

Analysis of Abolition 2000 statement by David Krieger
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/onabolition.html>

Organizations
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/peacelinks.html#organizations>

Abolition 2000
<http://www.abolition2000.org/>

Abolition 2000 statement
<http://www.abolition2000.org/ablstate.html>

Moorea Declaration, 1997
<http://www.abolition2000.org/resolutions/Moorea.html>

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92 organizations
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/peacelinks.html#organizations>

[begin box]

Abolition 2000

[inset in paragraph the sunflower in a small square with blue background from masthead of <http://www.abolition2000.org>]

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*Citizen representatives followed through with a meeting at The Hague in November 1995 where they formed **Abolition 2000: A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons**. [<http://www.abolition2000.org/>]*

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Abolition 2000 is assisted and guided by a staff secretariat, a coordinating committee, and global council. [<http://www.abolition2000.org/staff/index.html>]

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The Global Security Institute Announces Bipartisan Security Group
GSI Press Release
October 8, 2002

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Ambassador Robert T. Grey Jr., 202-797-5280; Zack Allen, 415-775-6760
WASHINGTON, DC: The Global Security Institute (GSI) announced today that it has launched a new program to provide Members of Congress with expert analysis and opinion on security-related issues. Composed of the leading architects of the international security regime, the Bipartisan Security Group (BSG) seeks to serve as an objective, reliable resource for policy makers who support the American tradition of securing security through international cooperation and the rule of law.

"BSG can be of significant assistance to Members of Congress in the crucial forthcoming national debates over international security," said GSI President Jonathan Granoff.

According to BSG Chairman Ambassador Thomas Graham, "In order to win the war on terrorism and effectively pursue peace and security in the 21st Century, strengthening international security treaty regimes, advancing the role of international law and developing and maintaining close working relationships with all members of the civilized world is essential."

"America has worked diligently and successfully to create multilateral cooperative regimes based on the rule of law as a means of pursuing security," said Director Ambassador Robert T. Grey, Jr., who will head the office located at 1779 Massachusetts Avenue. "Bipartisan cooperation has characterized American global leadership in arms control and nonproliferation efforts," said Grey noting key control and disarmament treaties (e.g. the ABM Treaty, START I, the INF Treaty, the NPT and the CWC) all obtained with bipartisan leadership.

"The U.S. Constitution emphasizes the importance of international agreements by making treaties the supreme law of our land," said Granoff. "This insight in building international order proved its value in the arms control process that helped guide us safely through the Cold War. Now the terrorist threat continues to make it vital. The unilateral actions of any one country in this global context is not legally viable and can only be perceived as politically naïve. UN mechanisms are available, are legally binding, and must be used to confront terrorism."

The Global Security Institute was founded by Senator Alan Cranston who believed that it is unworthy of civilization to base security on the threat to annihilate millions of innocent people. He also felt strongly that international institutions that promote cooperation and the law are viable mechanisms to move beyond the unacceptable risk posed by nuclear weapons.

The following senior experts have joined the Bipartisan Security Group and are available for comment. To set up an interview, please call the press office at 202-797-5280 or 610-585-0844:

Chairman

Ambassador Thomas Graham, Jr., former President of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS), was involved in the negotiation of every major international arms control and nonproliferation agreement of the past 30 years. As President Clinton's Special Representative for Arms Control, Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Ambassador Graham led the successful U.S. government effort to indefinitely extend the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Director

Ambassador Robert T. Grey, Jr., former U.S. Representative to the Conference on

Disarmament, was also Leader of the State Department UN Reform Team. He was a Senior Fellow on the Council on Foreign Relations and Counselor for Political Affairs of the United States Mission to the United Nations in New York. Among other postings, Ambassador Grey served as Acting Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as well as Counselor for Political Affairs, U.S. Mission to NATO in Brussels.

Dr. Gloria Duffy has served as U.S. Special Coordinator for Cooperative Threat Reduction and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense during the Clinton Administration. Her mission was to convince the countries of the former Soviet Union to give up their weapons of mass destruction, and to prevent the spread of their nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and material to terrorists and states that threaten international peace and security. Dr. Duffy is currently CEO of the Commonwealth Club, the nation's largest and oldest civic forum.

Ambassador James Goodby, former Ambassador to Finland, is Non Resident Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution's Center for East Asian Studies and Senior Advisor in the Security Studies program at Massachusetts Institute for Technology. Ambassador Goodby was Vice Chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Strategic Nuclear Arms Negotiations with the U.S.S.R., Chief of the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament in Europe, and Chief U.S. Negotiator for the Safe and Secure Dismantlement of Nuclear Weapons. He was advisor to AEC Commissioner John von Neumann and also served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

Rose Gottemoeller is a Senior Associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and holds a joint appointment with the Russian and Eurasian Program and the Global Policy Program. Before joining the Endowment, Ms. Gottemoeller was Deputy Undersecretary for Defense and Nuclear Nonproliferation in the U.S. Department of Energy.

John Holum served as Undersecretary of State for Arms Control and International Security; Senior Advisor to President Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright for Arms Control, Nonproliferation and Disarmament; and as Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Professor Barry Kellman is a law professor at DePaul University College of Law and co-director of the International Criminal Justice and Weapons Control Center. As chair of the Committee of Legal Experts of the Chemical Weapons, he was principle author of the Manual For National Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which was recently issued in its second edition. He has been a consultant to the U.S. Department of Defense Special Weapons Agency, the Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Commerce. He chairs the ABA Committee on Law and National Security as well as the American Society of International Law Section on Arms Control.

Professor David Koplow, former Deputy General Counsel of the Department of Defense, teaches International Law and National Security, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation at Georgetown University.

John Rhineland is senior counsel at Show Pittman LLP. Before joining Shaw Pittman in 1977, he served in six departments and agencies of the federal government, including Defense, State and Legal Advisor to the US SALT I delegation.

Suzanne Spaulding was formerly Executive Director of the National Commission on Terrorism and of the US Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. Ms. Spaulding also served as Deputy Staff Director and General Counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and Assistant

General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency. She is currently Chairperson of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Law and National Security and a consultant on national security issues.

Marie,

Here is the text for the left side of the page on Civil Sector Statements & Organizations.

The graphic is the peace sign. See sources.

The text can have similar type and shading as the quotes at the top of How to Get to Zero.

Howard

Graphic: Peace Sign

[Text on left:]

The widely used peace sign had its origin in the Nuclear Disarmament Campaign in Great Britain in the 1950s. The symbol combines two semaphore signals: [drawing] = N and [drawing] = D. The circle symbolizes wholeness and a global perspective. Nearly fifty years later Nuclear Disarmament remains an essential ingredient of world peace.

* Sources: For peace sign go to <http://www.abcme.com/peacesigncollection/page2.htm>. There are several pages to choose from.

For samples of semaphore figures go to <http://inter.scoutnet.org/semaphore/semaphore.html> or <http://www.sacdelta.com/semaphore.htm>. Some dictionaries also have them. You may want to modify the drawings because of copyright issues.

Civil Sector Statements & Organizations

[peace sign]

INTERNATIONAL STATEMENTS

- *Abolition 2000* [link to below]
- *International Civilian Leaders (1998)* [link]
- *International Mayors (2001)* [link]
- *Nobel Peace Laureates (2002)* [link]

[text: see separate page]

INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

CIVIL SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

- *Multi-national*
- *National*

JOURNALS

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Statement by International Civilian Leaders (1998)

[use photo of Senator Cranston from <http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#internationalgeneralsandadmirals>]

*At a Washington news conference in February 1998 former Senator Alan Cranston, acting as chair of the State of the World Forum, released a **Statement by International Civilian Leaders** [\[http://www.gsintitute.org/archives/000015.shtml\]](http://www.gsintitute.org/archives/000015.shtml) on nuclear disarmament. Signers were 128 notable individuals from 48 nations. Among them were 52 past or present presidents and prime ministers, including such officials from four of the five nuclear weapon states.*

The civilian leaders' statement advocated specific steps to reduce ongoing nuclear weapon dangers. It also urged the nuclear powers to declare unambiguously that their goal is eventual abolition of nuclear weapons.

Recommended steps to be taken immediately were:

- De-alerting.
- Halt of fissile materials production.
- End of nuclear testing.
- Deep cuts in U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals.
- Reductions by other nuclear weapon states.
- An international system of inspection, verification, and safeguards.
- Develop a plan for "distant but final goal of elimination".

Additional steps to be considered were:

- Repatriate nuclear weapons deployed outside of sovereign territory.
- Commit to No First Use of nuclear weapons.
- Ban production and possession of large, long-range ballistic missiles.
- Place all materials needed to produce nuclear weapons under international safeguards.

A few days after the release of the statement Senator Cranston traveled to Moscow with several other Americans for discussions with Russian leaders and experts from other countries regarding nuclear weapons and other matters related to global security. In an article entitled An Assessment and An Appeal [<http://www.gsinsitute.org/archives/000013.shtml>], Senator Cranston reported that the discussion turned to the lack of utility of nuclear weapons. He noted that he and Jonathan Schell several times pointed out a little noted fact:

All five nations possessing nuclear weapons have refrained from using them while losing wars to nations that did not possess nuclear weapons: the US in Vietnam, the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, China in Vietnam, France in Algeria, the UK at Suez.

"You can add Chechnya to the list," muttered one Russian. Another remarked, "The weapons are not only useless militarily, they are useless politically as well. Who is now going to believe the threats that they might be used under almost any circumstances that can be imagined?"

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[brown box: ***International Statements***]

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Statement by International Mayors (2001)

*June 2001 saw the release of a **Statement by International Mayors** [<http://www.gsinsitute.org/archives/000021.shtml>] on "Nuclear Weapons: Threat to Cities". Signed by 93 mayors from 27 nations around the globe, the statement was developed and released by Senator Alan Cranston and the State of the World Forum.*

In their statement the mayors indicated that "if nuclear weapons are ever again used, it is virtually certain that one or more of our cities will be the target and the people we represent will be the victims." They further noted:

It is unacceptable that while so many human needs are neglected and while poverty afflicts so many, particularly in cities, vast resources that could be put to wiser use are spent on nuclear weapons that no responsible nation wants to use and that, if nonetheless used, could not only destroy cities and nations and their peoples, but could conceivably exterminate humanity.

It is most of all the responsibility of the U.S. and Russia to abandon outmoded policies and postures developed in the Cold War which have no rightful place in today's world.

Therefore, they called upon the presidents of the United States and Russia to:

- Declare your firm commitment to the task of eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth
- Launch the process by leading the world in steps designed to achieve that goal with all deliberate speed.

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[brown box: ***International Statements***]

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Statement of Nobel Peace Laureates (2002)

[photo of Mikail Gorbachev, such as from <http://www.nns.ru/e-elects/e-persons/gorbach.html>]

The 3rd World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates convened in Rome on October 18-20, 2002. It was organized by Mikhail Gorbachev, former president of the Soviet Union, and Walter Veltroni, Mayor of Rome. Participants were individuals and representatives of organizations that have won the Nobel Peace Prize. Among other things the Final Statement [<http://www.gs institute.org/archives/000141.shtml>] indicated:

Of particular concern to the participants is the increased reliance on violence and war as a primary means to resolve political disputes. It is imperative to seek peaceful political solutions to conflict and to deepen collaboration among states, be it through the United Nations or other regional security organizations.

A primary goal is to halt the new arms race, and to demilitarise international relations. The participants are concerned about the new military doctrines that contemplate the use, even pre-emptive, of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons continue to pose a real threat due to a renewed tendency toward proliferation, made more dangerous by the possibility that terrorists may acquire them. Nuclear weapons are immoral and their use is illegal. It is imperative to achieve the total abolition of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

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INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

To be added.

CIVIL SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

- *Multi-national*
- *National* [linkage to below]

Around the globe the civil sector provides much of the leadership of efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons. Here we list both multi-national and national organizations engaged in this task.

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Multi-national Civil Sector Organizations Working for Nuclear Disarmament

* Those with national affiliates

British American Security Information Council (BASIC)
www.basicint.org

Centre for European Security and Disarmament (CESD)
<http://www.cesd.org/about%20cesd.htm>

Greenpeace *
http://www.greenpeace.org/campaigns/intro?campaign_id=4021

Hague Appeal for Peace
<http://www.haguepeace.org/index.php>

International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA) *
<http://www.ialana.org/site/index.html>

International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES) *
<http://www.inesglobal.org/>

International Peace Bureau
<http://www.ipb.org/web/index.php>

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) *
<http://www.ippnw.org/>

Middle Powers Initiative

<http://www.middlepowers.org/mpi/about/>

NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace, and Security

<http://disarm.igc.org/>

Parliamentarians for Global Action

<http://www.pgaction.org/>

Pugwash Conferences

<http://www.pugwash.org/about.htm>

Reaching Critical Will

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/>

State of the World Forum (Mikhail Gorbachev, President)

<http://www.worldforum.org/about/main.htm>

UN Institute for Disarmament Research

<http://www.unidir.org/>

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National Civil Sector Organizations

Working for Nuclear Disarmament

India

Movement in India for Nuclear Disarmament

<http://www.angelfire.com/mi/MIND123/>

Japan

Japan Council Against A & H Bombs (Gensiukyo)

<http://www.twics.com/~antiatom/>

New Zealand (Aoteara)

Disarmament and Security Centre

<http://www.disarmsecure.org/>

Russia

[Center for Arms Control, Energy and Environmental Studies](http://www.armscontrol.ru/start/)

<http://www.armscontrol.ru/start/>

Sweden

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

<http://www.sipri.se/>

United Kingdom

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

<http://www.cnduk.org/>

International Security Information Service

<http://www.isisuk.demon.co.uk/>

Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

<http://www.banthebomb.org/index.shtml>

Nuclear Free Local Authorities

<http://nfznsclgn.apc.org/index.html>

United States

Alliance for Nuclear Accountability

www.ananuclear.org

Arms Control Association

www.armscontrol.org

Atlantic Council of the United States

Project on Nuclear Arms Control

<http://www.acus.org/InternationalSecurity/FurtherReins.html>

Back from the Brink

www.backfromthebrink.org

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Non-Proliferation Project

http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/npp_home.ASP

Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation

www.armscontrolcenter.org

Center for Defense Information

www.cdi.org

Council for a Livable World

www.clw.org

Federation of American Scientists

www.fas.org

Fourth Freedom Forum

www.fourthfreedomforum.org

Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space
<http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/index.htm>

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)
<http://www.gracelinks.org/>

Global Security Institute
www.gs institute.org

Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)
<http://www.ieer.org/>

Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS)
<http://www.lawscns.org/index.html>
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
<http://www.lcnp.org/>

Monterey Institute of International Studies
Center for Nonproliferation Studies
<http://cns.miis.edu/>

Natural Resources Defense Council
<http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/default.asp>

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
www.napf.org

Nuclear Control Institute
<http://www.nci.org/index.htm>

Nuclear Threat Initiative
<http://www.nti.org/>

Nuclear Threat Reduction Campaign
www.nuclearthreatreduction.org

Peace Action
www.peac-action.org

Physicians for Social Responsibility
www.psr.org

Proposition One Committee
<http://nfznsn.gn.apc.org/index.html>

Shundahai Network
<http://www.shundahai.org/>

Henry L. Stimson Center
www.stimson.org

Student Pugwash USA
<http://www.spusa.org/>

20/20 Vision
www.2020vision.org

Union of Concerned Scientists
www.ucsua.org

Veterans for Peace
<http://www.veteransforpeace.org/>

Western States Legal Foundation
<http://www.wslfweb.org/>

Women's Action for New Directions (WAND)
www.wand.org

Women Legislators Lobby
www.wand.org/WILL/Bkround.html

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Journals

Arms Control Today
<http://www.armscontrol.org/act/>

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
www.thebulletin.org

Disarmament Diplomacy Disarmament
<http://www.acronym.org.uk/>

Disarmament Forum
http://www.unidir.org/html/en/disarmament_forum.php

Disarmament Times
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International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES) *

<http://www.inesglobal.org/>

International Peace Bureau

<http://www.ipb.org/web/index.php>

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) *

<http://www.ippnw.org/>

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<http://www.middlepowers.org/mpi/about/>

NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace, and Security

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<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/>

State of the World Forum (Mikhail Gorbachev, President)

<http://www.worldforum.org/about/main.htm>

UN Institute for Disarmament Research

<http://www.unidir.org/>

Verification Research, Training & Information Centre (VERTIC)
<http://www.vertic.org/>

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) *
<http://www.wilpf.org/>

* Have national affiliates

Journals

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<http://www.armscontrol.org/act/>

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www.thebulletin.org

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<http://www.middlepowers.org/mpi/about/>

The Middle Powers Initiative is a program of the [Global Security Institute](#).

Through the Middle Powers Initiative, eight international non-governmental organizations are able to work primarily with "middle power" governments to encourage and educate the nuclear weapons states to take immediate practical steps that reduce nuclear dangers, and commence negotiations to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Middle power countries are politically and economically significant, internationally respected countries that have renounced the nuclear arms race, a standing that gives them significant political credibility.

The campaign is guided by an International Steering Committee, chaired by [Senator Douglas Roche](#), O.C., former Canadian Disarmament Ambassador.

<http://www.middlepowers.org/mpi/projects/>

Formal Delegations

MPI organizes meetings to educate and influence high-level policy makers such as Foreign and Prime Ministers. Formal delegations educate and influence leaders who can have the greatest impact on policy and law making. Delegations are often planned to coincide with pivotal political events. A current emphasis of delegations is to support and strengthen the leadership of the New Agenda coalition of countries (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden), a coalition which has formally positioned itself as a leading voice for nuclear weapons elimination. Additionally, MPI delegations focus on NATO powers and other middle power countries that have influence over the nuclear policies of the nuclear weapon states.

Past Delegations:

- July 1998: Ireland and Sweden
- September-December 1998: New Zealand, Canada, Japan, Australia, Germany and the Netherlands.
- March 1999: Canada
- August 1999: Japan
- October 1999: Norway, Germany, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands.
- October 2000: Norway, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.
- May 2001: Canada

Publications

<http://www.middlepowers.org/mpi/archives/>

[Former PM Returns to Hill as Anti-Nuke Peace Activist:
Kim Campbell backs Chretien's Caution with US](#)

Peter O'Neil
Vancouver Sun

October 30, 2002

["Battle for the Planet"
Report of the Third Global Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates](#)

By Senator Douglas Roche, O.C.
October 19-20, 2002
Rome

[New Agenda Coalition Draft UN Resolution
Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda](#)

United Nations
1 October 2002

[New Agenda Coalition Draft UN Resolution
Reductions of Non-Strategic Nuclear Weapons](#)

United Nations A/C.1/57/L.2
1 October 2002

[The Impact of 11 September 2001 on the Disarmament Agenda for the 21st Century](#)

Remarks by the Rt. Hon. Kim Campbell, P.C.
3 October 2002
United Nations, New York

[Former Canadian Prime Minister Joins the Middle Powers Initiative](#)

MPI Press Release
September 9, 2002

[Priorities for Preserving the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in the New Strategic Context](#)

An MPI Briefing Paper
August 2002

[The NPT: Crisis and Challenge \[PART I\]](#)

[Report and Assessment of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee Meeting](#)

By Senator Douglas Roche, O.C.
Chairman, Middle Powers Initiative
United Nations
New York
April 8-19, 2002

[The NPT: Crisis and Challenge \[PART II\]](#)

By Senator Douglas Roche, O.C.
[CONTINUED]

[The NPT: Crisis and Challenge \[PART III\]](#)

By Senator Douglas Roche, O.C.
[CONTINUED]

[The NPT: Crisis and Challenge \[PART IV\]](#)

By Senator Douglas Roche, O.C.
[CONTINUED]

[The Moral Imperative for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons](#)

By Rev. Dr. Joan Brown Campbell
Speech to the U.N. NPT Preparatory Committee
United Nations, New York
April 8, 2002

[Nuclear Weapons and Human Security: Ending the Conflict](#)

An Address to the Middle Powers Initiative Strategy Consultation
By Senator Douglas Roche, O.C.
United Nations, New York
April 8, 2002

[The Middle Powers Initiative and the Global Security Institute Link Arms for Disarmament](#)

Announcement
January, 2002

[MPI Books](#)

A catalog of MPI books

[MPI Reports from 2000 and 2001](#)

Catalog of PDFs from 2000 and 2001

[Precious But Fleeting](#)

[Conference on Facilitating the Entry-Into-Force of the Comprehensive](#)
Report/Analysis

By Douglas Roche, O.C.
November, 2001

<http://www.middlepowers.org/mpi/archives/000126.shtml>

MPI Reports from 2000 and 2001
Catalog of PDFs from 2000 and 2001

Download the following PDFs of MPI Reports from 2000 and 2001.

[Towards NPT 2005: An Action Plan for the 13 Steps](#)

By Tariq Rauf
2001

MPI commissioned this report from Tariq Rauf of the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. It assesses the relevance and importance of the thirteen "practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" agreed by consensus at the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

[MPI Report 2000](#)

MPI Annual Report
2000

[Report from the Atlanta Consultation on the Future of the Non-Proliferation Treaty](#)

By James Wurst and David Krieger
2000

In the interest of helping to preserve the non-proliferation regime and to promote the disarmament agenda of the New Agenda Coalition, The Carter Center in Atlanta and MPI convened a consultation which brought together governmental representatives and non-governmental experts to explore the issues and search for solutions.

13 Action Steps, NATO and NMD: A Brief on Nuclear Disarmament to the Government of Canada

MPI Delegation
2001

[Towards NPT 2005: An Action Plan for the 13 Steps](#)

MPI Summary Report
2001

<http://www.middlepowers.org/mpi/archives/000138.shtml#000138>

New Agenda Coalition Draft UN Resolution
Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda
United Nations
1 October 2002

Fifty-seventh session A/C.1/57/L.

Agenda item 66: General and complete disarmament

Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden:
draft resolution

Towards a nuclear weapon free world: the need for a new agenda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/77 Y of 4 December 1998, 54/54 G of 1 December 1999 and 55/33 C of 20 November 2000,

Convinced that the existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to the survival of humanity,

Declaring that the participation of the international community as a whole is central to the maintenance and enhancement of international peace and stability and that international security is a collective concern requiring collective engagement,

Declaring that internationally negotiated treaties in the field of disarmament have made a fundamental contribution to international peace and security and that unilateral and bilateral nuclear disarmament measures complement the treaty-based multilateral approach towards nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, issued on 8 July 1996, and its unanimous conclusion that: "There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control",

Declaring that any presumption of the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons by the nuclear-weapon States is incompatible with the integrity and sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and with the broader goal of the maintenance of international peace and security,

Declaring that it is essential that the fundamental principles of transparency, verification and irreversibility should apply to all nuclear disarmament measures,

Convinced that the further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons constitutes an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process,

Declaring that each article of the Non-Proliferation Treaty is binding on the respective States parties at all times and in all circumstances and that it is imperative that all States parties be held fully accountable with respect to the strict compliance with their obligations under the Treaty, and that the undertakings therein on nuclear disarmament have been given and that implementation of them remains the imperative,

Expressing its deep concern that, to date, there have been few advances in the implementation of the thirteen steps agreed to at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Stressing the importance of regular reporting in promoting confidence in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Expressing its deep concern at the continued failure of the Conference on Disarmament to deal with nuclear disarmament and to resume negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Expressing grave concern that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has not yet entered into force,

Expressing deep concern that the total number of nuclear weapons deployed and stockpiled still amounts to thousands, and at the continuing possibility that nuclear weapons could be used,

Acknowledging that reductions in the numbers of deployed strategic nuclear warheads envisaged by the Treaty of Moscow represent a positive step in the process of nuclear de-escalation between the US and the Russian Federation, while stressing that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons,

Noting that despite these bilateral achievements, there is no sign of efforts involving all of the five nuclear-weapon States in the process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Expressing its deep concern about emerging approaches to the broader role of nuclear weapons as part of security strategies, including the development of new types of and rationalisations for the use of nuclear weapons,

Expressing concern that the development of strategic missile defences could impact negatively on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and lead to a new arms race on earth and in outer space,

Stressing that no steps should be taken which would lead to the weaponisation of outer space,

Expressing its deep concern at the continued retention of the nuclear-weapons option by those three States that have not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, in particular given the effects of regional volatility on international security, and in this context, the continued regional tensions and deteriorating security situation in South Asia and the Middle East,

Welcoming progress in the further development of nuclear-weapon-free zones in some regions, and, in particular, the consolidation of that in the Southern Hemisphere and adjacent areas,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which the Heads of State and Government resolved to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

Taking into consideration the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States, in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all the States Parties to the Treaty are committed under Article VI of the Treaty

1. *Reaffirms* that the growing possibility that nuclear weapons could be used represents a continued risk for humanity;
2. *Calls* upon all States to refrain from any action that could lead to a new nuclear arms race or that could impact negatively on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;
3. *Calls* upon all States to observe international treaties in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and to duly fulfill all obligations flowing from those treaties;
4. *Calls* upon all States parties to pursue, with determination and with continued vigour, the full and effective implementation of the substantial agreements reached at the 2000 Review

Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the outcome of which provides the requisite blueprint to achieve nuclear disarmament;

5. *Calls* upon the nuclear-weapon States to respect fully their existing commitments with regard to security assurances, pending the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated legally binding security assurances to all non-nuclear weapon States parties and agrees to prioritise this issue with a view to recommendations to the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

6. *Calls* upon the nuclear-weapon States to increase their transparency and accountability with regard to their nuclear weapons arsenals and their implementation of disarmament measures;

7. *Reaffirms* the necessity for the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to consider regular reports to be submitted by all States parties on the implementation of article VI as outlined in paragraph 15, subparagraph 12 of the 2000 Final Document, and on paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision;

8. *Calls* upon nuclear-weapon States to implement the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons commitments to apply the principle of irreversibility by destroying their nuclear warheads in the context of strategic nuclear reductions and avoid keeping them in a state that lends itself to their possible redeployment;

9. *Agrees* on the importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications to achieve the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;

10. *Calls* for the upholding and maintenance of the moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;

11. *Reaffirms* that the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is particularly urgent since the process of the installation of an international system to monitor nuclear weapons tests under the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is more advanced than the real prospects of entry into force of the treaty, a situation which is not consistent with a universal and comprehensive test ban treaty;

12. *Agrees* that further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons should be accorded priority and that nuclear-weapon States must live up to their commitments in this regard;

13. *Agrees* that reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons should be carried out in a transparent and irreversible manner and that reduction and elimination of non-strategic nuclear weapons should be included in the overall arms reductions negotiations. In this context, urgent action should be taken to achieve:

(i) further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

(ii) further confidence-building and transparency measures to reduce the threats posed by non-strategic nuclear weapons;

(iii) concrete agreed measures to reduce further the operational status of nuclear weapons systems, and to

(iv) formalize existing informal bilateral arrangements regarding non-strategic nuclear reductions, such as the Bush-Gorbachev declarations of 1991, into legally binding agreements;

14. *Calls* upon nuclear-weapon States to undertake the necessary steps towards the seamless integration of all five nuclear-weapon States into a process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

15. *Agrees* that the Conference on Disarmament should establish without delay an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament;
16. *Agrees* also that the Conference on Disarmament should resume negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non proliferation objectives;
17. *Agrees* that the Conference on Disarmament should complete the examination and updating of the mandate on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, as contained in its decision of 13 February 1992, and to re-establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible;
18. *Calls* upon those three States, which are not yet parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear weapon States, promptly and without condition, and to bring into force the required comprehensive safeguards agreements, together with additional protocols, consistent with the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreement(s) between State(s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 15 May 1997 for ensuring nuclear non-proliferation, and to reverse clearly and urgently any policies to pursue any nuclear weapons development or deployment and refrain from any action that could undermine regional and international peace and security and the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation;
19. *Calls* upon those States that have not yet done so to conclude full-scope safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol;
20. *Reaffirms* the conviction that the establishment of internationally recognised nuclear-weapon free-zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards realising the objective of nuclear disarmament, and supports proposals for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones where they do not exist, such as in the Middle East and South Asia;
21. *Calls* for the completion and implementation of the Trilateral Initiative between the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Russian Federation and the United States and for consideration to be given to the possible inclusion of other nuclear-weapons States;
22. *Calls* upon all nuclear-weapon States to make arrangements for the placing, as soon as practicable, of their fissile material no longer required for military purposes under International Atomic Energy Agency or other relevant international verification and to make arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes in order to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes;
23. *Affirms* that a nuclear-weapon-free world will ultimately require the underpinning of a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework encompassing a mutually reinforcing sets of instruments;
24. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 55/33/C, and requests him, within existing resources, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon free world: the need for a new agenda", and to review the implementation of the present resolution at that session.

<http://www.gsinsitute.org/archives/000141.shtml>

Final Statement of the Third Global Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates

October 21, 2002

Rome

FINAL STATEMENT

The 3rd World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates was held from October 18th to 20th, 2002. It was organized by Mikhail Gorbachev and Walter Veltroni, Mayor of Rome.

The participants included: Mikhail Gorbachev, Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Joseph Rotblat, Lech Walesa, Betty Williams, Institut de Droit International, International Peace Bureau, American Friends Service Committee, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Labour Organization, Amnesty International, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, United Nations Peace-keeping Forces, Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Médecins Sans Frontières, and the United Nations.

The participants of the 3rd World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates refuse to accept the cynicism and despair that crushes hope and vision. They affirm strongly our common humanity and capacity to work cooperatively, informed by compassion and inspired by love. Our humanity demands this.

The meeting encouraged an open exchange of opinions regarding threats to world peace, and the contradictions and instability of the current world order. The Nobel Peace Laureates participating in the meeting sought solutions to the principal challenges of our time: widespread war and violence, including international terrorism; poverty; and environmental degradation. There is an urgent need to find solutions leading to a new world order that emphasizes peace, humanity and equality.

1. Of particular concern to the participants is the increased reliance on violence and war as a primary means to resolve political disputes. It is imperative to seek peaceful political solutions to conflict and to deepen collaboration among states, be it through the United Nations or other regional security organizations.

A primary goal is to halt the new arms race, and to demilitarise international relations. The participants are concerned about the new military doctrines that contemplate the use, even preemptive, of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons continue to pose a real threat due to a renewed tendency toward proliferation, made more dangerous by the possibility that terrorists may acquire them. Nuclear weapons are immoral and their use is illegal. It is imperative to achieve the total abolition of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

It remains important to maintain tight control over the commerce of conventional arms, and to destroy landmines that continue to disproportionately kill and maim civilians and children.

The participants unanimously agree that the struggle against terrorism needs to be intensified, but it must not become a pretext for unjust constraints on human rights, or for ethnic, racial and religious discrimination. The solutions must actively involve non-violent measures including dialogue, collaboration, and increased understanding between different societies, cultures, and religions. A Culture of Peace must overcome today's dominant culture of war. To do so, educational institutions must incorporate curricula that include peace education, with particular emphasis on non-violent means of conflict resolution.

2. The participants express their full support of efforts to achieve a peaceful political resolution to the crisis in the Middle East, and call upon both Palestinians and Israelis to reject extremism and violence. Israel's right to security must be fully guaranteed, as must be the right of the Palestinian people to have a sovereign State. A successful peace process may require the parties to focus on core problems, while postponing complete resolution of every aspect of the conflict. The participants are satisfied with the initiatives of the "four" (the United Nations, the United States, Russia, and the European Union) and believe that any agreements must be accompanied by guarantees, made primarily by the four promoters themselves.

The problems concerning Iraq must be resolved on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolutions. Unilateral action is not acceptable. The world community must ensure that Security Council resolutions are fully adhered to. This will help normalize the situation in the Middle East and bring stability and safety to the region. In particular, this implies respect for the rights of the Iraqi people, and for Iraqi sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3. The participants recalled the United Nations' 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. They expressed their regret that the Summit did not lead to concrete and binding decisions to address fundamental problems, such as poverty, environmental degradation, and the increasingly acute energy crisis.

The participants unanimously declare that the problems of poverty, suffering, the humiliation of millions of people, and the growing gap between North and South represent a time bomb. These problems are a source of conflict and are fertile soil for terrorism.

There is no alternative to sustainable development. Therefore, the fundamental goal must be to improve living conditions and protect the environment and natural resources. There must also be respect for workers' basic rights, meaningful occupation and dignity for current and future generations, and the elimination of the scourge of child labour.

The participants recommend that governments ensure the right of all peoples to health and guarantee access to basic medicines.

They stress their preoccupation over the destiny of children who are the future of the world.

4. The participants give their support to the "Water for Peace" initiative of Green Cross International and urge governments, state bodies, and the representatives of science, business, and civil society to contribute actively toward its successful implementation.

Solving the global water crisis represents an important step toward achieving the goals of sustainable development, and will improve life and health conditions for millions of people, not only in the developing world, but also in the developed world. This goal is of vital importance.

The participants endorse the Johannesburg Joint Declaration of Nobel Peace Laureates and Mayors of major cities, "The Battle for the Planet." It is an efficient consolidation of efforts in favour of sustainable development, and it provides a useful blueprint for action.

The participants are determined to continue, each in their own country and according to their abilities, to implement the activities required to meet the objectives stated above. They will keep in contact with each other and will gather again at the Forum in Rome to continue their collective work.

This statement will be delivered to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council, the Prime Minister of Israel, the Chairman of the Palestinian Authority, the President of Iraq, the leading organs of the European Union, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Italy, His Holiness Pope John Paul II, and all other Nobel Laureates.

India

Movement in India for Nuclear Disarmament
<http://www.angelfire.com/mi/MIND123/>

Japan

Japan Council Against A & H Bombs (Gensiukyo)
<http://www.twics.com/~antiatom/>

New Zealand (Aoteara)

Disarmament and Security Centre
<http://www.disarmsecure.org/>

Russia

[Center for Arms Control, Energy and Environmental Studies](http://www.armscontrol.ru/start/)
<http://www.armscontrol.ru/start/>

Sweden

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
<http://www.sipri.se/>

United Kingdom

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
<http://www.cnduk.org/>

[International Security Information Service](http://www.isisuk.demon.co.uk/)

<http://www.isisuk.demon.co.uk/>

Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

<http://www.banthebomb.org/index.shtml>

Nuclear Free Local Authorities

<http://nfznsclga.org.uk/index.html>

Today, every inhabitant of this planet must contemplate the day when this planet may no longer be habitable. Every man, woman and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by accident or miscalculation or by madness. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us... The mere existence of modern weapons ... is a source of horror and discord and distrust.

John F. Kennedy, September 25, 1961

Not achieving a nuclear test ban] would have to be classed as the greatest disappointment of any administration, of any decade, of any time.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1961

No treaty, however much it may be to the advantage of all, however tightly it may be worded, can provide absolute security against the risks of deception and evasion. But it can, if it is sufficiently effective in its enforcement and if it is sufficiently in the interests of its signers, offer far more security and far fewer risks than an unabated, uncontrolled, unpredictable arms race.

John F. Kennedy, calling for support for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, 10 June 1963

The Nuclear Issue after the Nuclear Posture Review by Joseph Rotblat
<http://www.ialana.org/site/index.html>

Statement of Nobel Peace Laureates (2002)

The 3rd World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates convened in Rome on October 18-20, 2002. It was organized by Mikhail Gorbachev, former president of the Soviet Union, and Walter Veltroni, Mayor of Rome. Participants were individuals and representatives of organizations that have won the Nobel Peace Prize. Among other things the Final Statement [<http://www.gsinstitute.org/archives/000141.shtml>] indicated:

Of particular concern to the participants is the increased reliance on violence and war as a primary means to resolve political disputes. It is imperative to seek peaceful political solutions to conflict and to deepen collaboration among states, be it through the United Nations or other regional security organizations.

A primary goal is to halt the new arms race, and to demilitarise international relations. The participants are concerned about the new military doctrines that contemplate the use, even pre-emptive, of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons continue to pose a real threat due to a renewed tendency toward proliferation, made more dangerous by the possibility that terrorists may acquire them. Nuclear weapons are immoral and their use is illegal. It is imperative to achieve the total abolition of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

U.S. Civil Sector Organizations

Alliance for Nuclear Accountability

www.ananuclear.org

Arms Control Association

www.armscontrol.org

Atlantic Council of the United States

Project on Nuclear Arms Control

<http://www.acus.org/InternationalSecurity/FurtherReins.html>

Back from the Brink

www.backfromthebrink.org

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Non-Proliferation Project

http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/npp_home.ASP

Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation

www.armscontrolcenter.org

Center for Defense Information

www.cdi.org

Council for a Livable World

www.clw.org

Federation of American Scientists

www.fas.org

Fourth Freedom Forum

www.fourthfreedomforum.org

Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space

<http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/index.htm>

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)

<http://www.gracelinks.org/>

Global Security Institute

www.gs institute.org

Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)

<http://www.ieer.org/>

Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS)

<http://www.lawscns.org/index.html>

Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
<http://www.lcnp.org/>

Monterey Institute of International Studies
Center for Nonproliferation Studies
<http://cns.miis.edu/>

Natural Resources Defense Council
<http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/default.asp>

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
www.napf.org

Nuclear Control Institute
<http://www.nci.org/index.htm>

Nuclear Threat Initiative
<http://www.nti.org/>

Nuclear Threat Reduction Campaign
www.nuclearthreatreduction.org

Peace Action
www.peac-action.org

Physicians for Social Responsibility
www.psr.org

Proposition One Committee
<http://nfnzsc.gn.apc.org/index.html>

Shundahai Network
<http://www.shundahai.org/>

Henry L. Stimson Center
www.stimson.org

Student Pugwash USA
<http://www.spusa.org/>

20/20 Vision
www.2020vision.org

Union of Concerned Scientists
www.ucsua.org

Veterans for Peace
<http://www.veteransforpeace.org/>

Western States Legal Foundation
<http://www.wslfweb.org/>

Women's Action for New Directions (WAND)
www.wand.org

Women Legislators Lobby
www.wand.org/WILL/Bkround.html