



Newsletter



November 2018

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

The month of November was a very important one for the International Peace Bureau. We held our annual Board- and Council Meeting in Cyprus and celebrated the award ceremony for the Seán MacBride Peace Prize, which was given to one of our three recipients - the [Home for Cooperation](#) and the [Association for Historical Dialogue and Research](#). In the Newsletter for December you will find more information on these events.

The Paris Peace Forum demonstrates how some of our politicians are currently instrumentalising the debate on peace as a tool of self-proliferation, while initializing actions, which could not be more at odds with the true meaning of peace. This is also true in regards of the debate of peace and climate change, as Tamara shows us in her report that looks at the COP 24 conference, which will take place in Poland in December.

But also numerous other important conferences and meetings took place in November that are decisive for our future work, such as the conference on Future Wars and New Technologies held in London. We were also involved in the conference against US and NATO military bases and are planning events on these topics in April 2019, which marks the 70th Anniversary of the NATO.

Finally, IPB launched a [call to defend the INF-Treaty](#) and will publish this call in The Guardian on the 8th of December, the anniversary of signing the Treaty in 1987. We thank all of you for your support of this campaign

Last but not least, for all those of you who want to support us, please [donate](#) to IPB. We appreciate any donation, regardless of the amount.

We hope you enjoy reading this month's newsletter!

With our warmest wishes,

Theresa Kresse
Lorena Schwab



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IPB Council Meeting – with optimism for more actions

First impressions by Reiner Braun

This year, we had an interesting scenery for the IPB Council-Meeting: a divided country. All participants who came to Cyprus learnt a lot about the different understandings and feelings in the country. On Friday we convened for a conference, organized together with the Home for Cooperation (H4C) and the Association for Historical Dialogue and Research (AHDR), on the topic of “The Peace Process in Cyprus and the Region – Challenges and Opportunities”. We asked the very knowledgeable panellists, and ourselves what is needed to overcome the division in the minds and hearts of the people living in both parts of Cyprus.

A symbol of hope and inter-communal cooperation and relationship building in Cyprus is H4C, which represents more than a house or a congress centre. It is a home to work for peace, nonviolence and practising peace education, for collaborating together and creating a safe environment to listen and understand each other. Therefore, IPB is happy to have awarded the Seán MacBride Peace Prize to the Home for Cooperation and AHDR in 2018 in recognition of their work. The awarding ceremony marked a highlight of this weekend. The ceremony was characterised by impressive speeches of the recipients, including those speeches of Özge Özoğul who is the Operations Officer of AHDR, Lambrou Lefki, H4C’s Director, Eskidjian Salpy and Alev Tuğberk who enchanted us with their acceptance speeches and last but not least the well formulated laudation by Elizabeth Spehar who is the Head of UNFICYP Mission.

The Council meeting itself showed the active, mobilizing and cooperative role of IPB in the international peace movement. We reviewed the activities in 2017 and 2018 in which IPB was either the main organiser or an active collaborator. All these engagements and activities contributed in one way or the other to an increased awareness of the

global population of issues of militarization, peace and development.

In a delicate political situation as we find ourselves in today, in which an international war is possible, IPB will adhere to its principles of non-violence, peace and demilitarization to prevent a further escalation and this includes our position:

- Against nuclear weapons and for the support of the ban treaty
- Against military spending - The council decided to put all efforts in continuing and expanding the work of the campaign against military spending (GCOMS), which is the biggest IPB campaign.

The Council decided on the future actions of IPB, which include, but are not limited to:

- Actions related to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - conference
- Participation in actions related to the NATO Summit
- An international conference of the IPB Youth Network in September 2019
- Supporting the peace march “Jaijagat” from India to Geneva in 2019/2020
- Develop the ties to our Asian partner organisation and other peace movements

The Global Day Against Military Spending (GDAMS) in April will hopefully mark a highlight of the upcoming year as a part of the preparation of the next World Congress of IPB in 2021 in Barcelona.

A strong coalition building and partnership with other peace forces and international social movements will be deepened. That was the common will of the Council members.

IPB is growing and welcomes 8 new member organizations in its network.

As in the past, IPB is working with very limited resources and that is why all council members agreed on adapting the financial strategy. We see this part of our work as an important challenge, which is also a great opportunity for new developments.

Solidarity and common understanding amongst the participants was the red thread of the meeting, as well as the commitment to enlarge and mobilize the peace movement against war and confrontation.

Peaceful conflict resolution, not only for Cyprus, but for other conflict settings, too, is the appropriate alternative and simultaneously a challenge. Disarmament is urgently needed for overcoming the afflictions of the marginalized and poor.

IPB will be a part of this big movement towards a more just and peaceful world. The Council meeting set a sign of hope, empowering the IPB and highlighting its potentials.

THE PARIS PEACE FORUM – A CRITICAL COMMENT

Paris, November 11-13

by Arielle Denis

In the follow-up of the celebrations of WW1 centenary, French President Macron organised a Peace Forum, inspired by Davos Forum on economy, the promotion of multilateralism. On Sunday, November 11th, 40 head of States participated in the opening ceremony with speeches by Macron, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and UN chief António Guterres who warned in turn about the dangers of Trump-style populism.

Over 800 “actors of global governance” participated in the selection process in presenting “a project” and only 100 were chosen, among which were UN and EU agencies, foundations, NGOs and big businesses like Google, Facebook, AXA or BNP Paribas. Numerous important and active networks or NGOs in the field of development and peace were not present and even the audience was selected.



In 3 days, 10 000 people attended this event and most of them were “specialist” students in political science, elected representatives, journalists or participant’s staff.

The Forum was supposed to focus on solutions but the variety of actors and the vague global goal did not favour more than a general exchange. The overall mood was not very optimistic. A lot of energy was wasted on expressing concerns about the future, such as serious problems identified in the functioning of national political systems, regional integration efforts like the European Union, and international organisations, notably the United Nations. There was a broadly shared view that there is a lack of vision in countries and organisations, which is exacerbating the problems.



Beyond the feel-good mission statement, the forum is indicative of today's times in France and elsewhere in an era of strengthened nationalism and great powers competition. Even though that neither the environmental challenges, nor the structural inequalities of our times were addresses, some of the speakers highlighted the urgency of building new approaches to save global cooperation. There is an outcry to enforce multilateralism, which is able to constrain international corporations' appetite and financial institutions' greed, while the amount of hate fuelled speeches and hate crimes are on the rise for the last two years. Peace organisations have a lot to offer, the International Peace Bureau carrying a global vision for a peaceful world built on equality and solidarity, disarmament and a lasting relation with our environment, is tackling the real issues, among which is the stigmatization of military expenditures.

Not a word was said about the influence of the military-industrial complex or about the suffering people in wars. The whole Forum turned surrealistic when a fashion show was presented on Friday morning!

Through the Paris Peace Forum and other initiatives, President Macron willingly portrays himself has a promoter of multilateralism and peace, but his acts are only showing contradiction and confusion: he drastically increases military expenditures and the financing of nuclear weapons and pushes the

European Union to create an "European army", while selling as many weapons as possible to countries like Saudi Arabia. The oxymoron of building peace on the basis of the accumulation of weapons and militarism is sadly the nurturing ground for future wars.

The Paris Peace Forum is supposed to be reiterated every year and Pascal Lamy, former WTO director up to 2013, is its President. It is difficult to see how such a mix of oligarchy and good intentions can deliver solutions for peace and development...



Source of photos:

<https://www.thewestmorlandgazette.co.uk/news/17229110.letter-we-need-to-move-from-war-to-peace/>
<https://www.gettyimages.fi/photos/paris-peace-forum?mediatype=photography&phrase=paris%20peace%20forum&sort=mostpopular>

WITHOUT PEACE, CLIMATE PROGRESS IS IMPOSSIBLE

Military emissions and expenditures still off the COP agenda

By Tamara Lorincz

The international community is coming together in Poland to deal with the escalating climate crisis. The 24th Conference of the Parties (COP) under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) is taking place in Katowice, a

small southern city from December 2-14. As officials and activists converge in this Central European country, there is an undoubtable sense of urgency.

Weather-related disasters are getting worse all over the world. Earlier this year, massive forest fires raged in western Canada, northern Sweden and

eastern Russia. This month, California's Camp Fire burnt the town of Paradise to the ground killing 88 people with hundreds still missing. More people died in heat waves in cities from Montreal to Tokyo in the summer. Severe droughts are spreading across the Mediterranean, Africa, India and Australia adversely impacting agriculture and exacerbating food and water insecurity. Terrible flooding inundated coastal cities in the United Kingdom, the United States and South Asia. It's an unprecedented planetary emergency.

At the top of the COP 24 agenda are negotiations to determine the rules for the implementation of Paris Agreement and the financing of climate mitigation and adaptation to prevent global mean temperature rise over 2°C. The chair of the meeting, Polish deputy energy minister Michał Kurtyka, declared that other key priorities would be forests, electric vehicles and a just transition for workers in the fossil fuel industry. Roundtables will be held to connect UNFCCC work with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Action events will also take place on human settlements, industry, transport, water, oceans and coastal zones, and land use. However, this is not enough.

What is not on the agenda and what is not a priority is peace. The member states of the UNFCCC persistently disregard the pernicious greenhouse gas emissions of the military and the burgeoning military budgets. The Paris Agreement like the Kyoto Protocol ignores international bunker fuel, which is used by the military for its overseas operations. Military emissions are excluded from the required reports on nationally determined contributions and greenhouse gas inventories. It is no surprise then that the international community is not on track to achieve the Paris Agreement target according to the UN Environment Programme's latest Emissions Gap Report.

The military is a major oil-powered institution and war is a carbon-intensive activity. Fighter jets, warships and armoured vehicles have fixed fossil-fuel platforms that are notoriously energy-inefficient. The US government admits that the largest institutional consumer of petroleum

products on the planet is the Pentagon. In Canada, the Department of National Defence is the biggest consumer of oil among all federal agencies. It is the same for the militaries of other countries in the NATO alliance, such as Poland. Carbon emissions from the US and NATO-led wars that are waged in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Libya and Yemen are not counted.



Canadian Voice of Women for Peace, Annual General Meeting in Toronto, Ontario, September 2018

Further, rich countries with their well-financed militaries have failed to mobilize \$100 billion a year by 2020 for the Green Climate Fund to support developing countries. At high-level talks on climate financing, the option of re-allocating public funds from the military to climate change is never considered. Last year, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, global military spending increased to over \$1.7 trillion, the highest level since the end of the cold war. This amount is equivalent to the annual climate investment called for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its 2018 special report. Shamefully, for the past two years, the US government has sharply increased the budget for the Pentagon and decreased it for the Environmental Protection Agency. Poland is now the largest military spender in Central Europe and wants an expensive permanent US military base on its territory. Wealthy developed countries are spending more on modernizing their militaries than on climate mitigation and adaptation.

At past COP meetings, civil society activists and organizations have tried to raise the problems of military emissions and expenditures. Ahead of the COP 20 in Lima in 2014, the International Peace Bureau published a working paper “Demilitarization for Deep Decarbonization.” In 2015 at the COP 21 in Paris, the It Takes Roots delegation comprised of Indigenous groups from around the world released a powerful, public statement No War, No Warming – Build an Economy for People and Planet. The delegation declared, “We are calling on world leaders to move toward peace over militarism.” Last year, the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) of the UNFCCC announced Key Demands: Women Demand a Gender Just Transition at the at the

COP22 meeting in Marrakech. The WGC called on the UNFCCC to include military emissions in national reporting and on countries to reallocate funds from militarization to climate change.

Progress in Poland is impossible without plans for disarmament and divestment from militarism. With the waste of money and oil on the military, the international community simply cannot achieve the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Demilitarization is a critical pathway for decarbonization and averting catastrophic climate change.

References can be acquired on request.

Report on “Future Wars: The Impact of New Technologies”

By Dave Webb

A one day conference held at London Birkbeck University, Saturday 10 November 2018 by

This was a timely and important conference which followed recent media reports on the ways in which technology is changing the ways in which future wars are planned and fought. Organised jointly by Yorkshire CND and London Region CND, with help from the National CND Office, the conference brought together technical experts, commentators and campaigners to examine the kinds of technologies that are being considered, investigated, and developed by the military. The conference was free enabling attendance from people with a wide range of backgrounds and with little or no previous knowledge. Over 120 people attended, heard presentations from politicians, scientists, engineers, investigative reporters, activists and analysts from the U.K., the U.S., Switzerland, France, Spain, and Germany, and participated in workshop sessions. IPB was well presented, supplying 4 of the expert speakers. The Conference Agenda can be downloaded from: <https://cnduk.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Future-Wars-Conference-Agenda.pdf>.

The opening plenary session - “**The shape of things to come**” was chaired by **Carol Turner** from London Region CND and featured a speech from **Ted Seay**. Ted had served for 26 years as a U.S. Foreign Service Officer, most recently at the US Mission to NATO as arms control advisor from 2008 to 2011. He gave a strategic overview of US plans for, among other things, the development of new, smaller, more ‘usable’ nuclear weapons and how this brings us even closer to the possibilities of a nuclear exchange – even leading to a possible “nuclear winter” that would result in widespread famine and depravation, affecting billions of people. He highlighted the need



for global opposition to plans to renew nuclear arsenals and for nuclear weapon states to take their obligations to work for nuclear disarmament seriously.

Dr. Stuart Parkinson, Executive Director of “Scientists for Global Responsibility” (SGR), spoke on “**Military-University Collaborations in the UK**”. The overwhelming majority of UK universities have at least some links to military interests – and some have extensive links. In addition, there has been an increase in spending on ‘security technologies’ – including crowd control and surveillance, as well as cyber security. The military is in a strong position to make use of such technologies and the EU is now also launching new programmes for military research worth billions of euros, some of which is likely to be picked up by universities. So, as Stuart says, “the military influence on UK universities – and science and technology more broadly – remains powerful”.

Professor Stephen Rose from the Open University presenting “**Nuerowar in the Novichok Era**” saw Chemical Weapon agents being used in two roles: against civilian populations in asymmetric wars and in specific covert missions. He spoke of active research areas in lethal and non-lethal psychochemicals and also in direct brain-computer interfaces to assist and speed decision-making and intelligence gathering for military flights and drone pilots. A number of projects are run jointly with civil and medical uses– making the possibility of effective arms control measures difficult - even if there was an international environment for such treaties.

Presentations by **Arielle Denis** from IPB and **Jean Lambert** (Green Party MEP for the London Region) gave wider peace and political perspectives. Arielle presented the concept of ‘humanitarian disarmament - bringing a range of actors together to challenge the so-called ‘realists’ in power. Governments and the establishment work in conjunction with the arms manufacturers, to promote the false idea that “more weapons bring peace”. She used ICAN’s campaign for a Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) at the UN as an example of how a focus on humanitarian

consequences of these technologies can be successful.

Jean Lambert focussed on the impact of wars on migration and refugees. We are told that new technologies enable weapons to be better targeted with less civilian casualties but, although combatant casualties may have decreased in some cases, the effect on civilians depends on the “willingness to avoid casualties” which is not often apparent. Jean gave details of the huge humanitarian problems associated with war and displaced people. States who are affected cannot cope and when we talk of war and the use of new technologies, we must consider the consequences and adopt different, humanitarian approaches to deal with arising conflict.

The **second plenary session - “The Militarisation of Space”** was chaired by **Cath Ban** from Yorkshire CND and featured a recorded interview between Dave Webb (IPB Vice President and CND Chair) with US peace activist Bruce Gagnon, coordinator of “The Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space”. Bruce spoke of President Trump’s announcement that he had directed the Pentagon to develop a ‘Space Force’ - a new branch of the US military - to ensure the “American dominance in space” - the possible consequences of this are extremely serious. The US defence budget for 2019 includes funding for the development of space-based weapons reminiscent of Reagan’s ‘Star Wars’ ideas and the positioning of US and NATO missile defence radars and interceptors in Europe and Asia, close to the borders of Russia and China are examples of a growing provocative strategy. However, there are groups and communities around the world protesting at the ground-based installations and the manufacturers that support military operations in space.

All present also took part in a protest at the US President’s plans when the message “No Trump Star Wars” was tweeted with this picture from the conference:



Dr. Patrice Salzenstein from Mouvement de la Paix then described the role of two second generation French military imaging satellites. France is also a partner in MUSIS (the MULTinational Space-based Imaging System) for surveillance, reconnaissance and observation which enables imagery and information to be shared with European partners. Some future satellites will be under the control of the French Ministry of the Armed Forces and used to provide information for maps to guide missiles and drones and help with airstrikes. The French peace movement is aiming to establish more debate on the need to keep space for peace. They support and encourage initiatives to denounce the militarization of space and oppose French space militarization programs to make France an example to other countries.

The **third plenary session** consisted of two parallel presentations: **'Blowing the Whistle on Surveillance'** and **'Armed Robots and Drones on the Battlefield'**.

Blowing the Whistle on Surveillance was chaired by Dave Webb and involved investigative journalist Duncan Campbell via a recorded speech and a video conferencing link. Duncan described his key role in uncovering the US 'Echelon' surveillance program operating in the UK at Menwith Hill in North Yorkshire, and elsewhere. Echelon has since been extended from the original post-war intelligence collaboration of the 'five eyes' (US, UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) to become an extensive global intelligence gathering network of around 35 eyes (named 'Fornsat' as revealed by Edward Snowden) and controlled by the National Security Agency (NSA) of the US. The unravelling of the Echelon programme was made possible through a

number of whistle blowers – who were very much involved in it but became disillusioned about its motives and its consequences.

This was also the theme of the later talk by **Lucas Wirf** from the International Network of Engineers and Scientists (INES) and IPB who pointed out examples of dissent from scientists, engineers and workers that had changed the behaviour and activities in some major industries. Perhaps the most recent example being the Google workers, over 4,000 of whom signed a petition, a some even resigned, against the company's involvement with 'Project Maven'. This AI project being developed for drones aims to identify objects in up to 38 categories to speed up and facilitate military intelligence operations. The protest received a lot of publicity and led to Google changing its policy on working with the military.

Project Maven was also discussed in the second parallel plenary on Armed Robots and Drones on the Battlefield. Chaired by **Amy Keegan** (National CND Parliamentary Officer), this session heard from Artificial intelligence expert **Pere Brunet** of the Delas Centre for Peace Studies (and IPB). He provided a warning for the future, saying that "robotic weapons can be easily assembled from on-the-shelf components by any almost country or organisation". The session also included the launch of a new report entitled "Off the Leash" (<https://dronewars.net/2018/11/10/off-the-leash-autonomous-drones/>). The launch was presented by the author Peter Burt of Drone Wars UK and Drone Wars founder Chris Cole. They argue that UAVs are likely to be the first truly autonomous weapons systems that can not only fly themselves for extended periods but may also "select, identify and destroy targets without human intervention." Although the British government expresses opposition to developing armed autonomous systems, it has not supported UN moves to ban them. Leaders of Britain's armed forces, on the other hand, have endorsed them. The report contains many suggestions for the UK government which, as a responsible and leading member of the international community "has a duty to use its influence and powers to ensure that the weapons of the future are

never used outside boundaries set by the laws of humanity and the requirements of the public conscience”.

The afternoon sessions consisted of two parallel workshops. One on **surveillance** was facilitated by Cath Ban, from Yorkshire CND, and Lucas Wirl. The other, on **Armed Robots**, was facilitated by Chris Cole and Pere Brunet. These workshops gave participants the opportunity for further comment, to share information and suggest ideas for possible future work/actions, etc.

The **final session** chaired by **Tom Unterrainer** from the ‘Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation’ (Bertrand Russell was a founder member of CND 60 years ago) and allowed Lucas Wirl, Dr Elke Schwarz (lecturer in Political Theory at Queen Mary College University, London) and Sara Medi Jones (acting General Secretary of CND) to emphasise the ethical,

military and political problems of developing these technologies. Not only do developments in technological warfare increase the possibility of suspicion, mistrust and confrontation (possibly nuclear in nature) between states but they also drive up global military spending as states also compete to develop ‘protections’ against them.

Through this conference CND sought to inform and mobilise people by organising the conference and to discuss the real alternatives to a new arms race - a focus on people’s needs, development and disarmament and work towards a culture of peace. Judging by the responses of people who attended, it successfully achieved this. Some of the papers presented are due to appear in a future edition of “The Spokesman”, the journal produced by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

NO TO NATO – FROM DUBLIN TO WASHINGTON

By Pat Elder

International Network No to War – No to NATO

The world’s first conference dedicated to shutting down US and NATO military bases around the globe was held at Liberty Hall in Dublin, Ireland over the weekend of November 16-18. An amazing collection of brilliant activists and academics from 30 nations in six continents addressed about 200 participants on the scourges of American and European empire. Topics encompassed an array of inter-connected issues: from human rights abuses - to global environmental degradation - to exorbitant corporate profit-making - to the unprecedented militarization of the world.

The press communiqué of this First International Conference Against US/NATO Foreign Military Bases identifies the nearly one thousand US/NATO military installations around the world as “the main

threat to peace and humanity.” The communiqué demands the closure of these bases and declares they are “in clear violation of international law and the United Nations Charter.” Conference participants pledged to work closely with each other in a coordinated campaign to organize the world against US/NATO military bases. The goal is a world without military basis.

It was a weekend of commiseration and big thinking. The air was filled with a sense of shared struggle and a refreshing consciousness of renewed optimism. Participants exchanged views and contact information and pledged to work together to crush the empire. We can do this!

The final communiqué and many of the speakers addressed the desire to converge on Washington DC and NATO capital cities while the military alliance “celebrates” its 70th anniversary on Thursday, April 4, 2019.

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

Organizers with the International Network No to War – No to NATO, and a coalition of American groups including World Beyond War, Popular Resistance, Code Pink, Peace Action, and the American Friends Service Committee are working on coordinating actions on April 4, 2019. This is also the anniversary of the 1968 murder of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr and Dr. King's 1967 [Beyond Vietnam Speech](#) where he described the United States as “the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today.”

A committee of representatives from these groups (called international planning group) has been meeting to plan a variety of actions. Although nothing has been decided, organizers are discussing the possibility of having a peace festival to advocate for the abolition of NATO, the promotion of peace, the redirection of resources to human needs, and the demilitarization of the world.

Although NATO has not announced the exact location of its celebratory abomination, many suspect it will be held very close to the Mellon Auditorium ([1301 Constitution Ave. NW](#)), the site of the last NATO summit held in Washington in 1999.

Darth Vader's International Hotel, where many NATO dignitaries may be staying, is located three blocks away from Mellon. Organizers have applied for a demonstration permit for Freedom Plaza, which is located between the two venues. Activists have also applied for a march permit that would enable demonstrators to take the streets from the MLK Memorial located at [1964 Independence Ave. SW](#) to Freedom Plaza, a distance of 1.2 miles.

In addition, organizers have booked a [very nice hostel](#) with 50 mattresses and reserved all 50 for the

evening of April 3rd at the First Trinity Lutheran Church at 501 4th Street NW Washington, DC 20001. Participants may want to reserve their space for longer stays by [contacting the church directly](#). See also, The Washington Peace Center's page, [Mass Housing Resources](#)

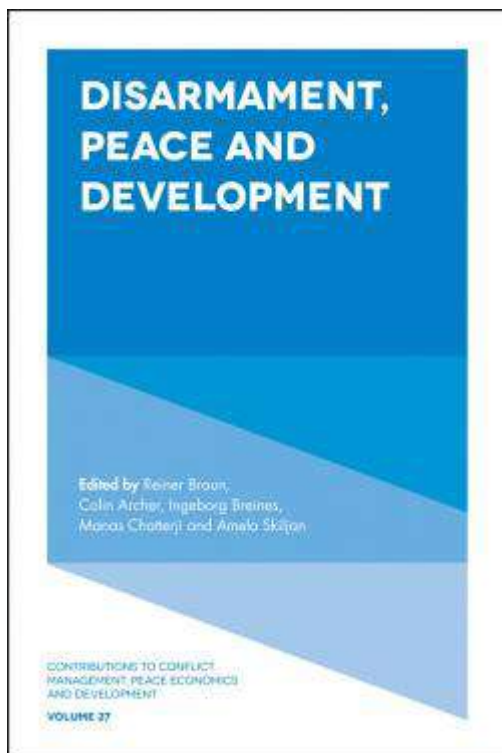
It is imperative for travellers to book their lodging as soon as possible because the events described herein coincide with the annual [Cherry Blossom Festival](#) (March 20 – April 14) which annually draws 1.5 million to the heart of the beast. Modest rooms can cost \$200.

The international planning committee has been discussing possible events in downtown Washington on April 3 to include nonviolence training, an art fest, a conference of speakers, and possibly a demonstration This is intended to lead up to the major march and demonstration on April 4th. An event is being planned by many groups including [Black Alliance for Peace](#) on the evening of April 4.

A large demonstration is also being planned at the White House at 1 p.m. on Saturday, March 30 by the United National Antiwar Coalition, ([UNAC](#)). Like the demonstrations held in Brussels in July, the Saturday protest holds the promise of attracting people who aren't free on weekdays. There will likely be activities every day from March 30 to April 4. All of the principal organizations – national and international -are working in close collaboration. We're still four and a half months away and this thing is taking on a life of its own.

Statement by “No to War –No to Nato” from October 2018: <https://www.no-to-nato.org/2018/10/2019-04-04-washington-dc70-years-of-nato-70-years-of-militarism-destruction-and-violence-misery-expulsion-and-death/>

DISARMAMENT, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT VOL: 27



Edited by: Reiner Braun (International Peace Bureau, Germany), Colin Archer (International Peace Bureau, UK), Ingeborg Breines (International Peace Bureau, Norway), Manas Chatterji (Binghamton University - State University of New York, USA), Amela Skiljan (International Peace Bureau, Germany)

December 2018, 188 pp

Series: Contributions to Conflict Management, Peace Economics and Development

Excessive military spending reduces the available financial reserves for health, education, and other human needs. For poor countries, it increases poverty, unemployment, and destitution. It also strengthens dictatorial tendencies in politics and acts against democratic values. If we want to achieve peace, eliminate poverty, decrease inequality, and achieve social justice, we should devote all our energies to reducing military spending and using the



released resources for economic development. For that, we need a concerted effort to encourage disarmament.

This new volume provides reflections and insights from leading public figures and activists who oppose military expenditure in any form. Many of the contributions to this volume were presented as speeches at the 'Disarm! For a Climate of Peace' meeting held in Berlin in 2016, organized by the International Peace Bureau. The volume also includes additional research-oriented chapters to complement the transcripts from the International Peace Bureau meeting.

Find the title here: [here](#).

IPB CALLS TO DEFEND THE INF TREATY

The International Peace Bureau is calling to defend the INF Treaty

IPB and its partners want to publish the enclosed appeal in the Guardian on the 8th of December in order to join together and raise public awareness and convince our politicians to save the INF Treaty.

Therefore we are collecting signatures from individuals and organizations that are willing to help us cover the costs of publishing this appeal. Please feel free to distribute this appeal with your friends, family and partners.

The appeal can be sign via this link <https://goo.gl/forms/1bOUoTZ5WKOPzF8p2> or simply by sending us an e-mail to info@ipb-office.berlin and stating your intention to support our call and

Individuals should send their name and country and Organizations should send their name or their country too.

Individuals are encouraged to pay 20€/\$/CHF or more and Organizations are encouraged to pay 50€/\$/CHF or more.

The payment can be made via PayPal or by transferring it into our Swiss account. Payment details can be found further down.

The text, which will be published in English in the newspaper, is translated into French, Spanish and German.

The Call:

Leaders of Europe: Defend the INF Treaty

President Trump's threat to withdraw the USA from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty marks a dangerous escalation on the path to a 21st century US-Russian Cold War.

The INF Treaty, which millions of people around the world fought for and won, was negotiated in 1987 and marked the beginning of the end of the Cold War. It led to the elimination and renunciation of deployments of all US and Russian nuclear and conventional ground-launched cruise and ballistic missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 km. This dramatically reduced the danger of Europe becoming the primary theatre for nuclear war.

Abandoning the INF Treaty, combined with the possible expiry of the New START Treaty in 2021, will end all nuclear arms agreements between the

two countries that possess more than 90% of the world's nuclear weapons, opening the way for an unrestrained and dangerous nuclear arms race.

President Trump's threat to abandon this treaty builds on the recent history of military expansion, including that of NATO; on plans for "more usable" nuclear weapons; on the withdrawal from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty; and on the commitment to develop and deploy a new generation of US nuclear weapons, their delivery systems and missile defences.

President Putin has responded by reiterating Russia's commitment to maintain the Mutually Assured Destruction "balance of forces" with the USA. Already Russian nuclear-capable missiles have been deployed to Kaliningrad, at the edge of Europe, and President Putin has threatened to match any US missile deployments in Europe.

We urgently appeal for negotiations to preserve and reinforce the INF Treaty; for the adoption of and adherence to no-first-use doctrines; for credible commitments to fulfil the nuclear powers' Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty disarmament obligations; and for nuclear arsenal reductions with savings redirected to address essential human needs. All other nuclear-armed states should be involved in future INF-related negotiations.

We call on all countries to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, adopted by the UN in 2017, which offers a solid international framework toward the elimination of nuclear weapons.

To avert a new nuclear arms race, we call on people and countries throughout the world to use all political and diplomatic means available to defend the INF Treaty and to work for a nuclear-free world.

Act now in the name of human survival!