



NPT News in Review

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



A new decade for disarmament?

Ray Acheson | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

As the general debate went into its second day, ministers and ambassadors from around the world continued to address the Review Conference with words of hope and aspiration for increased security, cooperation, and peace in a world without nuclear weapons. Serbia's foreign minister argued that zero sum approaches to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation could adversely affect international peace and stability. Germany's minister of state similarly noted that the Review Conference needs to send a strong signal of unity, emphasizing that all of us want more cooperation in arms control and less weaponry.

However, as several delegations pointed out on Tuesday, there is a real risk that the 2010 Review Conference will end in failure as it did in 2005 if governments cannot work together. The German minister of state, calling for a new decade for disarmament, noted that much time has been lost already this century. Many delegates expressed their priority not just for a "successful" Review Conference, but for restoring confidence in the NPT regime as a global norm for international peace and stability. The Norwegian deputy foreign minister noted that Norway's broad based civil society has made it clear to the government that a failed Review Conference would seriously undermine the authority and credibility of the NPT.

In reaction to buzz about the "lack of confidence" in the NPT, some states have characterized calls for the negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention—which would operationalize the implementation of the NPT—as a distraction from the NPT. Some have even suggested that such a convention would undermine the NPT. However, many delegates and most non-governmental representatives at this Conference argue that the best way to restore confidence in the NPT is by implementing it—with concrete actions, not just words.

All states claim that they are in compliance with their NPT obligations. However, mechanisms only exist to ensure that non-

nuclear weapon states implement their non-proliferation obligations. For these states, the most substantial mechanism to ensure compliance—the comprehensive IAEA safeguards agreement—must be concluded within 90 days of ratification and stays in force indefinitely; the non-proliferation obligation is thus in force swiftly and in perpetuity. With respect to the disarmament obligation, the international community is resigned to rely on the "good faith" clause of article VI. No time lines are specified, nor is there any mechanism to ensure compliance. The failure to engage in negotiations to eliminate nuclear weapons 40 years after the Treaty entered into force, along with nuclear sharing and the engagement in nuclear trade with non-states parties, are indicative of the need for mechanisms to ensure nuclear weapon states' compliance with the Treaty.

This imbalance of obligations does undermine the credibility of the Treaty. However, as Brazilian foreign minister said on 3 May, article VI "contains the seed of [the Treaty's] own self-correction." This seed is the obligation to disarm and cease the arms race. The seed needs to grow into a nuclear weapons convention.

Restoring the credibility of the NPT will require the concrete demonstration of good faith by all NPT states parties. Good faith, according to the International Court of Justice, "obliges the Parties to apply [a treaty] in a reasonable way and in such a manner that its purpose can be realized." Governments and civil society alike look forward to further discussion of methods to strengthen the Treaty at this Review Conference—and all of us hope that discussion leads to concrete action that leads to improving the Treaty's implementation rather than simply maintaining the status quo. Definitions of success may vary, but we all have a stake in seeing a progressive, forward-looking outcome—which is something we should all work for together. •

**5 May 2010
No. 3**

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**In 2010 the nuclear bomb turns 65.
It's time for **compulsory retirement.****

At the 2010 NPT Review Conference, governments must agree to begin work on a Nuclear Weapons Convention—which is the surest path to a nuclear-weapon-free world.



*The **Soka Gakkai International (SGI)** Buddhist network and its People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition campaign are proud partners of the **International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons.***



Nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament: shifting the mindset

David Krieger | Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Throughout the Nuclear Age, leaders of the United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China—the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, known as the P5—have been locked in old ways of thinking about security. They believe that nuclear deterrence in a two-tier structure of nuclear haves and have-nots can hold indefinitely without significant nuclear proliferation and further use of nuclear weapons. This way of thinking continues to place not only the P5 and their allies in danger of nuclear annihilation, but threatens global catastrophe for civilization, the human species, and most forms of life.

The policies of the nuclear weapon states have favored going slow on achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, preferring arms control and non-proliferation measures to nuclear disarmament. They have placed emphasis on small steps rather than taking a comprehensive approach to the elimination of nuclear weapons. While reducing their nuclear arsenals, they have simultaneously modernized them, and thus have demonstrated their continued reliance upon these weapons in their security policies.

However, cracks in this old and dangerous way of thinking have begun to show in the statements of former high-level policy makers in the United States and other countries and in the vision of a nuclear weapon-free world expressed by US President Barack Obama.

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's new briefing booklet explores new ways of thinking in relation

to the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference. It presents the case that nuclear weapons abolition is the only rational and sane position to adopt toward current nuclear threats. In light of the overwhelming threat posed by nuclear weapons, all conference participants are urged to bear in mind the following:

- Nuclear weapons continue to present a real and present danger to humanity and other life on Earth.
- Basing the security of one's country on the threat to kill tens of millions of innocent people, perhaps billions, and risking the destruction of civilization, has no moral justification and deserves the strongest condemnation.
- It will not be possible to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons without fulfilling existing legal obligations for total nuclear disarmament.
- Preventing nuclear proliferation and achieving nuclear disarmament will both be made far more difficult, if not impossible, by expanding nuclear energy facilities throughout the world.
- Putting the world on track for eliminating the existential threat posed by nuclear weapons will require a shift in thinking about this overarching danger to present and future generations.

The briefing sets forth a spectrum of perspectives on nuclear weapons, from Nuclear Believers at one end to Nuclear Abolitionists at the other. Between

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Reaching Critical Will

A project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

777 UN Plaza, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10017

ph. +1 212.682.1265 | fax +1 212.286.8211

contact: info@reachingcriticalwill.org

Editors: Ray Acheson and Beatrice Fihn

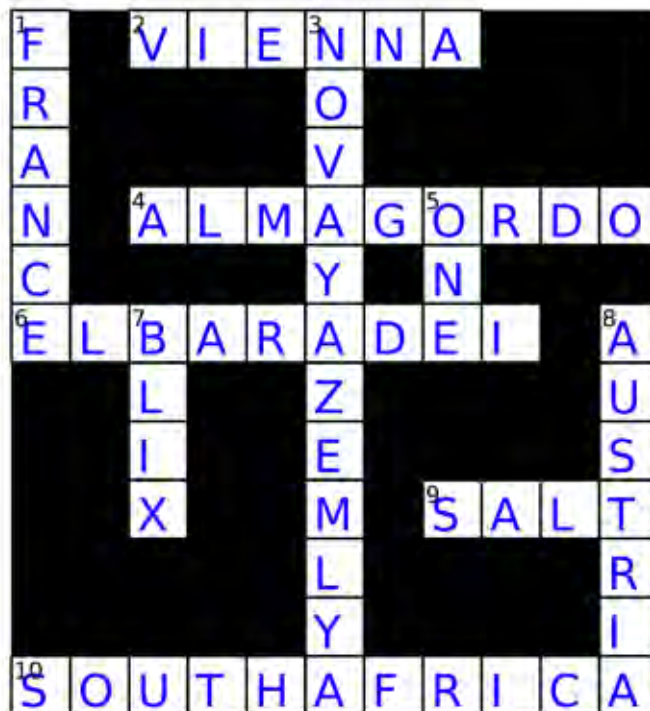
Reporters: Emma Bjertén, Aaron Hayman,

Sameer Kanal, Malin Nilsson, Emma Rosengren,

Tim Wright

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.

Answers to yesterday's Nuclear Crossword



Shifting the mindset (cont.)

them are three other groups, the largest being the Nuclear Disempowered. This group is composed of most of the general public who are often ignorant, confused, and apathetic about nuclear weapons as a result of government secrecy and manipulation of information about the role of these weapons in security policies and the consequences of persisting plans for their use. It is this critical group that must be made more aware of the nuclear threats to our common future and must make their voices heard in a new and vigorous global dialogue on nuclear policy.

The booklet reviews a number of proposals to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and sets forth five priorities for agreement at the 2010 NPT Review Conference:

1. Each signatory nuclear weapon state should provide an accurate public accounting of its nuclear arsenal, conduct a public environmental and human assessment of its potential use, and devise and make public a roadmap for going to zero nuclear weapons.

2. All signatory nuclear weapon states should reduce the role of nuclear weapons in their security policies by taking all nuclear forces off high-alert status, pledging No First Use of nuclear weapons against other nuclear weapon states and No Use against non-nuclear weapon states.

3. All enriched uranium and reprocessed plutonium – military and civilian – and their production facilities

(including all uranium enrichment and plutonium separation technology) should be placed under strict and effective international safeguards.

4. All signatory states should review Article IV of the NPT, promoting the “inalienable right” to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in light of the nuclear proliferation problems posed by nuclear electricity generation.

5. All signatory states should comply with Article VI of the NPT, reinforced and clarified by the 1996 World Court Advisory Opinion, by commencing negotiations in good faith on a Nuclear Weapons Convention for the phased, verifiable, irreversible and transparent elimination of nuclear weapons, and complete these negotiations by the year 2015.

The briefing then considers issues of double standards and concludes that such standards will result in predictable catastrophes. A more just and secure future for humanity will require leaders of all countries, and especially those in the nuclear weapon states, to exercise sound judgment and act for the benefit of all humanity. A thorough rethinking of nuclear policy is needed, with the goal of moving from minimal acceptable change to a comprehensive plan for achieving a nuclear weapon-free future.

A full copy of the briefing booklet can be downloaded from the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's website at <http://www.wagingpeace.org>. To request a hard copy, call (805) 965-3443 or look for the booklet on the NGO tables inside the UN. •

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Taking a courageous step to the total abolition of nuclear weapons

Allison Pytlak | Religions for Peace

Sameer Kanal | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

"Peace is not just a political question," stated His Excellency Archbishop Mitsuaki Takami during a side event organized in his honour. "It is also a question for religious communities and congregations."

This point was made evident by the diverse range of believers who attended the event on Tuesday, 4 May. Organized by Franciscans International and including an introduction by Reverend Elias D. Mallon and an opening prayer by Michael Lasky, the event was an ideal platform for H.E. Takami, the Catholic Archbishop of Nagasaki, to present the appeal that he drafted in February 2010 and has been co-signed by Bishop Atsumi Misue of Hiroshima.

During his remarks, Mr. Lasky noted that this event aimed to have people gather and remember the victims and survivors of the nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as to call for nuclear abolition. He prayed that global citizens are given "the courage to stop relying on military force to end political disputes." Mr. Mallon, in his introduction, noted that Mr. Takami's background and birth in Nagasaki mere months after the bombing gives him a "rare and personal" position to discuss nuclear weapons. The Archbishop was born in Nagasaki just seven months after the bombing.

The appeal by H.E. Takami and Bishop Misue reinforces the need for complete nuclear abolition, as endorsed by the Vatican. It states: "How sad and foolish it is to abuse the progress that humanity has made in the fields of science and technology, in order to destroy lives as extensively and swiftly as possible."

The letter called for adoption of a "sole purpose" position: that the only purpose for nuclear weapons is deterrence of nuclear weapons only; Takami and Misue specifically called upon the United States to establish a "sole purpose" policy. This position is one that Japanese Foreign Minister Okada had been advocating with the American government.

The appeal also calls on the Japanese government to do their part in advancing nuclear disarmament, whether it is through supporting arms reduction in the United States or the sole purpose declaration. It also calls upon Japan to move beyond an "extremely passive attitude" to arms reduction. The appeal ends by noting that deterrence is not the way toward abolition because it will only serve to escalate the tensions at the root of many conflicts.

Finally, Takami and Misue wrote that "no one desires to live in a world full of struggles, surrounded by weapons", and addressed the unique ability leaders have to promote peace. Noting that the use of

nuclear weapons was not solely the sin of the United States, but also of other countries "which have kept on waging wars throughout their history," the Bishop and Archbishop closed their letter by calling for "a courageous step" towards nuclear abolition and "a world without wars."

His Excellency Takami's presentation of the appeal was followed by a short statement from Professor Christopher L. Kukk of Western Connecticut State University. Professor Kukk noted that nuclear abolition is not a utopian dream but rather one that has been endorsed by the majority of recent American presidents as well as other prominent politicians, and is therefore achievable. He was joined by a large group of students from the university. Professor Kukk concluded by calling for continued work towards nuclear abolition not as Americans, or Japanese, but as "patriots of humanity."

During the question and answer session that followed, Archbishop Takami explained the history of the unique relic known as the 'Mary hibakusha' that he had placed on the altar at the start of the discussion. This artifact is actually the head of a statue that once decorated the Catholic Church in Nagasaki. During the atomic bombing, the statue was torn apart. A Buddhist monk searching for his family came upon the head and kept it in his monastery for many years before returning it to the Archdiocese in Nagasaki. The mutilation of the statue serves as striking reminder of the pain and agony of violence. The Archbishop called for education on demilitarization and on the Hiroshima and Nagasaki experience, saying he felt "we should promote knowledge of the history of violence."

The side event ended on an emotional note when one man in the audience, Hirota, shared his personal story. His father had been living just outside of Nagasaki when it was bombed, and returned to help with the clean-up. A few years later he fell ill from the radiation and died, leaving his mother with many young children to care for. He asked everyone to consider the unique impact that conflict has on women. Hirota, a Buddhist, is fasting and praying outside of the United Nations this week after a six day march to arrive in New York.

While it is easy to become discouraged with the political processes inside the UN, this illustration of non-violence and belief serve as inspiration for us all to take a courageous step forward.

Allison Pytlak is the Disarmament Program Coordinator for Religions for Peace. Sameer Kanal is an intern with Reaching Critical Will of WILPF. •



Trade unions for nuclear disarmament

Malin Nilsson | WILPF Sweden

The first panel of this seminar, arranged by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (RENGO), focused on the role that trade unions play in the work for a world free from nuclear weapons. ITUC Secretary General Guy Ryder explained that when peace is compromised, working people in any society are the first to suffer. Workers rights are unlikely to constitute a priority during times of conflict. Feeding military budgets also diverts resources from the working population.

Nobuaki Koga, President of JTUC-RENGO, reported on the activities of several organizations in Japan, and the many members that are currently in New York to bring attention to the need to implement previous agreements. Takaaki Sakurada of the UNI Liaison Council Japan talked about the need for global unions and the importance of working together toward nuclear abolition by 2020.

Gareth Evans, co-chair of the ICNND, reminded us that it is sheer luck that we have not faced a major nuclear weapons catastrophe since the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. ICNND calls for nuclear arsenals be reduced from 20,000 to 2,000 in this 15 year period and for NWS to abandon old security doctrines and adopt a no first strike policy.

During the second panel, Mayors Tadatoshiki Akiba (Hiroshima) and Tomihisa Taue (Nagasaki) talked about the importance of relaying the stories of the *Hibakusha* to the NWS. Only by seeing the devastating effects of nuclear weapons can people understand that the possession of nuclear arms is nothing to be proud of. If we do not eliminate nuclear weapons soon, none of the survivors will be alive to see that their suffering and efforts have not been in vain.

During this panel, Trade Union representatives Thampan Thomas of HMS India and Chandrasekheran Raghavan Pillai of INTUC India spoke passionately about their commitment to a world free from nuclear weapons. The audience was especially happy to hear about the joint efforts of Indian and Pakistani union leaders to persuade their leaders to abandon their reliance on nuclear weapons and to join the NPT.

PWF Pakistan representative Muhammad Zahoor Awan was unfortunately unable to attend the seminar but sent some figures that are worth keeping in mind. In 2009, India's and Pakistan's military expenditure made up 11.75% and 12.4% of their national budgets, while their budgets for social security made up a meager 0.12% and 0.04%. Perhaps that is why both countries have more soldiers than they have doctors and teachers. •

International youth rally to get rid of nuclear weapons

Emma Bjertén | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

This event, organized by 1199 SEIU United Healthcare Workers East, was an opportunity for the young peace movement to gather and share their experiences. A film slide was showed as an introduction to show the pictures of Hiroshima and Nagasaki before versus after the nuclear bombs to illustrate the devastation. The question asked in the film was, what we can do about it? This question became the theme for the rally.

Young representatives from youth and student organizations of Japan, France, Germany, Italy, and US spoke. The different organizations primarily touched on three different ways of how to work to abolish nuclear weapons. First, they stressed the importance of education and information. Different organizations spread the words through peace walks and camps and demonstrate their message through non-violent actions. Mobilization is another important issue. The use of social forums on the Internet and cooperation between the young has been central for this process.

The participants seemed to be unsatisfied with the political policies regarding nuclear weapons. Youth from France, Germany, the US, and Japan highlighted the importance of changing the nuclear policies. They encouraged youth to talk to their governments and delegates. They demanded a strengthened NPT and requested a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

During this session, a *Hibakusha* shared her story about the bomb and the audience was able to ask questions. This was an opportunity for the younger generation to learn from the experience and forward the message to common generations. The message from the youth peace movement was clear: the younger generation doesn't want to forward the nuclear bomb to further generations. Jennifer Nordstrom from Think Outside the Bomb said that the consciousness that made the bomb would not be the consciousness to abolish them. The movement seems to believe in itself and its readiness to abolish nuclear weapons. An announcement was made about a meeting tomorrow 11:00 AM at the Conservatory Garden in Central Park to continue discussions among the youth movement.

Emma Bjertén is an intern with Reaching Critical Will of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. •



Second Conference of Mayors at the United Nations

Thomas Silfverberg | International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Sweden

United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon delivered the opening speech to the Second Mayors Conference at the UN. He said that action should be taken within a timeframe so that at least some hibakusha will live to see a world free of nuclear weapons.

In a panel discussion, several mayors spoke on the urgency of strengthening cooperation among different actors and working together for nuclear abolition. Mayor Tadatashi Akiba of Hiroshima invited all the leaders of the nuclear weapon states to visit Hiroshima, and expressed his gratitude to the Secretary-General for having accepted this invitation. He also handed over a necklace of 3000 golden cranes to the Secretary-General. Mayor Luc Dehaene of Ypres (Belgium) argued that it is vital for civil society to build strategic alliances with governments in order to achieve a nuclear weapon free world. In this work, Mayors for Peace is playing a major role, and further cooperation is needed to achieve its "2020 vision"—the total abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020. Mayor Andrzej Pietrasik of Plonsk (Poland), member of the executive board of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, stressed that the Polish people support the work for a nuclear weapons free world as well as his own dedicated work for the same vision.

Not only Mayors agreed on the urgency of disarmament. Mr Peter Herby, Head of the Arms Unit of the International Committee of the Red Cross, stressed that the Red Cross is currently working for nuclear disarmament, in addition to their work with land mines, small arms and light weapons, and other categories of weapons. It is the aim of the Red Cross to focus more on humanity and international humanitarian law instead of political power. The major concerns for the Red Cross are that the effects of nuclear weapons cannot be limited by time and space, and that there is no international or proper national assistance which can support people in case nuclear weapons are being used again.

Furthermore, Ms. Krista van Velzen, member of the Dutch Parliament, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament, and official member of the Dutch delegation, started her speech by saying: "Maintaining a nuclear arsenal is a humiliation towards humanity." She called for true political will and serious steps to a nuclear weapon free world, as well as cooperation between mayors and parliamentarians in this work. She opposed NATO's pressure on the Dutch government to maintain nuclear weapons on its soil as part of the

policy of shared responsibility and argued that this is in conflict with the NPT.

Guy Ryder, Secretary General of the International Trade Union Confederation, stressed that workers have mobilized for peace for a very long time. Last Saturday, on 1 May, when workers all over the world rallied, it was obvious that peace is of great concern. In times of economic crisis, it is especially evident that nuclear weapons and other military expenditure continue to consume ridiculous amounts of money. In such times, it is critical to show that nuclear weapons do not make people safe.

At the end of this event, Mrs. Sakue Shimohira, a 75-year old hibakusha from Nagasaki, shared her experience of the bombings as a reminder of why the work for nuclear disarmament is ever so important. Now, at the 8th NPT Review Conference, it is critical to take substantial and progressive steps to disarmament. We need to start moving forward now, for it will take a lot more than 13 steps to reach our vision.

Thomas Silfverberg is a member of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Sweden •

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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News in Brief: non-comprehensive but notable news

Ray Acheson and Beatrice Fihn | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

Disarmament

- Bangladesh stated that any use of nuclear weapons would constitute international crime against humanity, war crime, and genocide.
- Bangladesh also said it views disarmament from a development perspective, from which high military expenditures cannot be justified.
- Algeria said NWS should commit themselves to a rigorous process for the denuclearization of our planet that would be progressive and constant and would address strategic and tactical nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles.
- Denmark welcomed the new START and encouraged further negotiations between the concerned states with a view to further reductions.
- New Zealand called for systematic and progressive steps on nuclear disarmament that can be evaluated periodically.
- Namibia argued that the current number of nuclear arms is unacceptable and urged the NWS to move away from reductions to elimination. It also criticized the idea that nuclear weapons are good for some to possess and bad for others.
- The “de-alerting group” argued that de-alerting would help diminish the role of nuclear weapons and minimize risks of erroneous use.
- ASEAN urged all nuclear weapon states to take a set of practical measures toward disarmament, such as declaring moratoriums on nuclear testing, de-alerting their operational nuclear weapon systems, and adopting no first use policies.
- The NAC called on all the NWS to comply with their disarmament obligations under article VI. It argued new START is only a first step and that the US and Russia need to go for deep cuts to non-deployed and non-strategic nuclear weapons, which must be transparent, irreversible, and internationally verifiable.
- The Republic of Korea welcomed the new START but said the international community still needs further progress on nuclear disarmament and that it needs to translate political will for disarmament into reality.
- Norway argued that the best way to address dangers of nuclear weapons is to abolish them. It also stressed that the new START should be considered a first step to a more intensive process in nuclear arms reductions involving all NWS and all categories of nuclear weapons.
- Norway also emphasized that NWS must refrain from developing new types of nuclear weapons;

proceed with reductions based on transparency, verifiability, and irreversibility; and accelerate the reduction of the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines.

- Norway noted that it has worked to raise the disarmament profile of NATO and with Poland has proposed a step-by-step approach to eliminating tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.
- Norway also reiterated that with the UK it is exploring modalities of disarmament verification.
- Germany said that CBMs and transparency can help reduce and finally eliminate nuclear weapons, which no longer serve a military purpose and do not bring security. It noted that it is working with allies to bring about the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe and pointed out that sub-strategic nuclear weapons should also be included in the ongoing disarmament process.
- Germany also argued that progress on conventional arms control was needed, since conventional disparities are sometimes used as an excuse to reject the reduction of nuclear potentials.
- France said, “only real disarmament, disarmament by means of concrete action, can enhance stability,” but also argued that arsenals should be “scaled down to the level of strict sufficiency in relation to the international strategic context”
- Venezuela said it hopes the new START is part of a sustained effort to measures of broader scope that includes non-strategic nuclear arsenals. It described new START as “more an arms assessment agreement than a reduction agreement,” but suggested it is useful to encourage both countries to work toward further reductions.
- Nepal stated that a disarmament dividend would send a positive message around the world and that possession of weapons generate tensions, rather than security.

Non-proliferation

- Algeria called for strengthening of article I of the NPT, arguing that NWS and the Nuclear Suppliers Group have particular responsibilities. Algeria urged them not to trade with non-states parties, which will help encourage them to join treaty.
- Russia said that work still needs to be done to ensure universal compliance with Treaty’s non-proliferation requirements, which will require difficult political decisions.
- Germany and France welcomed Indonesia’s intention to ratify CTBT.

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News in Brief (cont.)

- Norway called for negotiations of a fissile material (cut-off) treaty to include existing stocks and suggested that if the Conference on Disarmament remains stalemated, the treaty should be negotiated elsewhere.

Nuclear energy and fuel cycle

- The Pacific Islands Forum noted that comprehensive safeguards create an environment conducive to confidence and trust and therefore aid “peaceful uses” of nuclear energy.
- Russia called for instruments for universalization of the IAEA safeguards system.
- Denmark, New Zealand, the Czech Republic, Greece, Norway, and Germany expressed support for IAEA safeguards system and additional protocol as the verification standard.
- Namibia cautioned that multilateralization of the fuel cycle should not result in concentrating the technology in the hands of a few.
- The Republic of Korea argued that multilateralization of the fuel cycle both promotes the article IV right while addressing proliferation concerns, and urged consideration for the back end of the fuel cycle in any multilateral approaches to the fuel cycle.
- Russia said it was looking forward to creating “truly modern and proliferation-resistant architectures” for nuclear energy based on IAEA safeguards and multilateral approaches to nuclear fuel cycle. It urged that the final document of the RevCon set down the best possible ways of enhancing international cooperation for promoting “peaceful uses” of nuclear technology.
- Norway and Italy called for the development of international cooperation on the fuel cycle.
- Namibia urged strengthening the technical cooperation of the IAEA with developing countries in particular.
- Zambia noted that it is looking to exploit its uranium reserves and is looking to the international community for guidance on how to deal with challenges of nuclear energy, including waste disposal and storage.
- France argued that the international community needs new global governance of “peaceful uses” of nuclear energy, which means strengthening the IAEA system, guaranteeing supply of nuclear fuel, dealing with radioactive waste collectively, and financing nuclear infrastructure. France said it hopes the RevCon launches this essential debate and that it will put forward proposals to that end.

Withdrawal

- Denmark argued that obligations deriving from

NPT cannot be terminated simply by withdrawing from the Treaty.

- The Czech Republic urged for the strengthening of the withdrawals provisions of the NPT and argued it is unacceptable that a country would use such withdrawal provision as a way to evade sanctions and penalties for Treaty violations.

Nuclear weapon free zones

- Zambia announced that it is in final stages of ratifying the Pelindaba Treaty.
- Jordan argued that Israel’s non-accession to NPT is source of instability in the Middle East.
- Algeria stated that a NWFZ in the Middle East remains hostage to the refusal of Israel to accede to the NPT and put its nuclear installations under IAEA inspections.
- The Gambia encouraged the IAEA Director General to redouble his efforts regarding the IAEA resolutions about Israel’s nuclear capabilities and facilities, in order to establish a NWFZ in the Middle East.
- The NAC argued that the 1995 Middle East Resolution is a matter of paramount importance and that the Review Conference should renew its support for the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East by taking concrete and practical steps toward the full implementation of the 1995 Resolution.
- Germany suggested the European Union convene a seminar that brings all Middle East states to the table in order to provide practical substance to the issue of a NWFZ in the Middle East.
- New Zealand welcomed the US announcement that it would seek ratification of relevant protocols to the Pelindaba and Raratonga treaties.
- Nepal noted that implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East would be a big step for non-proliferation.
- Qatar it is imperative for the NWS that adopted the 1995 resolution on the Middle East to break their silence regarding Israel’s nuclear programme.
- Qatar also emphasized the importance of action on implementing this resolution at this RevCon, noting that otherwise the states of the region will have to consider “a range of alternatives” to turn the Middle East into a NWFZ

Transparency

- New Zealand, Japan, and Germany welcomed the US decision to release numbers of its nuclear stockpile. Germany called on other NWS to follow this example.

Balance

- Bangladesh noted that its parliament recently adopted a resolution emphasizing need of the

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Depleted uranium weapons—a continuing challenge in working towards a ban

Petra Tötterman Andorff | Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Sweden

This International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons (ICBUW) workshop, chaired by Dr Katsumi Furitsu of ICBUW, featured participants from across the world with diverse experiences of working for a ban of uranium weapons: Professor Glen D. Lawrence, Tom Ellis (Community Concerned about National Lead), Gretel Munroe (Grassroots Actions for Peace in Concord), Herbert Reed (Iraq war veteran), Maki Sato (Jim-Net), Haruko Moritaki (Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapons Abolition), Isabel MacDonald (San Jose Quaker Peace Center), and Yasunari Fujimoto (Japan Congress Against A&H Bombs).

Dr Furitsu stated that the campaign against nuclear weapons and the campaign against depleted uranium must go forward hand in hand. Depleted uranium is a waste product of the making of nuclear weapons. Both of these kinds of weapons radioactively contaminate the environment. The preamble and article VI of the NPT, as well as the final document of the 2000 Review Conference, affirms that “the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control.” Hence, Dr Furitsu argued, the nuclear disarmament process and the control and prohibition of other inhumane weapons including DU ammunition can be promoted together in an effective way.

Since the last NPT RevCon in 2005 there has been significant progress in putting the problem of depleted uranium weapons on the agenda of the international disarmament community. In May 2008, the European Parliament passed a far-reaching DU resolution in landslide vote. In December 2008, the UN General Assembly passed its second DU resolution. In June 2009, Belgium became the first country in the world to have a domestic law banning the manufacture, use, storage, sale, acquisition, supply, and transit of uranium weapons. Costa Rica, Ireland, and New Zealand have also drafted laws for domestic bans on DU weapons. In September 2009, a strong resolution calling for a moratorium on DU weapons was adopted at the Latin American Parliament.

The workshop was arranged as an initiative to move the campaign to ban depleted uranium weapons forward. The panel consisted of eight speakers, all of whom had vast experience and expertise on the effects of depleted uranium. The panelists covered the topic of depleted uranium from a very technical view, explaining the medical and environmental effects, while also sharing their experiences of working in

grassroots lobby campaigns to inform the general public on the effects of the use of depleted uranium. The experiences varied from local communities in the USA where big manufactures have contaminated local areas with depleted uranium, to experiences from lobby campaigns in Latin America, to the experiences of affected American soldiers and civil society in the wars in Iraq.

Isabelle MacDonald finished up the workshop by presenting the ICBUW appeal to move the work for a ban forward. She encouraged civil society organizations and governments to support ICBUW and work for a ban, strengthen domestic and regional activities, promote local bans joining the Belgian Initiative, request governments to take a position on a ban, visualize the issue among friends, school, press, and other media, organize domestic and regional coalitions, connect with the international campaign, join the international action day, and urge governments to submit reports.

Petra Tötterman Andorff is the Secretary-General for Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Sweden•

News in Brief (cont.)

RevCon to adopt an outcome on all three pillars and expressing concern about horizontal and vertical proliferation and the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines.

- Denmark argued that “peaceful uses” of nuclear technology must respect non-proliferation obligations, and non-proliferation requires disarmament.
- ASEAN noted that the Review Conference provides an opportunity for a collective effort to abolish nuclear weapons and support non-proliferation.
- All delegations highlighted the importance of ensuring positive outcomes on all elements of the NPT.

Civil society

- Japan highlighted the strong interest of civil society, which broadly shares the goal of realizing a world without nuclear weapons, noting that civil society is vital to maintaining the momentum and that Japan supports disarmament and non-proliferation education.
- Norway noted that its broad based NGO community has stated very clearly what it expects from the RevCon, cautioning that a failure would seriously undermine the authority and credibility of the NPT. •



A nuclear weapons convention—workshop and seminar

Josefin Lind | International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Sweden

Tim Wright of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear weapons (ICAN) hosted this seminar with the very specific subject of campaigning for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Many prominent people have recently voiced their support for a NWC or other form of legal framework for the abolition of nuclear weapons, with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at the front. Even at the NPT general debate yesterday, the delegations of Switzerland, Austria and the Non-Aligned Movement delivered positive statements with references to a NWC. At the march this past Sunday, 10,000 to 15,000 people joined the call for a NWC.

Tad Daley, a writing fellow with International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), presented a statistical analysis that showed that children under 10 years only have 50 percent chance to live their natural lifespans because of the risk of nuclear weapons being used. He also presented his book *Apocalypse Never*, where he examines how we can abolish Nuclear Weapons and what the world would look like afterward. What kind of global architectural governance would we have to construct? He argued that President Obama has not even started to talk about these questions. Obama's speech in Prague about his vision of a nuclear weapon free world ended with, "it may not happen in my lifetime". Later in Japan, he repeated this vision and added "probably not in my lifetime". Mr. Daley argued that the children under 10 will face the risk of getting killed by the bomb in Obama's lifetime. These children might not even have a lifetime at all.

Regina Hagen of the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (INESAP) presented the model Nuclear Weapons Convention (MNWC). Among other things the MNWC contains both negative and positive obligations. It also outlines example of what the architecture could look like. It contains five implementation phases that gives exact descriptions of what needs to be achieved within a negotiated time frame. The verification system in the MNWC is crucial to make the framework viable. This includes societal verification and whistle blowing systems. It is important to note that a convention will not replace the NPT and obligations under NPT and IAEA; safeguard agreements and additional protocols remain intact for all NPT members. The CTBT would also be included in the convention.

Tim Wright summarized the event and showed campaign pictures and asked everyone who

supports a NWC to wear the red wrist band. He also delivered a message from Jody Williams, Nobel Peace Prize laureate who encourages all nuclear weapons convention campaigners not to believe the argument that a NWC is premature since she was told the same thing about the mine ban treaty. Tim reminded us of Nuclear Abolition Day on 5 June 2010. This is the day to call for our governments to begin discussions on a NWC. Please visit www.nuclearabolition.org for more information and to get inspiration from events all over the world. In sum, it is now critical to encourage states in support of the convention and strengthen them in their efforts.

Josefin Lind works for International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Sweden •

Petitions Delivery

On Tuesday, 3 May, the President of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Ambassador Libran Cabactulan, received a large number of signed petitions from people all over the world, calling for goals like complete disarmament of nuclear weapons and for negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention. Representatives from Mayors for Peace, Peace Action, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament UK, as well as coalitions of French and German peace organizations and 42 Nobel Laureates, delivered the petitions.

President Cabactulan thanked the petitioners and stated that such impressive expression of public support is important, and that it is essential for gaining the necessary political will in order to attain a successful review conference.



ATTENTION

DELEGATES TO THE NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE

You are invited to join
Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and United
Nations Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas

for a **SPECIAL SCREENING**
of Participant Media & Magnolia Pictures'

COUNTDOWN TO ZERO

A stunning documentary about the escalating global nuclear arms crisis that recently premiered at Sundance Film Festival. Produced by Academy Award® winner Lawrence Bender (An Inconvenient Truth, Inglourious Basterds) and written and directed by Lucy Walker (The Devil's Playground), COUNTDOWN TO ZERO features an array of important international experts and statesmen and makes a case for worldwide nuclear disarmament.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH 2010
UNITED NATIONS CONF. RM. 4 (TNLB)

4:00PM Opening remarks by Secretary General Ban Ki-moon
and Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas

4:30PM Screening (The screening will be followed by a brief discussion.)

RSVP AT RSVP@GLOBALZERO.ORG

This invitation extends exclusively to official country delegates.



M	X	K	D	E	S	T	R	U	C	T	I	V	E	D
Q	B	I	N	R	I	X	G	O	J	D	P	P	E	Q
P	T	N	R	J	E	A	Z	H	I	N	L	L	X	H
U	U	D	B	J	N	J	E	F	T	A	B	R	F	F
C	U	I	U	G	V	T	A	A	F	M	R	Y	O	W
A	P	A	H	I	I	C	U	Z	A	T	S	H	T	W
R	O	S	M	N	R	K	D	A	R	A	B	I	P	H
S	T	T	M	S	O	V	Q	D	C	F	L	B	O	U
E	Q	A	S	P	N	R	B	L	R	Q	F	Y	O	A
N	N	T	E	E	M	Q	V	O	I	M	H	V	F	Z
A	E	U	Y	C	E	L	D	A	A	J	W	P	K	L
L	I	S	B	T	N	O	I	T	U	L	O	S	E	R
Q	N	Z	M	I	T	A	N	S	C	I	E	N	C	E
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ARSENAL
IAEA
INSPECTION
RESOLUTION
NATO
WORLD
FATMAN
STATUS
ENVIRONMENT
INDIA
AIRCRAFT
BOMB
DESTRUCTIVE
SCIENCE



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, CCND

Abolition Caucus

Where: Room A, NLB

When: 8:00–8:50

Contact: Alice Slater, NAPF

Off-the-record government briefing:

Ambassador Maged Abdelaziz of EGYPT

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 9:00–9:50

Contact: Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will

General Debate

Where: General Assembly Hall

When: 10:00–13:00

Citizens, NGOs, governments, institutions: which cooperations to abolish nuclear weapons?

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 10:00–13:00

Contact: Pierre Villard, Le Mouvement de la Paix

Presentation of the EU position at the NPT Review Conference 2010 to NGOs

Where: Conference Room B, NLB

When: 10:00–13:00

Contact: Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations

Nuclear Weapons in Europe - for a nuclear weapons free world

Where: Church Center, 2nd Floor

When: 10:00–12:00

Contact: Lucas Wirl, IALANA

Expert briefing on the medical and environmental consequences of nuclear war

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: John Loretz, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Book Launch: Security without nuclear deterrence, by Commander Rob Green, Royal Navy (Ret'd)

Where: UN Bookshop

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: Rob Green, Disarmament and Security Centre

US Commitment to Disarmament

Where: Conference Room 4, NLB

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: US Department of State

Multilateralization of the nuclear fuel cycle and shared responsibilities for nuclear disarmament

Where: Conference Room B, NLB

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: United Nations Disarmament Research Institute (UNIDIR)

General Debate

Where: General Assembly Hall

When: 15:00–18:00

Misuse of brainpower: the conversion of science and technology for human and environmental needs

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 15:00–18:00

Contact: Colin Archer, IPB

Parliamentary Meeting on the Occasion of the 2010 NPT Review Conference

Where: Church Centre, 2nd Floor

When: 15:00–18:00

Denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula with film screening

Where: Church Center, 7th Floor

When: 15:00–18:00

Contact: Oh Hye-ran, SPARK

Film Screen: *Countdown to Zero*

Where: Conference Room 4, NLB

When: 16:00–18:00

Contact: Nathan Kirby-Glatkowski, Global Zero
By invitation only: one representative per organization





Nuclear Ban Treaty Provisions

by Frederick N. Mattis

Following is a summary of provisions for a treaty [convention] banning nuclear (and chem-bio) weapons. For details, please see the book *Banning Weapons of Mass Destruction*, by Frederick N. Mattis [ISBN: 978-0-313-36538-6], published by ABC-CLIO/Praeger Security International (also available at Amazon.com).

1. All states must join the treaty before it takes effect. [Obviously, this would help induce states to join, and would give the enacted treaty unprecedented geopolitical, psychological, and moral force.]
2. Only states already parties to the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) can sign the nuclear ban treaty. [Aside from the inhumanity of chem-bio weapons, at least one state (Israel) that possesses nuclear weapons will not renounce them if other states—being nonparties of the CWC and/or BWC—could with relative impunity maintain chem-bio arsenals. (See chapter 6 of *Banning Weapons of Mass Destruction* for discussion of the nuclear ban and particularly “problematic” states: North Korea, Iran, Israel, India, Pakistan, Russia.)]
3. After nuclear ban treaty entry into force, the warhead elimination period does not begin until: (a) All states enact national implementing legislation, and also for the CWC; (b) All states accept their fellow states’ implementing legislation (for nuclear ban and CWC) as adequate; (c) All states submit treaty-required declarations of nuclear material, facilities, and weapons; (d) The nuclear ban’s Technical Secretariat completes and reports on baseline verification of declarations; (e) All states agree to proceed to the “next step” of warhead elimination. [#3(b) and #3(e) are thus junctures at which a single state could halt (presumably temporarily) further treaty implementation. If, to the contrary, states could not do so in event of perceived, major problems with another state’s implementing legislation or with a state’s declarations, then some at least of the current nuclear powers probably would decline to join the treaty.]
4. (a) The enacted treaty does not permit withdrawal; and (b) Treaty parties (all states) are pledged by treaty terms not to withdraw from the CWC and BWC. [Note, however, #5 below; for further legal points of a non-withdrawal treaty, see chapter 4 of *Banning Weapons of Mass Destruction*.]
5. If a state under color of Article 60(2) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties ever undertakes otherwise treaty-prohibited activity pertaining to any of the three agreements (nuclear ban, CWC, BWC) because another state is in “material breach,” the former state must declare beforehand which state it arraigns as in material breach. [This prevents a state from being able to undertake or attempt to undertake treaty-prohibited activity in secret and later on citing as justification that “another state was in material breach.” It also confirms, although indirectly, the important principle (to gain accession to the treaty by today’s nuclear powers) that states would be the ultimate, sovereign determiners of whether another state was in “material breach.”]
6. (a) World stocks of highly-enriched uranium (HEU)—which is the nuclear material for a relatively simple, “gun-type” weapon—are blended-down to low-enriched uranium (LEU) over a span of years, which may need to extend beyond the weapons elimination period (depending on how much current HEU is blended-down to LEU before treaty entry into force). (b) HEU use in reactors (mainly naval and research) must cease six months before weapons elimination ends, with an exception thereafter for any highly-protected projects approved by three-quarters treaty Executive Council vote, including votes of all permanent Council members. [See chapter 5 of *Banning Weapons of Mass Destruction* for discussion of HEU and plutonium, plus treaty verification (inspection). For the USA in particular, conversion of HEU naval propulsion reactors to LEU fuel would be a big step, but necessary in all likelihood to achieve a nuclear weapons-free world. If, instead, nonsafeguarded HEU (in reactors of vessels at sea) was permitted, then the nuclear ban—which must treat states equally—would also have to permit states such as North Korea to possess nonsafeguarded HEU, in which case nuclear ban verification would be vitiated.]

The provisions summarized above, plus eleven more in *Banning Weapons of Mass Destruction*, are largely in addition to (and some different from) those of the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention. However, without the meritorious MNWC, nuclear abolition would be years farther away. A finalized nuclear ban, ready for states’ signatures, will surely employ the vast majority of MNWC provisions.

“Frederick N. Mattis’s book deals with a complex and deadly subject. It does so with clarity, great intelligence, and the appropriate sense of urgency. I hope it is widely read.”

- Ambassador Richard Butler, former Chief U.N. Weapons Inspector in Iraq