Everything You Treasure—
For a World Free From Nuclear Weapons

What do we treasure?
This exhibition is designed to provide a forum for dialogue, a place where people can learn together, exchange views and share ideas and experiences in the quest for a better world. We invite you to bring this “passport to the future” with you as you walk through the exhibition. Please use it to write notes about what you treasure, what you feel and what actions you plan to take in and for the future.
The world is a single system connected over space and time. In recent decades, the reality of that interdependence—the degree to which we influence, impact and require each other—has become increasingly apparent. Likewise, the choices and actions of the present generation will impact people and the planet far into the future. As we become more aware of our interdependence, we see that benefiting others means benefiting ourselves, and that harming others means harming ourselves. Just as we cannot obtain all the things we need without the cooperation of others, we cannot protect the things we treasure alone, in isolation, or in conflict with others. We cannot sacrifice the future to the present, or the present for the future.

Every action has an effect. These effects may be felt in ways and places we cannot imagine.

The desire to protect the things and people we love from harm is a primal human impulse. For thousands of years, this has driven us to build homes, weave clothing, plant and harvest crops.... This same desire—to protect those we value and love from other people—has also motivated the development of war-fighting technologies. Over the course of centuries, the destructive capability of weapons continued to escalate until it culminated, in 1945, in the development and use of nuclear weapons.
No one is immune. Global threats impact us all.

Freedom from fear, freedom from want
Our planet continues to be wracked by violent conflict. People around the world endure unacceptable burdens of poverty and hunger. Human rights violations and discrimination wound human bodies and hearts every day. Natural disasters can strike at any moment, instantly robbing people of their lives, undermining the foundations of entire societies. Economic crises create profound disruption in people’s lives, as do environmental degradation and the effects of climate change. The possibility of a deadly global pandemic remains a constant presence.

Catastrophic humanitarian consequences
The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) reports that there are about 19,000 nuclear warheads on Earth today. The longer these weapons continue to exist, the greater the likelihood they will be used. Any use of nuclear weapons will cause “catastrophic humanitarian consequences”—instantly killing vast numbers of people, incinerating population centers and disrupting the global climate.

A pyramid of violence
Nuclear weapons—the most destructive by far of all our tools of war—are at the peak of a pyramid of violence. As the pyramid spreads downward it reaches into our daily lives. Conflict and mistrust between communities, crime, domestic violence and abuse—even the biting comment—are all part of the larger culture of violence.


Of all the threats facing humankind, that posed by nuclear weapons is the most acute and catastrophic—and the most preventable.
"The reason that I hate the atomic bomb is because of what it does to the dignity of human beings."

—Tsutomu Yamaguchi

The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

On 6 August 1945, an American B-29 bomber dropped a nuclear bomb called “Little Boy” over the center of Hiroshima, Japan. It exploded about 600 meters above the city with a blast equivalent to about 15 thousand tons (kilotons) of high explosive TNT. Although that is only a fraction of the destructive power of today’s nuclear weapons, it was sufficient to kill instantly an estimated 70,000 people. By the end of 1945, thousands more had died from their injuries and radiation poisoning, bringing the total killed in Hiroshima to perhaps 140,000.

Three days after the first bombing, on 9 August 1945, another B-29 dropped a second atomic bomb called “Fat Man” on Nagasaki, over the city’s industrial valley. The resulting explosion had a blast yield equivalent to 21 kilotons of TNT. The estimates for immediate deaths range from 40,000 to 75,000 out of Nagasaki’s 240,000 residents. Total deaths by the end of 1945 may have reached 80,000.

The threat posed by nuclear weapons is not a thing of the past—it is a threat we face today.

Many states are developing nuclear energy capacities that would make it relatively easy for them to build nuclear weapons should they decide to do so. The possibility that terrorist organizations will acquire such weapons is also real. The danger that these apocalyptic weapons will be used—by accident, or deliberately, in an act of madness—hangs over all of us.

World nuclear forces

Approximate figures as of January 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year of First Nuclear Test</th>
<th>Approximate Number of Warheads</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>60-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>90-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SIPRI Yearbook 2012, Shannon Kile

Everything you treasure could be reduced to ash in a moment.
In every culture, war has its rules and protocols. Among these is the idea that there is a difference between the conditions of war and peace, that wars should be ended in ways that make peace possible, that a distinction will be drawn between soldiers and civilians, that the destruction and death of war should be limited and contained.

The massive destructive force of nuclear weapons makes distinguishing between civilian and military targets impossible. The long-term impacts would undermine the social and ecological foundations of future generations of human society.

“Cities Are Not Targets!”
—Mayors for Peace

“The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited.”
—The Hague Conventions, 1899

80km
Radioactive fallout spreads. Over time, thousands more will die from cancers, radiation sickness and nuclear famine.

10km
About half the people die from trauma and burns. Many succumb soon after to fires and radiation. No medical care functions.

5km
The vast majority of people die quickly from blast injuries, asphyxiation or acute radiation sickness.

3km
A radioactive fireball hotter than the sun and with the force of 1 million tons of high explosive TNT kills and vaporizes everyone.

Effects of a 1-megaton nuclear bomb

International humanitarian law and nuclear weapons
In 1961, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that “Any State using nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is to be considered as violating the Charter of the United Nations, as acting contrary to the laws of humanity and as committing a crime against mankind and civilization.”

In 1996, the International Court of Justice issued an advisory opinion stating that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the principles of international law.

In the final document of the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 2010, States parties for the first time explicitly expressed “deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,” and reaffirmed “the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law.”

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
In April 2010, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) President, Jakob Kellenberger issued an historic appeal regarding nuclear weapons. In his statement, Kellenberger stressed that the organization’s position on nuclear weapons must go beyond purely legal considerations.

In November 2011, the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement adopted a resolution titled “Working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons,” calling for actions to raise awareness of “the need for concrete actions leading to the prohibition of use and elimination of such weapons.”

International humanitarian law

1899
St. Petersburg Declaration (the first formal agreement prohibiting the use of certain weapons in war)

1868

1925
Poison Gas Protocol

1927

1972
Biological Weapons Convention

1993
Chemical Weapons Convention

1997
Landmine Treaty

2008
Cluster Munitions Treaty

Treaties banning inhumane weapons

Civilian casualties of war

WWI
WWII
TODAY

80km

10km

5km

3km

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About half the people die from trauma and burns. Many succumb soon after to fires and radiation. No medical care functions.

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In the history of war in the 20th century was a history of increasing disregard for these traditions. During World War I, 95% of the casualties were civilians. In World War II, almost half were. Today the proportion has reached 75% or more in internal conflicts.

In 1949, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that “in case of any dispute arising in connection with the provisions of the present Convention [the Hague Conventions of 1868, 1874 and 1899] or with the application thereof, recourse shall be had to a court of justice.”

In 1951, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the principles of international law.

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“Nuclear weapons are the greatest environmental danger to the planet from humans, not global warming or ozone depletion.”

—Alan Robock
Climate scientist and author of "Climatic Consequences of Nuclear Conflict"

While the danger of war between the US and Russia has receded, the threat remains and the risks of nuclear war involving other countries have increased. Using South Asia as an example, experts have estimated that even a limited regional nuclear war involving 100 Hiroshima-sized nuclear weapons—less than 0.1% of the explosive yield of the global nuclear arsenal—would result in tens of millions of immediate deaths and unprecedented global climate disruption.

Weapons production
The process of producing nuclear weapons, from uranium mining through testing, has polluted vast amounts of soil and water at nuclear weapons facilities all over the world. Many of the substances released, including plutonium and uranium, remain hazardous for thousands, some for hundreds of thousands, of years.

Hanford Nuclear Reservation
The Hanford Nuclear Reservation was created as part of the UK government’s efforts to develop an atomic bomb during World War II. The 1,450-square-kilometer site in south central Washington was once home to three small towns: Hanford, White Bluffs and Richland. In 1943, the US government invoked the War Powers Act and gave the 1,200 people living in the area 30 days to leave their homes. The towns and surrounding farms vanished, and the Hanford Engineer Works was established. The Hanford site is now the world’s second largest single superfund site, and it represents one of the world’s most complex cleanup efforts. Large amounts of highly radioactive waste have leaked into the soil and toward the Columbia River. The cost of the cleanup is estimated at $120 billion.

Fires resulting from a nuclear exchange between India and Pakistan would generate at least 5 billion kilograms of smoke. Calculations based on weather patterns for an average May 15 show that within 49 days soot particles would blanket the inhabited Earth, creating conditions of perpetual overcast.

Source: Local Nuclear War, Alan Robock and Owen Brian Toon, 2009

Since 2007, climate scientists who worked with the late Carl Sagan in the 1980s—Alan Robock, O. B. Toon, Michael Mills and their colleagues at Rutgers University and the University of Colorado at Boulder—have renewed efforts to estimate the climate effects of regional nuclear war. Their research shows the new reality of the threat posed by even a relatively “limited” nuclear war.

Many individuals and environmental groups are committed to nuclear disarmament. For example, Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace have campaigned against the environmental effects of nuclear weapons development and testing around the world.

Opposing a new weapons plant
Protestors in Kansas City opposed the use of public funds to support expansion of a nuclear weapons plant. Instead, they proposed converting the bomb factory into a wind energy plant to make use of the area’s abundant wind resources to create “green-collar” jobs that will last long into the future.

“Models made by Russian and American scientists showed that a nuclear war would result in a nuclear winter that would be extremely destructive to all life on Earth; the knowledge of that was a great stimulus to us, to people of honor and morality, to act.”

—Mikhail S. Gorbachev
Former President of the Soviet Union (1980–91)

Nuclear famine
The smoke and dust from burning cities ignited by fewer than 100 nuclear explosions would cause an abrupt drop in global temperatures and rainfall by blocking up to 10% of sunlight from reaching the Earth’s surface. Sudden global cooling would shorten growing seasons and cause frosts in summer, threatening agriculture worldwide. As many as one billion deaths would result from a nuclear weapons-induced famine, and infectious disease epidemics and further conflict would inevitably follow.

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Climate scientist and author of "Climatic Consequences of Nuclear Conflict"
“Next I was diagnosed as having malignant lymphomas. I had surgery, but the tumors continue to appear twice a year, every year.”

—Sueko Takada
Survivor of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki

Radiation damage
Ionizing radiation has high energy, and thus can chemically alter atoms it strikes. Living cells exposed to high doses of ionizing radiation are severely damaged. The resulting radiation sickness can kill people over the course of days, weeks or months. Production in the bone marrow of red blood cells, which carry oxygen, and white blood cells, which defend against infection, is very sensitive to radiation.

Radiation can also damage the DNA in living cells. The affected cells may die or be altered (causing mutations), and may in time become cancerous.

A lethal dose of radiation can involve as little energy as the heat in a sip of hot coffee.

Blast damage
The blast from a nuclear explosion instantly kills people close to ground zero, from incineration, multiple injuries and high levels of radiation. Internal injuries such as lung injuries, ear damage and internal bleeding occur at much greater distances. Shattered glass, bricks, concrete and wood from destroyed buildings are hurled by the blast, and the people themselves are turned into missiles, killing and injuring more people. The lethal area from the blast of an average strategic weapon of 1 megaton is likely to be over 100 square km.

Thermal damage
The explosion also causes severe burns and eye injuries. The heat wave ignites fires that may combine into immense firestorms. Within these areas, even people in underground shelters will die from extreme heat or asphyxiation.

Nuclear weapons constitute the greatest immediate threat to the health and survival of mankind.”

—The World Health Organization (WHO), 1983

Since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, physicians, other health professionals and scientists have documented the horrifying medical and humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons explosions—often based on firsthand experience of treating the victims.

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) was founded by US and Soviet physicians in 1980. This global federation of physician experts, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985, came together to explain the medical and scientific facts of nuclear war to policy makers and the public, and to advocate the elimination of nuclear weapons—prevention—as the only possible “cure” for nuclear war.

Left: Many of those injured by the Hiroshima bomb lived only a few blocks from the epicenter of this blast, Nagasaki, 1945.
Right: Peace activists hold a banner reading “nuclear weapons will become increasingly attractive to others” in Hiroshima, Japan.
“The world is over-armed and peace is under-funded.”

—Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Despite renewed commitments by nations to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world, all of the nuclear-armed powers continue to invest vast sums of money in these weapons. In 2011, they passed a new milestone by collectively spending more than $100 billion on their nuclear programs.

Don’t Bank on the Bomb

A report released in 2012 by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) identifies more than 300 banks, pension funds, insurance companies and asset managers in 30 countries with substantial investments in nuclear arms producers.

The study provides details of financial transactions with 20 companies that are heavily involved in the manufacture, maintenance and modernization of US, British, French and Indian nuclear forces. Nuclear disarmament campaigners are appealing to financial institutions to stop investing in the nuclear arms industry. Some have already begun to do so.

Opportunity cost

Opportunity cost is a benefit, profit or value of something that must be given up to acquire or achieve something else. What if some of those billions of dollars were spent on other, socially useful purposes? Funding allocated to national disarmament efforts is minuscule by comparison, and the principal UN body responsible for advancing nuclear abolition—the Office for Disarmament Affairs—has an annual budget of just over $10 million.

The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) argues that money spent on nuclear weapons and militarism would be far better spent on creating decent work in socially useful sectors of the economy, and on tackling global poverty and climate change.

The International Peace Bureau (IPB) and the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) are jointly organizing a Global Day of Action on Military Spending with the aim of promoting a common awareness of the problems occasioned by military expenditures, suggesting that instead such monies should be used to promote human development.

Economists for Peace and Security (EPS) works locally, regionally and internationally to reduce the military burden and to effect policy changes that can build a more just and peaceful future.

“The question is whether the country is earning a good return on its national-security ‘investment,’ for it is clearly an investment in peace and safety, as well perhaps in oil supply and exports. The bottom line is, probably not.”

—William Nordhaus
Sterling Professor of Economics, Yale University

Source: Don’t Bank on the Bomb, 2012, ICAN

Core Cost refers to researching, developing, manufacturing, testing, deploying, maintaining and upgrading the nuclear arsenal (weapons and their delivery vehicles) and its key nuclear command-control-communications and early warning infrastructure.

Full Cost includes unpaid/deferred environmental and social costs, military costs allocated for deficiencies in the defense against nuclear weapons, nuclear threat reduction and incident management, 2011 accident on defense, and administrative, nuclear and other weapons-related intelligence and surveillance expenses.


Estimated Core and Total Costs of Nuclear Weapons Programs, 2011

Billions of US dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial Institutions in 30 Countries

- **North America**: 179
- **Europe**: 100
- **Asia**: 32
- **Middle East**: 9
- **Latin America**: 1

Source: Don’t Bank on the Bomb, 2012, ICAN
The production, testing, possession, deployment and use of nuclear weapons should be prohibited and recognized as crimes against humanity.”
—UN Human Rights Committee, 1984

Right to life
The protection of the right to life and bodily security are at the heart of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The very existence of weapons that have the potential to kill millions or even billions of people degrades the value of human life and dignity.

Secrecy
A study by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) in 2010 shows that whether a given nuclear-weapon state is democratic, quasi-authoritarian or a dictatorship does not determine the decisions it will take regarding nonproliferation, disarmament or potential use of its nuclear weapons. In short, secrecy in nuclear weapon governance persists even in generally open societies.

Democratic control
The potential use of nuclear-tipped missiles is uniquely problematic. The flight time of long-range ballistic missiles is between 15 and 30 minutes, giving the political leadership of the targeted country only a few minutes to decide whether to launch a retaliatory strike. In the case of submarine-launched missiles, this decision window would be even shorter. This makes it impossible for the electorate to participate—either directly or through their chosen representatives—in the most momentous decision that will ever face their society.

Nuclear testing and minorities
Nuclear test explosions have often been conducted on the lands of indigenous and minority peoples, far away from those making the decisions. The affected populations have suffered a wide range of health issues, from birth defects to elevated rates of cancer. Their basic rights and freedoms have been sacrificed in the name of national security.

“Disarmament is preeminently a humanitarian endeavor for the protection of the human rights of people and their survival. We have to see the campaign for nuclear disarmament as analogous to the campaigns such as those against slavery, for gender equality and for the abolition of child labor.”
—Jayantha Dhanapala
President of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, former UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs

In 2003, the International Council Meeting of Amnesty International passed a resolution declaring opposition to the use, possession, production and transfer of nuclear weapons, given their indiscriminate nature.

“As a result of the nuclear testing, all of these communities have suffered dislocation, in one form or another, from their indigenous way of life. Many have become internally displaced persons who are yet to find durable solutions and expressed that they feel like ‘nomads’ in their own country. Many have suffered long-term health effects.”
—Calin Georgescu
UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes
“Go back to the surface and take better care of the world than we did. Good luck.”
—Berit Lundqvist
Swedish nuclear expert, responding to a question about what advice she would have for humans who, in the distant future, have entered a deep underground storage site for nuclear waste.

Nuclear accidents
In a nuclear reactor, uranium fuel undergoes a controlled fission chain reaction, generating great heat energy, which can be converted to electricity. Controlling this reaction is a complex technical task. If control is lost, the result is a nuclear meltdown, such as happened in the Three Mile Island (1979), Chernobyl (1986) and most recently Fukushima (2011) accidents, potentially releasing large quantities of radioactive pollution into the environment.

Nuclear waste
Nuclear reactors also produce plutonium, a fission material, which can be chemically separated from the highly radioactive spent reactor fuel and used to build a nuclear weapon or radiological dispersal device (“dirty bomb”). A nation seeking nuclear weapons could build a reactor, claiming it was for civilian purposes, and then divert plutonium to weapons use. Such fissile materials could also be stolen by groups seeking to commit acts of terror.

Onkalo
Onkalo is Finnish for “hiding place.” It is the name of a site, about 300 km northwest of Helsinki, where a 48-km-long network of tunnels is being excavated in the bedrock. Eventually, nuclear waste will be deposited here at a depth of 500 meters. Work on this enormous storage facility was begun in the 1970s and is expected to be completed in the 2000s. After the used fuel rods have been deposited at the bottom of each tunnel, the opening will be sealed with multiple layers of steel and concrete.

The European security standard requires that nuclear waste be isolated from all living organisms for a minimum of 100,000 years. The IS minimum isolation period is a million years.) The human species as we know it today is believed to have existed for approximately 100,000 years. The oldest cave paintings date from about 30,000 years ago.

NPT regime
The 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) commits countries already possessing nuclear weapons and weapons technology not to transfer them to other states; and the states which do not have nuclear weapons not to acquire them. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is charged with verifying that the nonproliferation commitments are being fulfilled. On the other hand, there is no process or body under the NPT to implement or verify the disarmament commitment, which is also an integral part of the treaty.

The NPT also guarantees all states the right to the nonmilitary use of nuclear energy. Repeated attempts have been made, primarily in the framework of the IAEA, to study the possibility of establishing international centers to manage the nuclear fuel chain so that peaceful uses of nuclear energy remain peaceful. Thus far, international control of the nuclear fuel chain has not moved significantly toward realization.

Securing nuclear materials
There is an accelerating effort, based on international cooperation, to move existing stocks of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and other materials to more secure locations or to “down blend” this low-enriched uranium (LEU) which cannot be used in weapons. There remains an estimated 20 tons of HEU in non-nuclear-weapon states. In November 2010, the United States worked with Kazakhstan to move 10 tons of HEU to a more secure cask storage facility, in the east of the country.

Alternative, sustainable energy
Alternative energy refers to such energy sources as biomass, wind, solar, geothermal, hydro, wave and tidal energy technologies. These sources have the advantage that they do not produce large volumes of climate-altering emissions or leave a legacy of long-lasting radioactive waste.

Warning people away for 100,000 years
Aware of the difficulty of communicating to distant future generations the full importance of nuclear waste, countries are attempting to design and build secure repositories that will not be accessible for at least 100,000 years.

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“Nuclear-energy systems should be deployed that, by design, avoid the use of materials that may be applied directly to making nuclear weapons.”
—Mohamed El Baradei
Former General Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
The Scientific Challenge

In the 20th century, discoveries in physics regarding the essential nature of energy and matter offered new understanding of the universe we inhabit. At the same time, they made possible the unleashing of forces of previously unimaginable ferocity.

The Manhattan Project, which culminated in the destruction of the two cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, represented a new level of collaboration between scientific and military interests. There was now a direct line from basic scientific research to its application in producing devastation on an unprecedented scale.

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1932
- The first controlled nuclear fusion reaction is produced by Enrico Fermi of Italy.

1933
- Hungarian physicist László Szilárd realizes the possibility of a nuclear chain reaction.

1934
- The first nuclear fusion is achieved by Enrico Fermi of Italy.

1939
- Albert Einstein and László Szilárd write to President Franklin Roosevelt suggesting the US should start researching an atomic weapon.

1940
- Radioactivity discovered by Henri Becquerel.

1941
- The first radioactive elements, radium and polonium, discovered by Marie Curie.

1942
- The first nuclear fission is achieved by Enrico Fermi of Italy.

1943
- The world’s first atomic detonation takes place in the “Trinity Test” at Alamogordo, New Mexico.

1944
- The Target Committee of the Manhattan Project selects four cities as possible targets for the atomic bomb: Kyoto, Hiroshima, Kokura and Niigata.

1945
- April: The Target Committee of the Manhattan Project selects four cities as possible targets for the atomic bomb: Kyoto, Hiroshima, Kokura and Niigata.
- April 1: The American troops are wheelchair-bound, 5000 miles away from Hiroshima, Japan.
- April 29: At 8:15 AM, a supersonic bomb, code-named “Little Boy,” is detonated over Hiroshima, Japan. Originally scheduled to be dropped at Nagasaki, the target was moved to Hiroshima because of bad weather.

We appeal as human beings to human beings: Remember your humanity, and forget the rest.

—The Russell-Einstein Manifesto, 1955

Written and signed by leading scientists and intellectuals seeking to awaken people to the dangers of nuclear war.

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was adopted by the UN in 1996; it bans nuclear explosions by everyone, everywhere. Although the treaty has not entered into force, it has been key in promoting a de facto moratorium on nuclear testing. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) is charged with overseeing the implementation of the treaty, working with scientists and experts from a wide range of disciplines—from nuclear physics to seismology and atmospheric science.

Technological expertise

Although physically ridding the world of nuclear weapons is unattainable, dealing with such sensitive technologies will have a key role in the processes and verification of disarmament and in eliminating and safeguarding fissile materials. They will also be required for nuclear safety and security even after the last nuclear weapon has been decommissioned.

International Monitoring System (IMS)

The International Monitoring System (IMS) is a worldwide network of observational technology that will help to verify compliance with and detect violations of the CTBT. When complete, the IMS will consist of 337 monitoring facilities. It will be complemented by an intrusive on-site inspection regime applicable once the treaty has entered into force. The CTBTO’s experts are confident that their system can aid in the detection and identification of nuclear explosions anywhere on the planet.

Pugwash Conferences

The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs is an international organization that brings together scholars and public figures to work toward reducing the danger of armed conflict and to seek solutions to global security threats. The inaugural gathering of the group was held in July 1957 and was attended by 22 scientists, including those from the US, the Soviet Union, Japan, China and France.
“With nuclear weapons the failure of deterrence means that there is no hope of recovery or recuperation. It is totally final and therein lies the dilemma that I felt to the depth of my being.”

—Gen. Lee Butler
Former Commander-in-Chief, United States Strategic Command (1992–94)

The modern concept of security has often been centered on the idea of the sovereign state, independent and in competition with other states. The overriding goal of security efforts has been to protect the integrity of states’ borders and ensure the continuity of their political structures.

Mutual Assured Destruction
The doctrine of countervailing threats persisted throughout the period of the Cold War, as both Eastern and Western blocs developed massive nuclear arsenals. The ultimate form of deterrence was “Mutual Assured Destruction” or MAD—in which the people of thecompeting blocs were forced to live a button-push from annihilation. The continued existence of nuclear weapons holds all states and their people hostage to the ultimately fragile proposition that they will never be used.

“We endorese setting the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons and working energetically on the actions required to achieve that goal.”

—George Shultez, William Perry, Henry Kissinger and Sam Nunn
Former high-level US security officials

The overwhelming threat posed by nuclear weapons has brought the dawning realization that states operating under the traditional assumption of complete independence and sovereignty cannot ensure their own security.

Political cooperation has come to be recognized as a necessary condition for survival. The result has been a series of agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, seeking to reduce the threat of nuclear war and facilitate cooperation to that end.

The 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis brought the United States and Soviet Union to the brink of war. It became clear that the unparalleled destructive capacity of nuclear weapons threatened not only the combatant states, but human civilization itself and all people on Earth.

“How will be met by force. If the US wants war, that is its problem. The calamities of a war will be shared equally.”

—Nikita Khrushchev
Premier of the Soviet Union (1958–64)
The corrosive effects of nuclear weapons permeate all societies. They force us to live under the shadow of potentially catastrophic destruction. They embody the obscene proposition that there is some overarching value that can justify the mass slaughter of innocents. Their use would not only erase the past fruits of all human civilization, but would leave present and coming generations confronting a mutilated future.

Representatives of the world’s ethical and spiritual traditions have spoken out—whether in the language of religious tenets or from a more secular appreciation of what it means to be human—to condemn nuclear weapons. They make clear that we bear a shared and universal responsibility to protect our fellow humans, our planet and the future from this direct and unacceptable threat.

“All religions agree about the dignity of the human person, the peaceful settlement of disputes, protection of the environment and the preservation of the rights of future generations.”
—Christopher Weeramantry
Former International Court of Justice vice president

“We need a massive global uprising against nuclear weapons as was done to abolish slavery, to save humanity from annihilation.”
—Ibrahim Ramey
Director of the Human and Civil Rights Division at Muslim American Society (MAS) Freedom Foundation

“Simply transferring the world’s nuclear weapons to a museum will not in itself bring about world peace. The nuclear weapons of the mind must first be eliminated.”
—Mātā Amṛtānandamayī Devī
Hindu spiritual leader

“While we know you will continue in the future to deal with the legacy of radioactive, toxic waste, we are committed to leave to you a legacy of strength. The battles we fight to protect our land, our future, and our lives will in some way reduce the threat you are exposed to.”
—Jacqui Katona
Aboriginal woman who led a campaign against a uranium mine in the Northern Territory, Australia

“By far the greatest single danger facing humankind—in fact, all living beings on our planet—is the threat of nuclear destruction.”
—Tenzin Gyatso
The 14th Dalai Lama

“From the prophets’ dreams of the time when nations would beat their swords into plowshares to today’s aspirations of a nuclear-weapons-free world, we have sought to avoid armed conflict and not yield to despair in the search for universal peace.”
—Rabbi David Saperstein
Director of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism

“Nuclear abolition is the democratic wish of the world’s people, and has been our goal almost since the dawn of the atomic age. Together, we have the power to decide whether the nuclear era ends in a bang or worldwide celebration.”
—Archbishop Desmond Tutu
General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches

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Birth defects from nuclear testing

On 14 November 1995, Lijon Eknilang, a quiet, unassuming woman from the Pacific island of Rongelap, spoke at the International Court of Justice in The Hague when it was hearing testimony regarding the legality of nuclear weapons.

"Women have experienced many reproductive cancers and abnormal births. In privacy, they give birth, not to children but to things we could only describe as 'octopuses,' 'apples,' 'turtles'..."

"The most common birth defects on Rongelap and nearby islands have been 'jellyfish' babies. These babies are born with no bones in their bodies and with transparent skin. We can see their brains and hearts beating. The babies usually live for a day or two before they stop breathing."

—Carol Cohn
with Felicity Hill and Sara Ruddick

"Women, in professional and military settings, have related experiences of realizing that something terribly important is being left out.

"What is it that cannot be spoken? What gets left out is the emotional, the concrete, the particular, human bodies and their vulnerability, human lives and their subjectivity—all of which are marked as feminine in the binary dichotomies of gender discourse."

—Betty Reardon
Pioneer of peace education

“More than any other manifestation of patriarchy, the compulsive acquisition and excessive use of weaponry demonstrate the abuse of power by the male-dominated state system. Like all addictions, the addiction to weaponry wreaks negative results on the systems in which it occurs.”

—Betty Reardon
Pioneer of peace education

“Every woman is free to take the initiative, take risks, be angry, shout, sing, disobey police and be adaptable. We are always looking for unexpected and unpredictable actions...”

—Di McDonald
Anti-nuclear activist

"When it comes to the military and questions of nuclear disarmament, the gender gap becomes the gender gulf."

—Eleanor Smeal
Former President of the National Organization for Women

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

Since the founding of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in 1915, it has sought total and universal disarmament as one of its goals. Through the Reaching Critical Will and Peace Women projects, WILPF continues empowering women to participate in this necessary work.

In the disarmament field, WILPF also has been calling for implementation of Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, unanimously adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 31 October 2000. Resolution 1325 has been taken as an inspiration and basis for increased activism by women's peace groups around the world.

Greenham Common

At Greenham Common in the UK, over a 19-year period, women camped out to protest US nuclear Cruise missiles being stationed there. In December 1981, 30,000 women from all over the UK turned up to join "Embrace the Base."

Women have consistently been at the forefront of grassroots efforts to abolish nuclear weapons. They have used techniques of nonviolence to protest the hideous destructive power nuclear weapons represent. They also often reject the vast investment of resources which could otherwise be constructively used to address social issues.
2015 marks the 70\textsuperscript{th} anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. How many survivors will be alive five or ten years from now?

The voices of survivors

No group of people have been more dedicated to communicating the realities of nuclear war than the hibakusha, the survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Through their words and actions, in art and in writing, they have confronted and conveyed a past whose horrors most would prefer to forget. In doing so, they have been driven by a commitment to the future, the determination that no one anywhere should ever experience the terror and sufferings they have undergone.

“We are looking ahead to make every decision that we make relate to the welfare and well-being of the seventh generation to come.”

—Oren Lyons
Chief of the Onondaga Nation

“Nuclear weapons are now 65 years old. Don’t you think it’s time for compulsory retirement?”

—BANg (Ban All Nuks Generation), 2010

Waning awareness

A survey conducted by SGI in 2010 showed that only 59.2\% of young American people—aged teens to thirties—were aware that the United States possesses atomic arsenals. And only 43.2\% of the young people in the UK identified their country as a nuclear-armed state.

Q. Does your country possess nuclear weapons?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: A Survey on Public Awareness of Nuclear Weapons in 6 Countries, 2010

Hibakusha Stories

Hibakusha Stories is a disarmament education initiative that began in October 2008, which passes the legacy of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to a new generation, empowering them to build a world free of nuclear weapons.

IPPNW Medical Students

Through the Nuclear Weapons Inheritance Project (NWIP), medical student members of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) seek to raise awareness about humanitarian consequences of security policies relying on military power and nuclear weapons. NWIP workshop organizers also focus on empowering younger generations to undertake disarmament activities on local, regional and international levels.

BANg (Ban All Nuks Generation)

A large number of young people from Europe participated in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in New York in 2005, delivering a statement to the gathered state representatives. After the conference they set up the European network BANg—Ban All Nuks Generation. Now there are BANg organizations in the United States and New Zealand as well. Each organization works to raise youth awareness of nuclear weapons and seeks a common nuclear-free future.

James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS)

The James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), established in 1989, strives to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by training the next generation of nonproliferation specialists and disseminating timely information and analysis. CNS at the Monterey Institute of International Studies is the largest nongovernmental organization in the United States devoted exclusively to research and training on nonproliferation issues.
“Ours is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We know more about war than we know about peace, more about killing than we know about living.”

—Omar N. Bradley

The traditional understanding of sovereignty has rested on the state’s monopoly on the legitimate use of violence: in police and law enforcement domestically, and in waging war abroad. Nuclear weapons were developed with the view that a state with access to this ultimate violence would enjoy security.

Under the Cold War regime of deterrence, it was assumed that the threat of devastating reprisal would prevent the opposing state from nuclear aggression because a state, as a “rational actor,” would not engage in suicidal behavior.

The possibility of accidental nuclear war—of states being willing to take suicidal risks—or that terrorist groups might obtain nuclear materials or weapons represents a fundamental challenge to this thinking.

Contemporary terrorism is, more than anything, an expression of despair; it manifests in acts of savage disregard for human life—including the lives of those who carry it out. For such groups, with nothing to protect and nothing to lose, the logic of deterrence means nothing.

Possible forms of nuclear terrorism

- A conventional attack on a nuclear reactor in order to cause a meltdown
- Construction of a nuclear device using black market or stolen uranium or plutonium
- Construction of a so-called “dirty bomb,” whereby conventional explosives are packaged with uranium or plutonium to spread a radioactive cloud over the target area

In recent years, the nature of threats—military and otherwise—has changed. Most armed conflicts are now internal and it is rare for one country to invade or conquer another. At the same time, people around the world face unacceptable threats to their lives and dignity in the form of poverty, hunger, preventable disease, human rights abuses and environmental destruction. This has led to a reframing of the question of security from a focus on the state to a focus on people—human security.

“Our is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We know more about war than we know about peace, more about killing than we know about living.”

—Omar N. Bradley

“In the final analysis, human security is a child who did not die, a disease that did not spread, a job that was not cut, an ethnic tension that did not explode in violence, a dissident who was not silenced.”

—Mabub ul Haq
(1934–98) founder of the Human Development Report

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(1934–98) founder of the Human Development Report

The Security Challenge

Global annual military expenditure: $1.5 trillion

An additional $23 billion in aid could reverse the spread of AIDS and malaria.

An additional $19 billion in aid could eliminate starvation and malnutrition globally.

An additional $12 billion in aid could provide education for every child on Earth.

An additional $15 billion in aid could provide universal access to water and sanitation.

“Which is safer—the world of heavily armed states and simmering despair, or a world in which people’s basic needs are met and their dignity ensured?”

Costs of attaining the Millenium Development Goals


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Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs)

A Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (NWFZ) is generally defined as an area in which the manufacture, production, possession, testing, acquisition and receipt of nuclear weapons is banned. More than 50% of the Earth’s surface today comprises nuclear-weapon-free zones, including 99% of all land in the southern hemisphere. Of the world’s approximately 195 states, 119 now belong to a nuclear-weapon-free zone, and 1.9 billion people live in them.

States that have relinquished nuclear weapons

Nuclear states can—and have—given up the development or possession of nuclear weapons. States that have done so include Canada, which was involved in efforts to develop the first atomic bomb but later gave up the nuclear option. Brazil and Argentina abandoned their nuclear weapon development programs. South Africa dismantled its nuclear weapons and joined the ranks of non-nuclear-weapon states. Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine inherited a massive stockpile of nuclear weapons when the Soviet Union broke up. They gave up their weapons in exchange for security guarantees and economic assistance from the United States, Russia and elsewhere.

Areas Designated as Nuclear-Weapon-Free

Denuclearization of the Northern Hemisphere

There are five NWFZs existing today, with four of them covering almost the entire Southern Hemisphere. This process of denuclearization needs to be expanded to the Northern Hemisphere. NWFZs have been proposed for: South Asia, the Middle East, Northeast Asia and Europe.

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

The CTBT was adopted and signed by 71 states, including the five nuclear-weapon states, in 1996. It has not become legally binding as it must be ratified by all 44 states with nuclear power or research reactors. There are eight countries outstanding: China, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan and the United States.

Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT)

An FMCT would represent a binding international prohibition against the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons purposes, thus strengthening nuclear nonproliferation efforts. While negotiations have not commenced, the idea has been repeatedly discussed in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

“It is time for all governments to come together—with the support of civil society around the world—to chart our course to a nuclear-free future by beginning the negotiation of a comprehensive treaty banning the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. Now. Not in years or decades. Now.”

—Jody Williams
The founding coordinator of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)
The birth of an idea

In 1986, the model Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) was drafted by the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (ILANAA), International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (INESAP).

In 1996, Costa Rica submitted the draft convention to the United Nations Secretary-General.

In April 2007, at the Preparatory Committee meeting of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the three organizations launched an updated version of the draft NWC later introduced to the UN General Assembly by Costa Rica and Malaysia.

In 2008, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon expressed his support for this idea in his five-point proposal.

In September 2008, the United Nations Security Council held a special summit session in which it adopted Security Council Resolution 1897 obligeing efforts to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons.

In May 2010, the NPT Review Conference noted the Secretary-General’s proposal in the final outcome document, adopted with the consent of all participating states.

Growing support

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), to which the parliaments of 169 countries, including Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China belong, has expressed support for a treaty legally banning nuclear weapons.

Mayers for Peace, with a membership of more than 5,000 cities and municipalities around the world, is actively seeking the early start of negotiations toward an NWC.

The InterAction Council, a group composed of former heads of state and government, has called for the conclusion of an NWC.

Youth members of Soka Gakkai International gathered 2.27 million signatures in support of an NWC, which were presented to the NPT Review Conference in May 2010.

About the Organizers

Soka Gakkai International (SGI)

Soka Gakkai International (SGI) is a lay Buddhist movement linking more than 12 million people around the world to promote peace, culture, and education. SGI collaborates with a range of intergovernmental and civil society organizations to promote public education in the fields of peace and disarmament, human rights and sustainable development. In September 2007, on the 50th anniversary of Soka Gakkai’s second president Daisaku Ikeda’s call for the outlawing of all nuclear weapons, SGI initiated the People’s Decade for Nuclear Abolition, a public outreach and education campaign.

“I am convinced that human beings are best able to advance, not when driven by fear of catastrophe, but when guided by the prospect of hope-filled objectives.”

—Daisaku Ikeda
President of Soka Gakkai International

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) is a global grassroots movement for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Launched by International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) in 2007, ICAN now has more than 260 partner organizations in 40 countries, ICAN provides a voice to the overwhelming majority of people globally who support the prompt abolition of nuclear weapons.

“I am convinced that human beings are best able to advance, not when driven by fear of catastrophe, but when guided by the prospect of hope-filled objectives.”

—Daisaku Ikeda
President of Soka Gakkai International

SGI and IPPNW

In March 1989, Bernard Lown, one of the founding co-presidents of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), and SGI President Daisaku Ikeda met in Tokyo, initiating a collaborative endeavor toward the goal of nuclear weapons abolition. In September 1989, SGI and IPPNW co-sponsored the exhibition “War and Peace” at the United Nations Headquarters in New York in cooperation with the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs.

“There can be no peace without justice. Our work is far from done. It is with you, our future leaders, that the fate of humanity rests.”

—Bernard Lown MD
Founding Co-President of IPPNW

Special thanks to:

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Preparatory Commission
Economists for Peace and Security (EPS)
Hibakusha Stories
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
International Law and Policy Institute (ILPI)

Art direction:

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“A world without nuclear weapons will make a good base camp for continuing the climb. As any climber will tell you, the destination and the journey are equally important. Nuclear disarmament is both a destination and a process.”

—Rebecca Johnson
Executive Director and Cofounder of the Acronym Institute

The Power of “Zero”
A world without nuclear weapons should not be thought of as our present world—wracked by violence and injustice—with this one particularly hideous aspect removed. The struggle to abolish nuclear weapons is an opportunity to fundamentally alter our relationship among ourselves and with the world.

Consider a person struggling with a terrible addiction: to alcohol, drugs or gambling, for example. For such a person, getting to zero—having no further engagement with their addiction—is the key step. And taking that step necessarily involves a deep review and renewal of past behaviors, habits and ways of thinking about life.

This does not mean that nuclear weapons can only be eliminated after human nature has changed for the better. But they will be eliminated through the cumulative power of individual choices—choices made by each of us.

“We cannot hope to build a better world without improving the individual.”
—Marie Curie
(1867–1934) pioneering researcher in the nature of radioactivity

Moral vision
The moral vision and spiritual qualities required to eliminate nuclear weapons do not exist in some distant, lofty realm. They are, rather, the qualities of decency, dialogue, sharing and caring that form the fabric of daily life.

It has been said that war could be eliminated if political leaders could act on the basis of the morality taught to small children by mothers everywhere: tell the truth, respect people, do not hurt them or take what isn’t yours; clean up after yourself…

Self-mastery
The abolition of nuclear weapons means demonstrating self-mastery as a species—showing that we can wisely choose to protect ourselves against the threat posed by these weapons. It will be proof that humans are not the passive victims of our own technology.

If humankind can come together to eliminate this existential threat, this will lay the foundations for shared efforts to meet other challenges, such as ensuring ecological integrity and realizing a world where all people can live in dignity.

We should view the struggle for nuclear abolition first and foremost as an opportunity—a chance to transform humankind’s deep-seated impulse to destruction, including self-destruction.
Interdependence and collaboration

When we become aware that our lives are fundamentally interdependent, it becomes clear that we cannot harm others without harming ourselves. We understand that it is impossible to construct our happiness and security on the fear and suffering of others.

In a nuclear age, the only viable path to security is through shared effort. Just as, in daily life, we cannot achieve the things we want alone, the goal of security on a global scale will only be achieved when we all—governments and civil society, “realists” and “dreamers” alike—work for it together. This will be even more true in a nuclear-weapons-free world.

By coming together for the future we want and deserve, we can protect the things each of us treasures.

We all care, usually very deeply, about the people and things in our lives. Our values, the things that matter to us, guide our actions. All our waking efforts—to work, to learn, to develop ourselves—are directed at protecting, preserving and passing on the things that we value and treasure.

What is the future you want? How would you put it in words? How will you put it into action?

“We have to face the fact that either all of us are going to die together or we are going to learn to live together, and if we are to live together we have to talk.”

—Eleanor Roosevelt (1884–1962) former US First Lady