



# NPT News in Review

*Civil society perspectives on the  
2010 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference  
3–28 May 2010*



## Challenges and choices at the 2010 Review Conference

Ray Acheson | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

Government officials from the 189 countries that are party to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) are gathered at the United Nations to review the implementation of the world's most widely adhered to multilateral disarmament agreement. They are joined by over 1000 non-governmental representatives from 121 organizations from around the world, primarily representing a range of peace and disarmament interests and constituents.

They are all here because the NPT Review Conference is an opportunity for governments to make concrete and substantive progress on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. It is a chance for governments to work together cooperatively in the interest of a shared humanity and planet and to work with civil society to ensure that the words of the Conference become reality.

There are plenty of obstacles on the path to a "successful" Review Conference—the definition of which varies widely from country to country and group to group. The 2005 Review Conference was a failure because of its inability to achieve a substantive outcome document and the acrimonious environment in which it conducted its work. After a year of rising expectation for disarmament, pressure is high this year for the Conference to conclude with a substantive outcome that sees meaningful commitments to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

The government officials mandated to negotiate an outcome for this Review Conference and the civil society representatives interested in holding them accountable are not the only ones paying attention. Corporate, academic, and political spheres of power within many countries each have economic, political, or social interests in the outcome. Following the money can offer an important illustration—with global military expenditure reaching USD 1.464 trillion in 2008 and nuclear-armed states spending billions on their nuclear programmes every year, the trend is toward increasing armament, not disarmament; toward perpetual war, not peace.

Yet most civil society organizations and

governments attending this Conference argue that nuclear weapons do not provide security. Nuclear weapons cannot respond to the world's converging crises of climate change, famine, drought, poverty, and infectious disease. Instead, the development, deployment, and proliferation of nuclear weapons increases global tensions, disparities, polarization, and environmental degradation. It also squanders the economic, political, and human resources that could otherwise be used to confront and solve the collective crises we face.

In order to save our planet from the direct and indirect consequences of nuclear weapons, most civil society voices will be continuing to encourage all governments at the NPT Review Conference to work towards negotiations of a nuclear weapons convention (NWC), which would prohibit the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use, and threat of use of nuclear weapons—thus fulfilling the requirements of article VI of the NPT. A NWC would also close article V and fill in the gaps left in articles II and III.

Most government and non-governmental representatives will also be encouraging the cessation of investments in nuclear weapon programmes and of nuclear weapon research, development, testing, and component production, as a way to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons within and between countries. And they will be pushing for an end to nuclear "sharing" and nuclear "umbrella" arrangements that extend the shadow of these weapons over wide expanses of the globe.

The decisions taken at this Review Conference are directly relevant to building a more politically, economically, and socially just world in which the majority of the world's people are empowered to live a healthy, dignified, and productive life. The Conference can demonstrate the true commitments of governments, whether it is to corporate and political elitism or to true collective security—to lucre or survival. •

**3 May 2010  
No. 1**

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The *NPT 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](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org) for information, statements, papers, reports, archived *NPT News in Reviews*, and more from the NPT.



**On June 5, the world's people  
will respond to the NPT Review  
Conference outcome.**

Our message is simple: it's time to  
negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

**NUCLEAR  
ABOLITION  
DAY  
JUNE 5  
2010**

On June 5, 2010, thousands of people across the world will take part in coordinated local events to mark Nuclear Abolition Day. Our message is simple: it's time for governments to begin negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention to ban all nuclear weapons.

2010年6月5日、世界中で何千人もの人々がそれぞれの地域で核兵器廃絶の日を記念する協調イベントに参加するでしょう。私たちのメッセージはシンプルなものです。つまり、今こそ各国政府が全ての核兵器を禁止する核兵器禁止条約の協議を始める時なのです。

Le 5 juin 2010, des milliers de personnes à travers le monde entier participeront à des événements locaux coordonnés pour marquer la Journée de l'abolition de l'arme nucléaire. Notre message est simple: il est temps pour les gouvernements de commencer la négociation d'une Convention sur les armes nucléaires afin d'interdire toutes les armes nucléaires.

El 5 de junio del 2010, miles de personas alrededor del mundo participarán en eventos locales para conmemorar el Día de la Abolición Nuclear. Nuestro mensaje es muy simple: ha llegado el momento de que los gobiernos comiencen a negociar una Convención sobre Armas Nucleares para prohibir el uso de cualquier arma nuclear.

2010年6月5日、来自世界各地成千上万的人将万众一心，投入到各地的“核废除日”活动之中。我们想传递的信息很简单：敦促各国举办核武器大会，协商废除所有核武！

No dia 5 de Junho de 2010, para destacar o Dia pela Abolição Nuclear milhares de pessoas por todo o mundo vão participar em eventos locais coordenados entre si. A mensagem é simples: É tempo dos governos começarem a negociar uma convenção sobre as armas nucleares que conduza à sua total eliminação.

Am Samstag, den 5. Juni 2010 werden Tausende von Menschen mit weltweit vernetzten Aktionen auf den „Nuclear Abolition Day“ aufmerksam machen. Unsere Botschaft lautet schlicht und einfach: Es ist höchste Zeit, mit den Verhandlungen über eine Nuklearwaffenkonvention zu beginnen und Atomwaffen endlich abzuschaffen.

5 juni 2010 kommer tusentals människor över hela världen att delta i kordinerade, lokala evenemang med syfte att uppmärksamma Nuclear Abolition Day. Meddelandet är tydligt: det är dags för världens regeringar att börja förhandla om en kärnvapenkonvention vilken innebär ett totalförbud av kärnvapen.

5. juni 2010 vil tusener av mennesker over hele verden markere den internasjonale dagen for et forbud mot atomvåpen. Vårt budskap er enkelt: tiden er kommet for at verdens land begynner forhandlinger om en konvensjon som forbyr alle atomvåpen.

Στις 5 Ιουνίου 2010 χιλιάδες άνθρωποι σε όλη τη γη θα λάβουν μέρος σε συντονισμένες τοπικές εκδηλώσεις, που σηματοδοτούν την Ημέρα για την Πυρηνική Εξαφάνιση. Το μήνυμά μας είναι απλό. Είναι επιτέλους καιρός οι κυβερνήσεις να αρχίσουν να διαπραγματεύονται μια Συνθήκη Κατάργησης των Πυρηνικών, έτσι ώστε να εξαλειφθούν όλα τα πυρηνικά από τον πλανήτη μας.

Il 5 Giugno 2010, migliaia di persone in tutto il mondo prenderanno parte una serie di eventi locali coordinati per celebrare il Giorno dell'Abolizione delle Armi Nucleari. Il nostro messaggio è semplice: è arrivato il momento per i governi di iniziare a negoziare una Convenzione sulle Armi Nucleari per mettere al bando tutte le armi nucleari.

Sa ika-5 ng Hunyo 2010, libo-libong mamamayan sa iba't-ibang panig ng mundo ay magkaka-isa at makikilahok sa pagdiriwang ng Nuclear Abolition Day. Ang aming mensahe ay simple lamang: Panahon na para simulan ng mga pamahalaan ang pakikipag-usap tungkol sa Nuclear Weapons Convention upang ipagbawal na ang mga armas nukleyar sa mundo.

Kesäkuun viidentenä 2010 osallistuvat tuhannet ihmiset ympäri maailmaa paikallisiin tilaisuuksiin viettämään ydinaseiden poistamisen päivää. Viestimme on yksinkertainen: hallitusten on aika aloittaa neuvottelut ydinaseet kieltävän sopimuksen aikaansaamiseksi, jotta nämä aseet saadaan hävitetyksi.

**nuclearabolition.org**

## Growing support for a nuclear weapons convention

Tim Wright | International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

Since the beginning of this review cycle, civil society organizations around the world have been working to strengthen political support for a comprehensive treaty outlawing nuclear weapons. While public debate and governmental policy in most countries is still focused very much on short-term non-proliferation and arms control measures, we are beginning to see a small but significant shift towards nuclear abolition from some governments.

The growing rhetoric about achieving a nuclear weapon free world has challenged some governments to give serious thought to the legal, political, and technical requirements of nuclear abolition. It is now clear to most governments that a Nuclear Weapons Convention will be necessary to institutionalize the elimination of nuclear weapons globally. But how do we work now to promote that objective?

The Chair's draft recommendations at last year's Preparatory Committee included a commitment by states parties to examine ways and means to commence negotiations on a convention or framework of agreements to achieve global nuclear disarmament, in accordance with Article VI of the NPT, and to engage the four nuclear-armed states outside the Treaty.

If such a commitment is to be included in the outcome document of this Review Conference,

we will need to see many more individual states calling for a Nuclear Weapons Convention in their statements. A diverse range of countries must join those of Costa Rica, Malaysia, Austria, the Philippines, and Morocco in calling for an abolition treaty. A firm commitment at this Review Conference to begin negotiations would help to set the wheels in motion.

Forty years have now passed since the NPT entered into force, and it is fair to assume that a majority of its states parties are dissatisfied with the level of progress that has been made towards realizing the promise at the core of the treaty—a nuclear weapon free world. Despite the significant reductions in nuclear arsenals in the early 1990s, there are still more than 23,000 nuclear warheads around the world, and none of the five nuclear-weapon states appears to be preparing for a future without them.

States are faced with a stark choice at this Review Conference: to accept and reinforce the status quo, in which nuclear threats continue to rise because a small number of states refuse to give up their nuclear arsenals, or to advance boldly towards a comprehensive treaty providing for the prompt elimination of all nuclear weapons under effective international control.

A convention is an obvious and realistic way for parties to fulfil their legal obligation to disarm as contained in the NPT and affirmed unanimously by the International Court of Justice in 1996. Treaties have been negotiated to outlaw other classes of weapons, from dum-dum bullets to biological and chemical agents, to anti-personnel land mines and cluster munitions. Why should we accept that it is impossible to ban and eliminate the most destructive weapons of all?

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon lists the negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention as the first point in his five-point plan on nuclear disarmament, and each year more than 120 states vote in favour of a UN General Assembly resolution calling for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a convention. Some governments maintain that it is too soon even to be talking about negotiations, but this position cannot last forever. Slowly we are seeing more governments accept that now is the time to raise the call.

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Reaching Critical Will

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*The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom or the Reaching Critical Will project.*



*Growing support for an NWC (cont.)*

Last year, the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament—a joint initiative of the Australian and Japanese governments—released its final report, *Eliminating Nuclear Threats*, in which it stated that “there is no reason why detailed further work on [a Nuclear Weapons Convention] should not commence now, and with government support.”

Its precursor, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission led by Hans Blix, had made a similar recommendation three years earlier. Its report, *Weapons of Terror*, sought to dispel the myth that a Nuclear Weapons Convention is unrealistic and premature: it said that such a treaty could be reached through “careful, sensible and practical measures”.

Today, a majority of NGOs working in the field of nuclear disarmament have adopted the Nuclear Weapons Convention as their key demand and rallying point. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, an umbrella campaign,

was launched at the NPT Preparatory Committee session in 2007 with the specific purpose of promoting negotiations for a convention.

Opinion polls conducted in 21 countries in 2008 for the Global Zero campaign showed that the overwhelming majority of people worldwide want their governments to negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention. In the United States, 77% are in favour, and just 20% are opposed. And in Russia 69% are in favour, and just 14% are opposed. The democratic will of the people must count for something. It is time to democratize disarmament.

Civil society is under no illusion that the journey to nuclear abolition will be easy, but it must begin now, or nuclear dangers will become more acute. It is time to transform the widely professed “vision” of a nuclear-weapon-free world into a reality. The vehicle is a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

*Tim Wright is NWC Project Coordinator for the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). He is also a member of the Australian board of ICAN. •*

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### Nuclear Word Search

W	S	M	E	M	J	V	A	X	M	M	N	N	G	L
W	E	W	E	K	U	K	O	M	Q	N	T	T	N	T
O	C	U	P	D	U	I	G	C	X	S	R	Q	I	R
I	U	B	Q	L	E	N	N	B	O	E	A	G	Z	A
K	R	F	Z	D	U	D	P	A	F	H	N	A	I	N
A	I	J	J	B	E	T	M	E	R	S	S	X	L	S
S	T	K	I	J	S	T	O	I	Z	U	F	X	I	P
A	Y	O	J	X	C	K	E	N	S	C	E	L	B	A
G	H	M	E	C	A	E	P	R	I	S	R	S	A	R
A	S	V	Y	F	K	P	K	F	R	U	I	N	T	E
N	Q	Y	I	A	Q	A	H	J	F	E	M	L	S	N
Q	R	B	N	O	I	T	C	E	P	S	N	I	E	C
D	O	C	T	R	I	N	E	B	Z	Y	S	C	D	Y
V	K	I	S	X	L	T	E	E	J	U	Q	V	E	U
N	A	V	P	K	V	L	J	Z	U	G	E	I	F	R

TRANSPARENCY  
DETERRENCE  
NUKE  
TRANSFER  
MISSILE  
SECURITY  
DESTABILIZING  
PLUTONIUM  
DOCTRINE  
PEACE  
URANIUM  
INSPECTION  
NGO  
NAGASAKI

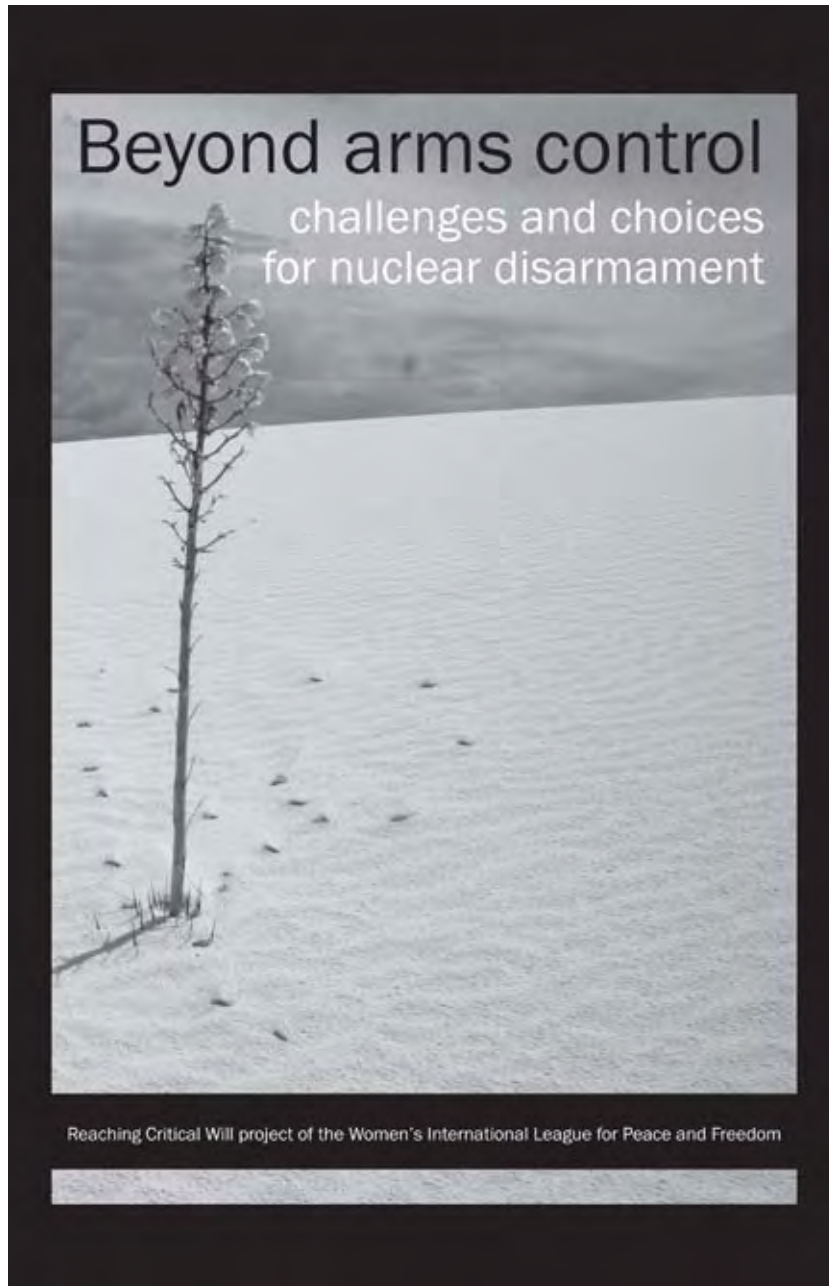




New publication now available from

**Reaching Critical Will**  
a project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

soft cover • 296 pages • March 2010



*Beyond arms control: challenges and choices for nuclear disarmament* is a collaborative work of 25 non-governmental researchers and activists who critically examine the mainstream discourse of nuclear weapons. The book explores some of the most important challenges that governments and civil society will face at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and beyond, highlighting the prospects and pitfalls for nuclear disarmament in the current world order. Throughout, the authors demonstrate that nuclear disarmament must be pursued in the context of a broader movement for social and economic justice and equality.

Abolishing nuclear weapons without effecting change in the systems that sustain, promote, and in fact require the existence of nuclear weapons to survive is impossible. The military utility of nuclear weapons may be diminishing in the current world order, but nuclear weapons and nuclear power are still useful to the economic and political elite of many countries and will thus be pursued by others seeking the same elite status. The first step on this road is distinguishing the rhetoric from the reality and creating a new discourse for nuclear disarmament that promotes true human security.

www.reachingcriticalwill.org

**10 USD per copy**  
also available on [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org)

*See someone from Reaching Critical Will for your copy.*



## What's on the table for the 2010 NPT Review Conference

Ray Acheson and Beatrice Fihn | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

The 2010 Review Conference is an opportunity to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and to make progress on nuclear disarmament, but it faces many obstacles. Recent developments, such as the conclusion of new START and high-level rhetoric in favour of a nuclear weapon free world, have lead to growing expectations for new opportunities for nuclear disarmament. However, many challenges and difficulties still remain and the NPT Review Conference must address many controversial and other issues, including:

- concrete steps for nuclear disarmament;
- measures to strengthen non-proliferation objectives;
- universality of the Treaty;
- implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East;
- issues related to access to nuclear technology;
- measures to address withdrawal from the Treaty; and
- measures to further strengthen the review process.

### "Balancing" non-proliferation and disarmament

The obligation to eliminate nuclear weapons has a beginning and end. Nuclear weapon states are required to begin negotiations on nuclear disarmament and to conclude by getting rid of their arsenals. The non-proliferation requirements, in contrast, are ongoing. There is no end point. Nuclear and non-nuclear states are often in conflict over this issue. Nuclear weapon states assert that they have gone far enough in implementing article VI of the Treaty (their disarmament obligation) and that everyone else has to commit to stricter non-proliferation measures in order to strengthen the Treaty regime. However, most states that do not possess nuclear weapons note that: a) nuclear weapon states have not engaged in multilateral negotiations to eliminate their nuclear arsenals; and that b) so far, bilateral or unilateral reductions in weapons or force status have been accompanied by modernization or increased investment in nuclear weapon programmes, which undermines the reductions and perpetually delays disarmament.

Debate has been characterized by a divide between those states which advocate strongly for measures to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and those which call for concrete action on nuclear disarmament. The result has been

what former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan referred to as "mutually assured paralysis".

**Suggested talking points:** Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measures need to be pursued simultaneously. New and innovative steps (not just reaffirmation of past commitments) on both disarmament and non-proliferation are required. The commitment to disarm must be demonstrated by verifiable, irreversible, and transparent reductions of nuclear weapons and must not be conditioned upon further investment in nuclear weapon programmes or modernization/refurbishment of the existing stockpiles. The Review Conference should call for the initiation of preparatory work for a nuclear weapons convention or framework agreement as a way to ensure full implementation of the NPT.

### Universalization of the Treaty

In 1995, states parties affirmed that universal adherence to the Treaty is an urgent priority. They have routinely called on India, Israel, and Pakistan to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear weapon states, which none are willing to do under present circumstances.

**Suggested talking points:** States parties should emphasize that there are fundamental principles of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation that are universal in scope, which could be drawn from the preamble of the NPT. On this basis, the Review Conference could invite all non-party states to apply comprehensive IAEA safeguards on all their civilian nuclear activities, cease manufacturing nuclear weapons and related materials, and join in negotiations of a nuclear weapons convention.

### NWFZ in the Middle East

The issue of universalization is also connected to the resolution on the Middle East that was agreed upon in 1995, in which state parties decided to work for a weapons of mass destruction free zone in the Middle East. Many states in the region argue that not enough is done to bring Israel into this process or to establish this zone. During this review cycle, the Egyptian delegation has suggested that the NPT convene an international conference in 2011, which would negotiate the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East, and appoint a standing committee of NPT officials to make preparations and conduct regional consultations.

*continued on next page*



*What's on the table (cont.)*

**Suggested talking points:** States parties should agree at this RevCon to convene an international conference on the Middle East to launch negotiations on Middle East nuclear weapon free zone, involving all states of the region and other key players.

**Nuclear energy and fuel cycle**

Most NPT states parties want to preserve their access to nuclear technology for “peaceful purposes” and their right to develop aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle for these purposes, which are guaranteed by article IV of the Treaty. However, some states are worried about the dangers of proliferation and the safety of nuclear materials associated with each country having indigenous fuel cycle capacities. Proposals are on the table for “multilateralizing” the fuel cycle but some developing countries are worried this will limit their access to nuclear fuel for political reasons.

**Suggested talking points:** Governments should work for establishment of a multilateral framework for the production of nuclear fuel that precludes the construction of nationally-controlled fuel cycle facilities and transitions existing facilities to international control, pending the phase-out of nuclear power. This should be done in a way that does not allow for politicization of nuclear fuel access. At the same time, because of the health, environmental, and proliferation risks of nuclear energy, governments and industry should phase-out nuclear energy and increase their support for the development of commercially viable renewable and non-carbon emitting sources of energy. Governments should cease their promotion of nuclear power.

**Withdrawal**

Many states are interested in elaborating appropriate responses to Treaty withdrawals, especially concerning how to deal with nuclear material received for peaceful purposes as a non-nuclear weapon states. However, some governments see the focus on withdrawal as an effort to take away their sovereign rights to withdraw from the Treaty.

**Suggested talking points:** States parties should ensure the long-term viability of the Treaty by addressing root causes of nuclear proliferation, including by solving regional issues, ending security policies based on the contagious doctrine of nuclear deterrence, and take concrete steps to achieve universal adherence to the treaty.

**Strengthening the review process**

Some states parties argue that there is a lack of institutional support for the NPT and that the strengthened review process, instituted in 1995, has not fully lived up to its promises. They suggest that a standing secretariat and other initiatives could assist in implementing decisions and strengthen the NPT regime. As opposed to other WMD treaties like the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the NPT does not have a secretariat or support unit to carry on the work of implementing the Treaty in between Review Conferences. Furthermore, there is limited continuity between review cycle chairs and the preparatory committees currently do not take decisions or carry forward substantive work in between sessions, which means the Treaty can only take action every five years.

**Suggested talking points:** States parties should strengthen the institutional capacity of the NPT by establishing an annual cycle of short meetings (which would have decision-making authorities), increase continuity between review cycles, and consider ways to increase support for the UN to provide support for the meetings of states parties.

*This brief overview is excerpted from Reaching Critical Will's Guide to 2010, available online at [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org).* •

**Guide to 2010**

Reaching Critical Will's briefing book for the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference

- Understanding the NPT
- The 2010 NPT Review Conference
- Recommendations from *Beyond arms control: challenges and choices for nuclear disarmament*
- Acronym decoder
- Resources

**Available for download at**  
**[www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org)**



### Carrying a double burden

Pok Soon-kwak | Soka Gakkai International

I was 17 years old when I was exposed to the atomic bomb in Hiroshima. It was hell. People with skin dangling from their arms and others with their faces swollen up like balloons were crowding the streets. All sound and light had gone from the world. I was always unwell. I could not kill myself as the mother of young children, but life was unbearably hard. I was officially recognized as a survivor of the atomic bomb in 1961. I was lucky to find a Japanese witness in order to do this, but it was virtually impossible for most Koreans to do so.

I always suffered discrimination for being Korean in Japan, since I was a child. I had a persistent sense of worthlessness at the very core of my being. But then I learned from Buddhist philosophy that the lives of everyone—Japanese, American or Korean—have equal dignity. I had never shared my experience of the atomic bomb. How could anyone speak about such a terrible thing? But I changed after I traveled to the United States in 1986.

We met a US State Department official who said that the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not wrong, as they facilitated the swift end of the war and saved the lives of 200,000 American soldiers. My indignation and heartache exploded, and I felt all my hair stand on end. 200,000 people were killed by the atomic bomb in Hiroshima. I wanted to say that the lives of US soldiers and victims of the atomic bomb were equal in dignity, but all I could do was cry.

Regret and frustration compelled me to start sharing my atomic bomb experience after that. I give talks over 70 times a year. I always say: "Please care for people around you. Then you will be cared for. If you speak ill of others, you debase yourself. If you hurt others, it leaves a wound inside you. Spread love and care around you. This is how we can all engage in peace activism."

*Pok Soon-kwak is a member of Soka Gakkai International. •*

## **SHIFTING NATO'S NUCLEAR POSTURE IN 2010 MAY 10, CONFERENCE ROOM A North Lawn Building 3 pm to 4.30pm**

What prospects for a shift in NATO doctrine and for the future of the US nuclear umbrella in Europe and Asia? What are the connections to the NPT and what are the domestic US implications?

Join a panel discussion with the following experts:

Paul Ingram, *Executive Director, BASIC*

Hans Kristensen, *Director, Nuclear Information Project, Federation of American Scientists*

Amb James Goodby, *Nonresident Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution*

Nickolas Roth, *Program Director, Alliance for Nuclear Accountability*

Alicia Godsberg, *Research Associate, Strategic Security Program, FAS*



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Filmmaker Reconstructs Pre-Bomb Hiroshima  
with Computer Images

The Hiroshima Reconstruction Project  
invites you to the International Premiere of

## "An Unrecognized Loss: Message from Hiroshima"

Today, May 3rd

1:15-2:45 PM, NGO Room

(Room A, Temporary North Lawn Building)

\* Seating is limited to ONE representative per organization

Through a powerful story-telling technique that uses digital image technology, the Hiroshima Reconstruction Project is an international collaboration committed to spreading the non-nuclear message across borders and generations.

Hiroshima Reconstruction Project

mail@peace3D.org

www.peace3D.org

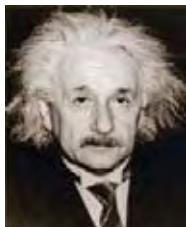


### From Omnicide to Abolition: Shifting the Mindset

Monday May 3, 11:00 am – 1:00 pm

NGO Room A, Temporary North Lawn Building

How do we move from the threat of omnicide – the death of all – to the goal of nuclear abolition? This panel will explore new modes of thinking – called for by Albert Einstein – in relation to the NPT Review Conference and beyond that will lead to a comprehensive plan for achieving a nuclear weapons-free future.



#### Speakers on the panel include:

David Krieger, NAPF President

Steven Starr, NAPF Associate

Alice Slater, NAPF New York Director

Rob Green, author of *Security Without Nuclear Deterrence*

Kate Dewes, Co-Director Disarmament & Security Centre

Jackie Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation

## GETTING TO A MIDDLE EAST NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONE

Hosted by Daisy Alliance  
Friday May 7, 2010, 10am-1pm  
UN, NGO Room A,  
Temporary North Lawn Building

Our panel will discuss the current challenges to a Middle East NWFZ and provide policy recommendations and confidence and security building measures to encourage success at the 2010 NPT RevCon. Panelists will be Dr. Avner Cohen, Dr. Michael Yaffe, and Dr. Gawdat Bahgat.



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Make the World free from WMD  
www.daisyalliance.org





## What's On Today's Calendar of Events

### **Morning Vigil** (all faiths and none are welcome)

Where: Isaiah Wall, Ralph Bunche Park

When: 7:30–8:00

Contact: Patricia and Michael Pulham, Christian CND

### **Registration**

Where: Lobby of the Visitor's Entrance

When: 8:00–16:00

Contact: Soo-Hyun Kim, UNODA

### **Beyond the NPT Review: What Blocking the Bomb's Further Spread Will Require**

Where: Conference Room A, North Lawn Building

When: 9:00–9:50

Contact: Henry Sokolski, Nonproliferation Policy Education Center

### **Zenroren-USLAW Meeting for a World without Nuclear Weapons and for Decent Work and Just Economy**

Where: Auditorium of 1199 SEIU, 310 West, 43rd Street (Between 8th and 9th Ave)

When: 9:00–11:00

Contact: Mr. Keisuke Fuse, Zenroren

### **General Debate**

Where: General Assembly Hall

When: 10:00–13:00

### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament: Shifting the Mindset**

Where: Conference Room A, North Lawn Building

When: 10:00–13:00

Contact: Rick Wayman, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

### **JAPAN-U.S. Joint Peace Effort to Abolish Nuclear Weapons: HIROSHIMA Reconstruction Project**

Where: Conference Room A, North Lawn Building

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: Norico Wada, TBS i-camp

### **Eliminating Nuclear Threats: A Practical Agenda for the Global Policy Makers – briefing by the Co-Chairs of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament**

Where: Conference Room 4, North Lawn Building

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND)

### **General Debate**

Where: General Assembly Hall

When: 15:00–18:00

### **"Persistent proliferators": can we expect better from the nuclear weapons states?**

Where: Conference Room A, North Lawn Building

When: 15:00–18:00

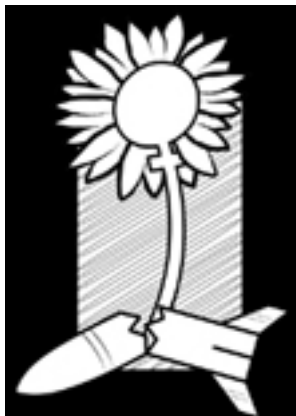
Contact: Kate Hudson, CND

### **Open Symposium: Getting the Process Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Started - Dialogue between Peace Movement and Government Representatives**

Where: The Nave, Riverside Church, 490 Riverside Dr.

When: 16:00–18:30

Contact: Yayoi Tsuchida, Japan Council against A & H Bombs



### **About Reaching Critical Will**

Reaching Critical Will is your primary source for information, documents, and analysis about the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference!

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