



NPT News in Review

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



Finding common ground while reframing the debate

Beatrice Fihn | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

As the third day of general debate closed on Wednesday, we are beginning to look beyond the general statements to focus on the practical and substantive work that will be commencing in the main committees and their subsidiary bodies soon.

During the day, the President of the Review Conference, Ambassador Cabactulan announced that he had reached agreement with states parties on setting up three subsidiary bodies, one for each main committee. These subsidiary bodies will focus more in-depth on a specified subject: practical nuclear disarmament, regional issues including the Middle East resolution, and institutional issues of the Treaty. So as all procedural issues for the Review Conference are solved, which on its own is a positive achievement, and the last list of general statements are being delivered, focus now turns to the substantive issues and the negotiations ahead.

Many of the speakers have emphasized the need for a successful outcome document, and more so, the importance of avoiding another failure. By listening to the general statements, there seems to be quite a lot of common ground already. There are a number of issues that seem to enjoy broad agreement amongst the speakers, such as the value of continued nuclear arsenal reductions, the need for progress on the resolution on the Middle East, the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT, the desire for negotiations of a FMCT, and the right to develop nuclear energy for “peaceful purposes”. The reaffirmation of previous outcome documents, such as commitments to the 13 steps, seems to be another issue that enjoys widespread support, including from the P5, and signals a re-emergence of the consensus from 1995 and 2000. The broad recognition for the need to implement the resolution on the Middle East might differ in its practical form, but a promise from the P5 that they are “ready to consider all relevant proposals in the course of the Review Conference” is encouraging when the Middle Eastern states are emphasizing this as a key issue for the continued credibility of the NPT.

So while vague commitments to these issues are far from enough for a successful outcome document, there appears to be a foundation for focused negotiations during the coming weeks.

However, significant differences still remain, especially regarding views on nuclear weapons and security, despite recent changes in rhetoric from some nuclear weapon states. While Switzerland’s foreign minister pointed out that nuclear weapons have no use, since they are fundamentally immoral and illegal with regard to the international humanitarian law, France’s minister argued their importance under “extreme circumstances of self-defence where their vital interests are under threat.” And while the P5 emphasized the “unprecedented progress and efforts made by nuclear-weapons States in nuclear arms reduction, disarmament, confidence-building and transparency,” Egypt argued that the new stated policies of nuclear weapon states have not changed their inflexible military doctrines, which continue to rely on nuclear deterrence and stipulate that nuclear weapons are a basis for ensuring security and peace.

It will be difficult to overcome such fundamentally different concepts of security during the weeks here in New York; such agreement must emerge through a shift in thinking about security and by challenging the concept that national security is determined through the size and power of a state’s military force.

This is why civil society is here. While Reaching Critical Will follows and reports on the negotiations with great interest, we are also here to remind governments that nuclear weapons do not provide security for any human being and that they cannot combat any of the threats we are facing today. We monitor and engage in the negotiations that will take place in the main committees and we hope to see progress and a strong outcome document. But we will also continue to argue that the possession of nuclear weapons is

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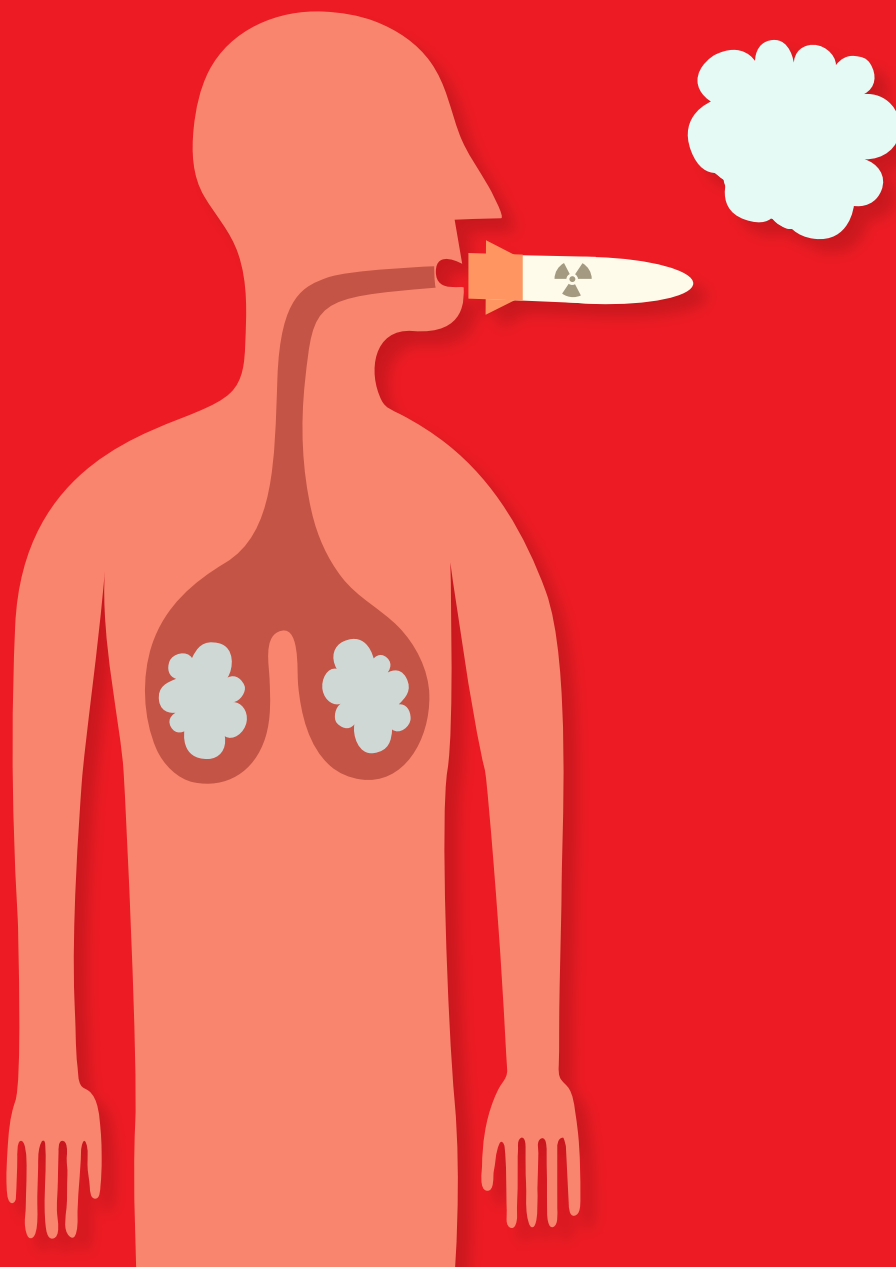
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The irresistible logic of a nuclear weapons convention

Merav Datan | Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy

The political goal of a Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) has become clearer and closer over the past decade. The concept of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons and setting out a framework for their elimination has been promoted and debated for over a dozen years now. Counter-arguments to the calls for negotiations on such a treaty—or a framework of inter-locking agreements—have characterized the goal as idealistic, unrealistic, and premature.

But times have changed since the concept of an NWC and calls for negotiations towards such a treaty first emerged. The change over time in reactions to the model NWC that was introduced in 1997 reflects this shift. This model, drafted by a team that included lawyers, scientists, political analysts and former diplomats, was warmly received by some. In fact it was a response to demands for such a model. But the notion of such a treaty was dismissed as premature and idealistic by others,

including disarmament advocates. Today many of those same governmental and non-governmental representatives are calling for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Voices that rejected the possibility of complete nuclear disarmament five or ten years ago, and others that accepted it but rejected the NWC as part of the process, have changed their tune.

It is time to reassess the assertions that it would be idealistic, unrealistic, or premature to begin efforts towards a nuclear weapons convention. As Rebecca Johnson commented: “Civil society is frequently

credited with the idealistic thinking that identifies ‘visions of how we would like the world to be’, only to be patronised as ‘well meaning but ignorant’ when we campaign to turn these aspirations into reality.”¹

In fact, it is idealistic to think that we can maintain current policies and practices—knowing that ‘domino effect’ is written into nuclear policies—without some unforeseen or unforeseeable nuclear catastrophe. To think that current nuclear policies are capable of meeting the underlying inter-linking dangers posed by the widespread availability of nuclear materials and the prevailing post-cold war complacency—that is the real La La Land.

Is the goal of the NWC unrealistic? Again, citing Johnson: “we have to challenge [the] political limits and limitations and... identify and work for the transformational progress that so-called realists believe to be impossible. As we commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Berlin wall being pulled down, let’s remind ourselves how quickly civil society can accomplish what governments and experts think is impossible!” A generation of academics with a rather limited vision of human capabilities

gave themselves the complacent label ‘realists’. “...such labels act as linguistic sleight of hand to make it harder to ask essential questions.” It is much harder to ask HOW an NWC can be achieved—and to question old doctrines—than to dismiss the concept by declaring the goal impossible. True, if no efforts are made, an NWC is not possible. But if governments engage in good faith efforts to identify points of agreement and potential progress, then they might be able to create the conditions that will make disarmament more realistic. It is the familiar question of political will.

Lack of political will is the scapegoat for lack of progress on nuclear disarmament. But rather than dismiss the option of engaging on the basis of lack of political will, each and every government might take a closer look at its own political will and at ways of exercising that will. Perhaps today progress on disarmament turns not on the question political will, which exists in potential form, as much as on the question of the energy to inspire and exercise this will. Popular energy needs to drive political will.

If disarmament succeeds, many will (rightfully) claim credit, but for this to happen they must invest in advance and help make it happen. Some will need to be inspired or provoked into taking action, others still need to be persuaded of the feasibility of the NWC. The tools are available in the form of various

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The irresistible logic of an NWC (cont.)

campaigns, networks and political mechanisms.²

It is also important not to allow disingenuous calls for the NWC to cloud our judgment or deter clear thinking about its feasibility. As the NWC gains credibility, we can expect to see a wide range of expressions of support, some genuine, others possibly some form of political posturing, particularly if coming from states that have a nuclear weapons program or come under a nuclear umbrella. Such expressions of support for the NWC should not be dismissed as disingenuous, however, since they can be used to hold governments to their word and to engage them, using the concept and elements of the NWC as talking points.

The political logic of a nuclear weapons convention has been disputed but never refuted. Often the goal was dismissed as a political impossibility, as 'unrealistic' and incompatible with the political reality and the inevitability of armed conflict. But even these arguments did not dismiss the logic of the NWC—the need for some form of agreed upon regime—if the conditions for disarmament were to exist. Rather, these realists dismissed the possibility of political conditions that would make planning for complete disarmament planning a meaningful pursuit. But times have changed, and those who reject the notion that it is time to begin negotiations are losing ground.

There is no need to recount here yet again the variety of voices that have added their support to the NWC concept—whether using this terminology or not—over the past half-decade. From the four nuclear 'horsemen'* to presidents and prime ministers, to the UN Secretary-General's Five Point Plan, to international dignitaries and popular entertainers, voices from sources steeped in the tradition of realism, trained to reason, and toughened by hard reality, as well as voices reflecting the rhythm and mood of popular opinion, these and others have come to see that a comprehensive and united effort to rid the world of nuclear weapons is essential if our world as we know it is to survive.

The political logic of eliminating nuclear weapons is nothing new. It is exactly as old as the weapons themselves. The very first United Nations General Assembly resolution, coming just after the first use of nuclear weapons, called for their elimination. It is the question of timing (when real nuclear disarmament will begin) and the approach to time (now is the time) that has changed.

Political realities have presented themselves in such stark terms in recent years that the nuclear threat appears more real, and therefore its solution more imperative. Can we afford to get tied up today over

questions of precisely what timelines and deadlines will apply tomorrow? Many former and presumably continuing sceptics have come to realise that the answer to this question is no. No, we cannot afford to waste time debating the most 'realistic' approach. We must approach the challenge of disarmament head on, undertaking what we know will be a work in progress, setting forth goals and goalposts that will create new realities, refining the framework and timelines as real disarmament work progresses.

A civil society strategy for starting the process towards a nuclear weapons convention involves getting the goal of the NWC into the mainstream, "to gain recognition for the NWC as a realistic and reasonable concept even among those who disagree with its aims."³ The elements of such a strategy include:

- Engaging governments in discussions about the legal framework for prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons
- Encouraging governments to including consideration of the NWC (whether using this terminology or not) in their official statements, to generate an "accumulation of proposals" and/or to endorse the UN Secretary General's five-point disarmament plan of 24 October 2008
- Following the 2010 NPT Review Conference, internationally coordinated and locally implemented actions in support of the NWC, regardless of the outcome of the Conference
- Creating a partnership between civil society and governments to establish the conditions for the NWC

The most prevalent counter-argument against starting negotiations towards a Nuclear Weapons Convention has been that it is premature, not that it is illogical if the conditions for disarmament exist. Times have changed, and the many old and new voices calling for complete nuclear disarmament are evidence that the conditions exist, and the time to begin discussions about the goal and content of such a treaty is now.

Merav Datan is an international lawyer and board member of the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy. This article originally appeared in the journal of the Swedish Physicans Against Nuclear Weapons, Nr 120, Feb 2010, www.slmk.org. Reprinted with permission. •

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- 1 Rebecca Johnson, "Reaching Nuclear Disarmament - from Visions to Reality", *Reaching Nuclear Disarmament - the Role of Civil Society in Strengthening the NPT*, Stockholm, Sweden, 6 November 2009, http://nucleardisarmament.se/attachment/files/6128/Rebecca_Johnson__Acronym_Institute_.pdf
- 2 International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, www.icanw.org
- 3 Johnson, pp. 4-7



Women's forum for a nuclear weapon free world

Emma Bjertén | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

This event, organized by the New Japan Women's Association (NJWA), aimed to build up strong public opinion for a nuclear free world and to call for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Peace flags made by the NJWA covered the walls in the hall at 43rd street where the event took place. This gave us a taste of their exhibitions that have been one of their ways to spread their message. Other ways have been storytelling by Hibakusha, peace marches and presentations to mayors. The women have also taken the lead in collecting signatures. The people of Japan came to the NPT with 6.9 million signatures. NJWA had collect as much as 1.5 million of these signatures.

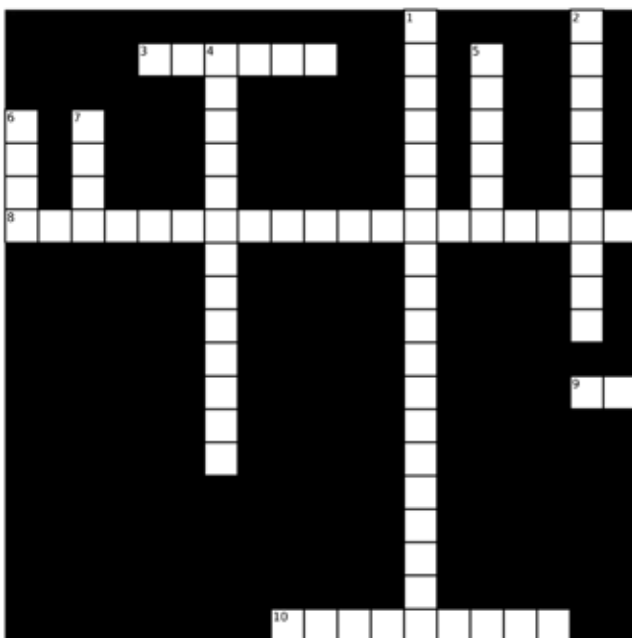
The interconnection between different women's organization of the world is clear. The organizations have invited each other to speak at different events and there is an active cooperation. One obvious message that unites the women's organizations at this forum was the demand of rethinking security. Vinnie Burrows from Grannies for Peace made this clear in her statement, saying, "resources and money spent on destructive weapons is resources taken away from health, education, art, music, those elements that enrich our lives." Dominique Etave from Association of French Communes and Judith LeBlanc from Peace

Action also made it clear that military spending leads to poverty. LeBlanc underscored the importance of helping people in US understand the military impact on our society. By quoting Martin Luther King, Jr., who said, "When the bombs dropped in Vietnam they exploded in our communities," Ms. LeBlanc wanted to illustrate that the US military bases in the world hurdled the people in Japan and the people in the US as well.

Susi Snyder from IKV Pax Christi pointed out that a world living in peace is a world without nuclear weapons. She said that this is something the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom has been saying for a long time and now people in charge have started to listen. The latest statement of Ban Ki-Moon about the link between disarmament and development exemplifies this redefining of security that the women's organizations have been discussing for a long time. Ambassador Libran Cabactulan of the Philippines, who is President of NPT Review Conference, has also expressed his gratefulness for the work of civil society within this question. Ms. Snyder said that when we work together and have solidarity from Europe, Asia, East and West we will achieve peace. •

Emma Bjertén is an intern with Reaching Critical Will.

Nuclear Crossword



Across

3. The Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty is also named after this city.
8. Another word for hydrogen bomb (two words)?
9. The nuclear bomb in Nagasaki had an explosion power of about ___ kiloton.
10. How many nations are members of the Conference of Disarmament?

Down

1. The 5th of June, 2010 (three words)?
2. In 2003 this country withdrew from the Non Proliferation Treaty (two words).
4. What was the code name of the first nuclear test explosion by India (two words)?
5. In which town did President Obama declare his "vision" for nuclear disarmament in April, 2009?
6. In 1963 this treaty was concluded between the United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union.
7. Which article in the NPT defines a nuclear weapon state as a state who detonated a nuclear test before 1967?



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

Emma Rosengren | Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Sweden

This seminar, arranged by the International Peace Bureau (IPB) and International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (INESAP), was chaired by Reiner Braun (INESAP) and brought attention to the military industrial complex.

In the first presentation, Subrata Ghoshroy (MIT USA) clarified the strong economic relationship between the Pentagon and universities in the United States. According to him, the link between the Department of Defense and the academia makes universities dependent on military research, and leads to biased science. In order to overcome this, Mr. Ghoshroy encouraged students and faculties to unite in opposing militarism, urged the anti-war movement to prioritize the opposition of military research at universities, and stressed the need for scientists and engineers worldwide to support the adoption of the uniform civil clause.

Jacqueline Cabasso (US) criticized the recent increased funding for nuclear laboratories presented by the Obama administration. According to her, this increase both strengthens the nuclear infrastructure, and enhances nuclear capabilities for the next president who might not want to see a nuclear weapon free world in his/her lifetime or in the lifetime of anyone. Furthermore, Ms. Cabasso questioned the right of scientists to answer ethical, political, and societal questions with technical answers, and stressed that the role of scientists is not to make policy.

Andy Lichterman (US) confirmed the political and economic power of the institutions within the military industrial complex. In recognition of the fact that the military is such a significant part of the economy, Mr. Lichterman asked for a conversion of financial resources. However, because of the false assumption that these institutions are politically and economically neutral, change is not likely to come from within. That is why Mr. Lichterman asked for a strong social movement working for the development of alternative institutions devoted to healthcare, education, and social needs.

Dave Webb (UK) emphasized the ethical dimension of research. He noted that research projects in the UK have to be ethical, meaning that the way they are conducted is ethical. However, the ethical standards do not include any consideration of the product. That means that scientists can build nuclear weapons and still be considered ethical. Mr. Webb also highlighted that local industries are becoming increasingly involved in the military industry due to

a long chain of manufacturing. In times of economic difficulties, local industries are more willing to sign contracts without ethical considerations in order to survive, something that the government is taking advantage of.

Owen Greene (UK) stressed the importance of political will and the urgency of ensuring that investments in science and production are embedded in a proper transparent system. He also encouraged civil society movements to include the challenges of scientists in countries like India, Pakistan, and Brazil in discussions, in order to overcome the disproportionate focus on western countries within these movements.

The Q&A session covered issues such as the need for an interdisciplinary approach to the challenges caused by the military industrial complex, the connection between the ratification of the CTBT and funding for nuclear laboratories, and the barriers related to gendered assumptions about masculinity and strength in security politics.

Emma Rosengren is an international board member of WILPF Sweden. •



News in Brief: non-comprehensive but notable news

Beatrice Fihn and Ray Acheson | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

Disarmament

- Lebanon urged for movement on disarmament issues, calling for no first use and reduction of the role of nuclear weapons in military doctrine as well as the start of negotiations on an NWC.
- Egypt stated that there was a need to verify the number of dismantled nuclear weapons as well as a need to create a legally-binding treaty that will abolish nuclear weapons in a set time frame.
- South Africa argued that the undertakings of the RevCon in 2000 should be reaffirmed as a step-by-step approach to disarmament and urged all nuclear weapon states to do their part in fulfilling the 13 steps.
- Kenya stated that the 13 steps contain pragmatic and substantive efforts to implement article VI, and argued that the RevCon should reaffirm these and move even further.
- Syria urged the RevCon to agree on a time bound programme for eliminating nuclear weapons and the implementation of the 13 steps.
- Syria also proposed that the RevCon adopt a resolution establishing a subcommittee on the elimination of all nuclear weapons.
- Tunisia pointed out that the obligation to pursue disarmament in good faith was confirmed by the International Court of Justice.
- Colombia urged all states possessing nuclear weapons to honor their unequivocal commitment to eliminate their nuclear arsenals and called for a legally-binding instrument prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons.
- The P5 reaffirmed their enduring commitment to the fulfillment of their obligations under article VI of the NPT and their responsibility to take concrete and credible steps towards irreversible disarmament. The P5 also noted that stocks of nuclear weapons are now at lower levels than at any time in the past half-century.
- Mongolia supported the UNSG's 5 point proposal on nuclear disarmament, and argued that it was balanced, realistic, and a promising initiative.
- Colombia stated that nuclear weapons should have a predominant role in international politics, and argued that since the political realities have changed, such change must be reflected in security and defense doctrines.
- The African Group noted that diminishing role of nuclear weapons in security policies is a step toward ensuring that they are never used in any circumstances.
- Cuba called for a clear undertaking of no first use of nuclear weapons by all NWS.
- Kuwait and El Salvador noted that nuclear weapon programmes divert resources that could otherwise be used for achieving MDGs.
- Cuba argued that the multimillion dollars allocated for new types of nuclear weapons are unacceptable when billions of people live in poverty, illiteracy, and without potable water and food.
- Costa Rica argued that nuclear reductions "have been almost irrelevant" while "trillions of dollars have been spent on vertical proliferation." This has resulted in "a source of weakness" for both disarmament and non-proliferation.
- Costa Rica also argued that nuclear weapons "are, in themselves, a greater threat than any other they intend to confront."
- El Salvador urged NWS to give up their policies of nuclear deterrence, arguing that it far from guarantees security and undermines coexistence. It called for NWS to engage in open and sincere dialogue that leads to verifiable agreements on disarmament.
- Kazakhstan called on NWS "and politico-military alliances to revise their military doctrines to exclude all possible use of nuclear weapons" in order to "overcome the existing belief that nuclear weapons can provide security, and derived from this delusion, the aspiration to acquire them."
- El Salvador, Cuba, and Peru urged that NWS cannot be allowed to continue to improve or modernize their arsenals.
- Samoa noted that "the nuclear weapons industry is more entrenched in the national nuclear weapons laboratories now than ever and more is spent today on nuclear weapons than ever before, even at the height of the Cold War."
- Cuba also highlighted the importance of full implementation of the 13 practical steps. It called for a clear plan of action with a concrete timetable for compliance with all provisions of the NPT and for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by 2025.
- Argentina argued that the NWS "are the only ones that seem not to have fulfilled their responsibilities."
- Malaysia said the NWS need to do more to eliminate their nuclear arsenals, noting that the possession of nuclear weapons by one country is incentive for another to have its own. It urged

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all states to fulfill the article VI obligation by initiating negotiations on an NWC.

- Burkina Faso stressed the need for NWS to move from progressive reductions of their nuclear weapon stocks to more far reaching goal of their elimination and to prohibit defence strategies based on use of nuclear weapons.
- Costa Rica highlighted its proposal with Malaysia for an NWC.
- Liechtenstein expressed support for a NWC in line with UNSG five-point plan. It thanked Switzerland for reminding the Conference “that nuclear disarmament is not just a geopolitical necessity, but also a moral and legal imperative—in particular in view of international humanitarian law.”
- Malta encouraged the inclusion of non-strategic nuclear weapons in irreversible disarmament initiatives; de-marginalization of the role of nuclear weapons; and deep reductions of deployed weapons.
- Liechtenstein argued that de-alerting can reduce the role of nuclear weapons in military strategy and as such contribute to nuclear disarmament.
- Lebanon, Costa Rica, and Malaysia also urged NWS to de-alert their nuclear weapon systems.

Non-proliferation

- The Arab League also called upon the IAEA to implement its resolution on the nuclear capabilities of Israel that was adopted in September 2009.
- The P5 reaffirmed their determination to abide by the moratorium on nuclear test explosions before the entry into force of the CTBT. The P5 also called upon all NNWS to bring the comprehensive safeguards agreement into force.
- Cuba called for a prohibition on nuclear trade with Israel.
- Peru welcomed Indonesia’s announcement that it is seeking ratification of the CTBT.
- Burkina Faso argued that strengthening of the non-proliferation regime and “peaceful uses” of nuclear energy are not contradictory as long as articles I, II, III are duly taken into account.
- Malaysia said it has enacted a new comprehensive law on controlling the export, transshipment, transit, and brokering of items that could facilitate the development of nuclear weapons.
- Kazakhstan pointed out that 29 August has been established as the International Day against Nuclear Tests to mark the closure of the world’s largest nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk.

Nuclear energy and fuel cycle

- Estonia noted that it is important to facilitate multilateral solutions to the growing peaceful

uses of nuclear energy and argued for the establishment of LEU fuel bank under the control of the IAEA.

- Portugal supported the creation of a nuclear fuel bank under the IAEA, which it says should only be available for states that have signed the additional protocol.
- Belarus supported the multilateralization of the nuclear fuel cycle as a measure to decrease proliferation risks and establish fuel security.
- Egypt argued that an international fuel bank should not impose new constraints on NNWS.
- Cuba expressed concern with persistence of some states to impose excessive restrictions on nuclear technology for “peaceful purposes”.
- Liechtenstein expressed support for a multilateral fuel bank under the auspices of IAEA.
- Kazakhstan highlighted its proposal to the IAEA to host an international fuel bank on its territory.
- Belarus argued that further strengthening the IAEA safeguards agreement would strengthen the NPT.
- The Arab League stated that they were committed to the comprehensive safeguard systems but emphasized that additional protocols are not legally binding documents.
- The African Group and Cuba emphasized that the IAEA is the sole competent authority to determine compliance with safeguards.
- Malta and Slovakia expressed support for the additional protocol as the verification standard.
- Malaysia suggested the RevCon establish clear incentives to ensure that states parties that comply with safeguards are given preferential treatment in establishing nuclear energy programmes.

Nuclear weapon free zones

- The Arab Group argued that by undermining the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, states undermine the credibility of the NPT.
- Egypt argued that the RevCon must promote and implement the resolution on the Middle East and proposed a regional conference to further explore the issue in 2011, with a bureau to prepare for, supervise, and follow-up the conference.
- Syria proposed that the Review Conference should adopt a new resolution on a NWFZ in the Middle East, but by specifically mentioning Israel, as opposed from the resolution from 1995.
- The P5 expressed their commitment to a full implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East and stated that they are ready to consider all relevant proposals in the course of the Review Conference
- Mongolia stated that it is in the process of defining

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News in Brief (cont.)

- the international aspects of its status together with its immediate neighbors and reflect such agreement in a trilateral treaty.
- The African Group called on all NWS to ratify relevant NWFZ protocols.
 - The states parties to NWFZs noted that with NWFZs covering almost all of the southern hemisphere and moving steadily north, the vision of a nuclear weapon free world is almost already 50% materialized.
 - They called on NWS to sign relevant protocols, grant NSAs, and withdraw reservations from all NWFZs.
 - They called for a denuclearized Korean peninsula.
 - They urged the establishment of NWFZs in Central Europe and the Middle East.
 - They also highlighted the civil society forum on NWFZs, which strongly expressed support for nuclear disarmament, noting that the forum's conclusion has been included as annex to governmental NWFZ Conference final document.
 - The states parties to the Treaty of Tlateloco that spoke all called on NWS to ratify relevant protocols and withdraw their reservations.
 - Kazakhstan said it welcomes the readiness of the US to consult with the parties of the Central Asian NWFZ to resolve the issues it has with the protocol.

Negative security assurances

- Portugal stated that assurances should be provided to non-nuclear NPT states parties who are in compliance with the Treaty and to nuclear weapon free zones.
- Most other NNWS called for negotiation of a legally-binding treaty on NSAs and granting of NSAs to NWFZs.

Withdrawal

- Estonia argued that there was a need to agree on measures that would discourage withdrawal from the NPT.
- Egypt pointed out that the withdrawal clause presents an inalienable right for each State if the Treaty fails to fulfill its security in accordance with paragraph two of article X.
- South Africa argued that while article X acknowledges the right to withdraw under certain circumstances, the issue still needs to be considered, especially in relation to safeguards for the material and equipment already supplied to the withdrawing state.
- Slovenia recognized the sovereign right to withdraw from the Treaty, but argued that it must

be ensured that such country is in compliance with its safeguard obligations and that the IAEA can verify the absence of undeclared activities to prevent a threat to the entire world.

- Syria asserted the need for the sovereign right to withdraw from the Treaty if a state finds that new circumstances endanger its security.
- While recognizing the inalienable right to withdraw from the NPT, the P5 argued that such a right should not automatically be exercised. The P5 argued that a state remains responsible for violations of the NPT committed prior to its withdrawal but emphasized that any decision taken in relation to this should not lead to the revision of article X or reopen the text of the Treaty.
- Peru argued that right to withdraw is governed by international law.
- Argentina said it is "inadmissible" for a state to withdraw or threaten to withdraw from the NPT.
- Liechtenstein and Portugal said the RevCon should clarify the withdrawal clause.

Institutional reform

- Egypt argued that the organizational framework of the Treaty needs to be improved, such as through intersessional meetings.
- Peru called for an implementation mechanism for strengthening the NPT review process, highlighting Canada's working paper on this subject.
- Liechtenstein called for the establishment of a small implementation support unit for the NPT.

Universality

- Most non-nuclear weapon states stated that states outside the NPT should accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear weapon states.
- The Arab Group warned that if not all states to the NPT work for the accession of Israel to the NPT, the ability of the treaty to provide security for its member states could be questioned
- The P5 argued that they attach great importance to achieving the universality of the NPT, and urged those states outside the treaty to accede as non-nuclear weapon states, and pending accession, to adhere to its terms. The P5 also stated that they stand ready to work with parties to engage the non-parties with a view to achieving this goal. •





All delegations to the NPT and the CSD are invited to attend
“SUSTAINABLE SECURITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY”

A special panel event to build bridges between
DISARMAMENT and DEVELOPMENT

co-sponsored by the United Nations
 Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and
 the Global Security Institute



Jeffrey Sachs

May 10, 2010
Conference Room 2
(North Lawn Building)
1:15-2:45 PM



Jane Goodall

Speakers:
 UN Messenger of Peace
Dr. Jane Goodall

Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, Special Adviser to the
 Secretary-General



Jonathan Granoff

Assistant-Secretary General
Thomas Stelzer

Chaired by GSI President
Jonathan Granoff



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

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

The first speaker was Patricia Lewis from the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies who argued that there has been a reduction in trust in the NPT in recent year, which has led to a reduction in confidence due to failure of fulfillment and commitment of the treaty. While arguing that the NPT has succeeded in many ways, she highlighted challenges such as Iraq, North Korea and Iran, and argued that this, together with lack of progress from nuclear weapons states, undermines the confidence and trust of the Treaty. Ms. Lewis pointed out that if all should benefit from the peaceful nuclear energy we have to be sure it does not contribute to nuclear weapons proliferation and that disarmament is needed to make this a reality.

Mr. Yuri Yudin from the UNIDIR spoke about the main problem of nuclear energy, that almost all civilian steps are the same as military steps. The increase in the number of countries who are engaging in sensitive fuel cycle activities creates new challenges, both for the international community and the IAEA. Mr. Yudin argued that nationally controlled fuel cycles make it easier to cheat and will create instability due to the

high risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation. To ease these tensions, he suggested that nuclear technology should be set under international control. The key question, Mr. Yudin argued, is how can the international community address the growing risk from the nuclear fuel cycle and achieve a comprehensive disarmament, and at the same time protect the right to nuclear energy? He suggested that one such answer could be to have no nationally owned fissile material production capabilities.

Mohamed L. Shaker from the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs also stressed the importance of the internationalization and regionalization of the fuel cycle and suggested a such joint Arab institution. Mr. Shaker stressed the importance of every individual state participating in the common fuel cycle to have a voice in the process and that this could be a way to meet the world's concern for the region. An Arab nuclear cycle could help to create a NWFZ in the Middle East. Mr. Shaker argued that such cooperation could potentially lead to an Arab union, pointing out the way that the EU has developed from the coal and steel union to its present union. •

Religions for Peace 

ARMS DOWN! RELIGIOUS YOUTH RESPOND TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN DIALOGUE WITH A HIBAKUSHA

13:15–14:45 ♦ Friday, 7 May 2010
Conference Room A, United Nations North Lawn Building

Lunch will be provided

This side event is an opportunity for these young leaders to respond to the testimony of a hibakusha, a survivor of the atomic bombings, with messages of hope and prayer, as well as illustrate the need for a truer notion of security that equals real safety.

For more information

Ms. Katerina Ragoussi | Associate Director for Youth and Network Coordination
Religions for Peace | kragoussi@religionsforpeace.org | 212.687.2163



NWC in Brief: The growing tide of support for a convention

Tim Wright | International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

On Wednesday, more than a dozen states and groups of states mentioned the need for a Nuclear Weapons Convention in their statements at the NPT Review Conference. This vocal display of government support for a global ban on nuclear weapons is unprecedented in this forum, and it is encouraging for the many civil society groups—and governments—intent on shifting the focus of the debate from the failed policy of arms control to the need for a roadmap to abolition.

During an informal Middle Powers Initiative (MPI) function last night, Douglas Roche, a former Canadian Senator and MPI chair, handed the Review Conference President, Ambassador Cabactulan, the signatures of more than 500 members of the Order of Canada—the nation's highest public honour—making an urgent plea for work to begin now on a nuclear abolition treaty. Parliamentarians from various national legislatures presented Cabactulan with their own global petition for a convention.

Egypt was among the many governments to come out strongly in favour of a convention yesterday, which is important given its position as chair of both the Non-Aligned Movement and New Agenda Coalition, as well as a member of the Arab and African groups. The head of the Egyptian delegation said: “[C]ertain challenges must be decisively confronted through the outcome to emerge from the Conference ... [including] the need to create a legal framework to eliminate nuclear weapons through the conclusion of an international legally binding convention to eliminate nuclear weapons in a specified timeframe.”

Among the other supporters of a convention yesterday were Liechtenstein, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Mongolia, Tunisia, Kenya and Colombia. ICAN will circulate a complete list of supportive statements later in the week. Liechtenstein also welcomed Switzerland's determination to work to delegitimize nuclear weapons by focusing discussions on the humanitarian risks of these weapons.

Yesterday's lunchtime seminar organized by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War was a helpful reminder of the “human reality” of nuclear weapons. A fortnight ago, for the first time, the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross delivered a statement solely addressing the nuclear problem. He argued that, in order to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, states must fulfill their existing obligations to prohibit and completely eliminate such weapons through a legally binding international treaty.

He also said: “[T]he debate about nuclear weapons must be conducted not only on the basis of military doctrines and power politics ... The currency of this debate must ultimately be about human beings, about the fundamental rules of international humanitarian law, and about the collective future of humanity.” He went on to warn that there would be no effective international medical response to the use of a nuclear weapon.

We have heard over the last three days the foreign ministers and ambassadors from numerous countries repeat the call for a “successful” Review Conference outcome. But what defines success? The Norwegian deputy foreign minister, Ms. Gry Larsen, said on Tuesday: “Our ambitions should be far higher than merely agreeing on a final document. We need an outcome document that makes a real difference.”

The Non-Aligned Movement has made it clear that movement towards a Nuclear Weapons Convention is “integral” to any agreed plan of action at the conference. Some European countries have also expressed support for an abolition-focused outcome. This Friday, Norway will co-sponsor an event with ICAN titled “Nuclear Weapons Convention: Now We Can”, which will explore the political and legal requirements of achieving zero.

China remains the only NPT nuclear weapon state to have expressed its support for an abolition treaty, although the United Kingdom has accepted that a convention will likely be necessary at some point in the future. The Chinese head of delegation, Mr. Li Baodong, argued on Tuesday that “[t]he international community should develop, at an appropriate time, a viable, long-term plan composed of phased actions, including a convention on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons”. The United States yesterday expressed resistance to the idea.

The final government speaker on the second day of the conference was Mr. Nasser Bin Abdulaziz Al-Nasser of Qatar, who stressed that the Review Conference should adopt an action plan to eliminate nuclear weapons, and concluded on this optimistic note: “We hope that we will not wait long before we celebrate a universal treaty for disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons, for this has legal and political importance.”

With the new level of support for a convention displayed at this Review Conference, it may be sooner than many of the skeptics would have us think—although there is certainly much work to be done.

Tim Wright is NWC Project Coordinator for the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. •



Medical consequences of nuclear war

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

John Loretz of IPPNW opened the session by introducing and launching the new publication *Zero is the only option*, focusing on medical and environmental effects of nuclear war. Professor Vic Sidel former IPPNW Co-President and former president of the American Society for Social Medicine chaired the session.

James N. Yamazaki, MD, UCLA Geffen School of Medicine introduced the medical effects of nuclear weapons focusing on Nagasaki. He explained how people are affected by the heat wave, the blast, and radiation. People who are killed immediately die of the heat and vast firestorms as well as the enormous pressure from the windblast, which tears down buildings. The most critical effect of radiation is DNA damage. For long term medical effects of nuclear weapons exposure, the studies of 150,000 people surviving Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the principal source of information. The studies have confirmed higher rates of leukemia, thyroid hypofunction, and thyroid carcinoma.

Professor Brian Toon of the University of Colorado spoke on the environmental effects of a regional nuclear war. In Hiroshima, an oily, sooty, radioactive, black rain fell the day after the explosion. The fires after a nuclear explosion drive smoke up into the stratosphere. Comparisons have been made with satellite information of firestorms to estimate the amounts of soot after regional nuclear war. The soot absorbs sunlight, cooling off the ground for years and stays in the atmosphere for up to a decade to come. Stratospheric temperatures increase, but surface temperatures decrease. The ozone layer would be severely affected, especially in mid- and high-latitudes, causing skin burns after as little as 7 minutes of direct sun exposure in fair skinned persons. A local war between India and Pakistan would cause a drop in global temperature to levels never seen in the last 1000 years. Precipitation would drop 10% globally, but more on a regional or local level, especially in the tropics. This would cause shortening the growing season of up to a month and leading to starvation in many parts of the world.

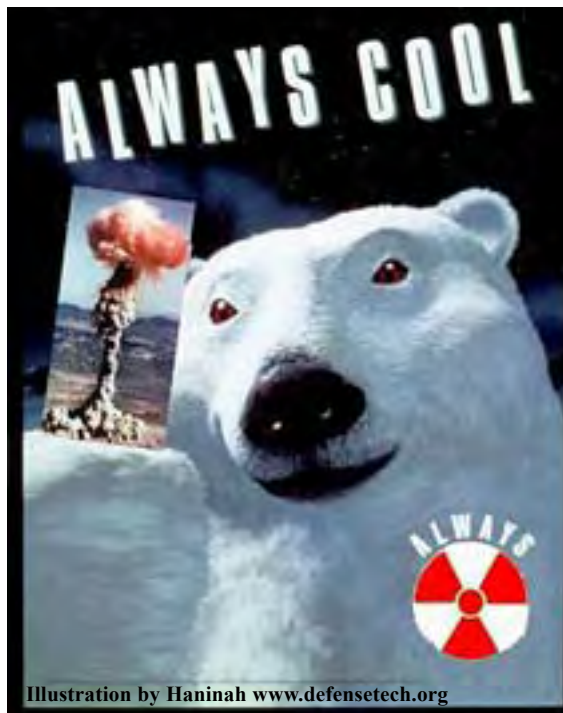
Ira Helfand of Physicians for Social Responsibility talked about how ill prepared we are in terms of food production in the case of a regional nuclear war. 800 million people currently live below the minimum daily nutrition requirement of 1800 to 2200 kcal. These people would be at risk of dying in the case of a regional nuclear war. He made a comparison with the Great Bengal famine 1943, where a 5% drop in food production caused 3 million people's lives,

and also with the eruption of the Tambora volcano in April 1815, which caused 0,7 degrees C drop in global temperatures and a dramatic shortening of growing season.

Steven Starr, senior scientist for PSR and associate member of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, said that a large nuclear war or nuclear strike would leave the world uninhabitable. He discussed the safety standards of the nuclear weapons. "Unless deterrence works perfectly forever, existing nuclear arsenals are fundamentally incompatible with human existence." Furthermore he called for a nuclear weapons convention as the only rational option and reminded us that 124 countries voted for a UNGA resolution calling for the immediate start of discussion for a NWC in 2009.

Mr Peter Herby, Head of the Arms Unit of the International Committee of the International Red Cross was invited to talk about the International Red Cross decision to call and work for a nuclear weapon free world. He pointed out that nuclear weapons shall not be regarded as just another weapon and focused on the urgency of cooperation between organizations working for the same goal. He also gave the story of Dr Marcel Junod, who worked in Hiroshima after the explosion. He said that 270 of 300 doctors, 1654 of 1780 nurses and 112 of 140 pharmacists died in the explosion. Of 1000 patients who had sought health care, 600 died in the course of the first day.

Thomas Silfverberg is from the Swedish section of IPPNW. •



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

Malin Nilsson | Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Sweden

At this side event, the delegation of Spain presented the European Union's position at the 2010 NPT Review Conference to members of civil society. Special Ambassador for Disarmament Miguel Aguirre de Cárcer introduced the session by explaining that the EU position is a result of lengthy preparations and discussions and will serve as a reference for the EU countries at the Review Conference.

The general outline of the EU position identifies two main objectives: strengthening the NPT regime and the achievement of a balanced and substantive outcome of the Conference. Mr. Aguirre de Cárcer especially stressed the importance of an outcome that balances the three pillars of the NPT.

The common position identifies seven issues that should be of particular focus for the EU during this Review Conference. First, working for the reaffirmation by all states parties of their commitment to the NPT and universal accession to the treaty. Second, striving for the adoption of concrete and effective measures on the three pillars of the NPT as well as on the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. Third, promoting the rapid entry into force of the CTBT and the start of negotiations on a FMCT, as these are seen as indispensable steps towards fulfillment of the obligations under article VI of the NPT.

The fourth and fifth issues include making the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement together with the Additional Protocol the verification standard and effective responses to withdrawal from the NPT. The sixth objective is achieving a common understanding of how to respond to cases of non-compliance, with reference to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran as major proliferation challenges. Mr. Aguirre de Cárcer emphasized that actions must not be delayed when non-compliance is reported, as these may easily become threats to international peace and security. Lastly, the growing use of nuclear energy for peaceful means must be undertaken with the highest safety, security and non-proliferation measures. The EU also welcomed multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle.

During the Q&A session, Mr. Aguirre de Cárcer, together with the EU Representative for Nonproliferation and Disarmament, Annalisa Giannella, answered questions and listened to comments from civil society. A reoccurring critique was that the position of the EU called for concrete measures but failed to present any. In reply to this, Ms. Giannella and Mr. Aguirre de Cárcer made

known that the EU intend to make a statement on concrete measures on the Middle East issue as well as concrete measures on the issue of withdrawal from the NPT. On the issue of tactical weapons, the EU position calls on States Parties to include these in their general arms control and disarmament processes and encourages the US and Russia to include non-strategic weapons in the next round of bilateral reductions.

Malin Nilsson is a member of the Swedish Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Editorial: Finding common ground (cont.)

illegal, immoral, and a waste of money and we will continue to reiterate that only the complete abolition of nuclear weapons will be a true success.

However, NGOs are not the only ones talking about changing concepts of security. Several delegations called for the reduction of the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines during Wednesday's debate and several others critiqued the belief that nuclear weapons provide security in any situation. Costa Rica's ambassador argued, for example, that nuclear weapons are "a greater threat than any they intend to confront." Many delegations also criticized the waste of resources spent on the false notion of security that nuclear weapons provide and the Samoan ambassador noted that "the nuclear weapons industry is more entrenched in the national nuclear weapons laboratories now than ever and more is spent today on nuclear weapons than ever before, even at the height of the Cold War."

In an effort to engage governments in a discussion of the perceptions of security and nuclear weapons, Reaching Critical Will would like to offer a copy to each delegation to the NPT of our latest book *Beyond arms control: challenges and choices for nuclear disarmament*. This book, a collaborative work of 25 non-governmental researchers and activists, explores some of the most important challenges for the 2010 NPT Review Conference and beyond, highlighting the prospects and pitfalls for nuclear disarmament in the current world order.

We encourage each delegation to pick up their copy of the book outside Conference Room B at 1:00 PM today. •



US commitment to disarmament

Sameer Kanal | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

This briefing included Ellen Tauscher of the State Department, Dr. Michael Nacht of the Defense Department, and Thomas D'Agostino of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and was moderated by Ambassador Susan Burk, Special Representative for Nuclear Nonproliferation.

Ms. Tauscher highlighted the new START and the Nuclear Security Summit as positive steps in the year since. She emphasized that the US' principles at the RevCon will be irreversibility, verifiability, and global responsibility, and that the US delegation seeks an agreed statement upholding those principles.

Dr. Michael Nacht gave an overview of the Nuclear Posture Review, stating the US' security priorities are nuclear proliferation and terrorism. He said the US seeks to reduce the role of nuclear weaponry in its defense and to have a "safe, secure and effective arsenal". Dr. Nacht stressed the importance of "setting the right tone" to further global disarmament. He pointed to Secretary of State Clinton's Monday disclosure of the size of the American nuclear stockpile as well as the size itself, an 84% reduction since the stockpile's peak size in 1967.

Thomas D'Agostino outlined the "pattern of American disarmament," which he called "real and tangible demonstration of our commitment." D'Agostino concluded by calling for cooperation for global disarmament, because "all states can contribute to achieving this goal."

Audience members had a chance to clarify, question, and also challenge the assertions of the panelists. Three questions referred to US nuclear

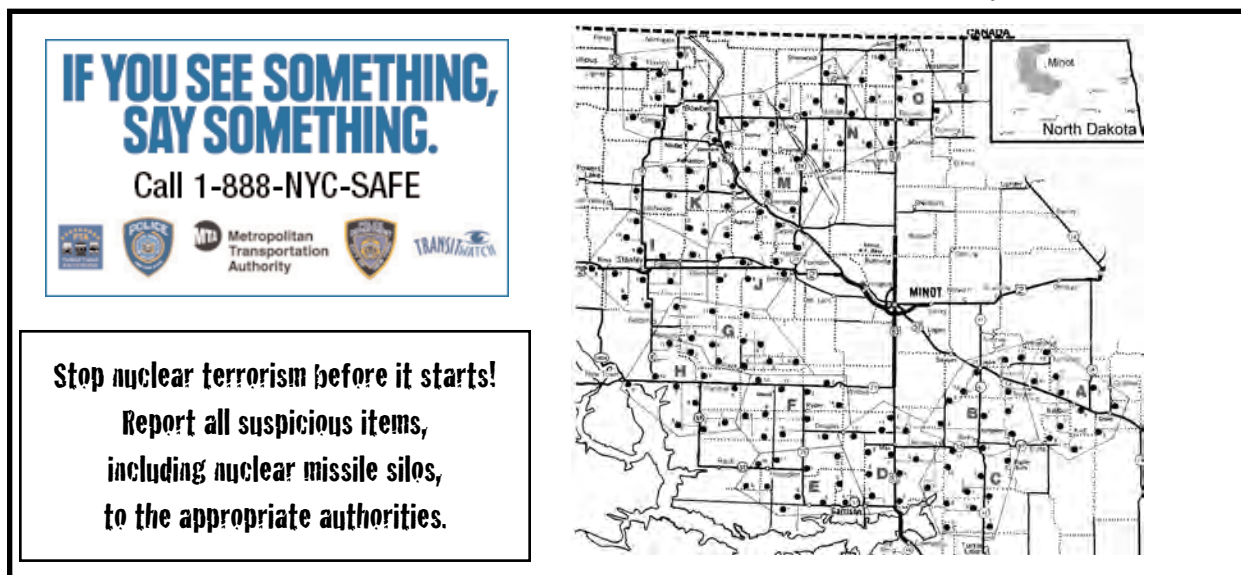
forces in Europe; in response to requests to remove American nuclear weapons, both Dr. Nacht and Ms. Tauscher referred to it as "an alliance decision" that would only be made by NATO members. Ms. Tauscher also said that the US seeks global disarmament, but "not in the format" of a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Ms. Tauscher did note that the US supported a Middle East NWFZ alongside a "comprehensive peace plan."

Both Dr. Nacht and Mr. D'Agostino defended the increase in the US military budget and the NPR's reference to "increasing global strike capacity." Dr. Nacht argued that the global strike referred to was conventional in nature and was part of the reduction of the role of nuclear weapons in American defense policy, while Mr. D'Agostino addressed the financial need of programs to dismantle weapons and to study the aging of weapons without underground testing.

In response to a question asking why a smaller stockpile was not pursued even if a "credible deterrent threat" was maintained, Mr. D'Agostino said that smaller stockpiles are harder to manage, and that he was "not at that point technically." The final question asked why "massive conventional force" was insufficient and questioned the logic of nuclear response to attack. Ms. Tauscher's answer did not address this; instead she cited US arms reduction. Ms. Tauscher closed by stating that the US needed "commensurate agreement around the world" to help achieve a world without nuclear weapons.

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

Cartoon by John Loretz, IPPNW



How NGOs are dismantling the bombs

Aaron Hayman | Reaching Critical Will of WILPF

If you stopped by Conference Room A on Wednesday morning, you had the opportunity to take a trip around the world as participants were inundated with exciting news from four countries. Though each speaker gave a "report," the session was designed as an opportunity to share successes, shortcomings, and best practices in the international effort to abolish nuclear weapons.

First, the group was taken to Australia when Tim Wright, a representative from the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), provided an overview of the developments down under. ICAN's Learn Peace program, now reaching over 300 schools, and assistance in the development of Mayors for Peace in Australia are two of the group's recent initiatives. The group recently realized significant success when it announced its plans to protest at an arms trade fair, the fair was subsequently cancelled.

From Australia the room was transported to France, when two municipality officials involved in Mayors for Peace provided a parallel approach; utilizing local government's unique ability to shape public education. One such initiative brought together French students with survivors from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, an event that gained substantial media attention. Also, a representative from the Railway Trade Union highlighted the rise in peace activism among the work councils (employee based organizations with budgets to support cultural and social activities). As evidence of this growing movement he pointed to the 89 railway workers attending this conference.

Several Japanese NGOs have also realized dramatic success. Over 1,500 Japanese nationals made the trip to the 2010 NPT Review Conference. And if that wasn't enough, a coalition of NGO's brought along a petition with over seven million signatures, which they presented to the President of the Review Conference.

Back in Europe, efforts in the United Kingdom have taken a different approach focusing on collaboration with religious groups. Scotland for Peace, a coalition of largely religious NGO's, is pushing back against government plans to replace the Trident nuclear weapons systems. In England, the Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has been encouraging churches to take a more public stand against nuclear weapons. Recently, the Church of England publicly disapproved of additional government spending on Trident. •



Cartoon by Peter Musil

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.



Daisy
Alliance

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, CCND

Registration

Where: Lobby of the Visitor's Entrance

When: 9:00–16:00

Contact: Soo-Hyun Kim, UNODA

Abolition Caucus

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 8:00–8:50

Contact: Alice Slater, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Government Briefing: Ambassador Susan Burk of the UNITED STATES

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 9:00–9:50

Contact: Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will

General Debate

Where: Conference Room 4, NLB

When: 10:00–13:00

Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 10:00–13:00

Contact: Keiko Nakamura, Peace Depot

Popular education in nuclear disarmament, a new challenge: How can we active citizens?

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: Pierre Villard, Le Mouvement de la Paix

Parliamentary meeting on the occasion of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT

Where: Conference Room 4, NLB

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
Parliamentary Network for Nuclear
Disarmament (PNND)**Briefing on Russia's observance of the NPT terms**

Where: Conference Room B, NLB

When: 13:15–14:45

Contact: Permanent Mission of the Russian
Federation to the United Nations**General Debate**

Where: General Assembly Hall

When: 15:00–18:00

Strategies to end NATO's nuclear sharing

Where: Conference Room A, NLB

When: 15:00–18:00

Contact: Welmoed Verhagen, IKV Pax Christi

Book Launch: "South Asia at a Crossroads"Where: German House, Room 2204, 22nd Floor
871 UN Plaza (1st Ave, bw 48th and 49th Street)

When: 17:00

Contact: Jeffrey Boutwell, Pugwash

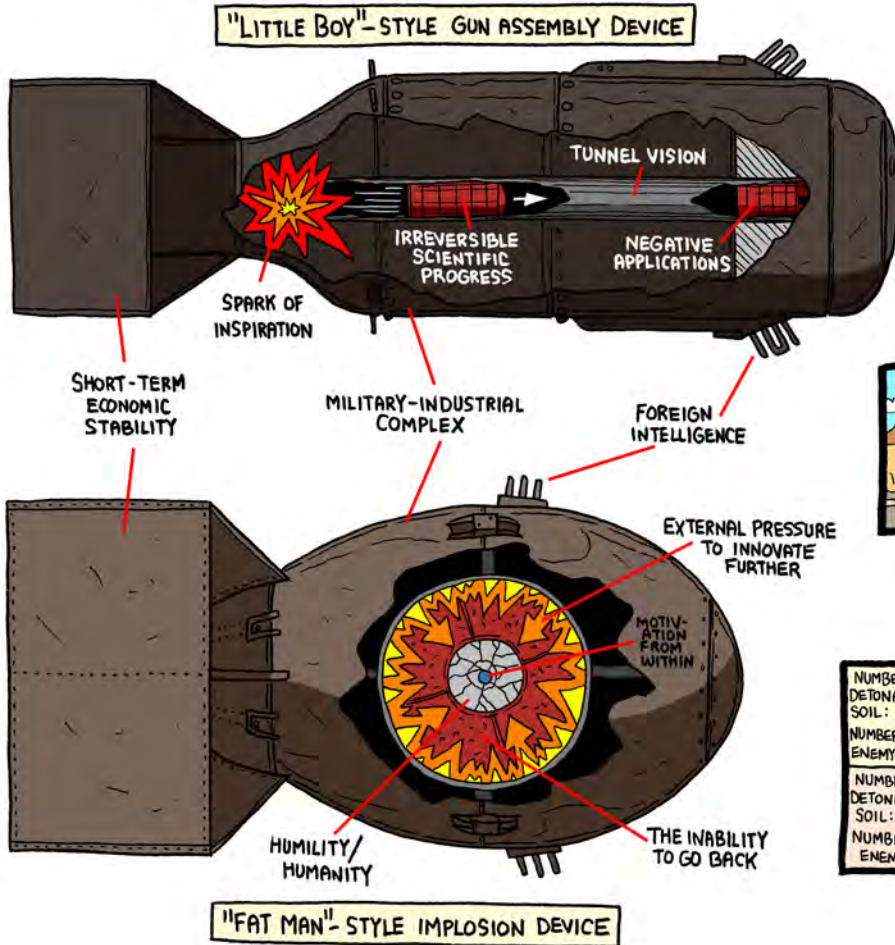
Eleanor Roosevelt, The Bomb and her Quest for a Nuclear-free World: A talk with Blanche Wiesen Cook

Where: Beekman Tower Hotel, 49th & 1st Ave

When: 19:00–21:00

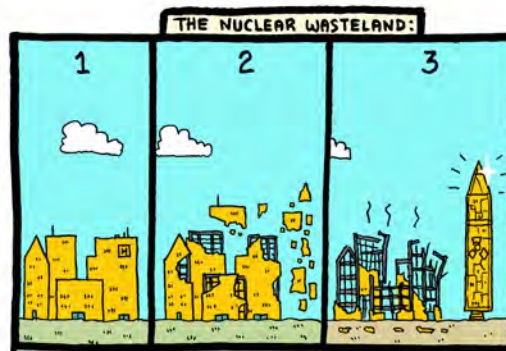
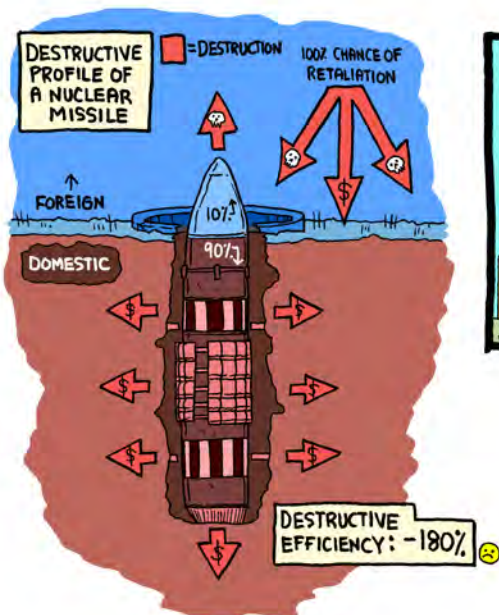
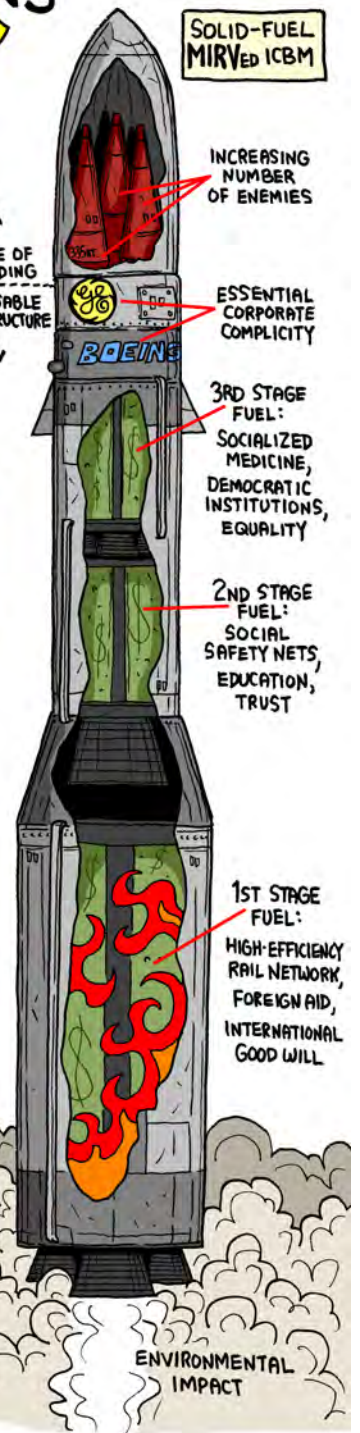
Contact: Robin Llyod, Women's International
League for Peace and Freedom, US Section

UNDERSTANDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS



NUMBER OF NUCLEAR DETONATIONS ON AMERICAN SOIL: 1054
NUMBER DETONATED ON ENEMY SOIL: TWO
NUMBER OF NUCLEAR DETONATIONS ON SOVIET SOIL: 715
NUMBER DETONATED ON ENEMY SOIL: ZERO

(ACTUAL FIGURES)



OWNING THE BOMB:

LIFE EXPECTANCY, PRESENT DAY:	
WASHINGTON:	73 yrs.
MOSCOW:	72 yrs.
HIROSHIMA:	80 yrs.

(ACTUAL FIGURES) (LEAD FOR SOURCES)

LONG-TERM DEVASTATION