tables on disarmament measures taken by the nuclear weapon states.
- Canada repeated its call for a standardized reporting mechanism.



Want an alternative?

Read *No Time To Kill*. Contact the Daisy Alliance. www.daisyalliance.org

World Court Project to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

A global citizens' coalition working for good-faith implementation of the nuclear disarmament obligation upheld by the International Court of Justice

Good Faith, International Law, and the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons: The Once and Future Contributions of the International Court of Justice

Warwick Hotel, 14 Rue de Lausanne, Geneva (opposite the main train station)
Thursday 1 May 2008, 10.00-18.00. Registration at 9.30.

Keynote speaker (10.15): Judge Mohammed Bedjaoui
President, International Court of Justice, 1994-1997
Algerian Foreign Minister, 2005-2007

Other speakers include Amb. Jaap Ramaker, 1996 chair of CTBT negotiations; international law professors Marcelo Kohen and Karima Bennouna; international lawyers; and representatives of civil society organizations.

With a focus on the theme of good faith, the conference will examine the obligation to achieve the global abolition of nuclear weapons contained in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and rooted in humanitarian and other international law.

Conference co-sponsors: International Peace Bureau; International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms; International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War; The Simons Foundation; World Court Project UK; Western States Legal Foundation; International Law Campaign; Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy; International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility; Abolition 2000 Europe; World Federation of United Nations Associations, Mayors for Peace

WILPF Reception





NEWS IN REVIEW



What's On Today's Calendar of Events

NGO Strategy Session

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV)

When: 8:30 - 9:00am

Contact: Anthony Salloum, Abolition 2000

Website: www.abolition2000.org

Government Briefing: Ambassador Marius Grinius of Canada

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV)

When: 9:00 - 10:00am

Contact: Susi Snyder, WILPF

Website: www.wilpf.int.ch

City and civil society good-faith initiatives in Europe and the Mediterranean Area in preparation for the U.N. Decade for Disarmament, 2010 to 2020

(in English, French, German, and Italian)

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV)

When: 10:00am - 1:00pm

Contact: Aaron Tovish, Mayors for Peace

Website: www.2020visioncampaign.org,

www.mayorsforpeace.org

The Russian Initiative on globalizing the regime of the INF Treaty

Where: Council Chamber

When: 1:15 - 3:00pm

Contact: Delegation of the Russian Federation

NGO Presentations

Where: Conference Room XVIII, Building E

When: 3:00 - 6:00pm

NWC Simulation Game - Preparations (closed workshop)

Where: NGO Room (Room XXV)

When: 6:00 - 7:00pm

Contact: Regina Hagen, INESAP

Website: www.inesap.org

1953 at the Red Cross: Mayor of Florence declares "Cities Are Not Targets!"

Where: Auditorium of the International Red Cross Museum

When: 6:40 - 7:00pm

Contact: Aaron Tovish, Mayors for Peace

Website: www.2020visioncampaign.org, www.mayorsforpeace.org

Public Roundtable: Why Should Nuclear Weapons be Abolished?

Speakers include Mayor Akiba of Hiroshima (tbc),

Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland (Language: English)

Where: International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum

Auditorium

When: 6:30pm

Contact: Ashley Woods, REAL Exhibition Development; Reiner

Braun, IALANA / INES; Aaron Tovish, Mayors for Peace

Website: www.realexpo.org, www.nucleardilemma.org

Nuclear Wordsearch

n e g o t i a t i o n n n o s
o n l e t t i d i y u r l a
i i e i r a i m e a c c a i a
t r s n p t w t l l n r t a e
a t c r o k o n e t e t i l m
r c a n e r c a g t r n f r r
e o i e c l r o a e a i i o m
f d e i c k o l t a p y c o c
i y r o n d i p i s s d a n w
l t f e c t o s o g n i t i n
o i m p l e m e n t a t i o n
r r a u r n p e s r r l o c r
p u m t d e t o n a t e n t t
n c e w e m e s i t u n o c l
o e s n a a n m r r n m a s o
n s t f r e o a r d d t a s o

IAEA
Nonproliferation
Implementation
Multilateral
Negotiation
Delegations
Security Doctrine
WMD
Topol
Ratification
Transparency
Stockpile
Nuclear
Detonate

See page 7 for the answers to yesterday's crossword puzzle.