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Dear Colleagues,

The Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is behind us, and it concluded with a joint final document from the participating nations

A roadmap towards nuclear disarmament, however, was not agreed upon. In the negotiations for the final document, the majority of states did not come together in discussions required for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, similarly for the elimination of sub-strategic nuclear weapons.

Given these expected demands of many policy decisions and initiatives of the conference—but also amidst a time of many political challenges—the result can only be described as meager and not in accordance with the current nuclear dangers.



Photo: Demonstrations in the streets of Manhattan

Non-governmental organizations including the IALANA participated in a variety of politically positive actions before and during the NPT conference, i.e. influencing the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Many politicians, heads of states, leaders of the United Nations, international and national diplomats have listened to us – the sympathy was clearly visible, and the majority of nations in the world support our position. The nuclear powers have foiled themselves again. It is an unfortunate aftertaste that the door to a nuclear weapons convention could not be pushed open further.

But there is no reason for resignation – it remains a challenge and it is a calling on much needed dedication and strength.

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What is encouraging is that the diverse actions of the peace movement throughout the world were very noticeable at the conference, culminating in more than 25 million signatures, which could be passed along to the representatives of UN officials. I would like to extend a special thanks to our Japanese colleagues for their tremendous work.

What was also outstanding were the numbers of participants: over 1,500 participants from NGOs attended the international review conference and over 15,000 people participated in demonstrations in the streets of Manhattan as well. The IALANA has played an active role in the preparation and execution of these events – although unfortunately not equally in all sections. All of the different NGO activities were certainly an extraordinary sight.

The task of increasing political pressure on governments, especially those of the NATO

countries, still remains. Nuclear disarmament can only be achieved through continuous and growing involvement of more people around the world.

Even so, the international coalition at the NPT Conference agreed this year to continue to work together and to mutually carry forward with its agenda. This coalition certainly is a meaningful but also a necessary complement to the communications network, “Abolish 2000”, at which the IALANA was actively represented during its annual meeting in New York.

We are continuing to focus on advocating for the beginning of negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. We are also strengthening our action in the campaign “Back to the Court” where necessary. We want to ensure that more governments of the NATO countries play a very positive and constructive roll in this convention.

We will continue to be active at political events in the future, such as the 65th anniversary of Hiroshima, the NATO meeting that will decide the content of the new strategy for nuclear weapons, and plans of Mayor for Peace for a major international conference, among other things.

With this newsletter we would like to document one of the many international NGO activities in which the IALANA participated—both before and during this conference (we also participated in a large number of side events). The undocumented work is comprised of the countless interviews and the intense lobbying in which we have engaged over the past four weeks.

The breakthrough towards nuclear disarmament did not occur, but “soft water hollows the rock”!

Sincerely,

Jenny Becker
Reiner Braun
Michael Higgins

Closing Statement on NGO Congress

Declaration of the Conference International Planning Committee

New York, New York

April 30 – May 1, 2010

Our world is facing crises on an unprecedented scale – global warming, poverty, war, hunger and disease – which both threaten the very future of life as we know it, and bring, on a daily basis, death and extreme sorrow and suffering to the majority of our people.

Despite the global economic crisis, we face a situation in which global military spending – money for killing – far outstrips all other spending, at the expense of addressing urgent human needs. Arms races in many parts of the world are escalating. More and larger foreign military bases are being built and space is being used for war. NATO is being enlarged to dominate the world. All life is threatened by tens of thousands of nuclear weapons that can destroy our planet hundreds of times over. Aggressive nuclear strategies remain the brutal reality:

- Despite its non-proliferation diplomacy, the United States has reaffirmed the central role of nuclear weapons in its defense policy, as has Russia, and increased spending for its nuclear weapons programs to an all-time high;
- All of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) nuclear weapon states – the U.S., Russia, U.K., France and China -- are modernizing their nuclear arsenals;
- While pledging to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. foreign and military policies, the Obama Administration has repeated its threats of first strike nuclear attacks first against North Korea and second, with Israel against Iran by reiterating that “all options are on the table;”
- Dangerously since they are not signatories, India, Israel and Pakistan are not obligated under the NPT to abolish their nuclear weapons.

- While Iran and North Korea’s nuclear programs are the focus of broad international condemnation, the world continues to turn a blind eye to Israel’s large, sophisticated nuclear arsenal.
- The South Asian nuclear arms race continues unabated;

There is an urgent need for real change.

We share a vision of a world free from war and nuclear weapons, a world built on a foundation of global justice, supporting a sustainable environment. Our priority is to ensure genuine human security for all peoples.

This vision is realisable, but to achieve it requires concerted non-violent and practical action by those who seek it. Popular pressure on the world’s political leaders will be required to move them to value human security over militarism and the war systems that are sources of their power and privilege.

Our responsibility is to identify those steps needed to achieve our vision and to discern the means to create the political will necessary to prevail.

To achieve a world free of nuclear weapons:

Building on the groundswell of international public opinion, we call on all governments to begin negotiations on a Nuclear Weapons Convention to ban all nuclear weapons by 2020.

To achieve a world free of war: Seeking, as expressed in the UN Charter, to end the scourge of war that has blighted succeeding generations, we will work to end all military conflicts and support peaceful dialogue and conflict resolution based on international law. International conflicts must be prevented and solved through diplomacy:

- We call for an end to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from those regions.
- We call on Israel to end its occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967, to dismantle the settlements and to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people.

- We call on the U.S. to sign a peace treaty to finally end the Korean War, formalize diplomatic relations, lift sanctions and encourage meaningful exchange.
- We call on the international community to normalize relations with Iran and North Korea.
- We call for the blockade of Cuba to end.

We will work for the end of military alliances and the closing of all foreign military bases, to end the militarization of space, and to greatly reduce the world's military spending. Torn by the deaths of countless thousands of people as a result of the arms trade, we call for that trade in death to be banned. Putting people first, we call on governments with militarized economies to begin industrial conversion programmes so that our resources and energy are organized to meet human needs, not to end human lives. Let government structures promote peace instead of war. With imagination and creativity we will build relations between all countries on the basis of equality and respect.

To achieve a world where our collective resources are managed and distributed to meet the needs of all peoples: We will work to transform the current social structures, so that people come before profit, and economic enterprises provide for genuine human security rather than imposing a tyranny of debt and deprivation. We are in solidarity with the indigenous people around the planet who are standing up for their rights.

To end the despoliation of our planet, the poisoning of our lands and water and the air we breathe: We will educate and organise to halt and reverse global warming. To create a sustainable future, we will work in our communities and nations to end the commodification of nature. We will strive to

establish a worldwide moratorium on uranium mining, which has taken a terrible toll in human lives, and to phase out nuclear power whose poisons persist for tens of thousands of years. We will promote sustainable, renewable energy production as an alternative to nuclear energy and a way to mitigate climate change and we encourage our governments to join the International Renewable Energy Agency. Protecting our environment is one of our greatest imperatives. We call on the major industrial powers to significantly address the existing and impending global climate crisis.

We welcome the increased international cooperation amongst our movements which has enabled the success of this conference and commit to the continuation of this international dialogue and coordination. To deepen the social involvement necessary to achieve our goals, we will work to include other civil society organisations – such as trade unions and faith groups - whose visions include a more peaceful and just society.

Martin Luther King observed that, “all too many people find themselves living amid a great period of social change, and yet they fail to develop the new attitudes, the new mental responses, that the new situation demands“ We are in a similar moment, a time of great dislocation and upheaval. We need a new conversation amongst ourselves about how to re-order our societies and economies if humanity is to survive and prosper. It is past time to kick the habit of looking to those in power to deliver the changes we so urgently need. A world-wide movement for peace and global justice in solidarity is our aim and our commitment.

Time is short – we must seize the moment!

A Final Document without Finality: The NPT Review Outcome

For Immediate Release: May 28, 2010

LCNP, New York

John Burroughs, Executive Director

john.burroughs@lcn.org

After four weeks of spirited debate at the United Nations the five year review conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) ended today with more of a whimper than a bang.

Encouraged by the vision of a nuclear weapons free world which President Obama projected in his Prague speech last year, many countries and virtually all of civil society had urged that the conference call for the start of negotiations toward the enactment of a convention banning nuclear weapons, similar to the conventions already in place for biological and chemical weapons. But it was not to be.

Four of the five NPT nuclear weapons states - France, the UK, the US and Russia - made it clear that, if the conference wanted a consensus document, the original draft of Main Committee One (disarmament) would have to be watered down considerably, and so it was. Instead of starting a process aimed at producing a legally enforceable treaty embodying the Prague vision, the Final Document reflects the seemingly disproved theory that pursuit of steps like further US-Russian reductions, entry into force of the test ban treaty, etc., will lead to a world free of nuclear weapons. The four states essentially rejected calls for setting a timeline for progress.

In the department of gratitude for small favors, one can note that the Final Document calls on the nuclear weapon states to "promptly engage" with a view to further reductions in their nuclear arsenals and to report to the 2014 preparatory meeting for the next quinquennial review conference on steps being taken to implement Article VI of the NPT. That article embodies the grand bargain under which the nuclear weapon states agree to negotiate in good faith for elimination of nuclear weapons in return

for abstinence from them by the rest of the world.

In general, the Final Document vigorously reaffirms past NPT commitments and the need for their implementation, including the application of the principles of transparency, verification, and irreversibility to disarmament, and the nuclear weapon states' "unequivocal undertaking to the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." This reaffirmation was much needed due to the failure of the 2005 review conference and the sorry record of compliance with the commitments.



Photo: John Burroughs

One can also welcome the consensus statement acknowledging the "catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons" and demanding that all states "at all times" comply with "applicable international law, including international humanitarian law." This provision strongly implies the unlawfulness of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance, advancing the 1996 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

One concrete achievement was on a make or break issue for an agreed conference outcome: A

nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East. The Final Document calls for a conference on this controversial subject in 2012 and the appointment of a facilitator to make it happen.

All in all, the result was disappointing without being surprising. But the voices of civil society and of a growing number of countries were heard louder than ever, demanding that this sword of Damocles, as President Kennedy called it, be lifted from the world. These voices will not be stilled.

The Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy is an educational association of lawyers and legal scholars engaged in research and advocacy in support of the global elimination of nuclear weapons. Additional commentary regarding the conference is at www.lcnp.org.

Governments ‘Aspire’ to Rid the World of Nuclear Weapons

For Immediate Release: May 29, 2010

United Nations, New York - The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) welcomes the adoption today of the final document by the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) review conference, but expresses its disappointment at the failure of governments to agree on a concrete action plan to abolish all nuclear weapons by means of a comprehensive treaty.

"We are pleased that the nuclear powers have reaffirmed their commitment to disarm, but many of the disarmament actions in the final document are phrased more as aspirational goals than firm commitments to disarm. The nuclear weapon states still see nuclear abolition as a far-off vision, not a near-term objective, and have resisted attempts to include benchmarks or timeframes for achieving elimination. One must question how serious they are about realizing their vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world," said Tim Wright, a spokesperson for ICAN in New York.

Dr. Rebecca Johnson, vice-chair of ICAN, who is a leading expert on the NPT, said: "The process and outcome of the NPT Review Conference have made two things very clear: reaffirmations of commitments made 10 or 15 years ago are not enough, especially as these undertakings were not honoured and implemented. As the outcome document underlines, getting rid of nuclear threats requires not only concrete disarmament steps but the establishment of 'the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons'. The action plan on nuclear disarmament as well as the inability of the NPT machinery to deal with non-compliance and to strengthen its own safeguards agreements, as illustrated in what was left out of the final document, make it now clear to everyone the need to initiate a process leading to negotiations on a Nuclear Weapons Convention that will do away with the NPT distinction between nuclear haves and have-nots and comprehensively ban nuclear weapons for all."

ICAN is pleased that the final document includes two references to a Nuclear Weapons Convention - a comprehensive treaty outlawing nuclear weapons and providing for their time-bound and verified elimination. However, the agreed document falls well short of calling for the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty, as is supported by a majority of governments. The Non-Aligned Movement, as well as such countries as Norway, Switzerland and Austria, have all advocated for a convention at this conference.

"The need for a comprehensive nuclear abolition treaty was a central element of the debate at this review conference. For the first time, a large majority of governments put their weight behind the idea. Forty years after the entry into force of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, there is a high degree of dissatisfaction with the lack of progress in achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world. Governments are looking for a new approach," said Wright.

Thousands of people will respond to the NPT review conference outcome on Saturday, June 5, at actions in more than 30 countries. "Our

message is simple. It is time for governments to begin negotiations on a Nuclear Weapons Convention, which is the most obvious and realistic path to a nuclear-weapon-free world. We must not await another Hiroshima or Nagasaki before finally resolving to ban these despicable weapons. Nuclear abolition is the democratic will of the world's people."

More information on ICAN:

www.icanw.org

More information on the NPT conference:

www.reachingcriticalwill.org

Closing Statement: NGO Abolition Caucus

May 28, 2010

The NGO Abolition Caucus came to the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference determined to achieve a breakthrough on the road to a nuclear-weapons-free world. Specifically, we saw an opportunity for the NPT Member States to come together around a comprehensive, concrete, and urgent action plan for nuclear disarmament. That expectation was echoed by a large number of States who have called for the commencement of work on a Nuclear Weapons Convention, and who have struggled to insert language to that effect in the Conference outcome.

We have had to resign ourselves to the likelihood that this will not be a breakthrough Conference, and that the outcome, whether or not it is regarded as successful by the participants, has fallen short of that essential objective. The gap between reassuring rhetoric about nuclear disarmament and real programs to rid the world of nuclear weapons is unacceptably wide at the end of this Conference.

We have not resigned ourselves to another five years without an action plan for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Upon the conclusion of this Review Conference, NGOs will immediately reach out to those States who have voiced

support for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, and will explore steps we can take together to build a global foundation for such a treaty.

International agreements and actions to prevent horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons are important not only to provide a context in which progress can be made towards comprehensive nuclear disarmament agreement but also to promote international and regional security in the meantime. We recognize challenges to achieving NWFZs posed by the nature of conflicts and the symbolic value of nuclear weapons as providing an illusion of security and a symbol of power and prestige. In light of that, we welcome recent progress towards establishing nuclear weapons free zones across much of the world, and urge nuclear weapons states to follow up on their recent commitments to properly recognize these and to provide proper security guarantees. The emerging agreement to begin an international process to establish a NWFZ in the Middle East represents important progress.

While we applaud the efforts of the NPT Member States to strengthen the disarmament and non-proliferation provisions of the Treaty, we are deeply disturbed that the promotion of nuclear energy and the global expansion of the nuclear energy industry was given such unquestioned support at this Review Conference. Nuclear energy is fraught with health, environment, and proliferation dangers, and—dollar for dollar—nuclear power for electricity production is one of the most expensive ways to meet energy needs. We support universal participation in the International Renewable Energy Agency, providing a truly “inalienable right” to energy from the sun, wind, and tides, a right to which no nation can be denied, and to initiate a phase out of nuclear power for the health of the planet and future generations.

*Neues Deutschland***“We are deeply disappointed”****June 1, 2010****Reiner Braun at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference**

ND: Germany's foreign minister Guido Westerwelle called the conference a “historic achievement”. What do you see as the biggest outcome?

Braun: The word “historic” is a lie, and the word “achievement” brings up many questions. What is a success is that the conference did not fail. Ultimately, it did not bring the world closer to nuclear disarmament. What was established has already been in the Non-Proliferation Treaty for 40 years now. Nuclear weapons states – according to ICC estimates – are still violating international law. We can only be deeply disappointed by these outcomes

Now there is an urgent call on nuclear nations for disarmament, the first of which is talks of a timetable.

The final document itself contains no timetable. It should be subject to further negotiations. The NPT states that negotiations for complete disarmament should have already begun. It was ratified 40 years ago. Since then, nothing has happened. If binding, verifiable timetables are not adopted, it is a free pass to continue as before. And one can only infer that nuclear states will continue as they have. That is also evident in the new draft of the NATO strategy.

How meaningful is a demand for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Middle East, when United States President Obama has promised Israel, that their arsenal would remain unaffected?

First, one must say that it is a great negotiating success of Egypt, that the project has been put back on the international agenda after 15 years – because it was already in the Declaration of 1995, against considerable opposition from the United States. Now the US is trying everything, including a concession it has to make to the Arab states, so that the NPT regime does not fail or dilute in the long run. Obama's promise to Prime Minister Netanyahu is proof of that. It is

also evident here, that the practice is worth more than the paper on which it stands.

After this conference, one must assume that US nuclear weapons will still be stationed in Germany.

The so-called sub-strategic weapons do not appear in the final document. If Westerwelle wants to sell this conference as a “historic success”, he has much more to explain to the public. His politics have completely failed. German diplomacy has played a little role in these negotiations, and it is not possible to only partly bring in the approaches of the *Bundestag* into the final document of the Review Conference. Therefore, there will only be a withdrawal of nuclear weapons in Germany if protest and resistance expands massively against them.

To what extent could a peace movement, so vehemently demanded by the nuclear-weapons convention, accelerate the process of nuclear disarmament?

The nuclear weapons convention is a litmus test for whether the world is still serious about nuclear disarmament. A start for negotiations is therefore still on the table. 15 years ago, as part of the peace movement, we were the only ones who requested such a convention. Today, it was called for by a majority of the world's states. But the nuclear weapons powers – with the exception of China, which seems to be a convention – could avoid the responsibility in the final document one more time. It has been mentioned in relation to the UN Secretary General, and we will follow our agenda to make sure that the negotiations begin.

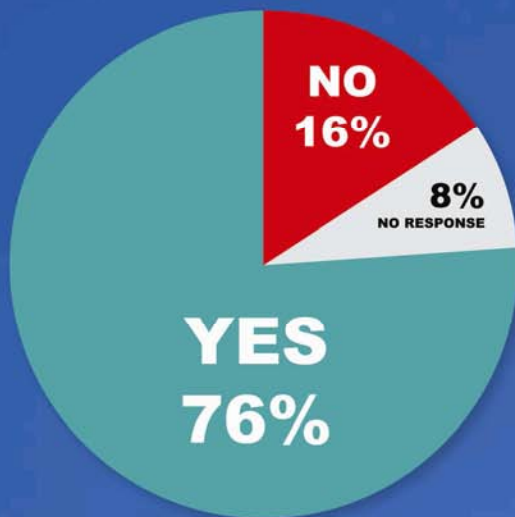
Could this be the focus of the activities of the peace movement in the near future?

In my viewpoint there are two big tasks for the German peace movement. First: nuclear weapons must be taken out of Germany, without conditions. That is a calling on Foreign Minister Westerwelle to promptly reach an agreement with the US on their removal. And the second is, that the nuclear weapons convention is brought quickly to the negotiating table and then put into practice.

The people say ‘yes’ to a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

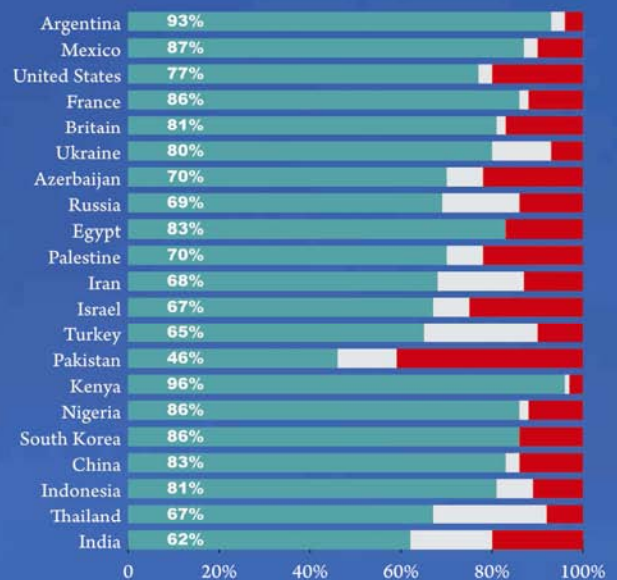
Opinion polls conducted in 21 countries have revealed that, on average, 76% of people worldwide support the negotiation of a treaty banning and eliminating all nuclear weapons. Large majorities in all five of the NPT nuclear-weapon states said

“yes” to a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Nuclear abolition is the democratic wish of the world’s people. Governments have a clear popular mandate to start work on a binding, verifiable convention. A Nuclear Weapons Convention — Now We Can.



Average support globally

Source: Global Zero



Why we can, and must, abolish nuclear weapons now

Jody Williams, Speech at NPT 2010

In October of 1986, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev met in Reykjavik, Iceland, where they seriously discussed the elimination of nuclear weapons. It was a moment of mind-boggling possibility. It was a moment of promise that could have changed our world forever. It was a moment for bold leadership. And it was a moment lost. But I, like many, many others, believe that we are at a critical and promising moment again — perhaps we could call it a new “Reykjavik moment”. Or the “Promise of Prague”.

But in either case, this is a moment of immense possibility that can and must succeed. Since those Reagan–Gorbachev talks so many years ago, the world has been charting a dangerous nuclear course. We have witnessed nuclear proliferation and the threat of more. We are now confronted with a real possibility of nuclear materials falling into the hands of armed non-state actors who would not hesitate to use them.

These new realities have been a wakeup call to the world and over the past couple of years, there has been increased fervor over renewed possibilities of nuclear disarmament. In April of last year, we heard the Prague promise of a future free of nuclear weapons. This was followed by an unprecedented meeting last September, chaired by a US president at the United Nations, to discuss nuclear weapons. Since then we have witnessed the successful conclusion of negotiations of a new START agreement between the United States and Russia, and the signing of that treaty — again in Prague — this April.

And less than a week after that, 47 heads of state met in Washington, DC, for a nuclear summit in the lead-up to this very important Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty now under way here in New York. We welcome and

embrace the increased attention to and talk about nuclear weapons and a world free of these unconscionable weapons of mass destruction. After all, opinion polls conducted in 21 countries in 2008 found that an estimated 76% of people around the world — including majorities in the nuclear states — support the idea of a binding, verifiable Nuclear Weapons Convention.

If this does not demonstrate to governments that they have a clear popular mandate to begin serious negotiations now, what will it take? If the nuclear states ignore the will of the overwhelming majority of people around the world, I worry what that means for our collective future. Since Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the people of this planet have been in thrall to those few nations who all too literally hold our very existence in their nuclear hands.



Photo: Jody Williams

There have been moments of great hope — Reykjavik — and moments of horrific fear — the Cuban Missile Crisis. After the NPT Review Conference of 2005, the nuclear future looked dismal. Now, with new possibilities again palpable, we cannot and we must not let this moment pass. The states gathered here in New York can seize this opportunity and change our future forever. With brave vision and even bolder action, the promise of Prague can be transformed into the reality of nuclear abolition. This will not happen with rousing rhetoric or nuclear legerdemain. This will happen with a clear and honest assessment of the progress

made and the challenges remaining in the implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Now, some 40 years after its entry into force, are states — and the peoples of the world that they represent — satisfied that the NPT is being properly implemented and complied with? Is proliferation truly being held in check? Are the nuclear states honestly and actively working towards the elimination of their own weapons as mandated by the treaty? If the weapons potential of nuclear power is not clearly tackled can we ever really be free of the nuclear threat?

In 1997, with successful negotiation of the Mine Ban Treaty and then again in 2008 with the Cluster Munition Convention, the world recognized that total elimination was the only way to ensure non-use and non-proliferation of those conventional weapons that by their very nature undeniably posed too grave a danger to civilians. Even earlier, with the Chemical Weapons Convention, states recognized that total elimination was the only viable approach for a weapon of mass destruction. Nuclear weapons are not — nor can they be allowed to be — the exception. Civil society and non-governmental organizations suffer no illusion that the journey to nuclear abolition will be easy, but we do know that it must begin now.

Those few who hold our collective fate in their hands must respond to the collective will of the billions they allege to protect with nuclear weapons we do not want. It is time for all governments to come together — with the support of civil society around the world — to chart our course to a nuclear-free future by beginning the negotiation of a comprehensive treaty banning the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. Now. Not in years or decades. Now. Whenever there has been an effort to eliminate a weapon, there have been many who resisted the change. In some cases, some argued for “better regulations” to clarify the “responsible use” of a particular weapon. In others, it was argued that such negotiations were “premature” — as some insist now in relation to a nuclear weapons convention.

The arguments against banning antipersonnel landmines, cluster bombs and chemical weapons

were specious. It is specious now to maintain that it is premature to negotiate the elimination of nuclear weapons — creations of such heinous violence that they almost defy the imagination. Specious arguments can and must be challenged and overcome.

Governments can change their positions seemingly in a heartbeat. Particularly in response to collective pressure by civil society. Such change has happened before and it can happen now. It is a matter of recognizing the humanitarian costs and then generating sufficient political will.

Calling for the appropriate treaty is the normal and obvious way to proceed in order to generate the necessary political will and momentum to achieve a weapons ban. After all, that is why we have a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, a Cluster Munition Convention, a Mine Ban Treaty and a Chemical Weapons Convention.

We could start now to push to eliminate nuclear weapons by outlawing their use altogether. The International Court of Justice could declare their use to be a crime against humanity. Let’s not forget that the use of chemical weapons was banned before the comprehensive treaty was finally negotiated many years later. In other words, it has been done before with other weapons of mass destruction. It can be done again with nuclear weapons.

Even if begun today, the difficult and complex negotiations for a total ban of nuclear weapons would take time. Even if a Nuclear Weapons Convention were successfully negotiated in a relatively short period, the process of eliminating all the nuclear weapons in the world today would take time. And the world does not have the luxury of too much more time.

Charting this new course could be undertaken by like-minded states or by the UN General Assembly — or it could be launched here and now out of this NPT Review Conference. States could begin the process of negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention now. After all, it certainly is not a new idea. Nor is it the simply the “noise”

generated by civil society and non-governmental organizations.

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon included a call for a Nuclear Weapons Convention in the first point of his five-point plan on nuclear disarmament, in which he urged all states to fulfil their longstanding obligation to disarm. Each year, more than 120 states in the UN General Assembly vote in favour of a resolution on the illegality of nuclear weapons which calls for the immediate commencement of negotiations leading to the early conclusion of a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

The beginning of a process to ban nuclear weapons does not mean that other measures would be neglected. Over the lengthy period of negotiation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, for example, the United States and Russia also bilaterally negotiated concerning their large stockpiles. Preparation for, and negotiation of, a Nuclear Weapons Convention can proceed in parallel with, and inform and stimulate, negotiation and implementation of other measures.

In closing, I must strongly underscore again that the seemingly impossible can happen. But it will take a global partnership. It will take the determination and commitment of governments, UN agencies and civil society alike. But it can be done. It must be done. The experiences of the earlier ban conventions are instructive. The International Campaign to Ban Landmines was successful beyond our wildest expectations. In fact, among my very first trips to promote the campaign, I came here to New York to try to talk with governments about banning anti-personnel landmines. In those days, I was lucky if anyone at an embassy would even answer my calls. It seemed a cold and unforgiving world.

But we took an issue that at the time was called a “utopian dream” and with commitment and determination and true grit created enough political pressure around the world to get governments to begin to take unilateral steps to deal with the landmine problem. Those individual state actions provided the necessary momentum to build sufficient political will so

that governments that believed in the ban and civil society organizations became strong partners in the process that gave the world the Mine Ban Treaty. A very similar process resulted in the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

That work has been called “microdisarmament” by some, and not always as a compliment. There is absolutely no question that abolishing nuclear weapons is a far more daunting enterprise. Yet a nuclear-free world is not an impossible goal. It is not the utopian dream of those who do not understand the harsh realities of the world. In fact, we understand those realities all too well — which is why we want a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

We listen to the survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and can picture a horror that no human being should ever have to suffer again. We think about continued nuclear proliferation and the fear and instability that such proliferation foretells. The all-too-real possibility of armed non-state actors getting their hands on nuclear weapons and using them is nothing but terrifying. But “nuclear deterrence” surely does not underpin their strategies.

These scenarios are not the wild thinking of fuzzy-headed peaceniks contemplating futures full of beautiful rainbows and peace doves all the while trying to conjure them up while singing *Kumbaya*. They are the stark and clearheaded understanding of the nuclear state of play in the world today. They are extremely harsh realities that we are determined to overcome with the total elimination of the use, production, trade and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. Civil society will work in open partnership — as we did in the landmine and cluster munition ban movements — with states that show real and daring leadership by launching a process now to begin the difficult work of negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

The Reykjavik moment was lost — at our peril. We cannot squander the promise of the past few years. We must not squander the promise of Prague. We do not have the luxury of time. The world cannot wait for change. It must come now. And each and every one of us has a part to play

in transforming the possibility of a nuclear-free world into reality now. Not eventually, but now.

Jody Williams is a patron of ICAN, and a co-laureate of the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize. This speech was delivered on Friday, May 7, as part of the official NGO presentations to the NPT Review Conference.

It's time for governments to abolish nuclear weapons

Desmond Tutu

This year the nuclear bomb turns 65 — an appropriate age, by international standards, for compulsory retirement. But do our leaders have the courage and wisdom to rid the planet of this ultimate menace? The five-yearly review of the ailing nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty, currently underway at the United Nations in New York, will test the strength of governments' commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free world.

If they are serious about realizing this vision, they will work now to shift the focus from the failed policy of nuclear arms control, which assumes that a select few states can be trusted with these weapons, to nuclear abolition. Just as we have outlawed other categories of particularly inhuman and indiscriminate weapons — from biological and chemical agents to anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions — we must now turn our attention to outlawing the most iniquitous weapons of all.

Gains in nuclear disarmament to date have come much too slowly. More than 23,000 nuclear arms remain in global stockpiles, breeding enmity and mistrust among nations, and casting a shadow over us all. None of the nuclear-armed countries appears to be preparing for a future without these terrifying devices. Their failure to disarm has spurred nuclear proliferation, and will continue to destabilize the planet unless we radically alter our trajectory now. Forty years after the NPT entered into force, we should seriously question whether we are on track to abolition.

Nuclear disarmament is not an option for governments to take up or ignore. It is a moral duty owed by them to their own citizens, and to humanity as a whole. We must not await another Hiroshima or Nagasaki before finally mustering the political will to banish these weapons from global arsenals. Governments should agree at this NPT review conference to toss their nuclear arms into the dustbin of history, along with those other monstrous evils of our time — slavery and apartheid.

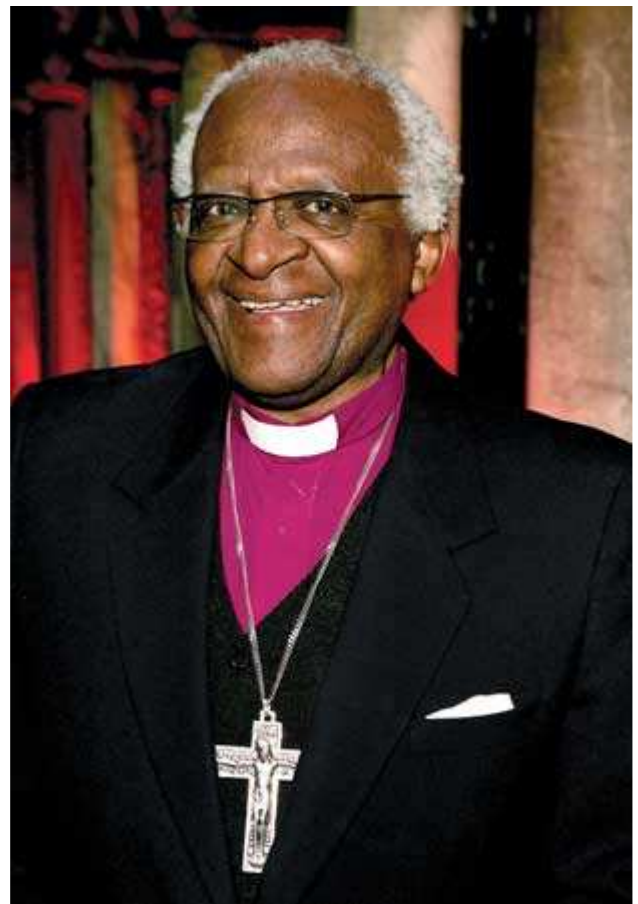


Photo: Desmond Tutu

Sceptics tell us, and have told us for many years, that we are wasting our time pursuing the dream of a world without nuclear weapons, as it can never be realized. But more than a few people said the same about ending entrenched racial segregation in South Africa and abolishing slavery in the United States.

Often they had a perceived interest in maintaining the status quo. Systems and policies that devalue human life, and deprive us all of our right to live in peace with each other, are rarely

able to withstand the pressure created by a highly organized public that is determined to see change.

The most obvious and realistic path to a nuclear-weapon-free world is for nations to negotiate a legally binding ban, which would include a timeline for elimination and establish an institutional framework to ensure compliance. Two-thirds of all governments have called for such a treaty, known as a nuclear weapons convention, and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has voiced his support for the idea. Only the nuclear weapon states and NATO members are holding us back.

Successful efforts to prohibit other classes of weapons provide evidence that, where there is political momentum and widespread popular support, obstacles which may at first appear insurmountable can very often be torn down. Nuclear abolition is the democratic wish of the world's people, and has been our goal almost since the dawn of the atomic age. Together, we have the power to decide whether the nuclear era ends in a bang or worldwide celebration.

Last April in the Czech capital of Prague, President Barack Obama announced that the United States would seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons, but he warned that nations probably would not eliminate their arsenals in his lifetime. I am three decades older than the US president, yet I am confident that both of us will live to see the day when the last nuclear weapon is dismantled. We just need to think outside the bomb.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu is a patron of ICAN. This article first appeared in Britain's Guardian newspaper on May 22, and was subsequently republished in various other papers.

RESOURCE

Ten arguments for a Nuclear Weapons Convention

1 The incremental approach to nuclear disarmament has proven inadequate

It is time to move beyond nuclear arms control and begin a process for nuclear abolition. For the last four decades, the Non-Proliferation Treaty has helped to prevent the uncontrolled spread of nuclear weapons, but governments will need to negotiate a complementary legal framework in order to reach zero nuclear weapons. The continuing threat of nuclear proliferation is closely linked to the failure of the nuclear-weapon states to live up to their obligation under Article VI of the NPT to achieve nuclear disarmament. A Nuclear Weapons Convention would build on the NPT by establishing the mechanisms needed to bring about the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under effective international control.

2 A Nuclear Weapons Convention would help to implement Article VI

Article VI of the NPT requires states parties to pursue negotiations in good faith for nuclear disarmament. The negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention is the most obvious and realistic way for states to fulfil this obligation. A convention would strengthen the NPT in the same way that treaties such as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty has also strengthened it. It would be an enabler, not a diversion, in the quest to implement the NPT. If the NPT is regarded as the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, a Nuclear Weapons Convention would be the capstone that allows the full realization of the NPT's core promise: a nuclear-weapon-free world.

3 There is overwhelming support for a Nuclear Weapons Convention

In 2009, 124 states voted in favour of a United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for the immediate commencement of negotiations leading to a Nuclear Weapons Convention. The UN Secretary-General has included the consideration of a convention or a framework of agreements as the first point in his five-point nuclear disarmament action plan. Most civil society organizations working on nuclear disarmament have adopted the convention as one of their primary objectives, and opinion polls in 21 countries show that, on average, 76% of people globally support the abolition of nuclear weapons through a comprehensive verifiable treaty.

4 There is a legal obligation to negotiate and achieve nuclear abolition

In 1996, the International Court of Justice affirmed that all states, including those outside the NPT, have a legal obligation to pursue negotiations for nuclear disarmament and to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Like any legal obligation, it must be fulfilled within a reasonable time, and cannot be postponed indefinitely. Moreover, the court held that nuclear disarmament must occur under strict and effective international control, and it de-linked the Article VI nuclear disarmament obligation from the objective of comprehensive demilitarization, meaning that achievement of the former need not await the latter.

5 A convention would bridge the disarmament-non-proliferation divide

In recent years, debate in multilateral forums on nuclear weapons issues have been characterized by a divide between those states which advocate strongly for measures to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons, and those which call for concrete action on nuclear disarmament. The result has been what former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan referred to as "mutually assured paralysis". The process of negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention would help to bridge this rift by addressing both non-proliferation and disarmament simultaneously. It does so by adopting an abolition approach.

6 A convention would facilitate the engagement of states outside the NPT

The general obligations contained in a Nuclear Weapons Convention would apply equally to all parties. In this respect, it would differ from the NPT, which establishes different standards for the five states that tested nuclear weapons before 1967. The convention approach would allow the engagement of the states currently outside the NPT. India, Pakistan and North Korea have all expressed support for a Nuclear Weapons Convention in the UN General Assembly. The common approach of calling for the immediate accession of these states to the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon states is far less likely to result in their actual engagement.

7 A convention is compatible with the advancement of intermediate steps

The pursuit of a Nuclear Weapons Convention would be consistent with the continued promotion of intermediate steps for nuclear disarmament, such as the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the negotiation of a fissile materials treaty, and the conclusion of further bilateral arms reduction treaties between the United States and Russia. A convention would complement these goals, rather than supersede them, as negotiations could take place simultaneously. In other words, the attainment of intermediate steps should not be seen as a precondition for the commencement of negotiations on a convention. Nor should states choose to abandon these efforts in favour of a convention approach.

8 A Nuclear Weapons Convention would help to build trust among nations

A Nuclear Weapons Convention would promote greater accountability in the disarmament process by establishing the systems needed to verify the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. An international monitoring system would be put in place to ensure compliance through declarations from states, routine and surprise inspections, on-site sensors, satellite photography, radionuclide sampling and citizen reporting. In addition, a dedicated agency would be responsible for promoting implementation of the convention. Its objectives would include the containment and surveillance of all materials, equipment and facilities that could contribute to the development or maintenance of nuclear weapons.

9 Conventions have been negotiated to outlaw other categories of weapons

Comprehensive treaties have been negotiated to outlaw other entire categories of weapons, from biological and chemical arms to anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions. Nuclear weapons are the only “weapons of mass destruction” that have not yet been banned, despite the fact that their destructive potential is greater than that of any other weapon. Non-government organizations recognize that the negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention will likely be a very difficult process, and could take a number of years. But a convention is possible, necessary and increasingly urgent. There is nothing to prevent exploratory work from commencing now, with or without the support of the nuclear-weapon States.

10 The political climate is right to pursue an abolition treaty now

In recent years, the leaders from many of the nuclear-armed states — including the United States and Russia, which between them possess 96% of all nuclear weapons — have expressed support for the vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world. However, without a clear roadmap to zero, this “vision” is unlikely to be realized in the foreseeable future, if at all. Governments must seize the historic opportunity to advance nuclear disarmament by agreeing to begin work now on a legally binding, irreversible and verifiable Nuclear Weapons Convention banning and eliminating all nuclear weapons.



Medical students from Europe at the May 2 rally in New York City for nuclear abolition.

RESOURCE**References to a Nuclear Weapons Convention****NPT Review Conference**

This is a list of references to a Nuclear Weapons Convention or the UN Secretary-General's five-point plan at the NPT Review Conference. It is not a complete list, as many comments on a convention were made behind closed doors or were not recorded:

Austria

"[Austria] believes that the most effective way to move towards 'global zero' is through a universal legal instrument, a Nuclear Weapons Convention, equipped with a strict multilateral verification mechanism ... We were at the forefront of initiatives resulting in conventions banning mines and cluster bombs. The Austrian government and the legislature ... will examine closely how disarmament is dealt with at this conference. If there is no clear progress towards 'global zero', we will discuss with partners the feasibility of a global instrument to ban these weapons."

Brazil

"Enhanced verification mechanisms should be devised and grafted into a future Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which would level the playing field by making zero nuclear weapons the norm for all members of the international community."

Chile

"We should support the Secretary-General's five-point plan and, in particular, lay the foundations for preliminary discussion of a Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons."

China

"The 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."

Colombia

"The only way to free ourselves from that threat is to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals ... For this reason we insist in the urgency of [an] international legally binding instrument that prohibits the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons."

Costa Rica

"Thirteen years ago Costa Rica and Malaysia presented a draft Framework Convention on Nuclear Weapons ... Building on this draft we could create an instrument capable of strengthening confidence in verification and ensure the supervision of processes, dismantling and definitive reduction of the nuclear threat."

Cuba

"Cuba agrees that, as a transcendental outcome of this conference, it will be required the adoption of a clear plan of action to comply with the implementation of all the provisions of the treaty, mainly with the nuclear disarmament obligations. The plan shall establish a concrete schedule for the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons in a transparent, irreversible, verifiable and legally binding manner. We must ratify this plan until the complete elimination of these weapons by 2025."

Egypt

"Egypt calls once again on the nuclear-weapon states to comply fully with their legal obligations under the NPT and to collectively initiate multilateral negotiations on a Nuclear Weapons Convention, as stipulated in Article VI, aimed at banning nuclear weapons and their total elimination in a given timeframe."

Holy See

"[T]he world has arrived at an opportune moment to begin addressing in a systematic way the legal, political and technical requisites for a nuclear-weapon-free world. For this reason, preparatory work should begin as soon as possible on a convention or framework agreement leading to the phased elimination of nuclear weapons."

Indonesia

"[W]e must work intensively together to produce a universal Nuclear Weapons Convention with a specific timeline for the attainment of complete nuclear disarmament. For the eradication of all nuclear weapons is our only assurance that they will never be used."

Iran

"We believe this is the time that once and for all we should set a clear deadline for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and it would be possible through the negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention. In our view, the Review Conference would not be successful unless it could reach such an agreement."

Kenya

"[I]t is our conviction that there is need to commence early negotiations leading to the conclusion of an international convention for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons."

Lebanon

"Our joint endeavor to stave off any possible nuclear tragedy in the future should be boosted by further strengthening the international legal system in this regard ... Let us start negotiations on crucial international instruments such as the Nuclear Weapons Convention and the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty."

Liechtenstein

"Liechtenstein supports the long-term goal of a Nuclear Weapons Convention, in line with the Secretary-General's five-point plan. This conference should prepare the ground for such a project by adopting a program of action including concrete goals to be achieved within set timeframes."

Malaysia

"Nuclear-weapon states ... should demonstrate leadership by committing themselves to nuclear disarmament via implementation of commitments and undertaking agreed in 1995 and 2000, in a specified period of time culminating in the total elimination of their nuclear weapons, through the conclusion of a Nuclear Weapons Convention."

Mexico

"Mexico expects that as a result of this conference we agree on ... the reaffirmation of the unequivocal commitment by the nuclear-weapon states to achieve the destruction of their nuclear arsenals and to negotiate a convention that prohibits these weapons with a timeframe that provides certainty to the international community."

Mongolia

"My delegation believes that the Secretary-General's five-point proposal on nuclear disarmament is a balanced, realistic and promising initiative to which we extend our full support."

Norway

"As the ultimate implementation of Article VI, a nuclear-weapon-free world will need an additional legal instrument. This is a topic which is becoming increasingly relevant and important. We are likely to see more discussions on this matter in time to come."

Qatar

"We stress the importance that the conference adopt the action plan of the states parties to eliminate nuclear weapons, which was presented by the Non-Aligned Movement ... 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."

Senegal

"Le renforcement de l'autorité du TNP commande également que cette conférence de revue se prononce sur les voies et moyens d'arriver à une convention générale sur les armes nucléaires, tel que mentionné dans l'article 6 du TNP."

Switzerland

"Ultimately, the question of banning nuclear weapons by a new convention — as proposed by the UN Secretary-General — must be addressed. Switzerland expects the final document of this conference to re-affirm the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons, and to encourage the discussion on a convention to ban nuclear weapons."

Thailand

"Thailand supports the UN Secretary-General's five-point proposal on nuclear disarmament."

Tunisia

"Les Etats dotés de l'arme nucléaire sont appelés à entamer des négociations sur un programme graduel d'élimination totale de leurs arsenaux, ce dans le cadre d'une Convention sur les Armes Nucléaires, ce qui es, à notre avis, en concordance avec l'avis consultatif de la Cour Internationale de Justice ..."

Yemen

"We urge a ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and ultimately their complete elimination."

Inter-Parliamentary Union

"Current barriers to nuclear disarmament could be overcome through commencing a preparatory process which would explore the legal, technical, institutional and political requirements for a nuclear-weapon-free world. This process could be guided, but would not be bound by, the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention circulated by the UN Secretary-General."

Non-Aligned Movement

"The consideration of a Nuclear Weapons Convention banning all nuclear weapons, as mentioned in Article VI of the treaty, should begin and should be an integral part of any plan of action on nuclear disarmament to be adopted by this conference."

Nuclear-free zone states

"We reaffirm the urgent need to advance towards the priority goal of nuclear disarmament and the achievement of the total elimination and legally binding prohibition of nuclear weapons ..."

NOTE: Other countries such as Algeria, Libya and the Philippines also spoke in favour of a convention, but their statements are unavailable.

International IALANA Board Meeting Minutes

May 6, 2010

**Church Center, United Nations
New York, USA**

Participants:

Peter Becker, Carlos Vargas, Reiner Braun, Peter Weiss, John Burroughs, Jackie Cabasso, Chieko Tabe, Yuka Aoki, George Farebrother, Yui Kayano, Anabel Dwyer, Elizabeth Shafer, Alice Slater, Alyn Ware, Mayra Gomez, Ian Anderson, Guy Quinlan

Minute takers for this meeting are Reiner Braun and Lucas Wirl, edits by John Burroughs

Agenda:

1. Introductions
2. Review of Agenda
3. Reports of the Affiliates
4. Post NPT Review Conference Activities including scheduling
5. Development of the International IALANA: more affiliates
6. Further activities "Peace and Law" - Curricula for Universities
7. Finances / Fundraising
8. Administration, including staff, affiliates support, website, email communication

1 and 2) After a round of introductions the agenda is reviewed. The point "legal advice for parliamentarians" is added to the agenda under point 4.

3) Reports of the Affiliates

Japan

JALANA members report on the law suits for the compensation and medical care for Hibakusha and show a DVD on the atomic bombings and aftermath that was shown to juries. The lawsuits were successful and resulted

in a global settlement with the Japanese government in August 2009. This campaign helped recruit new members of JALANA. JALANA brought large numbers of a document entitled "Recommendations and Reports to the 2010 NPT Review Conference by Japanese Lawyers" and distributed them at the Review Conference.

USA

Anabel Dwyer, member of the board of directors, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy (LCNP, US affiliate and UN Office of IALANA) reported on a presentation she made to the International Joint Commission (IJC) on Great Lakes Water Quality in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, on October 8, 2009. The presentation emphasized the need for clean, appropriate energy supply technologies, and recommended that: "No new licenses, permits or subsidies should be issued for any new reactors, waste sites or uranium mines until all problems including decommissioning, waste and proliferation as well as radiological and toxicological human and ecological effects are properly addressed and remediated."

Guy Quinlan, LCNP Board member, reported on prospects for ratification of New START and lobbying efforts.

Costa Rica

Carlos Vargas reported on the activities of the Costa Rica IALANA affiliate, which included supporting and participating in numerous events and conferences. A written report by Carlos is appended to the minutes. About 20 young lawyers are members of the affiliate. The Costa Rica affiliate is in contact with lawyers from different Central American countries (among others Panama, Belize, Mexico, Guatemala, Bolivia, Venezuela) which may become IALANA members or form affiliates.

Germany

Peter Becker reported about a lawsuit now underway against the German government on the basis of international as well as German law regarding nuclear sharing. The German IALANA will keep the international IALANA updated on the law suit. The publicity was excellent. New affiliates are being developed in Poland, the Ukraine, Czech Republic, France, and Italy, and there is a new international IALANA office in Berlin.

4) Post NPT Review Conference Activities including scheduling

Different topics were discussed in a long, open and constructive conversation:

- to push for a process of implementing the NWC rather than pushing for implementations of single and “easier to implement” points of the NWC: the NWC must remain the ultimate aim
- to respond to different discussions on the NWC
- to draft a declaration that leads to the NWC
- to return to the International Court of Justice
- to initiate events that bring together different groups working against nuclear weapons (i.e. a lawyers meeting, an international NGO meeting on NWC and strategy, a US meeting)
- to draft a letter of dedication for the NWC and for a start of good faith negotiations

Decisions on future actions and next steps were being postponed because they depend on the outcome of this NPT Review Conference.

George Farebrother reported on an initiative to form an advisory panel on international law for members of the UK parliament. Members would include international lawyers who have written about international legal obligations of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. No action was requested from IALANA. Discussion was supportive of the initiative.

5) Development of the International IALANA: more affiliates

The development of International IALANA has been discussed in the point “Reports of the Affiliates”. The Japanese branch has currently about 400 members, many new members joined due to the success and publicity of the law suits for the Hibakusha. The Costa Rican branch is closely connected to many lawyers in Central America; many of them, which are willing, join IALANA. The German branch is closely connected to lawyers in different European countries; especially of Eastern European countries. George Farebrother is willing to help the German IALANA to expand its connections to other lawyers. In general, it was being said that more affiliates need to be won in different regions of the world.

6) Further activities “Peace and Law” - Curricula for Universities

Carlos Vargas reported that he is exploring peace and disarmament education ideas with Peace Boat, the University for Peace, and the University of Costa Rica.

7) Finances and Fundraising

Peter Becker advised that the International IALANA office will produce and send out soon a letter asking for contributions from affiliates.

8) Administration, including staff, affiliates support, website, email communication

Due to lack of time, no discussion was held regarding administration.

Next meeting: After an open and constructive discussion it was decided to have the next General Assembly of International IALANA in **Szczecin**, Poland in May 2011. Furthermore it was decided to have a regional conference in Latin America (in either Mexico or Costa Rica).

For comments, recommendations, and corrections please contact:

Reiner Braun, hr.braun@gmx.net

Dear Colleagues,

“Without you, nuclear disarmament would not be so high on the agenda of international politics”, said the UN General Secretary Ban Ki-moon to over 1,500 participants at the International Congress of the Peace Movement in New York on May 1, 2010.

Without the IALANA and your various actions, there would never be the chance of a Nuclear Weapons Convention, which is now supported by the majority of nations and is inevitably on the agenda for international politics – even though four of the five official nuclear powers prevented discussions of a Nuclear Weapons Convention from being in the final document of the NPT Review Conference in 2010.

The will of the majority of the nations in the world and especially the support of a massive majority of people around the world for this convention and the abolition of all nuclear weapons is evidence of a huge success due to our long-standing, often tough, never slowing, intensive informative work, our actions and our lobbying strategies.

We want to and must continue working, because nuclear weapons still threaten our lives and the existence of planet earth.

Therefore, we turn to you right now:

Please help us, so that we can continue to work. A complex understanding about the unsatisfactory and indeed disappointing results of the 2010 NPT Conference is very important. We can and must increase the pressure on the federal government to finally get rid of the nuclear weapons without any ifs, ands, or buts in Germany. Our actions must be accompanied with strong public action.

The Nuclear Weapons Convention requires further public knowledge on the matter of nuclear weapons in the world today. A wealth of information against the politics of silence and inactivity must be made available to the public. We need – perhaps more than ever – your donation! Please continue to support the IALANA—even the smallest amount still helps.

Please donate for a nuclear weapons-free world – for our and the next generations and for planet earth.

Thank you very much for your support

With pleasant but also concerned regards,

Peter Becker (Vice President)

Otto Jäckel (Treasurer)

Reiner Braun

Photos from NPT Conference in New York, New York.



Reiner Braun with the International Appeal with 15,780 signatures



The 2010 NPT Review Conference Planning Committee at Riverside Church

Photos contd.



American Colleagues at a NATO Strategy Committee of the 2010 NPT Conference.



Ban Ki-moon speaking at the Riverside Church.

Photos contd.



International colleagues Peter Becker, Dave Webb, and David Krieger at a policy discussion in New York.



Demonstrations for a Nuclear Free World in Times Square, New York.