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**Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Colleges,  
Dear Friends of IALANA,**

Probably rare in recent years, have so many significant events accumulated in such a short time; events which will bring us closer to achieve our ultimate goal, the abolition of nuclear weapons on the blue planet earth. The goal of all events was - in addition to inform the public - to get started negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or a similar treaty.

We inform with this newsletter

- On the meeting of the Middle Power Initiative (MPI) in Berlin in February
- On the event of the Government of Norway in Oslo on the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and the associated events organized by ICAN.
- On events of the civil society at the NPT PrepCom in Geneva in late April / early May.
- On the IALANA board meeting in February and further planning of interesting activities of IALANA in 2013.



Especially, we would like to refer to the Congress "Quo Vadis NATO" in Bremen, 26.-28.04.2013, organized by German and Polish IALANA together with other legal organizations. Even if it is not possible for you to participate the legal, security and democratic theoretical questions to be addressed on the Congress seem to us to be of general interest.

With the hope of meeting some of you at the NPT PrepCom in Geneva

**Yours faithfully,**

Peter Becker

Reiner Braun

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*This newsletter (in Color) as well as all previous versions are also available online at: [www.ialana.de](http://www.ialana.de)*

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## "Quo Vadis NATO? –Challenges for Democracy and Law"

**26<sup>th</sup> April – 28<sup>th</sup> April 2013 in Bremen.**

From 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> April 2013 the international conference "Quo Vadis NATO – Challenges for Democracy and Law" will take place in Bremen. The main organizer of this event is the German section of the IALANA in cooperation with the Centre of European Law and Politics at the University of Bremen, chaired by Professor Andreas Fischer-Lescano.

The conference is linked to the meeting "Peace through Law?" held in June 2010 at the Humboldt University of Berlin. The speeches from this meeting are being meanwhile published.

The Partners of the organizers are numerous organizations located in the socio-juridical environment to name a few "Federation of German Scientists" (FGS), "Neue Richtervereinigung", "Bundesfachausschuss der Richter und Staatsanwälte in der Gewerkschaft Ver.di", "Republikanischer Anwaltsverein" and the General Student's Committee at the University of Bremen.

The program of the conference is broad and explicitly designed to lead to an open discussion on many controversial issues affecting the military and security policy of NATO and its member states. The organizers have tried to invite discussion partners who can bring very different perspectives, information and experience.

### **Friday, 26<sup>th</sup> April 2013**

19:00 Opening

19:30 – 20:00 Introductory speech I

"Human rights, military intervention and geopolitical interests".

20:00 – 20:30 Introductory speech II

"Military intervention to protect human rights?"

20:30 – 21:30

Debate to the topic: "Military intervention to protect human rights?"

11:00-12:00

III. Plenary session

"Examining historical facts to the debate about 9/11"

12:00-13:00 IV. Plenary session

Panel discussion:"9/11 and the NATO alliance case - legal demands on the decision of the NATO Council of 4.10.2001 and its aftermath"

13:00-14:00 Lunch break

14:00 **Group of themes B: New geostrategic concepts of the U.S. and NATO**

15:30-16:00 tea and coffee break

16:00-18:00

Team I: Military operations, their legal and democratic control

### **Saturday, 27<sup>th</sup> April 2013**

9:30 – 13:00 **Group of themes A: terrorism and anti-terrorism**

9:30 – 9:45 I. Plenary session

9:45 – 11:00 II. Plenary session  
"Experience with Gladio and the 'strategy of tension' in NATO member states"



## II. Examining the facts in Team I:

Team I: Parliament decision on troops deployment  
- (amendment requirements of NATO; legal scrutiny by Parliament, etc.).

Team II: War and peace: participation and decision-making rights of citizens - informational and institutional requirements

Team III: Privatization of the military in the NATO member states?

Team IV: The bombing of the hijacked fuel tankers in Kunduz and the legal working in criminal, disciplinary and state liability

Team V: "NATO, Cyberwar and Law"

Team VI: "Military drones, killer machines, and the law".

Team VII: "Media as a war party and the Law"

Team VIII: "NATO as global player and the international law"

20:15-22:00 Cultural Event

**Sunday, 28th April 2013**

9:30-11:30

PANEL I: The new anti-missile shield of the NATO in Europe - political calculus and the Law '(including stationing legal bases in Germany and other countries; compatibility with article VI of NPT and other disarmament commitments)

9:30-11:30

PANEL II: Targeted Killing by NATO allies and the Law

9:30-11:30

PANEL III: Military research at universities and public research institutions and the right

11:30-12:30 Plenum

### Place:

**Friday (26.4.):** Konsul-Hackfeld-Haus,  
Birkenstr. 34, 28195 Bremen

**Saturday (27.4)/ Sunday (28.4.):**

Bremen University (Universität Bremen)

Center for European Law and Politics

University Avenue GW1 28359 Bremen

## Oslo Events: Conference on Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons and **International Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)**.

By Dr. John Burroughs

Dear IALANA board members plus a few others affiliated with IALANA: Herewith some updates. Special attention is warranted regarding strategy issues arising from the Oslo meetings, discussed toward the end of the 1st item:

I attended the Norway sponsored conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, March 4th-5th, as well as the International Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) civil society forum, March 2th-3th, both in Oslo. Alyn Ware, Toshinori Yamada and others from JALANA, and Jackie Cabasso were also present. LCNP and IALANA are members of ICAN, but have not been centrally involved or in the leadership. I attended an ICAN campaigners meeting on March 7th and gained a better understanding of what ICAN is up to.

At the governmental conference, representatives of 127 countries heard sobering assessments of the effects of nuclear explosions and the inability to provide humanitarian relief in their aftermath. For the first time, UN agencies, from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to the UN Development Programme, confirmed that international help for the survivors of a nuclear explosion in an urban area - those not immediately killed by the blast, heat, radiation, and firestorm effects, numbering in the tens or hundreds of thousands - would be far from adequate. National authorities, from Norway, Romania, and other countries, as well as the Red Cross, explained that while they plan for incidents involving chemical, biological and radiological releases, and

while they would do their best in the event of a nuclear explosion, it would simply be beyond their capacity to provide the relief for survivors expected in other emergencies like earthquakes and floods. Multiple nuclear explosions would be totally unmanageable for both national and international agencies.

Moreover, climate experts explained that in the event of a nuclear exchange involving dozens of warheads, or more, exploded in urban areas, global cooling caused by the circulation of soot and smoke would occur, in turn causing a drop in agricultural production leading to starvation for large numbers of people. The assembled diplomats, for many of whom the information was new and shocking, listened closely, and renewed vows to pursue the global elimination of nuclear weapons. At the meeting's close, Mexico announced that it will host a follow-up conference, reasonably soon (perhaps late this year?).



Only two governments possessing nuclear arsenals, India and Pakistan, attended the conference. The nuclear-armed Permanent Five of the Security Council, the United States, Britain, China, France, and Russia, made a joint decision not to attend.



On March 5, at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, they made separate statements to the effect that the Oslo conference is a diversion from a practical, "step-by-step" approach to reducing nuclear risks<sup>1</sup>. The US ambassador, Laura Kennedy, said that the United States is well aware of the horrific effects of nuclear explosions and is seeking to avoid them by "focusing our efforts and energy on practical steps we and others are taking to reduce nuclear weapon arsenals while strengthening nuclear security and the nonproliferation regime." This argument is far from persuasive. The step-by-step approach is yielding little in the way of results, and the emphasis on humanitarian consequences is in any case complementary to both partial and comprehensive approaches to the control and elimination of nuclear arms.

Here's a link to the ICAN civil society forum program for the weekend: <http://www.goodbyenuk.es /programme>. It was a lively conference, with over 500 participants, many young, and many from countries of the South and from other weapons disarmament campaigns (cluster munitions, landmines). I spoke on law at a side event, in the Speaker's Corner, with about 20 people present; a good discussion. Also Jackie and I participated in a roundtable organized by Allyn at the Oslo parliament on March 4.

The International Campaign for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons worked closely with Norway and made several presentations during the governmental conference. ICAN is urging that "committed states" lead the way to "banning" nuclear weapons.

In the first ICAN presentation during the governmental conference, Nosizwe Baqwa, ICAN coordinator for Norway, said: "That nuclear weapons have not already been clearly declared illegal –to sit, outdated, alongside the other weapons of mass destruction – Is a failure of our collective social responsibility. The time has come for committed states to correct that failure." In the final ICAN presentation, Rebecca Johnson, ICAN co-chair, said: "The catastrophic humanitarian consequences make it an imperative to prevent any nuclear use or accidental detonation.

The most effective guarantee against nuclear weapons use and accidents is to ban and eliminate nuclear weapons. It is an anomaly in international law that nuclear weapons are the only remaining weapons of mass destruction not subject to an explicit treaty prohibition. History shows that legal prohibitions generally precede and facilitate the processes of stockpile elimination, not the other way around. And history and experience also show that weapons that have been outlawed become delegitimized. They lose their political status, and so do not keep having money and resources invested in their production, modernization, proliferation and perpetuation."

For one view of what having "committed" states lead the way might imply, see this Article 36 publication, *Banning Nuclear Weapons*<sup>2</sup>, at pp. 20-23: It envisages a treaty that would not necessarily include the nuclear weapon states at the outset and would be more in the nature of a relatively simply ban on use and possession, with a limited provision re disarmament/elimination, rather than a comprehensive treaty like the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention

<sup>1</sup> See <http://reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/cd/2013/statements>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.article36.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Report\\_web\\_23.02.13.pdf](http://www.article36.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Report_web_23.02.13.pdf)

addressing all aspects of disarmament of existing arsenals and maintenance of a nuclear weapons-free world.



The idea in good part is to change the overall political/legal framework, which is now mainly structure by the UN and NPT, which are dominated or blocked by states possessing nuclear arsenals. There are Article 36 representatives on the ICAN steering group. The name of the group refers to [article 36 of the 1977 Additional Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions](#) that requires states to review new weapons, means and methods of warfare.

What the view of states participating in the Oslo conference is regarding a non-nuclear weapon states driven treaty process (whether to have one, and how and what) was not clear from their statements, nor is it otherwise clear to me. Many governments generally called for complete nuclear disarmament, using various terms, as they do in other forums. Only one government, Switzerland, seemed plainly to be talking about conclusion of a treaty that would not necessarily, at the outset, involve nuclear weapon states. Switzerland said that an additional international instrument is needed to prohibit nuclear weapons; it's a much needed element to facilitate further concrete disarmament steps; it would progressively delegitimize weapons and advance steps to world without nuclear weapons. Malaysia said

work could begin without nuclear weapons states on a convention, referring to the model NWC and saying there are other models too, but whether they envisage concluding it without NWS was not stated (and would seem rather inconsistent with the notion of a comprehensive convention). Finally, regarding both Oslo meetings, international humanitarian law was deliberately not made part of the agenda, despite the fact that it is a significant (not the only) component of the interventions on humanitarian nuclear disarmament by the Red Cross in the last three years as well as the 35-nation Joint Statement made in the General Assembly last fall. However, IHL was referred to, though not emphasized, by Red Cross representatives and some governments during the governmental conference. Also, in the first ICAN presentation, Nosizwe Baqwa made some cogent remarks, which however tend to point as much or more toward the need for an explicit prohibition on use than to existing illegality of use:

"But the immediate effects of just a single nuclear weapon are shocking and overwhelming enough. They go far beyond what can be considered acceptable. The blinding flash leaves people sightless – though blinding weapons have been outlawed. The massive blast will level cities – although carpet bombing with conventional explosive weapons has been outlawed. The searing heat and spreading fires will melt steel, engulf homes and can coalesce into a firestorm that will suck the air from anyone still breathing – though incendiary weapons are outlawed from use in urban areas. And the survivors of these effects may yet be poisoned by radioactive fallout – that breaks down their bodies over the days and weeks that follow – though the use of poison has been outlawed in war."



Here's a Reaching Critical Will link for statements made at conference by ICRC, governments, ICAN and others: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/others/oslo-2013/statements>

More background: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/others/oslo-2013>

Other links: Conference page by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including presentations, statements, chair's summary etc.: [http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/selected-topics/humanitarianefforts/humimpact\\_2013.html?id=70860](http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/selected-topics/humanitarianefforts/humimpact_2013.html?id=70860)

ICAN conference page including summary, press statement, speeches etc.: <http://www.icanw.org/action/humanitarian-impact-of-nuclear-weapons-4-5-march/#.UThqk9aePsO>

ICAN video statement made at conference: <http://youtu.be/V7t6BmRzDS0>

2) In Oslo, Reaching Critical Will released an excellent new publication, *Unspeakable Suffering – the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons*, examining health, environmental, economic and other aspects. I have a chapter on IHL focusing on Red Cross/Joint Statement featured rules.

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/resources/publications-and-research/publications/7422-unspeakable-suffering-the-humanitarian-impact-of-nuclear-weapons>

My piece is in this part: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Publications/Unspeakable/PartIV.pdf>

3) The Berlin Framework Forum, "Creating the Conditions and Building the Framework for a Nuclear Weapons-Free World", February 21th-22th, was definitely a success. Here's a preliminary report and links to presentations:

[http://middlepowers.org/events/Berlin\\_FF/summary.html](http://middlepowers.org/events/Berlin_FF/summary.html)

It was sponsored by the Middle Powers Initiative and the Parliamentarians Network for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (PNND). Peter Weiss, Reiner Braun, Lucas Wirl, Jackie Cabasso, and Alyn Ware were present. Alyn made dinner remarks re PNND and Jackie made a presentation on irreversibility. Reiner was a co-organizer of a well-attended February 20 public event at which Otto Jaekel spoke.

I wrote the briefing paper [http://middlepowers.org/events/Berlin\\_FF/Berlin\\_Brief.pdf](http://middlepowers.org/events/Berlin_FF/Berlin_Brief.pdf), and chaired the planning committee. This was Tadatoshi Akiba's first public event as MPI chair and he handled the role well.

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## **Oslo Conference on Nuclear Disarmament**

Leo Hoffman

Military weapons have been traditionally judged by its effects. Their impacts must be confined to combatants, and distinguished from civilians. Weapons that cannot be used in a discriminatory manner are prohibited according to all standards of international humanitarian law. These humanitarian minimum standards must be maintained even during wars, and serious violations are punished by the International Criminal Court in The Hague. Therefore, weapons of mass destruction are prohibited; biological and chemical weapons are already subject to comprehensive conventions that govern and verify their abolition. So far the nuclear weapons represent an international legal anomaly: Two decades after the fall of the wall, there are still nine countries that supposedly need nuclear weapons for their security - and rising.

From 3th-4th March, 127 countries and UN agencies such as OCHA, UNDP and UNHCR have taken part at a diplomatic conference in Oslo, in order to get a picture of the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons' use. This new focus on their effects is an historical breakthrough, pursued by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) since its establishment in 2007.

At the Conference, the immediate effects of nuclear weapons (blast, heat, radiation) were examined, as well as their medium-and long-term effects which the American doctor Ira Helfand (ICAN) brought most eloquently to the table: From the use of about 50 nuclear weapons so much smoke would stirred

up that according to modern climate models, up to a billion people around the world would risk starvation due to the reduced sunlight. India and Pakistan have duplicated the amount of warheads, while the doctrines of Russia and the USA missions require the use of several hundred nuclear weapons.



The States participating in the Conference, including India and Pakistan, agreed with the experts of the International Committee of the Red Cross, that in case of a nuclear explosion adequate rapid response was possible. The German delegation reiterated that no matter how well-prepared, rapid responses could ever be adequate. The World would have no military or no humanitarian organization with enough capacity to do so. The logical consequence is that the unacceptable humanitarian consequences - hundreds of thousands dead and the collapse of vital infrastructure - must be avoided at all costs, regardless of the old strategic arguments with which the nuclear-states hold out humanity.

The Norwegian government undertakes a great risk participating at Conference, because as a member of NATO undergoes heavy pressure from the "nuclear alliance" since the NATO states, France, Britain and the United States show reluctant to address the humanitarian impact of their weapons. Accordingly, the government was conceived as



technical knowledge sharing and learning experience. Nevertheless, almost all NATO countries were present for the conference, and participated constructively in the discussions: In addition to Germany, other states also took the word, such as Turkey, the Netherlands, Italy and Canada- who is still ready to use U.S. nuclear weapons on their territories. The Norwegian initiative is inter alia urgent as some of the nuclear weapons states are fragile and unpredictable, as in the cases of chronically unstable Pakistan and the despotic regime in North Korea. The U.S. and Russia, on the other hand, have thousands of nuclear weapons in immediate readiness; India and Pakistan have already fought three wars around the region of Kashmir. With a total of 19,000 nuclear weapons, there are many opportunities to technical and human error, and even terrorists could acquire the weapons during a crisis situation. The documented accidents with nuclear weapons are almost all from the United States, the real figure must therefore be much higher. Even in the U.S. is likely to be just the tip of the iceberg in the public domain - no one is too happy about something which could accidentally threaten humanity. Since they exist, their use cannot be excluded from further spread, so more and more irrational, desperate, poor countries get nuclear weapons, such as North Korea's recent behavior. Only rapid and credible disarmament can prevent the further proliferation.

The nuclear weapon states boycotted the conference 's majority with the excuse of: not taking part "Not to be distracted from their current, practical steps for nuclear disarmament". All states have signed the international law on nuclear disarmament, but this moves slowly forward and gets nullified by the

modernization of arsenals. The international community has recognized the fact that all states are responsible for a successful disarmament, and the governments have a duty to protect their populations from the regional and globally consequences of nuclear weapons deployments: Even the general smoking ban was enforced by the non-smokers.

Germany sees itself as a particularly progressive state in nuclear disarmament, supported by a large majority of the population. At the same time, Germany has not even managed to leave the nuclear weapons stationed in the air base in Büchel U.S., which are now being modernized for about \$ 10 billion.

The blocked disarmament machinery of the United Nations has also failed: The UN Conference on Disarmament in Geneva since 1996 had not being able to achieve more on their agenda. The humanitarian argument with respect to nuclear disarmament and its complementary steps and processes have led to a new urgency to revive the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, having the permanent Conference on Disarmament and the UN General Assembly a common goal: these grotesque weapons should be abolished once and for all.

*"Mexico is not the worst place to eliminate nuclear weapons!"- Espen Barth Eide, Norway's Foreign Minister.*

The conference ended with Mexico announcing to host a follow-up meeting at the end of the year, which could lead the conference on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons into a process: state representatives and civil society in the hall and in front of the conference center cheered. The modus operandi to ban unacceptable types of weapons by

an international treaty, which does not have to be universal from day one, but has an open architecture, achieved successfully in 1997, to ban land mines and cluster munitions. An explicit prohibition of nuclear weapons treaty would rob their prestige, and pave the way for their transparent and mutually verifiable elimination.

184 countries are today better without nuclear weapons. The nuclear-states need to meet their responsibilities as we increase the pressure on their disarmament, in order to finally defuse this ticking time bomb.

For the original version in german visit: <http://www.freitag.de/autoren/leo-axt/historische-konferenz-zur-nuklear-en-abruestung>



MIDDLE POWERS INITIATIVE  
Building bridges between governments to support the elimination of nuclear weapons

## **The Berlin Framework Forum: February 20-22, 2013**

*Creating the Conditions and Building the Framework for a Nuclear Weapons-Free World* was the title of the Berlin Framework Forum, a new initiative designed to help implement the decisions of the 2010 NPT Review Conference leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

26 governments, 12 parliamentarians (from Germany as well as other states), the United Nations and some of the preeminent research institutions in the field took part in the February 20-22 event. The conference was presided over by Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba, in his first public function as the Chairman of MPI, and by Ambassador Rolf Nickel, Commissioner of the German Federal Government for Arms Control and Disarmament.



Amb. Mohamed H, of Egypt; Amb. Hellmut Hoffmann, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament; Ms. Uta Zapf, MP, Germany, PNND Co-President; Dr. Ernst Hillebrand, Head of the Department for International Policy Analysis, Friedrich Ebert Foundation; Amb. Rolf Nickel, Commissioner of the German Federal Government for Arms Control and Disarmament; MPI Chairman Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba; H.E. Mr. Ralph Scheide, Ambassador of Austria to Germany; Dr. Wolfgang Maier, Deputy Head of European and International Cooperation, Konrad Adenauer Foundation; Ms. Susanne Baumann, Head of Division, Nuclear Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, Foreign Ministry of Germany.

The Forum was sponsored by MPI and Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany, the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs of Austria, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and Rissho Kosei-kai.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Akiba said, "You will note that we are focusing on two acts that are both positive and forward-looking – 'creating' and 'building.' 'Creating the conditions' will seek to answer the question of what are the conditions – as opposed to preconditions – that would accelerate the forward movement, while 'building the framework' will examine how we can create a process expressly devoted to establishment of a nuclear weapons-free world." The Framework Forum derives its name and founding principle from the statement in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference "affirm[ing] that all states need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons."



This language draws from Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's five-point plan for disarmament that calls for the negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention or

a "framework of separate, mutually reinforcing instruments" The topics of the Forum were divided into several categories – cooperative, common and strategic security, conditions for zero and building the Framework. Within these categories, various security models and arrangements were discussed, as well as the issue of "strategic balance" (including the issue of parity or reciprocity), effective governance, irreversibility, transparency, verification, process and strategy.

The briefing paper provided a basis for the discussion and was frequently referred to by speakers. Three working groups discussed reducing the role of nuclear weapons in doctrine, regional security arrangements and missile defense.

## Impressions about the IALANA board meeting

**February 2013, Berlin**

These thoughts do not replace a protocol. But they may give an impression of the atmosphere, the ideas and the strength of constitution of the international IALANA.

The board meeting took place at the end of an exhausting and eventful week for all of us, and – according to one of both present chairmen Peter Becker – it was maybe the biggest one, at least during the last years. It was the first one at the new office of the international IALANA.



The meeting did reflect the recognition, that IALANA has had by politicians and diplomatics, for it's constructive role (e.g. at the MPI meeting) during the days before! Special thanks therefore go to Peter Weiss and John Burroughs, as well as for the international peace movement. The presence of the chairmen Ingeborg Breinis and Thomas Magnussen and the general secretary Colin Archer from IPB, in some parts of the meeting made this clear, once again. It testified the ability of action and coalition of IALANA, with the big and convincing opening event at the Humboldt University.

Impressive examples of the activities of the national IALANA section, were also reflected by the current report from the Japanese JALANA and the planning of the German IALANA with the kongress „Quo vadis NATO“ in Bremen. With thoughts about a Vancouver conference nr. 2, an idea which was further developed at the meeting, and which may bring new ideas and energy to the „Anti nuclear movement“.

It was clear to everyone: The abolition of nuclear weapons and the nuclear weapons convention is the visionary goal, to which we feel connected, and for which we will stand up together and with many others again and again! That's why we will also be part in Oslo, and forming actively the PrepCom in Geneva! We are part of multiple international Networks – as well and precisely because of Alyn Ware. We want to gain the involvement of young people for this: therefore the idea of an international summer school of IALANA found a quite exciting intake. August/September 2013 at Ostsee for a peaceful and fair, sustainable world without nuclear weapons. Therefore we want to meet, work, live and celebrate! New allies, new IALANA sections, we keep on going. In Belgium we are building up one, and for more we are making an effort. Everyone promises to use his contacts and to help.



An old and always recent topic on the board meetings: the awarding of the nobel peace price, that are quite opposed to any form of peace. We want to go back to the roots: Nobel peace price for commitment to peace in the sense of Nobel. Especially Frederich Heffermehl has kept working on that, like Jo Lau during the process about the involvement of Italy and Germany in war crime during the time of fascism.

For all of us the commitment – that will certainly have some special peaks in 2014 before the 100 years anniversary of the first world war – will continue intensively for the international IALANA almost without any financial resources. A sad but always returning topic. But the IALANA achieves so much, due to its competences and commitment. And thats how its going to stay – specially after this board meeting.

Thats why the good wine (and the food) from Peter Becker during the following „get together“ was especially tasty for us.

Reiner Braun

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## Opening Remarks by Dr. Tadatoshi

Akiba, Chairman, Middle Powers Initiative

### **The Berlin Framework Forum**



Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, colleagues and friends, It is my distinct honor to welcome you to the Berlin Framework Forum. As many of you may

know, this is my first public function as the new Chairman of the Middle Powers Initiative. As Mayor of Hiroshima I have always started anything by listening to the citizens' voices. And the most important groups among them are the hibakusha and children. For decades, their voices have not been heard in the rarefied corridors of national legislature or diplomacy.

I am happy to report that glacial changes occurred in this respect as exemplified by the World Court



Project which transformed citizens' voices to the decrees by the highest court on earth.

MPI is another such mechanism where civil society's voices, that is citizens' voices, are being transformed and reflected in the deliberation by governments, diplomats, experts, civil society leaders of the highest credentials to formulate a nuclear weapons free map for the future. What is quite unique about MPI is that it then reports the result of such laborious efforts back to the citizens where the whole process had started. I hope that very soon we would be able to deliver a report to them that the world has finally decided to abolish all nuclear arsenals.

Although it may take several more years before that happens, for the aging hibakusha every minute he/she must live knowing that nuclear weapons are still with us is a cause for great anxiety. I have heard recently from my hibakusha friends who passed away, "I am sorry I could not see the coming of a nuclear weapons free world with my own eyes." As they spoke for the last time: Mr. Ishida, Mr. Takahashi, and Mr. Nakasawa just name three out of many more who died within a few years.

While there are people like these hibakusha who wish nuclear weapons eliminated as soon as possible, there are others who stubbornly deny and oppose such wishes. Naturally, there is a tension between these two sentiments. Instead of simply putting these differences to continue, MPI has been reaching out to all stakeholders including those opposing our views in an effort to engage them in constructive dialogues.

The process reminds me of creating a beautiful, warm, creative and strong patchwork quilt by finding a common edge between totally different pieces

of patch and sewing them together along the common hem. A patchwork quilt symbolizes diversity and as a result is also symbol of a city whose very important characteristic is diversity.

We meet today in Berlin, a city with diversity. This is a particular honor for me since this great and historic capital is a member of Mayors for Peace, an organization I had the privilege of leading when I was the Mayor of Hiroshima. I want to thank Foreign Minister Westerwelle and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany for hosting us in their home.

The Framework Forum is the latest project in the 14-year history of MPI. From 2005 to 2010 – obviously the interim between the two NPT Review Conferences – MPI worked with a wide range of governments, think tanks, NGOs and other international actors to conduct the Article VI Forum, dedicated to help ensure a successful and substantive outcome for the 2010 NPT Review Conference. Following the success of that Review Conference, MPI took stock of the evolving international conditions and decided to launch a new initiative designed to carry forward the progress made at the Review Conference.

The Framework Forum derives its name and founding principle from the statement in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference: it - quote - "affirms that all states need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons."

This language is drawn from Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's five-point plan for disarmament that calls for the negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention or a "framework of separate, mutually reinforcing instruments."



MPI takes these two statements as its compass point for the Framework Forum.

The objective of the Forum is to provide an ongoing, informal setting where the legal, technical, political, and institutional components that would enable a nuclear weapons free world can be identified and developed to build political momentum towards the commencement of formal negotiations for a legal ban on nuclear weapons.

Leading up to this Forum, we hosted two roundtables to gauge the interest of governments in the Framework Forum idea. The first was hosted by Austria and was held in Vienna in May 2012 and the second, hosted by Germany, was held in October at German House in New York. At both of these events, diplomats and experts – including many of the people sitting in this hall today – offered thoughtful and in-depth ideas on the best ways to move forward. We were heartened by the sincerity and vision expressed at these roundtables and have incorporated these ideas into our own vision for our work.

At the New York roundtable, the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Ms. Angela Kane, pointed to the Secretary-General's use of the phrase "framework of separate, mutually reinforcing instruments," and said, "This is a term that serves to relate the whole of a subject to its parts. The five-point proposal does not claim that a single nuclear weapons convention is the only way to achieve global zero. But it does indicate that an alternative approach to this goal involving a variety of instruments must ensure that they are intended to advance nuclear disarmament." Which brings us to the theme of this Forum: "Creating the Conditions and Building the Framework for a Nuclear Weapons-Free World."

You will note that we are focusing on two acts that are both positive and forward-looking – "creating" and "building." "Creating the conditions" will seek to answer the question of what are the conditions – as opposed to preconditions – that would accelerate the forward movement, while "building the framework" will examine how we can create a process expressly devoted to establishment of a nuclear weapons-free world.

As outlined in the briefing paper written for us by Dr. John Burroughs, the Executive Director of the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, "A comprehensive approach to nuclear disarmament, involving at least a preparatory process, should ... be pursued in parallel with work on measures now on the agenda and would stimulate and reinforce progress on those measures." Our plenaries and working groups over the next two days are designed to examine those measures.

As the former Mayor of Hiroshima and President of Mayor for Peace, I am profoundly proud of initiatives we undertook including "Vision 2020" and "Cities are not Targets." Mayors from around the world – and the hundreds of millions of citizens they represent – have stood up and spoken in one, unequivocal voice saying that nuclear weapons are unworthy of us and must be eliminated before these weapons eliminate us. And now, as Chairman of MPI, I will continue that campaign.





Before I turn the floor over to our other co-sponsors, I would be terribly remiss if I did not acknowledge the role of the founding chairman of MPI and my immediate predecessor, Senator Douglas Roche. Senator Roche is an accomplished diplomat, politician, scholar, activist and author. The hallmarks of his career have been a clear moral vision of a just and peaceful world, a deep faith in the essential goodness of human beings, and great skills - in both action and words - in mobilizing people and institutions

to fulfill that vision. MPI would not exist without Doug's energy and commitment. I'm sure I speak for all of us when I wish Doug all the blessings and kind thoughts we can muster as he continues his work of one of the great peacemakers of his generation.

Thank you for your attention

*Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba.*

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## **Report from JALANA-Japan**

Toshinori Yamada, Yaeka Inoue

### **1. General Assembly**

JALANA held a general assembly on November 10, 2012 in Tokyo. About 20 members and guests gathered, discussed, and adopted a resolution that includes the current situation on nuclear issues, reports and plans of our activities, personnel and finance. After the assembly a symposium "Toward the anti-nuclear legislation" was held. Kazue Mori, a member of the project team for the nuclear abolition of Japan Federation of Bar Associations, reported on a model bill to prohibit nuclear weapons drafted by the project team. Toshinori Yamada commented on the draft in the view of international law. Kenji Urata analyzed the historical background and future prospect of the Three Nonnuclear Principles in Japan.

### **2. The activities against nuclear energy in Japan**

Japan Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms (JALANA) invited two members of German IALANA: Pres. Peter Becker and Reiner Braun, executive director. They stayed in Japan from the end of July to

early in August, and met lawyers in Osaka, Hiroshima, and Tokyo, and gave lectures vigorously at the World Conference against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs, Osaka Association for a Non-Nuclear Government, Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (HANWA). Their remarks were welcome at every event. As reported at the previous board meeting in Vienna and the IALANA newsletter, JALANA co-organized "*Nuclear Power Plant and Human Rights - the Nationwide Research and Exchange Conference in Fukushima.*" Throughout the event, the organizers and participants of the conference reaffirmed the significance and necessity of cooperation among lawyers, scientists, journalists, and citizens beyond each field. In order to continue working together, they established a network for the "Nuclear Power Plant and Human Rights." On January 25, 2013, an event "Toward a society without nuclear energy" was held in Tokyo in commemoration of the establishment of the "Nuclear Power Plant and Human Rights" Network. At the event, a doctor and some lawyers gave lectures on the damage of the accident of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant.

### 3. Anti-nuclear legislation

Japan's Three Nonnuclear Principles have been kept as a fixed national policy. The tenets state that Japan shall neither possess nor manufacture nuclear weapons, nor shall it permit their introduction into Japanese territory. However, the policy failed to legally bind Japanese and foreign governments, as the problem of the US- Japan secret agreement that might permit US warships equipped with nuclear weapons to call at Japanese ports came to light.

We found the necessity of providing the Principles as a law. Japan Federation of Bar Associations organized a project team for the nuclear abolition, many of which are also JALANA members. The project team drafted a model bill to prohibit development, manufacture, possession, and allowing the entry of nuclear weapons into Japanese territory. Together with the project team, JALANA is making an effort to realize an anti-nuclear legislation.

### 4. The ICAN Civil Society Forum in Oslo

JALANA is going to send a delegation to the international conference on humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons in Oslo, Norway. The Peace Boat, the Hidankyō (Japan Confederation of A- and H- Bomb Sufferers Organization), IPPNW, and JALANA proposed a workshop at the Civil Society Forum in order to illustrate the inhumanity of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Hibakusha will bear testimony to their experiences. A delegate from JALANA will report a problem we have found during the collective lawsuits for the compensation for the A-bomb related diseases.

JALANA prepared a booklet "*Recommendations for the Oslo Conference to Confirm the Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons.*" Its contents are below:

- 1) The Activities of the Japan Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (JALANA) – As a lawyer fighting alongside the Hibakusha (Takeya Sasaki, attorney at law, the president of JALANA).
- 2) An Appeal from Japan, as a victim of nuclear war, to save humanity from nuclear destruction: Using the Japanese Constitution to build a world free from war (Masanori Ikeda, attorney at law).
- 3) The Trials for Recognition of A-Bomb Injuries and the Feeling of Hibakusha (Masayoshi Naito, attorney at law).
- 4) What the Shimoda Case Achieved and Its Contemporary Significance (Yasuhisa Ogura, LL. D., lecturer in international law at Meiji University, Tokyo).
- 5) Emerging Rights to the Reparation of Hibakusha and Nuclear Disarmament (Toshinori Yamada, LL. M., lecturer in international law at Meiji University, Tokyo).
- 6) No More Hibakusha – For a nuclear-free world (Ken-ichi Ohkubo, attorney at law, Secretary General of JALANA). In addition to the booklet, JALANA prepared an appeal calling for the following five things: 1) Remember Hiroshima and Nagasaki; 2) Realize a Nuclear Weapons Convention as soon as possible; 3) Reduce the threat of use of nuclear weapons; 4) Ensure that nuclear weapon states fulfill their responsibility to disarm; and 5) Envision a world without nuclear weapons or war. The delegates will hand out copies of the appeal to the participants of the conference in Oslo.



## 5. Publication of "*The Criminality of Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Deterrence*"

Prof. Kenji Urata edited and published a book titled "The Criminality of Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Deterrence." The book includes Japanese translation of some chapters extracted from "*The Criminality of Nuclear Deterrence*" (Francis A. Boyle), its *Foreword* (Philip Berrigan), "*Nuclear Reactor Catastrophe In Japan: An Open Letter To The World From Juge Weeramantry*" (C. G. Weeramantry), and "*The Challenge of Nuclear Ablition*" (Peter Weiss). The book consists of two parts: Part 1) From Hiroshima to Fukushima; and Part 2) The Criminality of Nuclear Deterrence. Part 1 is based on the theses written by Prof. Urata (the editor and author of the book). He points out the criminality of nuclear energy relating it to nuclear weapons. Part 2 is based on the translation of "*The Criminality of Nuclear Deterrence*" (Francis A. Boyle, Clarity Press: Atlanta, 2002), which refers to the criminality and illegality of the nuclear deterrence and the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

## 6. The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Shimoda Case

This year is the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the judgment of the Shimoda Case (Tokyo District Court, December 7, 1963) that declared the atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki was illegal under the international law. JALANA is planning an event in commemoration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the historic judgment.

## 7. The collective lawsuits for the recognition of A-bomb disease

In July 2012, a meeting for ending and reporting the collective lawsuits for the recognition of A-bomb disease was held in Tokyo, though some cases are still pending. Legislation was adopted unanimously for the establishment of a committee to consider improvement of the certification system of the A-bomb related diseases and their compensation. Two famous Hibakusha became members of the committee. Inside the committee the Hibakusha and the Government are continuing to exchange opinions. Lawyers who have fought for the Hibakusha are demanding a radical change in the attitude of the Government.

## 8. Sad news regarding Keisuke Okada

Keisuke Okada, a board member of JALANA, who attended the 2009 IALANA General Assembly in Berlin, passed away from the liver cancer on February 5, 2013. We thank the German IALANA for sending a letter of condolence. Kenichi Okubo and Yaeka Inoue went to his funeral as well as Prof. Kenji Urata and Masanori Ikeda, and gave the letter to his family. They really appreciated it. Keisuke Okada often said that he had good time in Berlin and it was great to make friends with IALANA colleagues. He welcomed Peter Becker and Reiner Braun when they visited Japan in August 2012, though he could not go to see them because of his disease. His trip to Berlin was his last opportunity of traveling abroad unfortunately. Probably he is wishing to be present at this board meeting.



## **Joint Programme at NPT PrepCom, IALANA - INES – IPB**

**February 2013, Geneva**

NGO conference room at the Palais des Nations with the support of Stiftung Friedensbildung

### **1. Nuclear Weapons in Europe**

US nuclear weapons as well as British and French still remain on the European continent – soon they will be modernized. How can these stockpiles be included in efforts of disarmament, how can modernization be stopped, how can Europe become a nuclear weapons free zone?

Monday April 22, 10-13

Conveners: IALANA, INES, INESAP, NAPF

With: Jürgen Scheffran (INES), Kate Hudson (CND UK), Arielle Denis (ICAN), Jackie Cabasso (WSLF), Susi Snyder (Pax Christi) Moderation: David Krieger (NAPF)

### **2. Modernisation and New Weapons Systems and their Scientific and Research Background**

All official and unofficial nuclear weapons states are modernizing their arsenals. A new arms race of all nuclear weapons states is taking place. New technological weapons systems increasingly are seen as progressive war systems. Science and engineering are a driving force in the development of the war machine. What are alternatives and what is the scientific background of this “technological advancements”?

Tuesday April 23, 15-18

Conveners: INES, IPB, WFC

With: Reiner Braun (IALANA/ INES), Subrata Ghoshroy (MIT), Andrew Lichterman (WSLF)  
Moderation: Ingeborg Breines (IPB)

### **3. Strategy of the nuclear weapons abolition movement**

Different paths – i.e lobbying, political and citizens` actions - on how to reach a world free of nuclear weapons are being discussed. How can we reach a world free of nuclear weapons in our lifetime? Which role can play the nuclear weapons convention?

Wednesday April 24, 10-13

Conveners: IALANA, INES, IPB

With: Alyn Ware (PNND), Arielle Denis (ICAN), Yayoi Tsuchida (Gensuikyo), Aaron Tovish (Mayors for Peace)

Moderation: Reiner Braun (IALANA)

### **4 .Ecological consequences of war: the case of depleted uranium and other toxic remnants**

Focus is environmental protection from toxic remnants of war. Discussed will be the limited scope of existing environmental protection during conflict, the applicability of customary legal norms, and human rights, environmental justice and *jus post bellum*.

Friday, April 26, 13:15-14:45

Conveners: IALANA, ICBUW

With: Manfred Mohr (IALANA), Doug Weir (ICBUW), Dr. Mohamed Ghalaieny (TRW Project),  
Moderation: Colin Archer (IPB)



Independent events during the NPT PrepCom:

## **I. Military Research and Civil Alternatives, i.e. Civil Clause**

Science plays a role in the creation of problems for human kind as well as it plays a role in the solution of problems for human kind. Military research is increasingly conducted at universities, science increasingly is being incorporated by the military industrial complex. What are the alternatives to military research in public institutions and what is the responsibility of science and scientists? Civil clauses provide a means to creating peaceful and civil science.

Monday 18:30 or 19:00 (informal evening event)

Conveners: IALANA, INES

With: Lucas Wirl (INES), NN (JSA, Japan), NN (SGR, UK), NN (France)

## **II. Protest action against nuclear technologies**

Protest action at Place des Nations with an "inflatable power plant", banners, Flash mob, as well as street theatre. The event intends to attract press and media.

Tuesday 12.00 -> afternoon

Organisers/participants: WCC, BANg, CANVA, IPB, IALANA, INES, IPPNW, ICAN, and others

## **III. Social Evening event after protest action**

Meal and informal discussion with participants from the afternoon action and any others of the NPT Prepcom. Focus on future plans.

Languages : French/English

Tuesday 18:30 -20:30

Location: Maison des Associations

## **IV. Nuclear Technology as Dinosaur-Technologies and the Role of the IAEA in promoting renewable energy and IRENA**

In continuation of the event on the role of IAEA at the NPT PrepCom 2012 in Vienna, the aim of the workshop is a critical analysis of the role of IAEA as well as discussing alternatives to nuclear energy and the role of IRENA. The aim is not to be judgmental but to collect critical questions in order to introduce further discussion on and with IAEA.

Wednesday 16:00 – 18.30

Conveners: IALANA, INES, Forum Wissenschaft und Umwelt, IPB, and others

With: Wolfgang Liebert (INESAP) (tbc), Peter Weish (Forum Wissenschaft und Umwelt) (tbc), Tilman Ruff (IPPNW-ICAN), Alice Slater (NAPF)

## **V. 1914-2014 - Discussion on Events and Actions**

In 2014 the peace movement is going to mark the historical anniversary of 100 years of World War I with a critical reflection, creative activities, and initiatives. This event aims at introducing into the topic and to discussing ideas of actions and events.

Wednesday 19.00 –21.00 (informal evening event)

Conveners: IALANA, INES, IPB

With: Reiner Braun (IALANA), Colin Archer (IPB), Paul Lansu (Pax Christi), NN (France)

*Berlin/Geneva, February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

*Colin Archer (IPB)      Reiner Braun (IALANA)*

*Lucas Wirl (INES)*

## ////////// IPPNW REPORT //////////

### **Just published: Report on Uranium Ammunition by IPPNW and ICBUW Germany**

Manfred Mohr, IALANA/ICBUW

The report is entitled "The health consequences of uranium ammunition. The societal debate on the employment of a controversy weapon" (German version at <http://www.kurzlink.de/uran-ammunition>; an English translation is under preparation). The report represents the most comprehensive and up-dated description of the topic encompassing health, natural science, political, legal and campaigning aspects.

What follows is an excerpt of the last passages of the paper:

This report also analyzed international law, specifically international treaty and customary law which would provide a base for a prohibition of DU ammunition.

- a. Today there are already legal arguments that would support a prohibition of uranium weapons; they can be found in the regulations in international humanitarian law, particularly in Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.
- b. At this point weapons containing uranium are not explicitly, that is by treaty, prohibited. Due to their effects, however, one can assume that a prohibition to use them is can be legally argued as there is no distinction between combatants and civilians and the environment severely damaged.
- c. Over the past decades environmental law has experienced continuous reinforcement which might

help to see DU weapons banned, as they have significant ecological impact.

d. The so-called Precautionary Principle can be found in international humanitarian law as well as in environmental law. If applied to uranium weapons, parties wanting to use DU would first have to prove its harmlessness to environment and civilian population. Put in to practice, this principle would achieve the same result as a moratorium.

- e. On national levels, lately courts both in Italy and in Great Britain have granted compensations to soldiers previously exposed to uranium ammunition during their mission. In the U.S. legal opinion continues to be that no compensation is granted for health damages induced during military service.



DU-Munition U-238, abgefeuert 1999 im ehemaligen Jugoslawien - Belgrader Militärmuseum

The last point illustrates a tendency: More and more states view the use of DU weapons critically.

On the one hand, proof of that can be found in national laws that were passed to ban DU weapons on the respective national territory. Up to this day, Belgium and Costa Rica have passed a law like that; in Ireland the legal process has slowed down, New Zealand's parliamentary representatives voted against one such law with one vote more against than in favor in 2012. In Germany a draft was discussed in the parliament but then rejected.

On the other hand, UN resolutions that view DU weapons critically are passed with each time more countries voting for them: 2010 148 countries voted in favor of the resolution, 2012 it was 155. Two years ago, the resolution called upon the member states to provide detailed information on their DU missions to the countries affected by them. The resolution now includes even a reference to the precautionary principle which is very important for the "ban DU" aim. European Parliament has repeatedly made efforts to ban uranium weapons. However, its decisions are little more than an urgent appeal, as they are not binding. European Commission referred to its Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks (SCHER), and that was it.

The report leads to and closes with the following core demands:

1. Work politically towards an internationally binding ban on uranium weapons.
2. The USA must provide comprehensive and detailed information on their use of DU weapons so far. Without this information, affected states cannot sufficiently protect their civilian population from DU poisoning.
3. International health organizations must revise their methods and models concerning the assessment of radiation risks. Are the current methods and models still suitable to appropriately assess and portray the consequences of incorporated alpha-radiating particles? If not so, new methods and models must be developed.
4. An urgent appeal specifically addresses the health organizations to resume their task and bring the preservation of human health back into the main focus of their work. Other interests should not have a place in health politics.
5. The state of evidence is clear: numerous scientific studies don't leave a benefit of doubt for the severe damaging effects of DU. Therefore, from a medical and environmental point of view, it is urgently necessary to ban DU. Due to allegedly still remaining gaps in the chain of evidence there are calls for more studies, a situation which paralyzes the decision makers in a way that they neglect their obligations to provide protection for people.



Einschusslöcher durch DU-Munition in einem irakischen Panzer weisen hohe Rückstände an Radioaktivität aus  
© 2007 Naomi Toyoda • Aus der Ausstellung: The Human Cost of Uranium Weapons - Irak



## No to War – No to NATO

Nein zum Krieg – Nein zur NATO | Non à la Guerre – Non à L'OTAN | No a la Guerra – No a la OTAN

**Press release, March 14<sup>th</sup> 2013**

### **Annual meeting of the International Network "No to NATO - No to War"**

The delegitimization of the NATO war machine will continue

From March 8<sup>th</sup>– 10<sup>th</sup> 2013 the annual meeting of the International Network "No to War, No to NATO" was held in the Belgian city of Ghent. The Network has more than 650 partners and organizations from over 20 countries. Marking the beginning of the conference the event "For gender justice, peace and solidarity -No to War - No to NATO - stop the militarization" took place on March 8<sup>th</sup>, the International Women day. Christiane Reymann, a former board member of the European Left, clarified the context of patriarchal structures and power, based on the duality of male and female, which always involves exclusion and devaluation of others and leads to violence and war. For achieving a united world, inclusion, tolerance and acceptance of differences are necessary. In the subsequent round-table discussion, it was illustrated that all women need to strengthen women's rights and roll back the militarization of society.

The more than 30 delegates attending from 11 countries exposed a very positive assessment of the various activities of the last two years like the

participation at the Counter NATO Summits and the large demonstration against the NATO Summit in Chicago, two international peace congresses on Afghanistan, and the first anti-NATO conference in Argentina, among others. The annual report of the retired speaker of the network Reiner Braun, is available at: [www.no-to-nato.org](http://www.no-to-nato.org).

One of the newly elected speakers, Claire Chastain of "No to NATO" Network France, described the international meeting as "lively, dynamic and active in many fields". This not only became obvious in the participation of a new member organization of the network from Montenegro ([www.neunato.net/](http://www.neunato.net/)), but also in the comprehensive working program of the weekend. "We will continue the delegitimization of the greatest war machine by actively denouncing war, destruction, social breakdown, and environmental disasters as dangers to our planet," said the newly elected second speaker, Lucas Wirl of INES from Germany.

In a supportive and constructive atmosphere reflecting a significant consolidation of the Network, a detailed action program was developed unanimously ([www.no-to-nato.org](http://www.no-to-nato.org)).





It was agreed:

To actively accompany NATO Summits with alternative Counter-Summits, protests, and civil disobedience

To continue the struggle for peace that opens the way to democracy and justice, at the International conference with Afghan exile organizations of the European society on 11-13.10 in 2013 in Strasbourg.

Planning a conference on NATO and Africa. Not only the current development in Mali, but also the drone deployment requires increased attention on this continent, which was declared by NATO as a high influence area.

Better public relations to more effectively reveal the role of NATO, for example, the militarization of the North, i.e. the "neutral" Sweden (in close cooperation with the Swedish Government) or the expansion of military bases.

To continue to actively work against NATO's nuclear strategy and to support the various activities for the NPT summit, as well as actions at nuclear bases in Germany and Belgium.

A special emphasis will be placed on the connection between economics and war, and the social consequences of policies of war and armament. Therefore, the Network will get involved with their own contributions to the upcoming Alter-summit "another Europe now!" in Athens, June 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> 2013.

Highlighted was the need to comprehensively commit, with many actions in the different countries, to the event "100 years war 1914 -2014

beginning of World War I" and to demand the abolition of war and weapons. The Network will also provide input to the large peace actions in Sarajevo in June 2014.

The spirit of solidarity of the meeting was followed by the unanimous election of a new "International Coordination Committee (ICC)".

It consists of:

Reiner Braun, Germany (International IALANA / International Peace Office (IPB))

Claire Chastain, France (Collectif National OTAN-Afghanistan)

Ludo De Brabander, Belgium (Vrede vzw.)

Joseph Gerson, USA (American Friends Service Committee)

Luis Gutierrez-Esparza, Mexico (Latin American Circle of International Studies)

Kristine Karch, Germany (Women's Network No to War - No to NATO)

Judith LeBlanc, United States (Peace Action)

Joe Lombardo, USA (United National Antiwar Coalition)

Miguel Monserrat / Cinthia Ruiz, Argentina (Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos (APDH))

Agneta Norberg, Sweden (Swedish Peace Council)

Tobias Pflüger, Germany (Information Centre Militarization (IMI) / DFG-VK)

Patrice Salzenstein / Jean-Yves Gallas, France (Mouvement de la Paix)



Dave Webb / Kate Hudson, UK (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament)

Lucas Wirl, Germany (International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES))

Michael Youlton / Seamas Rattigan, Ireland (Irish Antiwar Movement / Peace and Neutrality Alliance)

A new electoral system for this body was also adopted, which provides for the future, an e-mail vote of the ICC under more active participation of the entire Network. Since its foundation in 2008 the Network, especially the many member organizations, have been putting the overcoming of the most powerful military bloc of history on the international agenda, the agendas of national peace movements, and the international politics. With a strengthened Network, with a variety of imaginative, peaceful actions, and a comprehensive educational work, the dinosaur NATO shall finally become history. Peaceful, non-violent and preventive forms of conflict resolution in a just world must become reality – that was the unanimous conclusion of the participants of the Annual Meeting 2013 of the international network "**No to War - No to NATO**".

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## **Declaration of the German –French seminar on the occasion of 50 years**

### **Élysée Treaties**

Initiated by the “No to war- No to Nato Network” with the support of “Mouvement de la paix”, France, Collectif Otan – Afghanistan – Non a la guerre- Non a l`Otan” Network France and “Kooperation für den Frieden”, Germany”

### **What German-French history teaches us – peace is the categorical imperative**

On January 19/20 2013 (for the first time in almost 15 years), representatives of the German and French peace movements met for a two day seminar in Berlin. This meeting was convened to highlight the holding of the gathering of members of the German Bundestag and the French National Assembly, to commemorate and celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Élysée Treaties. It was these treaties that lay the foundation to the French-German friendship and peaceful relations in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

This has been a friendship of states and governments but first and foremost a friendship of peoples – after hundreds of years of hatred and wars. Peace and reconciliation between France and Germany is a historic achievement and needs to be revived, celebrated and amplified. We believe that more commitment for peace is necessary, especially from the bottom up, as both governments currently wage military interventions while preparing to celebrate the centenary of the beginning of World War I in 2014.

Peace between Germany and France does not mean that France and Germany do not wage wars anymore! Both are currently involved in wars. We reject the official talks of peace as their only function is to cover up the role these governments play in war and armed politics. We state: France and Germany are not at war against each other but fight in shoulder for shoulder for a neo-liberal, geo-strategic redistribution of the world and for the securing of profits and resources. They carry out these objectives in Mali, in Afghanistan, in Somalia, and in the Balkans. The so called war on terror strengthens and develops “terrorist forces” and is completely inappropriate to eradicate the social and ideological background of fundamentalism. War is terror against people. Peace and solutions to global challenges can only be achieved on the basis of civil conflict resolution, social justice, democracy, balance and reconciliation amongst the people and with nature.



We reject any form of intervention as a modern continuation of colonialism.

War does not solve but only intensifies problems!

Peace-endangering developments shall not be forgotten and covered up – on both sides of the Rhine. Especially now, since the deep politico-economic European crisis and Europe's involvement in wars, historic developments and acute challenges have to be discussed. The German and French peace movements want to work together and in unison on this task of "peace and history of peace from the bottom up" and want to engage others, such as historians and Mayors for Peace, etc.



The aggressive role of both countries in the preparation of World War I, as well as the long-lasting, active – and often political– engagement for peace needs to be much more in our focus.

World War I was not an "accident of history" but the inevitable continuation of politics of redistribution of world control in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Historically, the role of resistance in the fight against the barbarian German fascism is not properly reviewed. More light needs to be shed on the fight of the French people (with few Germans) against occupation and terror. Germany's responsibility for two

world wars must never be forgotten, especially 50 years after the signing of the Élysée Treaties.

France's crimes in the colonial fight against the freedom and independence of Algeria and at the Indo-China war, neither the military interventions in Africa should also not be covered up. Peace and freedom advocated by the peace movements of both countries is currently being prosecuted, attacked and discredited.

Today, the European militarization of the Lisbon Treaty stands squarely against, opposing peace and disarmament. The European Union's global interventionist politics brings war, suffering, and destruction to many parts of the world, among others to Afghanistan and Mali. France still is a full blown nuclear power while Germany follows an illegal politics of nuclear sharing. "Never again war", the main fundamental lesson of two world wars has not been learned by the governments of Germany and France. We advocate a world without nuclear weapons and war.

We know: that the neo-liberal politics of the governments on both sides of the Rhine violates daily the fundamental human rights in both countries and worldwide. They created a climate of war, of concepts of enemies and banalize the consequences of war. For this weekend and for the next two years our aim is to discuss what has been forgotten, concealed, and covered-up by these political 'celebrations'. We plan to meet for a second seminar in Verdun in the January of 2014 – 100 years later. We also want to continue the discussions of our open questions. The complexity of the international situation requires new and open answers.



Our peace seminar is also a protest against the planned official festivities. Peace, friendship among peoples, disarmament, and civil conflict resolution should be the center of all reflections and considerations. We need a demilitarization of the minds. Our aim is a culture of peace.

War does not solve any problem! Peace is the last resort!

*Berlin, January 20<sup>th</sup> 2013*

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## **Report on peace education in Germany**

Peter Becker, IALANA/Foundation for Peace Education

The Left Party in the Bundestag has asked the federal government to the activities of the youth officers of the Bundeswehr in German schools. The government's response had clarified that about 270 youth-officers are prepared for instructions on German foreign and security policy in school classes. The annual report of the ministry of defense notifies that the officers contact about 250.000 – 300.000 pupils, teachers and student teachers. This was an alarming signal – against the background that the German Army "Bundeswehr" claims to be the biggest part of the German peace movement.

The real peace movement has responded promptly. In several federal states peace education networks were founded, collecting many entities of the peace movement. Very important incentives came from the Protestant Church which had edited a peace memorandum in 2007. Money was invested in the networking work. A main object was the opposition to

cooperation agreements between the Bundeswehr and some federal ministries for school education before all in conservative led federal states. So, on the one hand the peace education network tried to reach the dissolution of these agreements and on the other hand to conclude own agreements between the networks and the ministries. The Networks had success with own agreements in the federal states of Nordrhein-Westfalen and Rheinland-Pfalz and came to an agreement with the association of the Free Waldorf Schools in Hessen, too.

German IALANA and the Foundation for Peace Education of Peter Becker, chairman of German IALANA for more than 20 years and now co-president of International IALANA, were founding members of the networks. The main purpose was the investigation about basics for peace education in schools. The diagnosis was terrible: In school curricula and before all in the school act of Hessen peace education was mentioned to be a main purpose in the classes. But the existing teaching material was absolutely meager. So the main challenge was to prepare adequate and internet-based materials and objects for teachers. And this was not the only challenge, the other was to find interested teachers for this new stuff. Great help came from the trade union for schools and high schools, the Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (GEW).

There we are: We focus now on drafting and evaluating adequate new material for the instructions: role games, conflicting descriptions, links to videos etc. A great source was the material coming from the institute for peace education in Tübingen which just merged with Berghof-Foundation.

The question for teaching materials: We need help from our international friends!! Who has role games, adequate serious games, other materials that can be translated and adopted for our trainings with teachers and student teachers?

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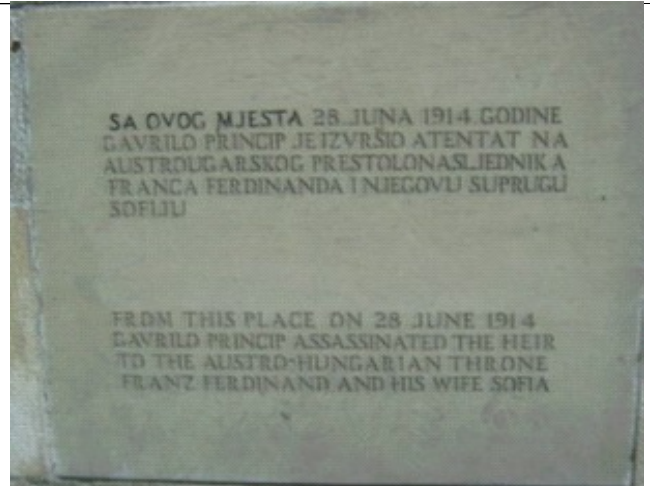
## Peace Event Sarajevo 2014

"From a World of War and Violence to a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence"

June 6th – 9<sup>th</sup>

### ***From a World of war and violence ...***

The year 2014 marks the 100th anniversary of the beginning of World War I, which was triggered by the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne in Sarajevo on June 28th, 1914. This can be seen as a symbolic date for a century of a "Culture of War and Violence" with two world wars and numerous regional wars - among them the one in the former Yugoslavian countries in the 1990's when Sarajevo suffered from the siege of the city during the "last war in Europe" - as well as for the global dominance of structural and cultural violence.



*Memorial plaque at the location of the Sarajevo assassination*

### **... to a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence.**

But the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century have also seen a world-wide rise of nonviolent actions and achievements as an alternative to war and violence, and increased efforts for global and social justice, human rights, peace and reconciliation which was reflected in the declaration of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence (2001–2010) by the United Nations.



So, building on the experience of three "Salons des Initiatives de Paix" in Paris in the course of this Decade, the idea came up: Let's make of Sarajevo the place to trigger a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence in 2014.



From 22<sup>nd</sup> till 24<sup>th</sup> of April more than 20 organization from the Region and Europe met in Sarajevo to prepare the **Peace Event Sarajevo 2014**, which could be a meeting place for peace activists and anti-militarists, practitioners and researchers, a space of Active Nonviolence, respect and gender justice, a place of exchange and mutual empowerment, an opportunity to review the achievements and challenges so far, as well as a public testimony that "nonviolence" works. The peace event should contain the following core elements:

- **A Forum:** an open space consisting of common and self-organized conference, seminars and workshops to topics like, "Overcoming the system WAR", "Abolishing NATO, a dinosaur of the cold war, belonging to the garbage heap of history", "How to change the European Union to a social, ecological and just organism without discrimination and exclusion"

- The opportunity to present a **Culture of Peace** and Nonviolence in its diverse dimensions (history, education, sciences, gender, economy, arts, intercultural and inter-religious dialogue, networking, peace policy, media, dealing with the past and reconciliation, ...) in the public space by performances, films, exhibitions, and a fair by regional organization presenting their work in different ways, with both, theaters, films, and other peace activities.

- Youth activities** including a self-organized camp, with own content and action oriented activities in and outside the camp, with culture, festivals, etc. with young people from the region and over Europe.

The peace event is from June 6<sup>th</sup> till 9<sup>th</sup> 2013 (Pentecost). The method is analog to the processes of Social Forums, participatory and inclusive. All activities will be group around the topics mentioned on the next page, Gender aspects are a transversal issue.

The Peace Event could be embedded into a more extended series of events, a "Season for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence", e.g. from June till September 21st, the International Day of Peace. Geographically, the activities could enclose the city of Sarajevo, the country of Bosnia- Herzegovina, the region of the former Yugoslavia, all of Europe and even the whole world with decentralized simultaneous events in many different places.

The meeting confirmed the preparation group as a coordinating group, which are together with the regional/local committee and the coordinator responsible for the Peace Event Sarajevo 2014. To support the further preparation six working-groups were established: Forum, Youth, Culture, Logistics, Finances and Fundraising, Communication and Media.

The members of the coordinating group are: David Abonyi (Nytókör Egyesület, Budapest), Reiner Braun (IALANA, Berlin), Goran Bubalo (Mreža za izgradnju mira / Peace building Network, Sarajevo), Alessandro Capuzzo (Italian Network for Civil Peace Corps, Trieste), Dragana Dardic (HCA Banja Luka & Tuzla, Banja Luka), Bernard Dréano and Viviane Gendrot (HAC France, Paris), Ljuljjeta Goranci Brkic (Nansen Dialog Center, Sarajevo), Pete Hämmerle (Versöhnungsbund Austria, Wien), Christian Renoux (International Network for a Culture of Nonviolence and Peace, Paris), Zaira Zafarana (Comitato Italiano per una Cultura di Pace e Nonviolenza & MIR Italia, Torino)

## Next Steps:

The working-groups will prepare specific working plans in coordination with the local/regional committee and the coordinating group via Skype and email. An interactive website and mailing lists will be set up to engage more people into the preparation process.



The next preparation meeting takes place:

**September 6<sup>th</sup> till 9<sup>th</sup> 2013 in Sarajevo.**

## World Social Forum 2013 Tunis

To promote the Peace Event and to include more organizations, initiatives and movements the Peace Event Sarajevo 2014 will be presented in a workshop organized from HCA International on the World Social Forum in Tunis at Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> from 16h to 18h30 in G.108. For more information see: <http://www.fs-m2013.org/>

## Subversive Forum/Festival Zagreb

From 4<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> May 2013 the Subversive Festival and Forum in Zagreb will take place, where also a workshop for the preparation of the Peace Event Sarajevo 2014 is organized, For more information see: <http://www.subversivefestival.com>

## Preparation in Germany

In Germany you will find more information on the Peace Event Sarajevo 2014 on the website of the German Network 2014 [www.1914-2014.eu](http://www.1914-2014.eu). This network is initiated by Bund für Soziale Verteidigung ([www.soziale-verteidigung.de](http://www.soziale-verteidigung.de)), DVG-VK (Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft - Vereinigte KriegsdienstgegnerInnen, [www.dfg-vk.de](http://www.dfg-vk.de)), IALANA ([www.ialana.de](http://www.ialana.de)), IPPNW ([www.ippnw.de](http://www.ippnw.de)), Kooperation für den Frieden ([www.koop-frieden.de](http://www.koop-frieden.de)), NaturFreunde Deutschlands ([www.naturfreunde.de](http://www.naturfreunde.de)), NatWiss ([www.natwiss.de](http://www.natwiss.de)), pax christi - Deutsche Sektion ([www.paxchristi.de](http://www.paxchristi.de)), VDW ([www.vdw-ev.de](http://www.vdw-ev.de)).

Reiner Braun

For more information about the preparation of the Peace Event Sarajevo 2014 send an email to Reiner Braun [hr.-braun@gmx.net](mailto:hr.-braun@gmx.net)