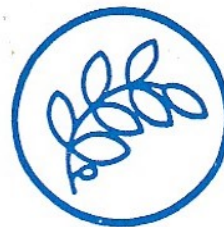


ipb



international peace bureau
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Annual report 1993/94

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What is the International Peace Bureau?

IPB is the world's oldest and most comprehensive international peace network. With 158 member organisations (and over 120 individuals) in 46 countries, it brings together people working for peace in many different sectors: not only pacifists but also women's, youth, labour, religious, political and professional bodies. IPB was founded in 1892 and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910 for its efforts in promoting the establishment of the League of Nations and for spreading the message of peace to the general public. One of its recent leaders was the Irish peace and human rights pioneer Sean MacBride, winner of both the Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes. Nowadays the IPB's role is that of supporting peace and disarmament initiatives taken by the UN, and informing and servicing grassroots peace campaigns across the world. Its current main project is coordinating the *International Coalition for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament*. Details of activities, publications and membership are obtainable from the Geneva secretariat.

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Introduction

"In today's world, everything concerns everybody."

Vaclav Havel's dictum is more true now than ever. Today, after the end of the Cold War, there is a growing awareness of a common fate and of the need for global cooperation. Now that walls have fallen and minds have opened, the possibility of a common security is at hand. And common security must be built by non-military means. Here the peace movement has a special role to play.

1995 is a special year for many reasons. The 50th anniversary of the atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki demands an ever-revitalised struggle to eliminate all nuclear weapons. The United Nations' 50th anniversary provides an opportunity to hope for and demand a reformed, improved and stronger UN, one based on "We, the peoples" and not only "We, the governments". Why not a General Assembly directly elected by the people?

1995 is also the year when a complete halt to all nuclear weapons testing must be agreed and confirmed in a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It is the year when the International Court of Justice must give its reaction to the question of the legality of using nuclear weapons. It is the year of decision for the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. And it is the year when women take the road to Beijing in order to formulate a programme for equality, development and peace. In all these fora the peace movement must have a say.

The problems of today and tomorrow - aggressive nationalism, mass unemployment, social and religious tensions, racism, environmental disorder, internal conflicts - can never be solved by the old military methods. They must be solved by cooperation, conflict resolution, peace-keeping and peace-making. In fostering a culture of peace, the peace movement is indispensable. Teaching peace and conflict resolution must become as important as teaching reading, writing and arithmetic. Peace education programmes should be organised for all members of society, particularly children and young people.

The road towards the geography of peace must be built on the solid ground of non-military means. The traditional way of looking at security as the security of states must be replaced by the security of the people. Defence expenditure in all countries can and must be reduced drastically. For example, a 5% incremental reduction every year for five years in every country would release enormous resources to solve the world's social and economic problems.

The peaceful prevention and resolution of conflicts are twin cornerstones of the global security order. Many academics and analysts are in favour of this emphasis. But not all are keen to disarm both nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and few think it possible to completely demilitarise international relations. Besides, there are powerful commercial interests promoting conventional weapons, including anti-personnel mines and small arms. So not only do we have to intensify our work for a nuclear weapons-free world, we have to go much further and put a stop to the insane marketing of lethal armaments of all kinds. No weapons, no war! In all these efforts IPB and the whole peace movement have many vital tasks to perform.

*Maj-Britt Theorin,
President IPB*



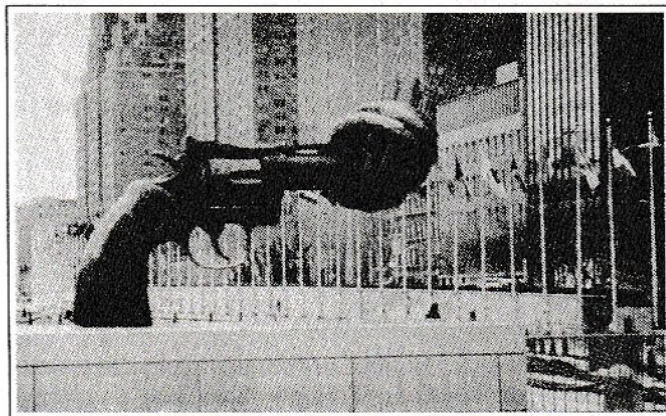
*Maj-Britt Theorin (on
right) with IPB Vice-
President Cora Weiss*

PROGRAMME REPORTS

International Coalition for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

Last year IPB laid the groundwork for the development of a new international network to promote nuclear disarmament. After a seminar in Geneva in May 1993, and a series of consultation meetings among peace internationals, a *Founding Declaration* was drawn up by the Secretariat which was approved overwhelmingly by the membership at the **IPB London Assembly** in September 1993.

The Coalition's primary aim is to help articulate at the international level the popular pressure for disarmament, especially during the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) extension process - and to support those groups who are actively organising on these issues.



A silenced handgun outside UN Plaza, New York

The *Founding Declaration* has been the basis of very productive contacts with disarmament organisations in many parts of the world. As a result, 64 organisations from 20 countries have formally joined the Coalition and have received our documentation. The Steering Committee we have established brings together 4 major internationals: IPB, IALANA (lawyers), IPPNW (doctors), and INES (scientists). This group has met twice in Cologne and twice in Geneva as well as once by phone conference.

In May we published an 80-page *Information Pack* containing a series of position statements and briefing documents by a range of groups working on non-proliferation and disarmament issues. In addition, the *Founding Declaration* has been made available in Dutch as well as French, German and English.

In July the Steering Committee agreed to take a firm position against indefinite extension of the NPT, while not narrowing ourselves down to any specific extension period. Our estimation was that a majority of Coalition supporters feel an indefinite extension would perpetuate the current system of nuclear 'apartheid', and would remove what opportunity there is in the NPT system for the 'have-nots' to put pressure on the 'haves'. We therefore drew up a *Position Paper* outlining our opposition to indefinite extension and requesting information on States' own positions. This was sent to all the relevant Geneva UN missions, and proved to be a useful way to make the

Coalition known to governments in advance of the 3rd (Geneva) Preparatory Committee. The documentation received both from this exercise and during the PrepComm itself will be used as a basis for the lobbying activity around the 4th (New York) PrepComm and the April Conference. Continued contact with the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Parliament, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies will all be important in the process of arguing our case.

The International Coalition held a press conference during the 3rd NPT PrepComm to highlight the strong NGO opposition to indefinite extension of the NPT. There were speakers from the IPB Secretariat, British CND and the scientists' organisation INES.

Plans for the NPT Conference, April 1995

Peace organisations have been aware for some time that the April 1995 conference will be an important landmark of the nuclear age. A group of US NGOs began planning in late 1993 a project which has come to be known as the **International Citizens' Assembly 'To Stop the Spread of Weapons'**, (previously titled *Towards a Weapons-Free World*). Members of IPB Executive Committee participated in the inaugural meeting of this project, held in New York in January 1994. This was followed by a number of other gatherings to link the spread of nuclear arsenals and the proliferation of conventional arms internationally to the spread of handguns and assault weapons in local communities.

IPB is represented on the Executive Committee of the project and is playing a significant role in ensuring the wider global outreach. The plan is to organise a major two-day conference in April, plus other publicly-visible events to enable the peace movement message to reach a much wider general audience. The International Coalition will have its own specific input into this programme. We encourage groups to organise public meetings and manifestations in other locations around the US and abroad.

Promotion

Members of the International Coalition have promoted the network in various ways: through exchanging documentation, participation in meetings, and newsletter articles (see back cover). Most important has been the development of anti-nuclear coalitions at the national level in a number of countries, such as France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK.

Other IPB work on nuclear disarmament

NPT PrepComms

The IPB Executive was present in New York during the 2nd PrepComm, but there was no NGO access. However the meeting decided to allow an NGO briefing for delegations 'on the margins' of the 3rd PrepComm, held in Geneva in September 1994. IPB was especially active in the preparation for this week-long PrepComm, working as part of the Special NGO Committee team. Although the PrepComm itself resolved little, there was a strong presence of NGOs, of whom 30 spoke at the briefing. IPB's statement was much appreciated.

Conference on Disarmament: monitoring and lobbying work

Towards the end of 1993 it was clear that serious talks would begin on the CTBT and that it would be important to have a consistent NGO monitoring of the developments. Accordingly, the IPB Secretariat spent much effort liaising with three other groups (IPPNW, Parliamentarians for Global Action and Plutonium Challenge) to set up funding and support for a monitoring project carried out by Peter Herby, formerly of the QUNO. Peter left to take another post in April, but the work has been able to continue by Rebecca Johnson of the UK-based Acronym consortium. During the year we have had close contact with Acronym, and have distributed material from their reports to interested NGOs around the world. We have also encouraged lobbying at national level, especially in France, UK and the European Parliament; and protested, for example against the Chinese test which took place on 10 June 1994. Discussions are under way with scientific and NGO colleagues on the campaign against above-ground nuclear experiments (AGEX), which if allowed to go ahead will undermine much of the value of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Signatures

On 25 July, IPB helped members of the **Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance (GANA)** organise the presentation of signatures to the *Conference on Disarmament*, urging rapid completion of a CTBT. GANA is a network of test victims groups set up in 1991. On the opening day of the Conference's final session, hundreds of thousands of signatures were presented to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament, Vladimir Petrovsky, and the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban, Amb. Marin Bosch of Mexico.

The NGOs represented include Greenpeace, Mouvement de la Paix and Femmes pour la Paix (France), GENSUIKIN (Japan), Atomteststopp Kampagne (Germany), Women for Peace (Netherlands), Western States Legal Foundation, Tri-Valley Citizens Against a Radioactive Environment and the Western Shoshone (USA). The Russian signatures included that of one **Boris Yeltsin**.

В поддержку идеи А. Д. Сахарова требуем:
1) бессрочного одностороннего моратория на военные ядерные взрывы;
2) запрещения мирных взрывов в исследовательских целях и сведения мирных взрывов до разумного минимума;
3) одностороннего сокращения обычных вооружений до паритетного равновесия.

23 *Соборный* (Ельцин) Председатель Верховного
24 *Наиль* Совет ЦСРСР
25 *Рассохина* Батмисова Анна Шанде
26 *Иванкина* Свободен Александр 22-23
27 *Иванкина* Свободен ул. Свободы 11/24 Влад.
28 *Иванкина* Свободен ул. Свободы 11/24 Влад.
29 *Иванкина* Свободен ул. Свободы 11/24 Влад.

In addition, a presentation was made to Amb. Bosch of a bell made from the casing of a bomb from the Vietnam War. The symbolism of this gift from the Buddhist Peace Fellowship was apparent to all present.

GENSUIKIN visit to Geneva

IPB organised a programme for our Japanese member organisation **GENSUIKIN** on their visit to Geneva in May. This programme consisted of a three-day series of talks given by IPB officers or colleagues in other disarmament groups. Topics included the European peace movement; French nuclear politics; the World Court Project; the Non-Proliferation Treaty;

the struggle against the Malville fast breeder plant; the CTBT and fissile material cutoff negotiations; and the work of the International Coalition.

In addition we were able to arrange a visit to the UN Centre for Disarmament Affairs to press the case for rapid progress towards nuclear disarmament. The whole visit provided a rare opportunity for in-depth exchanges between different movements.

Fasting

Once again, from 6 - 9 August, ten teams of peace activists fasted against nuclear weapons in six different countries: Belgium, France, Germany, India, Switzerland and the USA. In Geneva, a group made visits to the delegations of Mexico, Canada, France and Belgium. This enabled them to make an assessment of current progress in the disarmament talks. The event was organised by IPB and Michel Monod of the Comité Paix Genève, and received good local press coverage.



Fasting at the French nuclear HQ, Taverny, Paris

Nuclear photo-exhibition

Many readers may be familiar with the outstanding photographic work of **Robert del Tredici**, whose book *Working in the Fields of the Bomb* has done more than most to convey the appalling realities of the nuclear weapons industry. We are working with the author to publish a poster-set of the most striking images for use in public education and outreach, and are currently looking for grants to cover printing/distribution costs.

Nuclear Weapons Elimination

There appears to be a growing convergence among disarmament groups that the current historical moment may be an opportune one for a renewed effort to achieve a total ban on nuclear weapons. However only limited work has been done on the content of a possible treaty and the political strategy for achieving it. The historic anniversaries of 1995 present an appropriate set of opportunities for us to challenge those committed to nuclear weapons to completely rethink their purpose and take the process begun under INF and START to its logical conclusion: **complete elimination**.

Among many projects which have been launched in recent months we would highlight the 50th anniversary call by GENSUIKYO and the World Conference against A & H Bombs; the *Blueprint for a Nuclear Free World* by British CND; the working group set up by the International Network of Scientists and Engineers to formulate a science-based research agenda on nuclear weapons elimination; the *End the Nuclear Era* campaign of IPPNW; the *Citizens' Pledge* devised by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (USA); and the two mega-

marches being organised in 1995: *For Mother Earth* and the *Inter-faith Pilgrimage for Peace and Life*.

IPB, together with its member organisations and Coalition partners, is determined to build on the momentum of the NPT process and the World Court Project to ensure that the question of nuclear weapons abolition is placed firmly on the political agenda in the coming year.

Nobel Prize nomination

As a former Nobel laureate, the IPB is entitled to nominate candidates for the Peace Prize. This year we made a joint nomination: **Professor Joseph Rotblat** and **Nihon Hidankyo**. On the eve of the 50th anniversary year of the first A-bombings we felt such an award would help to raise awareness of the importance of the disarmament task still unfinished. Joseph Rotblat was the first scientist to resign on moral grounds from the Manhattan Project. Since then he has devoted his life to peace work. He was one of the founders of the *Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs*, and is its current President. **Nihon Hidankyo** is the organisation of Japanese atomic bomb sufferers. They have worked tirelessly for the total abolition of all nuclear weapons. Atomic bomb victims number around 400,000 people, many of whom have been unable to work or enjoy normal family life. Despite their appalling suffering, they have never expressed the wish for revenge. Hidankyo was founded in August 1956, and has long campaigned, not only against nuclear weapons, but also for effective compensation from the Japanese government.

World Court Project

Background

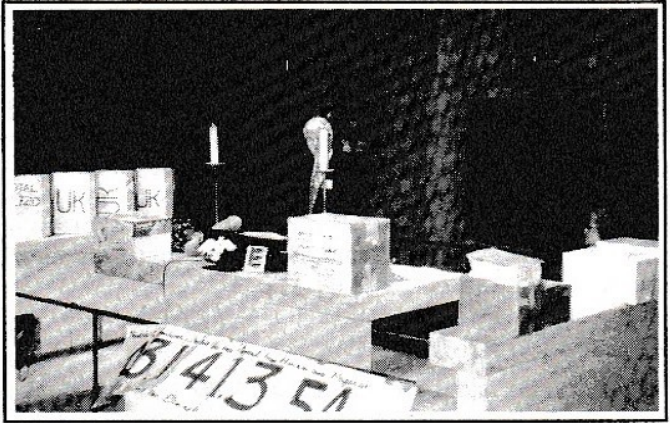
The *World Court Project (WCP)* is an international citizens' initiative launched in 1992, whose aim is to secure an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal status of nuclear weapons. The Project achieved a dramatic success when on 14 May 1993, the World Health Assembly passed an historic resolution instructing the WHO to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on a specific question: the legal status of the use of nuclear weapons in armed conflict. States were given until 10 June 1994 to make written submissions to the Court. The founding co-sponsors of the Project are three international peace federations: the **IPB**, the **IPPNW** (doctors) and **IALANA** (lawyers). There are over 400 organisations and a long list of prominent individuals who have formally endorsed the Project.

This year the IPB Secretariat has been active in many aspects of the Project: organising events, distributing materials, collecting declarations and sponsors, liaising with the media and providing advice and support for groups in UK, Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, the US and elsewhere.

In November 1993 the World Court Project organised a special ceremony at the Church Center in New York in order to present to the UN Center for Disarmament Affairs a huge collection of *Declarations of Public Conscience*.

The total (over 100,000) was made up of boxes from different regions or countries, presented by a prominent person from that region. Among those who spoke were **Hilda Lini**, IPB Consultant from Vanuatu, **Katie Boanas-Dewes** from Peace Movement Aotearoa/New Zealand, **Phon van den Biesen** from IALANA, and **Colin Archer** from the IPB Secretariat.

Part of the purpose was to influence the debate taking place in the General Assembly on the resolution put forward by the



Director of the UN Centre for Disarmament Affairs, Prvoslav Davinic, receives the Declarations of Public Conscience.

Non-Aligned Movement. The purpose of this resolution was to enlarge the question already put to the Court by the WHO, to cover threat of nuclear weapons use as well as use itself. In the end the motion was not put to the vote, owing to pressures applied by the nuclear weapons States. However at the time of writing it was due to be debated once again at the 1994 General Assembly.

On 10 June, the World Court Project made a second formal presentation, this time directly to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice in the Hague. The store of material by then had swelled to a total of 175,000 *Declarations of Public Conscience*, plus 3 other collections: the *MacBride Appeal* condemning nuclear weapons by over 11,000 lawyers; a sample of the **100 million signatures** from the *Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki*; and other material gathered together by IPB surveying 50 years of popular opposition to the nuclear arms race.

The Registrar assured the delegation that the material would be held in the Court's private archives for consultation by the judges. Following the presentation he gave the NGO representatives a guided tour of the Peace Palace. The day also included a press conference, a well-attended public meeting (addressed by, among others, both the IPB's President and Secretary-General) and a workshop for supporters. There was also a forceful presentation of our case on Dutch TV. This is the **first time in its history that the ICJ has opened its doors to admit a presentation of citizens' evidence in support of a particular case.** It represents a significant step forward in terms of increased public awareness and involvement in the work of the Court.

On 22 June the Court extended the submissions deadline until 20 September, and gave States making submissions until 20 June 1995 to submit written responses to statements already sent in by other countries. As a result, a final opinion can probably be expected in early 1996. On September 20 the Court announced that 34 countries had made submissions. While the Court may not reveal their contents at this stage, our evidence suggests that a large majority (more than 20 states) have taken the position that the use of nuclear weapons would be against international law.

The WCP Steering Committee wishes to thank all those who under pressure worked so hard to obtain positive statements from their own and other governments. It is a dramatic story which one day must be told in full!

The IPB secretariat twice sent letters to all Geneva missions reminding them of the deadline; suggesting they make reference to the citizens' evidence presented on 10 June; and offering

two specific documents to assist them with their statement: the excellent 80-page model submission produced by IALANA, and a second document published jointly by the German IALANA and IPPNW which addresses the issue of the competence of the WHO to put this particular question.

The WCP International Steering Committee has begun planning a conference in New York around the time of the NPT Extension Conference. This would examine the possible outcomes of the case and the implications for progress towards disarmament at various levels.

From Hiroshima to the Hague

The definitive handbook with all the legal and historical background to the Project - now available from IPB at a special discount price: 10 SF or £4 sterling. Bulk discount rates by negotiation.

NGO Committee on Disarmament

The IPB has long been an active member of the **Special NGO Committee on Disarmament (Geneva)**, which provides a twice-yearly forum for discussion of disarmament and security issues among NGOs, diplomats, academics and UN staff. This year IPB has taken on a substantial share of the organisational aspects of the Committee's programme. We have continued our work on the *Unfinished Disarmament Agenda* project, organising a well-attended seminar at the Palais des Nations in November 1993 which covered a wide range of disarmament topics. Using the seminar material as a basis, we have put together a booklet which is due to be printed in early 1995, courtesy of the UN Centre for Disarmament Affairs, and will be available for free distribution among grassroots NGOs.

In May 1994 the Committee held a one-day seminar on *The Work of the Conference on Disarmament*, which focused on progress towards a CTBT, a fissile material cutoff agreement, and possibilities for a convention to ban use and threat of use of nuclear weapons. The second meeting of 1994 took place in September, at the time of the *3rd NPT PrepComm*. Nearly 100 NGO representatives were present during the week. The NGO Committee took on the task of ensuring the smooth running of the practical arrangements, including the 14 September NGO briefing.

Plans for 1995 include a round-table meeting on deterrence, to be held in Paris in February; an anniversary symposium on the continuing suffering and damages caused by the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to be held in Japan in August; and a presentation or seminar in Geneva on the UN's work on disarmament during the 50th anniversary celebrations in October.

Other disarmament issues

Given the Secretariat's heavy burden of work in the nuclear weapons field, our involvement in other areas of disarmament has tended to be rather limited. However we do report on some intergovernmental negotiations in *IPB News* and maintain close contact with key NGOs in areas such as:

Arms trade

The Secretariat has given support this year to IALANA's project on a *Draft Convention to Limit and Abolish the International Arms Trade*; to Project CORK, a scheme recently

devised by our arms trade consultant Ernst Gülcher, to provide detailed information on who-supplies-what in the small arms field; and to members of the European Network Against Arms Trade, whose primary project at present is an international campaign entitled *Stop Arming Indonesia!*

Inhumane Weapons

IPB is a member of the **International Landmines Coalition**, and several IPB representatives attended its conference held in Geneva in May. We also hosted a Greenpeace team who came to do a special 'presentation' at the Palais during the meeting of the Expert Group on Inhumane Weapons in August. We are in close touch with staff from the International Committee of the Red Cross are developing the important new campaign to outlaw blinding (laser) weapons, hopefully at the September - October 1995 Review Conference of the Inhumane Weapons Convention. Among many actions undertaken by member groups on landmines was an outstanding intervention by the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society at the annual shareholders meeting of the arms manufacturers Bofors. SPAS presented a devastating critique of the company's landmines policy by means of a slide show with photographs of victims.

Chemical Weapons

We have had some contact with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, now established in the Hague, and we have again been urging members and supporters to work to ensure that the Convention is ratified by as many countries as possible in 1995. **Note: as of August 1994, only 9 countries had actually entered formal ratifications.**

UN Reform

In the run-up to 1995 IPB has followed the progress of UN reform proposals, for example plans to widen Security Council membership; the debate over peace-keeping, peace-making and peace-building; as well as broader visions of a fully-democratised UN system. Some of these issues have been reported in the newsletter and were discussed, for example, at a full-day meeting at the Manchester International Peace Festival in June.

Many thoughtful ideas on UN reform have been brought together in the work of the **Commission on Global Governance**, with whom some IPB members have maintained a close dialogue. One snowy night in December 1993 the Secretariat was invited to a reception held by the Commission at a hotel near Geneva, and in July 1994 the Swedish Peace Council organised a 'parallel' meeting in Visby, Gotland, to focus on issues being discussed by the Commissioners at their last full meeting before publication. The IPB Secretariat is keen to assist in the distribution of information about the report when it becomes available. The report, due out in early 1995, will carry great prestige, and will help to ensure that the 50th anniversary does not pass without an in-depth public debate on the UN's role and functioning.

War Crimes Tribunals

The issue of the use of law to punish and prevent war crimes or acts of genocide has been a frequent theme in the media over the last 12 months, notably in relation to the horrific abuses that have taken place in Rwanda, Yugoslavia, Somalia, Angola and many other conflict zones. It is clear that the UN Tribunal established for the former Yugoslavia, though now in motion will encounter enormous difficulties in actually delivering justice, and there is great doubt as to whether the process to be set up for Rwanda will ever get off the ground. While there are

Irish Peace Process Tour

In January 1994, IPB Vice-President Cora Weiss (USA) and Executive member Adi Roche (Ireland) began preparing a Peace Process Tour of Ireland for concerned US citizens. Two weeks before the group of 12 began their eight-day tour in September, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) announced a cease-fire in the world's second-longest running war. The tour was a great success, and Cora Weiss in her letter encourages

other groups to launch similar initiatives. The tour was sponsored by IPB and hosted in Ireland by Adi Roche, head of Irish CND, with the support of IPB member Action from Ireland, as well as the East Timor Solidarity Campaign and Belfast's Centre for Research and Documentation. The tour price included a welcome financial contribution to IPB.

Into the cease fire. . . A letter from Ireland, September 1994

"Adi met the 12 of us, including a film crew, and launched us on an 8-day journey from Dublin to Derry and Belfast during which time we met with people and leaders from all sides of 'the Troubles'. We arrived with 3 questions and returned with lengthy answers and a greater appreciation of the complexity of the 25-year war which has taken more than 3,000 lives and imposed an intense militarisation on the civilian population, one which may be taking a serious long-term toll.

This momentous decision by the IRA has brought hope to most of Northern Ireland's beleaguered people who live in a fortified zone. Helicopters drone overhead, infra-red surveillance lights on tall listening poles shoot up over an otherwise pastoral landscape, and fortified police stations and army barracks are built in town squares, up against private homes and along hilltops where once sheep and cattle grazed.

Why a cease-fire now? we asked. What are the impediments to the peace process, and finally, what are the steps to reconciliation? War fatigue, pressure from European governments, the involvement of the Clinton administration, fear by foreign (Japanese) investors in the UK, fear for the safety of the 'Chunnel' about to open - all seemed to be reasons for calling a halt to the fighting now. But the greatest impediment to talking is a lack of trust.

The trust factor is pervasive. No group trusts any other party or government. Concrete actions are needed to win greater confidence in people who all seem to say "Yes, we support the ceasefire, BUT..." The first step to reconciliation is demilitarisation, quickly. For those who don't trust the IRA as long as they retain their weapons, and for those who don't trust the British as long as they fly their choppers overhead and drive their armoured cars through neighbourhood streets, the first act must be a visible removal of military equipment and personnel. Then, people will be more willing to talk to each other.

In Dublin we met with the President of Ireland, Mary Robinson, whose admiration for Sean MacBride* is evident, and whose deep desire for peace in her country led her to travel north last year to shake the hand of Gerry Adams of Sinn Fein. She regularly hosts groups of women and youth in her residence in Phoenix Park, in an effort to promote understanding between people of the north and south of the Emerald Isle. We also met with US Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith, who accepted a proposal from us that she sponsor an open forum for women who are clearly alienated from the peace process. Other meetings were held with leaders of the Unionists and Sinn Fein, with grassroots organisers, with loyalist and republican prisoners of war in jail, with families of victims and ordinary citizens.

No trip would be complete without culture, and the Irish storytelling, singing and fine production of Molly Sweeney at the Gate Theatre helped make this a well-rounded, information-filled, emotional and historic trip.

A detailed report will soon be available, but for now we urge IPB members to consider this kind of travel and peace process monitoring as a successful way to educate and motivate opinion-makers as well as to support IPB. Meanwhile we urge all IPB members to press their governments to call on Whitehall to begin the demilitarisation process, to start talks with Sinn Fein and to make the negotiating table inclusive. So far, only political parties are welcome at the negotiations. Hundreds of NGOs are active in the North, many of whom have long been talking with their partners on 'the other side'. It is time for a creative solution, one that will include the voices of women and community activists as well as political parties."

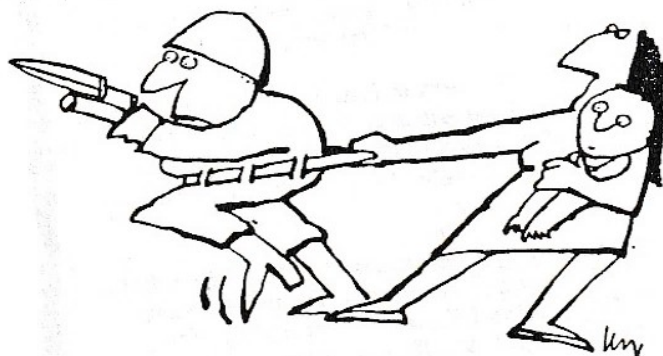
Cora Weiss, Peace Action, USA

* MacBride was a former IPB President, Irish statesman and Nobel laureate.

ing in South Africa and Ethiopia), most important is for the International Law Commission's draft Statute for a Permanent International Criminal Court to be approved at the General Assembly. This would be a most fitting way to celebrate the Decade of International Law. IPB has long been concerned with the legal aspects of war crimes and we shall continue to make this issue an important focus of our work. One key future date to be borne in mind is the centenary of the 1899 Hague Conventions.

Women and Peace

As governments and NGOs are preparing for the *Fourth UN World Conference on Women* (Beijing, China; 4-15 September, 1995), the IPB Secretariat has been working to spread information about the official conference, the NGO Forum and the regional preparatory meetings being held around the world. The conference's final document, the *Platform for Action*, will



set standards for governments, the UN and NGOs to enact the Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000, adopted by governments at the 1985 World Conference on Women in Nairobi, Kenya. The *Platform for Action* is divided into three themes: equality, development and peace. The peace section of the draft Platform prepared by government delegations is disappointingly weak, so IPB has joined with other NGOs in the preparation of a *Women's Peace Platform for the 21st Century*. We are encouraging NGOs and individual women to submit concrete suggestions for this text, which will be used to lobby for the stronger inclusion of peace issues in the final *Platform for Action*. The finished document will be reproduced in four languages and distributed at the NGO Forum in Beijing for NGOs to adapt and use in their home countries. In addition, IPB has this year continued its efforts to bring attention to women's peace work, principally through *IPB News*.

Conflicts - towards a new IPB project

IPB has worked on disarmament as a main focus of joint activity since at least 1971. Of course much remains to be done in this field and we are fully committed to this work. But no-one could fail to notice how ethnic and nationalist conflicts have worsened since the end of the Cold War and have come to dominate the agenda for probably the majority of peace organisations. Our hearts break when we see the suffering of so many communities broken up by war and violence. IPB members constantly struggle to find meaningful political responses to the tragic situations around the world today. We know that relief and humanitarian aid are not enough - we wish to be involved in **prevention** rather than cure. But there are no easy answers and perspectives differ sharply, especially on issues

such as UN military intervention.

There are many specific themes that could be considered when trying to define a role for a global organisation such as IPB, for example:

- Role of the UN: diplomacy/peace-making/peace-keeping/peace enforcement/peace building.
- Debate over military intervention and humanitarian aid.
- Conflict resolution at the community level: mediation, training, peace education, reconciliation.
- International law, arbitration, the World Court - upholding civilian immunity from attack.
- Nonviolent intervention teams.
- Solidarity with threatened communities.
- Role of NGOs before, during and after conflicts.
- Early warning/monitoring work.
- Tackling the economic and cultural roots of conflict.
- Strengthening democracy, protecting human rights, guaranteeing the position of minorities.
- The role of regional organisations and arrangements.
- Federalism and confederalism.
- How arms sales and production fuel conflicts.

This is a huge and complex range of issues, and we intend therefore to proceed carefully, beginning with a process of reflection, and leading on to a new area of joint international work. This will require new funding and additional staff.

The project will be proposed at our *October 94 conference in Barcelona*, where we shall enter into the process of dialogue by focusing on two very broad and inter-related areas: conflict resolution and prevention; and racism and migration. At the time of writing there are also plans for follow-up IPB events in Berlin and Moscow in 1995, concentrating on conflicts in those regions. Much, however, depends on the level of participation by members.

IPB Conferences

London, October 1993

People came from far and wide to attend IPB's 1993 Annual Conference in London last October. The event was combined with a major British peace movement event, the *Rally for a Nuclear-Free World*, held at the Central Hall Westminster on 9 October, with an attendance of 1700 people. Some 200 were present at the IPB conference to hear speakers such as Dr. Dharendra Sharma from India, Fr. Clement Paul from Barbados, Prof. Noh from S. Korea, Ernst Gülcher from Belgium and Cora Weiss from the USA. The highlight of the conference was the acceptance speech by **Hilda Lini, former Health Minister of Vanuatu**, of the **Sean MacBride Peace Prize**. Hilda has been a vigorous campaigner against nuclear testing in the Pacific and played a key role in getting the World Health Assembly resolution passed in May last year. Workshops were held on a wide range of topics, from nuclear proliferation, UN reform and Chernobyl, to Angola, the Balkans and Fortress Europe. There was also a ceremony at the Cenotaph to commemorate the victims of nuclear testing, a marvellous classical music concert put on by **Musicians Against Nuclear Arms**, and a relaxing social evening in which past President Bruce Kent persuaded almost everyone to sing a song from their part of the world! The four days ended with the Annual Assembly of IPB. Special thanks go to conference organiser **Janet Bloomfield** and the team from the **IPB Supporters Network UK**.

The Manchester International Peace Festival, June-July 1994

IPB was the major international sponsor of this ambitious event, held in Britain's 'Olympic' city from 25 June - 3 July. Originally, the festival began as a proposal for a *Peace Pavilion* within the **Global Forum** follow-up event. However despite financial and other problems the Peace Festival attracted some 1500 people from over 20 countries, including a good number of IPB member organisations. There were at least 30 different events during the nine days, including serious political debates on the whole range of international problems, a concert with Vedran Smailovic, the celebrated cellist from Sarajevo, a Peace Education day with young people from 12 to 18, and many other activities. IPB Secretariat organised a campaign meeting on nuclear non-proliferation, and Executive member **Adi Roche** of Irish CND showed her award-winning film about the effects of Chernobyl *Black Wind, White Land*. (See report from **Greater Manchester & District CND** for details of follow-up). We are extremely grateful to **Linda Walker** and **Olive Bowers** of the Manchester City Council Nuclear Policy and Information Unit, who ably orchestrated a very complex programme.

Barcelona, October 1994

The 1994 IPB Conference will be held in Barcelona from 20-22 October 1994. We shall be the guests of **Fundacio per la Pau**, who have put together a stimulating programme of speakers, workshops and cultural events on the theme '*One World Together*'. As indicated above, this conference will be an important opportunity for IPB activists to establish the framework of a new IPB project on conflicts.

Details: **Fundacio per la Pau, Pau Claris 89, entresol 2a, E-08101 Barcelona. Tel: +34-3-302-5129, fax: 301-7562.**

MacBride Peace Prize

At its Centenary Conference in 1992 the IPB inaugurated a Peace Prize in memory of our former President and Nobel Peace Laureate Sean MacBride. Its purpose is to focus attention on important work for peace and disarmament. The 1993 MacBride Prize was awarded at our London Conference to **Hilda Lini**, former Health Minister of Vanuatu. Hilda has been a vigorous campaigner against nuclear testing in the Pacific, and played a key role in persuading the May 1993 World Health Assembly to pass the historic resolution requesting an opinion from the World Court on the use of nuclear weapons. This year the Prize



Hilda Lini speaking at the October 1993 New York presentation by the World Court Project.

will go to former nuclear technician **Mordechai Vanunu**, now serving an 18-year sentence in solitary confinement for revealing to the world the details of Israel's nuclear arsenal. The prize - a handsome silver medal cast by one of Ireland's top craft workers - will be awarded to Mordechai (or his representative) in recognition of the immense personal sacrifice he has made by his commitment to the truth and to the cause of a nuclear-free Middle East. At the time of the announcement of the prize, IPB's President sent a letter to the Israeli Prime Minister, urging that Mordechai be released immediately.

Office reports

Geneva

In November 1993 we said goodbye to Programme Assistant Jan Hansen, now back in California, and welcomed her replacement, Tracy Moavero from Cleveland. Once again our thanks go to Brethren Service, USA, for continuing support. In July and August we arranged a short internship for a student from Moscow, Arina Shulga, who was able to help us develop our material in Russian and do some outreach. We also thank our regular volunteers: Bruce Abramson, Lydia Beauquis, David Gobbitt, and Jocelyn Tinguban, who have helped in various ways to keep the wheels turning.

The **Comite Paix Genève**, who have been our sub-tenants for three years have now decided to close their office, but we remain in touch with the core group who are now active in the Helsinki Citizens Assembly Geneva section. This marks the end of an era for the Comité Paix after 10 years consistent work on European Nuclear Disarmament, ex-Yugoslavia, the convivial Camp pour la Paix, and other activities.

Our other sub-tenants, the **Une Suisse Sans Taxe Militaire** campaign have been busy all year collecting signatures for their public initiative to abolish the Swiss military tax which discriminates particularly against disabled people.

New organisational structure

This year IPB has moved into an important phase of its structural development: the implementation of a new *Constitution and Rules of Procedure*. The purpose of the new system - agreed in principle at the 1993 IPB Assembly - is to bring in a structure with three rather than two levels of decision-making; as well as a new mechanism for regional representation; mandatory gender balance at least at the level of regional representation; and many other changes which together help to modernise the organisation.

The first elections under the new system will be completed at the October 1994 Barcelona Conference, and thereafter the IPB Assembly will be held once every three years. There will be a regionally-elected Council (meeting once a year), and a smaller Steering Committee to provide regular support for the Secretariat. We hope that the Council meeting can be combined with a seminar or conference, thereby providing a useful forum for exchange of ideas and projects as well as formal business.

Membership

IPB's membership continues to grow steadily. The applications received this year will bring our total number of members to 158 organisations in 46 countries, plus over 120 individual members. Given that many of our members are themselves federations (local, national, international), the actual number of

groups linked to the Bureau totals several hundred, with a combined individual membership of between 3 and 4 million. This year the following organisations have applied for membership:

- Cymru CND, UK
- Convention for Democratic Renewal in Equality and Efficiency (La CORDEE), Rwanda (*now in exile in Switzerland*)
- Croatian League for Peace
- Environment and Development Association, Ghana
- Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection
- Journalists and Information-workers for Peace, Norway
- Netherlands Anti-Nuclear Coalition
- Nonviolence International, USA
- Solidarity for Peace and Reunification (SPARK), South Korea
- Stop Essais, International/France
- Universal Correspondence Association, Nepal
- Western States Legal Foundation, USA
- World Disarmament Campaign, UK
- World Peace Organization, Bangladesh
- Youth Welfare Club, India

E-mail

With electronic data transfer fast becoming near-universal in geographical scope, e-mail is now one of the key methods of peace movement communication, especially via the APC (**A**sociation of **P**rogressive **C**ommunications) networks. The Secretariat does much informally to encourage groups to use e-mail and we continue to facilitate the conference *ipb.news*, which carries our newsletter and some other items. We would welcome greater participation from other users. Almost all of IPB's major areas of concern now have subject-specific e-mail conferences, and those who wish to keep up with the fast-moving documentation contained within them are urged to obtain a modem and get on-line as soon as possible.

Outreach/travel

Neither e-mail nor the flood of paper that deluges most NGO offices can replace face-to-face meetings with activists and groups. The IPB attempts to be represented at as wide as possible a range of international meetings, either via its officers, representatives of member organisations, or staff. Since the IPB conference in London, October 1993, Secretary-General Colin Archer has been able - thanks to support from many sources - to meet with peace and disarmament specialists at gatherings such as the Helsinki Citizens Assembly in Ankara; the International Network of Engineers and Scientists' symposium on nonproliferation in Mulheim, Germany; the Manchester International Peace Festival; World Court Project Presentation events in New York and the Hague; and the *New Contexts, New Dangers* conference organised by the American Friends Service Committee in Cambridge, Mass.

In addition, he made a two-week trip to North America in April, during which he met with over 100 peace activists in New York, Ottawa, Quebec City, and Montreal. He had been invited to represent IPB at the public meeting to launch the **I**nternational **C**itizens **A**ssembly project - addressed by **Jesse Jackson Jr.** This enabled him also to attend a conference at the UN: *Assuring the Success of the NPT*, organised by the NGO Committee on Disarmament; as well as the launch of a photographic exhibition by Carole Gallagher on nuclear testing; and a private meeting with Mexican Ambassador Marin Bosch on disarmament issues. The visits in French-speaking Canada

were especially interesting; merci à tous et à toutes! Thanks too to Peace Action and Campaign 1995 for financial assistance.

Fundraising

Like many peace organisations, IPB continues to suffer from a lack of adequate and regular income. However we have been able to survive the difficult years since the downturn in mass peace movement activity by diversifying our support base and obtaining specific grants for our project work in disarmament. This year we are especially grateful to the following sources of grant aid: Canadian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Samuel Rubin Foundation, Project Ploughshares, Swedish Peace Council, AJ Muste Memorial Institute, Winston Foundation for World Peace, and the NGO Committee for Disarmament (Geneva). In addition we are very pleased at the support for IPB generated by the September 1994 **Peace Process Tour of Ireland** (see separate report).

IPB's relations with foundations are primarily handled by the office in Geneva. To take care of other fundraising approaches, Fredrik S. Heffermehl of the IPB Oslo office is heading a Fundraising Committee, aiming to create a network of IPB fundraisers in as many countries as possible. Such a network will benefit the member organizations, both indirectly through a strengthened IPB, and directly through income derived for instance from shared fundraising events. IPB supporters in several countries have found various ways to raise money. One simple example: we have found it useful to add an account number and a request for financial support when promoting IPB campaigns like the World Court Project and the International Coalition through the peace movement press, trade union papers, and so on.



IPB Treasurer Horst Stasius makes a plea for urgently needed funds

Note for member organisations: Do you know of any suitable, motivated person willing to devote some time to creating a strong financial base for IPB? Examples might include retired a business executive, clerk or bookkeeper, or someone with direct mail/mail order sales experience. Anyone with expertise, ideas, sources of information, etc. is most welcome to contact the Oslo office: Niels Juels gt. 28A, 0272 Oslo 2, Norway.

Oslo office

To strengthen and support the IPB, an IPB office has been established in Oslo by the Norwegian Peace Council. The NPC president, Fredrik S. Heffermehl, also a member of the IPB Executive Committee, works full time for IPB campaigns doing press work, fundraising, distributing IPB and other books, and marketing peace films to TV stations and individuals worldwide. An important secondary aim is to generate income for IPB.

The 1992/3 project of selling the Oscar-winning documentary film *Deadly Deception* (on the boycott of General Electric's nuclear arms production) to TV stations worldwide is now being wound up. However any station, person or group interested in the documentary may still contact us. A new film is now available, both for individuals and groups - a one-hour movie, *Facing Tomorrow*, from the Nairobi Conference on Women in 1985. With its special emphasis on the peace aspects of the conference and debates in the NGO "Peace Tent", we believe this film will inspire activists and help planning for the 1995 World Conference in Beijing. It is also available for TV stations, in whole or in relevant parts (stock shots), if they need advance material in the runup to the Beijing event.

The Oslo office also regularly contacts libraries, teachers' and peace movement magazines to offer literature from IPB and other key sources, like Ruth Leger Sivard's *World Military and Social Expenditure* and David Cortright's *Peaceworks* on the citizens' role in ending the Cold War; also books in Nordic languages on women and war, and on Norway's role in helping Israel and India build nuclear bombs through the sale of heavy water.

One particular success this year was an article on IPB's work on the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was carried by the IPS

columnist service and printed in publications in around 15 countries, and in Portuguese and Spanish as well as English.

In connection with information and campaign work on the World Court Project and the International Coalition, we have asked for financial support with quite satisfactory results. (See below and also **Fundraising** section.)

Passed away

This year we said farewell to a number of important figures in the disarmament movement: **Inga Thorsson**, Swedish Ambassador for Disarmament; **Robert Jungk**, outstanding journalist and Green activist from Austria; double Nobel Laureate, **Linus Pauling** (USA); and **Ichiro Moritaki** (Japan), a founder of GENSUIKYO and later GENSUIKIN. Also **Hans Horemans** of the Netherlands Anti-Nuclear Coalition; **Enrico Bignami**, son of one of IPB's founding fathers; and **Arthur Booth**, former IPB Chairman.

Wound up

Among the organisations that have closed down include American Peace Test (USA); le Mouvement pour le Désarmement, la Paix et la Liberté (France); Cooperation for Peace Sverdlovsk (Russia); and International Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine.

We also wrote to the Lord Mayor of Cologne to express our concern over the proposed demolition of the *Klagemauer*, the famous Köln peace wall outside the Cathedral. This inspiring citizens' initiative has been publicised all over the world. The organising group has now collected over 70,000 signatures for the *Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki*, and over 25,000 written messages of peace. The future of the wall is still in doubt.

1993-94 Secretariat Diary - Highlights

October - IPB conference, *One World or None?* London

November - World Court Project Presentation event, New York; *New Contexts, New Dangers* conference, Cambridge, Mass; International Coalition Steering Committee, Cologne.

December - International Coalition's Founding Declaration published.

January - International Coalition Steering Committee meeting, Geneva; IPB Executive Committee; 2nd NPT PrepComm; and International Citizens Assembly inaugural gathering, New York.

February - World Court Project Steering Committee meeting, Amsterdam.

April - New York: International Citizens Assembly public meeting; NGO Committee conference on CTB/NPT; visit to French-speaking Canada.

May - IPB Executive Committee; International Landmines Coalition Conference; visit by GENSUIKIN delegation; and World Court Project Steering Committee meeting, all in Geneva. Publication of the International Coalition's Information Pack.

May - NGO Committee seminar on work of Conference on Disarmament, and business meeting, Geneva

June - World Court Project Presentation event, the Hague

June/July - Manchester International Peace Festival

July - Presentation of signatures to the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva. Publication of IPB book *The Right to Refuse Military Orders*.

August - Anti-nuclear fast, Geneva and 5 other locations; visit to groups in Lausanne; Camp pour la Paix (outside Geneva)

September - NPT 3rd PrepComm; International Coalition Steering Committee; and NGO Committee business meeting, Geneva; radio interviews, Geneva and Montreal.

Drawing up your will? One of the best potential sources of income for IPB is legacies. If you believe in what we stand for, and wish to support our work well into the next century, please remember us when writing (or amending) your will. Note: the IPB is registered as a charitable (nonprofit) organisation under Swiss law.

REPORTS FROM MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

International

Anglican Pacifist Fellowship

The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship is now in the middle of its **Mission to England 1993-1995**. Members and friends have organised opportunities for witness in parishes, schools and colleges, including opportunities for speaking or preaching in thirteen Cathedrals.



Our 1994 **Conference of the Ely Diocesan Conference House** was addressed by, among others, Anna Rehin of the IPB Supporters' Network. The conference was planned in cooperation with the Baptist Peace Fellowship, whose Chairman and Secretary both conducted Bible meditations. As part of the conference programme an open air act of peace witness was held at the main gate of the Lakenheath military air base.

The Fellowship continues to serve on the **Network of Christian Peace Organisations**, and enjoys observer status on the Peace Forum of the Council of Churches in Britain and Ireland. This year we have strengthened our links with the German-based Christian pacifist grouping **Church and Peace** as it seeks to develop its work in England.

This year has seen a welcome growth of our membership in India, and an AFP secretary for India has been appointed.

We welcome the **World Council of Churches Programme to Overcome Violence** and are putting it at the centre of our study programme.

International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA)

During the past 12 months, IALANA's activities have concentrated on three projects:

The Draft Convention on the Arms Trade, drafted by IALANA lawyers from New York, sets forth a blueprint for limiting arms stockpiling, production and transfers under effective international control in conjunction with a comprehensive programme of multilateral disarmament that is guided by the principle of "Defensive Defense". Law experts elaborated the Draft Convention during a seminar in Stockholm on 27 November 1993, and at a workshop focusing on the "Defensive Defense" issue, held on 24-26 June 1994 in the USA.

The Non Proliferation Treaty: In the autumn of 1993 the publication *'Non-Proliferation: Saving the NPT and Abolishing Nuclear Weapons'*, was issued by our German and Swedish affiliates. Also, an analysis is being prepared concentrating on the legal aspects of NPT's Article VI, and on the legality of the nature of extension of the NPT. The US affiliate (LCNP) attended as an accredited NGO the 3rd PrepCom meeting for the NPT Conference in Geneva in September 1994.

World Court Project (WCP): IALANA experts on international law drafted a *Model Memorandum* in support of the WHO request to the ICJ for an advisory opinion on the illegality of nuclear weapons' use. This model was made available to

WHO member states that wish to make use of it when submitting their statement to the International Court of Justice. In addition, a legal study was issued by Prof. Bothe from Germany which shows that the WHO request to the ICJ is admissible. Furthermore, the international secretariat played an important role in making WCP's Public Event of June 10, 1994, a remarkable and successful day.

International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament (Dublin Committee)



In addition to participating in the statutory meetings of the **Special NGO Committee on Disarmament in Geneva** on three occasions, our organisation was represented at the IPB Assembly in London last year.

We are also members of the UK based national **Arms Conversion Project** (organised by the UK Nuclear Free Authorities) which meets on a quarterly basis.

In April 1993 our Committee participated in the Special NGO Conference at UN Headquarters, New York, when the theme was *New Realities, Disarmament, Peace Building and Global Security*. We also used this occasion to launch the fourth of our specially commissioned research booklets, entitled *'From Military Confrontation to the Peace Dividend: A Challenge of the Nineties.'*

In April of this year we commissioned an international survey of all our affiliates on the question of the transport of nuclear weapons by land, sea and air, as well as the transportation and dumping of nuclear waste. The title of the project is *Global Nuke Watch*. There has been a good response to our questionnaire and we hope to publish the results in pamphlet form in November.

Our organisation will also be represented at the Annual Conference of IPB in Barcelona in October this year.

Like all peace organisations at present, lack of finance severely restricts a broader participation in the peace movement, but we are fortunate to have rent-free accommodation, telephone and fax facilities, and this together with the fact that all the editorial work and administrative work is carried out on a voluntary, unpaid basis enables us to carry on our work.

International Union of Foodworkers (IUF)

Instead of the traditional activity report, the IUF wishes to inform readers of the following resolution passed by its Executive Committee on April 14-15, 1994. The Committee:

- WELCOMED the measures undertaken by the United Nations to lift the artillery and heavy-weapons siege of the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo;

- WARNED, however, that the first serious steps to protect the people of Sarajevo from military aggression, far from relieving the agony of the Bosnian people, have left other population centers, including areas formally designated as UN-protected "safe havens" such as Gorazde, exposed to an

intensified campaign of "ethnic cleansing" and genocide by fascist aggressors;

- URGED the United Nations, as a matter of the highest priority, to organize effective measures to implement Security Council resolutions providing for the effective defense of and the provision of humanitarian assistance to threatened population centers throughout the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to take action to permit the return of all displaced persons throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in conditions of freedom and safety, to the homes from which they have been violently evicted;

- CONDEMNED the continued acquiescence of governments and international institutions in promoting and policing a "peace settlement" which legitimises the changing of internationally-recognised borders by force, population transfers based on mass murder and other forms of violence, and the brutal suppression of democratic and human rights;

- DECLARED that ethnic exclusion cannot form the basis of any durable peace and constitutes a direct menace to the fundamental principles of democracy and human solidarity which form the basis of the labour movement;

- DEPLORED the efforts by many Western governments to further restrict the flow of refugees from ex-Yugoslavia, and demands that all possible physical and psychological assistance be given to refugees seeking relief from the horrors of war;

- PLEDGED the full support of the IUF, in concert with other organizations of the labour movement and its allies, for all efforts to strengthen the independent and democratic labour movement in ex-Yugoslavia in its struggle for democracy and against all forms of fascism and authoritarianism.

Pax Christi International

Pax Christi's International Commission for Security, Demilitarisation and the Arms Trade has continued to coordinate this aspect of our work for peace and reconciliation. Meeting last October in New York we explored many issues such as the *Arms Register* with experts and officials at the U.N. headquarters, and general demilitarisation in Washington with people on Capitol Hill and in many allied peace movements. We have pressed for greater attention to be paid to the renewal of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the prior completion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Following the publication of a set of essays *Studying War - No More?* an important three-day seminar was held in Namur, Belgium to examine how Christians can help to reduce and even eliminate the use of military force in our world. The expressed hope of the second Vatican Council was that we should "undertake an evaluation of war with an entirely new attitude." We have tried to face the issues that arise when armed intervention under UN auspices is deemed necessary to end internal warfare. We have valued the participation of people from Bosnia, Rwanda, Palestine and the Lebanon.

We are now preparing for our next commission meeting in Moscow to evaluate foreign policy and security concepts in the new Russia, and issues such as arms conversion and alternatives to military service.

We shall also be bearing in mind the important forthcoming anniversaries in 1995 of the founding of the UN, the use of the first atomic weapons in Japan, and Pax Christi's own 50th anniversary.

We are facing the next year with considerable anxiety but also with hope that our programme of *Prayer, Study and Action* is being heard more widely as time goes on.

World Conference on Religion and Peace

The World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) is dedicated to promoting cooperation among the world's religions for peace. A worldwide movement based on respect for religious differences, WCRP has members in more than 60 countries. Accredited to the UN, WCRP engages in vigorous peace promoting initiatives throughout the world on a multi-religion basis. Leaders and believers of the following religions regularly participate in WCRP: Baha'ism; Buddhism; Christianity; Confucianism; Hinduism; Islam; Jainism; Judaism; Shintoism; Sikhism; Taoism; Traditionalism of the indigenous cultures of Africa, the Americas, Australia and Oceania; and Zoroastrianism.

WCRP provides a potent base on local, national, regional and global levels for a variety of peace-related activities. Examples include promoting religious tolerance, assisting in conflict resolution, working for disarmament, developing peace studies and peace education, encouraging equitable and sustainable development, furthering human rights, fostering the welfare of children and youth, caring for refugees and displaced persons and sponsoring environmental projects.

With consultative status in the Economic and Social Council of the UN, WCRP is accredited to work directly with the UN at its headquarters in New York, as well as at its regional centres around the world. WCRP also engages in cooperative action programmes with selected UN agencies.

National Organisations

Argentina

Movimiento por la Vida y la Paz



MOVIP (Life and Peace Movement) has two different campaigns. One, for life, is focused on human rights and the environment; the other, for peace, is addressed to making governments and people understand that peace is better than violence.

This year the campaign has been focussed on violence and its causes. MOVIP made an arrangement with the Culture of Peace Division of Unesco and obtained almost 10,000 booklets of the *Seville Statement on Violence* in Spanish, which were kindly sent to MOVIP last December. Since then, our people have conducted an intense campaign distributing these booklets and a leaflet to many primary and secondary schools. Other school projects included delivering talks to teachers and students and exchanging opinions with them. This has been done not only in Buenos Aires, but also in La Plata City, Rosario, Rio IV and Nauquén Province.

The campaign has been coordinated with the Unesco office in Argentina. Special attention was focused on the *Associated Schools to Unesco* where students are usually instructed about Unesco and its aims. A successful meeting of Unesco schools was organised in Rio IV, where student delegations expressed their opinions of violence and its various manifestations.

MOVIP has also made statements on nuclear weapons, the NPT, the use of nuclear fission and the problems of plutonium, dismantling nuclear power stations, nuclear waste, etc. and in favour of creating nuclear-free zones, particularly in the South Atlantic Ocean. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television frequently quote MOVIP statements and campaigns.

Australia

Pax Christi Australia

Some highlights of Pax Christi Australia over the past twelve months:



Bougainville

- organised peace service in support of human rights and self-determination for the people of Bougainville
- produced and distributed information leaflet
- networked with other like-minded groups
- wrote letters to the Australian Government
- provided information to National Secretariat and other national sections of Pax Christi

East Timor

- continued to oppose Indonesian annexation of East Timor by making representation to the Australian Government and to the Parliament.

Aboriginal Issues

- helped to initiate **Community Groups in Support of Mabo** and contributed to public discussion

Other Activities

- continued to hold monthly meetings (agapes) involving discussions and spiritual reflection, with human rights as the main focus
- published the journal *Disarming Times* five times a year

People for Nuclear Disarmament

Hiroshima Day commemoration 1993 - Several photographic displays were mounted in public places.

Palm Sunday Rally, 27 March 1994 - We gave much support to the organising committee, and participated as fully as able on the day itself. On same day, we supported **Friends of East Timor** demonstration.

PND(WA) sent two delegates to **Anti-Bases National Conference** held in Adelaide, South Australia during Easter 1994.

Hiroshima Day 1994 - Held an all-day awareness presence beside Hay Street venue (Perth's main thoroughfare). Included photographic display, banners, leaflet distribution and two petitions to be signed. This was a very successful event.

PND(WA)'s main contact with our 200 or so members has been through our quarterly newsletter. Via this channel, we have urged members to lobby politicians, diplomatic representatives etc. on a range of issues. We have also urged members to collect signatures on the WCP Declaration, with some success, and promoted the activities of like-minded organisations in our part of the world.

Over the past year, we have made changes to our constitution to "legitimise" our broadening range of concerns to support more general disarmament issues, rather than our familiar concentration on nuclear issues.

Currently, we are busily lobbying delegates to the Australian Labor Party's national conference not to weaken its Three Mines Policy which restricts uranium mining.

Canada

ACT for Disarmament

ACT for Disarmament works for peace, the environment and human rights. Since we began as the Against Cruise Testing Coalition in 1982, we have been an all volunteer organisation dedicated to ending Canadian involvement in militarism. We believe sustained, demonstrative and highly



public action is the strongest lever we have on government policy in a democratic society.

Affiliated with the IPB since 1990 and co-sponsor of IPB's 99 year Conference in Toronto in 1991, we are also members of the **International Campaign for the Innu and the Earth** (a campaign to stop low-level military flight training in Nitassinan), the **East Timor Alert Network** (with whom we share our downtown Peace Centre), the **Helsinki Citizens Assembly** (for which we are the Canadian contact), the **War Resisters' International**, the **Ontario Environment Network** and the **Toronto Environmental Alliance**, and the **Coalition for Justice in the Maquiladoras** (the free trade zone between the USA/Mexico border). We publish Ontario's peace newspaper, *The ACTivist*, every month and welcome articles from IPB member groups (subscriptions are available for just \$15 Canadian/year).

The Markland Group for the Integrity of Disarmament Treaties

The Markland Group lobbies the members of international bodies having responsibility for negotiating various disarmament treaties. Its representations are made with a view to securing the adoption of effective clauses dealing with compliance. Currently, the Group is addressing members of the **Preparatory Commission for the Chemical Weapons Convention**. Its particular focus is upon implementing legislation and the confidentiality regime. Its consulting body includes several retired diplomats, international lawyers and other experts in the field of disarmament treaties.

Project Ploughshares

Project Ploughshares is an internationally recognised Canadian peace organisation that undertakes research, education and advocacy programmes to promote the peaceful resolution of political conflict, demilitarisation, and security based on equity, justice and a sustainable environment.

Project Ploughshares is sponsored by national church and development agencies, affiliated community groups and more than 10,000 individual supporters.

Databases are maintained on military industry and world conflicts. Resources include the quarterly publication, the *Ploughshares Monitor*, a series of working papers and briefings, and an annual report, *Armed Conflicts Report 1994*, will be available in October.

Some 1994 activities:

- proposed a post-Cold War security policy and an alternative defence budget for Canada
- monitored and publicised Canadian arms production and export contracts
- participated in an international group to promote peace-making efforts in the Horn of Africa
- created a comprehensive database to document world armed conflicts

Science for Peace

The new Liberal government of Canada, elected in a landslide victory in the Fall of 1993, cancelled a \$6 billion order for 40 new attack helicopters, and invited public participation in a **Defence Policy Review**. Science for Peace responded with a brief that advocates a non-military role for the armed services, withdrawal from NORAD and NATO, and



diversion of financial and human resources towards the real dangers to Canadian security, namely environmental degradation, pollution, depletion of the soil, fisheries, forests, etc.

Science for Peace published in July 1994 a book entitled *World Security* comprising papers by members of Pugwash-Canada, who are mostly also SfP members. *United Nations Reform: a Festschrift for the 50th Anniversary* will be published shortly. Funding is being sought for an *International Conference on The Impact of Military Activities on the Environment*, with published proceedings.

Other active Science for Peace groups are concerned with Science Ethics, Animal Rights, Control of Biological and Chemical Weapons, Ethnicity and Conflict, etc. Science for Peace now regularly has a section in the bimonthly *Peace Magazine* to report these and related activities.

Croatia

Croatian League for Peace

During the last year Croatian League for Peace has been very active. We have published two antiwar books. One is the antiwar poetry of the popular poet Enes Kisevic, *Grey Haired Children*. This book is inspired by children from Vukovar who came out of the cellars completely greyhaired. The other book is the antiwar novel *My Son*, which speaks about the death of a boy in Slavonski Brod, Croatia during the bombardment. The absurdity of war is impressively presented and the book can be recommended both to adults and children.

The project for prevention among the youngest: **Primary socialisation in the function of education for peace** is beginning in kindergartens in Zagreb. In Dubrovnik a conference was held on the rights of children to live in peace and nonviolence. We have gathered all the experts in Croatia and partly from Bosnia and Hercegovina regarding the problem of war traumas in children. We have produced a theatre show based on the novel of a Croatian writer of Serb ethnic origin, Pero Cimbur.

The first *Conference on Conflict Resolution and Peacemaking* will be held in Stubicke Toplice on 19-21 September 1994. Three workshops will be held on creative conflict resolution and peace training.

As a manifestation of a culture of peace on the occasion of the *International Day of Peace*, we gathered many painters and sculptors to exhibit their works on this day. Now we have started a project on **Conflict Resolution**.

Finland

Committee of 100 in Finland

Committee of 100 in Finland is a member organisation of the Peace Union of Finland. Committee of 100 is a member of IPB and Helsinki Citizens' Assembly and an associated member of War Resisters' International. Committee of 100 cooperates with peace movements and other non-governmental organisations in neighbouring countries. We have made visits to Riga, Vilnius, and Moscow and organised a Finnish-Swedish meeting.

Committee of 100 has an East Timor group which has contacts with human rights groups in Indonesia and in East Timor. One of the aims of the group is to influence Finnish policy towards Indonesia and East Timor.

Committee of 100 supports the **Palestinian Centre for the Study of Non-Violence** and especially its project **Library on**



Wheels. Committee organised in the autumn of 1994 three seminars about the security policy of the European Union and its implications on Finland. In September 1994 we published a pamphlet about European security policy.

Finnish security policy is a central issue in the work of Committee of 100 which has campaigned against the F/A 18 fighters and against militarisation of women.

Committee of 100 publishes a quarterly magazine *Pax* and an annual *Womens' Peace Calendar*.

Peace Union of Finland

The Peace Union is an umbrella organisation of several Finnish peace groups. We have continued, as our main project, to further **regional cooperation in the Baltic Sea area** among peace organisations and other civic movements. For this purpose we hosted a regional conference at our Baltic Sea centre near Helsinki in November 1993, and acted as a co-organiser for a similar conference in Vilna, Latvia in May 1994. Much of our publicity work (in Finnish and Swedish) has served the same purpose.

We have continued our tradition (in cooperation with our member organisation the Committee of 100) of being active in Finnish security discussions. Burning issues this year have been the position of women in the army, arms trade policy, and the role of voluntary organisations in military training.

For two years we have had the **Fenix group** working for humanitarian aid to the victims of the war in the former Yugoslavia. Providing information about peace movement policies (especially those of the **Helsinki Citizens Assembly**) has also been one of our main interests. We have also collected aid for Kurdish children, especially war orphans.

The period 1993-4 has been very difficult financially, both for the Peace Union and its member organisations. Government subsidies for peace activities have been cut by up to 75%, the excuse being the recession and decline in state budgets. But we see the real reason as political, because the cuts made in grants to other civic organisations have been much more modest. Despite all the difficulties, we continue publishing books, pamphlets, newsletters and the journal *Fredsposten* in Swedish. For the Finnish speaking audience we have the journal *Ydin*, which is published by the Committee of 100.

France

Appel des Cent

In continuing the programme it has pursued since 1982, Appel des Cent has carried out various initiatives in order to raise awareness among the French public of the necessity of working to condemn and eliminate all nuclear weapons.

With the renegotiation of the NPT next year in mind, we have launched a national consultation based on 5 questions relating to nuclear weapons. The results will be communicated to the French government and to the UN Secretary General.

An exhibition *Nuclear Arms: State of Alert* is travelling around France, accompanied by information brochures. We have also published a new quarterly newsletter *Les Chemins de la Paix*.

Appel des Cent participated in a number of international meetings this year: Geneva, The Hague (presentation of citizens' evidence to the World Court), the Manchester International Peace Festival, Hiroshima and Nagasaki (*World Conference against A & H Bombs*).

We also take an active role in the **Group of 56** French peace organisations, who work together on three themes: prolonga-

tion of the testing moratorium; a complete ban on nuclear testing; and abolition of nuclear weapons. A common initiative is envisaged for early 1995.

Femmes pour la Paix France

Femmes pour la Paix has concentrated its efforts on the CTBT, NPT and the consequences of French nuclear testing in Polynesia and the Sahara (Tuaregs). We have been active in several French and, through IPB, international disarmament coalitions: **STOP ESSAIS**, the "56" and **Maison de Vigilance** at the French nuclear headquarters near Paris.

Solange Fernex has been responsible for the organisation of the IPB-sponsored fast in Taverny 6-9 August 1994. Twenty fasters gathered twice a day before the base, and have written to the government, ambassadors in Paris and Geneva, members of the French and European Parliaments and Senators to support an early CTBT and prolongation of the NPT.

As a former Green MEP and current President of the **Intergroup for Peace and Disarmament of the European Parliament**, Solange Fernex has also been able to mobilise support for disarmament issues. It is urgent to continue this Intergroup in the new legislature (1994-1999) and to find MEPs to continue this important work.

Germany
Der
Pazifist

Der Pazifist
Hefte für Völkerrecht und Arbeit für den Frieden

Der Pazifist is the magazine of **Dialog International**, an organisation in which Germans and Africans are working together. Our membership is now predominantly African, and the fate of Africa has become one of our major concerns. We have published two special issues on Congo-Zaire and produced a translation of an **International Fellowship for Reconciliation (IFOR)** publication on peace work in Africa. *Der Pazifist* organised a speaking tour with a representative of IFOR-Africa last winter. He visited about a dozen peace groups all over Germany to talk about peace work in Africa, a topic which is still new to most Germans.

Dialog International and *Der Pazifist* are cooperating with the **Twese Hamwe**, an initiative of African pacifists to help Rwanda and overcome the conflict between Hutu and Tutsi. Presently members of Twese Hamwe are visiting the refugee camps to organise ways for reconciliation. We helped Twese Hamwe become known and organised a collection of clothes for refugees.

Regarding the Balkan war *Der Pazifist* published a German translation of the third volume of Wat Kam's *Zagreb Diary*. In October 1993 we published in German the IPB's texts about the **World Court Project**.

German Peace Society-United War Resisters League (DFG-VK)

Our main activities during the last year were the following:

- Solidarity with and support for conscientious objectors in Turkey. Several delegations travelled to Turkey, partially monitoring trials against conscientious objectors; petitions were sent to German and Turkish authorities; rallies were organised; one Turkish conscientious objector stayed for three months in Germany establishing contacts and reporting about the situation of conscientious objectors in Turkey.
- Activities against the war in Turkish Kurdistan. Petitions, participation in rallies.

- Activities against out-of-area missions of German soldiers. Rally on the occasion of the judgement of the Supreme Court allowing such out-of-area missions.
 - Solidarity with the people and anti-war forces in ex-Yugoslavia. Individual and political support of conscientious objectors, deserters and other refugees from ex-Yugoslavia; material support of the anti-war forces in ex-Yugoslavia. The working group **Conscientious Objection in War** supports conscientious objectors and deserters fleeing from war situations everywhere.
 - Activities for a Germany without an army. Local rallies, petitions, exhibitions. In Northern Germany a campaign for total war resistance was organised.
 - Protests against German arms exports. Rallies, petitions, press releases (mostly together with other organisations).
 - Participation in actions against the extreme right wing and neo-Nazis. Participation in the **Forum Paulskirche** (assembly of citizen groups aiming to strengthen civic participation in politics).
- A campaign for the abolition of conscription is being planned in conjunction with other groups.

Initiative für Frieden

Initiative for Peace (IFIAS) has concentrated its work on the coordination of humanitarian activities towards Eastern and South Eastern Europe. Our activities are twofold:

In the **former Soviet Union**, we are providing humanitarian help to victims of nuclear disasters and weapons testing, in cooperation with democratic and citizen movements in the region to build up civil society experiences.

In the **former Yugoslavia**, we are providing humanitarian help in cooperation with anti-war centres in all states and to victims of all nationalities, as well as support for refugees in Germany and the European Union including special efforts to resist the sending back of conscientious objectors and deserters.

IFIAS continued activities around CTB and NPT, arms trade and for human rights in Germany in cooperation with other specialist organisations.

IFIAS organised meetings and hearings on the role of Germany within peace-keeping operations of the UN and the CSCE on the occasion of the constitutional debate to give the German Army a new role "out of area" and published several documents on this issue.

Greece

Adesmefti Kinisi Eirinis

AKE (Independent Peace Movement) was founded in 1962 as the Bertrand Russell Youth Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. In April 1963 we organised the first famous **Marathon March** against the superpowers and their nuclear arsenals. In the 1980s, we changed our name and participated in all the activities of **European Nuclear Disarmament**.

We have organised many activities against nuclear tests both inside and outside Greece. We consecrated Hiroshima Day with ceremonies and candle-lights on the sea. AKE was the coordinator of the International Conference of IPB in Peace Cape in September of the United Nations Year of Peace, 1986, with the theme *Foreign Nuclear Presence in the Mediterranean* and the topic *Mankind says No Nuclear, No Militarism*.

In 1993 we organised the **Marathon March** in May and demanded the end of all conflict in the Balkans. We joined the anti-war committee and participated in many caravans with

food and medicines for the children in Bosnia. In November 1993 we organised an important *International Conference against Embargoes* at Pantios, Athens University, in which six hundred people took part.

India

Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy

The Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (COSNUP) has been active in dissemination of critical studies and organising seminars, lectures and closely working with MPs to raise nuclear policy issues in the Indian Parliament. COSNUP periodically holds special lectures and seminars on peace, nuclear weapons and power issues.

During 1993-94, we were specially privileged to be visited by former IPB President Bruce Kent and Secretary-General Colin Archer. Bruce gave us 12 days and delivered lectures in New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Trichur and Bombay. His interviews and special anti-nuclear features appeared in many Indian national dailies and we managed to hold more than fifteen lectures and workshops in various towns and cities.

COSNUP provided MPs and the Prime Minister (who is also Atomic Energy Minister) with **reports of leaks and accidents in nuclear power stations**. There was a serious accident in a nuclear power station in which a concrete dome weighing 130 metric tonnes collapsed. Subsequently, we have been pushing the question of the safety of other nuclear power plants. Since the government denies accidents, COSNUP published a detailed authentic report of several accidents in the national daily *The Hindustan Times*.

COSNUP submitted a *Memorandum* to seven heads of

Governments of South Asian countries urging demilitarisation and denuclearisation of the South Asian region. The memorandum had been endorsed by more than 300 eminent citizens and friends of South Asian countries including retired army officers, scientists, MPs, judges, academics, diplomats and media people.

In view of the forthcoming *UN Conference of the NPT*, COSNUP is holding an *All India Workshop on Towards a Nuclear-Weapons Free World Order* in October 1994.

The Rural Development and Youth Training Institute



The Rural Development and Youth Training Institute is a voluntary organisation with a small group of dedicated workers. It believes in the strength of poor landless youth, tribal women and labourers, and strives to instill confidence and to impart necessary skills with a view to helping them participate effectively in the process of social change through the method of non-violent direct action.

RD&YTI works in 60 villages with 2000 poor people. Our strategy is to make poor people aware of their own strengths. During its ten year existence, the RD&YTI has organised **55 rural youth and women's camps** to discuss in detail the problems these people faced and how they can be solved. These camps have led to the establishment of 45 self-help organisations in 20 villages to organise common savings funds, health programmes, to undertake adult education and environmental management, and construct community centres. With the help of these village groups, RD&YTI is tackling the problems of



Adi Roche of Irish CND (left) with Irish President Mary Robinson and two Chernobyl children, Alla and Lydia. The families of both children have suffered terribly since the 1986 accident at the nuclear power plant.

bonded labour and lobbying the Rajasthan Government to provide loans and facilities through the poor peoples' organisations.

Ireland

Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

It's been a wild and wonderful year. The documentary on Chernobyl that we made was launched in Dublin by the Minister for Arts and Culture, Michael Higgins (first recipient of the IPB Sean MacBride award). The world premiere was attended by the band U2, among others. It has been shown on Irish television twice due to public demand and in many other countries including South Africa on the night of the elections. It was also screened on Sky satellite television in September.

Our medical aid programme to the Chernobyl area of Belarus has extended to include sending fully-equipped ambulances (the last fleet left in September). We are very proud to tell you that, including the September shipment, we have sent more than \$1.25 million worth of aid. Considering that the UN has not even reached the \$1 million mark in eight years, we reckon we have something to celebrate! Our children's aid programme now extends to the Chernobyl area of Brynsk in Russia and we plan to include the Ukraine at some future date. During the summer of 1994 we brought 250 children to Ireland.

We have negotiated a deal with HarperCollins Publishers to write and publish a book on Chernobyl. This is the icing on the cake because the "twin sister" of our documentary was to write a book. Then the biggest English language publisher in the world comes and offers it to us. Miracles do happen!

In the middle of all this our Peace Education Programme continues and is as successful as ever. We lobbied our Department of Health and Department of Foreign Affairs and eventually succeeded in getting them to make a submission to the World Court in support of the World Court Project. We are very pleased with their submission as it was against fierce European Union pressure. Ireland is the only European Union country to support the WCP.

Our work on Sellafield/THORP continues. There is currently a court action being taken by six Irish families from Dundalk (which is directly across the Irish Sea from Sellafield) who are challenging the government to take an action against THORP to the European Court. This court case is being supported by Irish CND and especially by our Chairperson, Deirdre Cantwell, who lives in Dundalk. Unfortunately, the key expert witness, Dr. Patricia Sheehan, who was a longstanding supporter of our work, died in a mysterious accident in August. The personal loss of Dr. Sheehan has been felt by us all, and we are finding it difficult to replace her.

Italy

Associazione Per La Pace

Associazione per la Pace was born in 1988 to fight racism and any violation of human rights, and to promote a nonviolent culture and solidarity among all races of the world.

In the past six years we have promoted initiatives against the militaristic culture in Italy and in favour of international peace and solidarity. Our campaigns have been as follows:

1988 Campaign against the F-16 of NATO

1989 Campaign 'Venti di Pace' to reduce military expenditure and to invest these resources in initiatives for international solidarity

1990 *Time for Peace*. 1000 Italian pacifists (30,000 around the world) manifested for peace in Palestine.

1991 Campaign against war and violence as an instrument to resolve international conflicts during the Gulf War.

1992 Initiatives of solidarity and voluntary service in Yugoslavia. Shipment of humanitarian aid to the victims of war.

1994 Campaign 'Sarajevo - Cuore d'Europa'. Voluntary collection of books and the creation of a fund to re-build the Central library of Sarajevo, as a symbol of the multi-ethnic society in former Yugoslavia. In the same period we organised cultural initiatives such as concerts, exhibitions and seminars to spread a nonviolent and pacifist culture among people.

Japan

Congress against A- and H-bombs (GENSUIKIN)

The Japan Congress Against A- and H-Bombs (GENSUIKIN) was formed in 1965 as a national organisation with the abolition of nuclear weapons as its goal. We have chapters throughout Japan and our member organisations include the country's major labour unions. We work with the Social Democratic Party, the Komei Party and the Democratic Reform Coalition although they are not member organisations.

We are a founding member of the Pacific Concerns Resource Centre and the Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance. Through our involvement in the movement for the relief of nuclear victims, we have reached the conclusion that humankind and nuclear technology cannot coexist.

The goal of our movement is to establish a nuclear-free world. We seek an end to nuclear power in addition to the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Recent campaigns include:

- Joint sponsoring of the *Second Global Radiation Victims Conference* held in Berlin in September 1992.
- A campaign against plutonium shipments from France to Japan.

Present campaigns include:

- A campaign for a comprehensive test ban.
- A campaign for strengthening and continuation of the NPT.
- A campaign for a Hibakusha Relief Law.
- A campaign for the freezing of the Japanese Government's plutonium programme.

Conference against A & H Bombs (GENSUIKYO)

On 27 and 28 February 1994, GENSUIKYO held a national conference to mark the 40th anniversary of the US hydrogen bomb test at Bikini Atoll on 1 March, 1954. Adding to 1,000 Japanese participants were delegates from the Pacific Islands, including John Anjain, the then Mayor of Rongelap Island. In the course of preparation for the conference, the number of citizens of Yaizu, the conference venue, who signed the 'Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki' had reached some 70% of the city's total population.

The 1994 World Conference against A and H Bombs was held on 2-9 August in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and attended by 12,000 people, including overseas delegates from seven international organisations and 18 countries.

The Hiroshima Declaration adopted by the International Meeting of the Conference set out seven actions, including one year of international grass-roots action for the abolition of nuclear weapons starting on Hiroshima Day on 6 August 1994

and ending on 9 August 1995, a *50th Anniversary Peace Wave* action to take place on 3-9 August 1995 and a *peace march* over 11 courses from different cities to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, May-August 1995.

GENSUIKYO took active part in the **World Court Project**, for instance sending a delegation to New York in October 1993 to present signatures for the *Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki* and the *Declaration of Public Conscience* to the UN. Toward June 10, 1994, the deadline for governments to submit their statements to the Court, GENSUIKYO developed a nation-wide campaign pressuring the Japanese Government on its plan to try to justify the use of nuclear weapons. The Government was finally obliged to announce that the section of its submission stating that the use of nuclear weapons cannot necessarily be said to be illegal be deleted.

As of August 31, 1994, the *Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki* had been signed by **45,132,131 people** (target: 60 million, i.e. half of the total Japanese population), and 1,852 municipalities out of a total of 3,300 had declared themselves nuclear-free.

New Zealand

Peace Movement Aotearoa

Kia Ora!

Peace Movement Aotearoa is still working hard to maintain New Zealand's nuclear-free status and encouraging other nations to do the same.

Peace groups from around the country have kept up the pressure on politicians to try and force them to put in more than a "wait and see" submission to the World Court in September. Visits by a US Admiral and an Assistant Secretary of State, and talk of a thaw in the frozen US-NZ relationship, have reinforced the Government's reluctance to rock the boat. Our position on the UN Security Council has also compromised our anti-nuclear policy. However, we expect the Government to be forced by strong public opinion to vote for the UN General Assembly resolution.

The *Anti-Bases Campaign* continues, with camps, demonstrations, lobbying and solidarity actions with global anti-base actions.

Conflict Resolution and Peer Mediation programmes are multiplying in our schools to teach children non-violent and constructive ways of dealing with conflict.

The *Free East Timor* campaign got a boost after the recent television screening of John Pilger's *Death of a Nation*. Peace groups and even MPs have been working for the East Timorese' right to self-determination.

Norway

Norwegian Peace Council

The Norwegian Peace Council has 18 member organisations. Looking upon international contact and outreach as a main function, we want to secure the functioning and well-being of IPB as a strong international umbrella organisation. To this end we have established an IPB office in Oslo, for campaigning, press work and fundraising for IPB projects, as well as distribution of books from IPB and other sources, and of films to TV stations worldwide. The idea also is to generate some income for IPB. See reports from **IPB Oslo office and Fundraising**.

In 1993/94, the NPC has been engaged in the **World Court Project**, the **International Coalition**, and the **CTBT**. A strong effort to have Norway support illegality in the Hague did not

succeed: the Brundtland (Social Democrat) Cabinet sided with its allies abroad, France, the UK and the US, and with the conservative parties in Norway.

Internal NPC activities have included future defence/non-violence; a book on the military and the environment; arms trade; journalism on military matters; support for refugees from military service in former Yugoslavia; a call to the US authorities for justice and repatriations for the Rongelapese and other Pacific people exposed to radiation; an article to introduce peace and disarmament issues to young teenagers; and a letter to Nelson Mandela congratulating him on his election to the presidency of South Africa and asking him not to finance social programmes via the arms trade.

Russia

Civic Peace

The Civic Peace association was one of the first civil society organisations to emerge in Russia after the historic changes. Its main aim is to promote democracy, peace and cooperation among different nations, through different programmes - seminars, publications, education, etc.

A number of democratically-minded politicians, journalists, writers, researchers and other people are members of the Association. Other organisations cooperate with Civic Peace as collective members. Civic Peace was the main organiser of the **10th END Convention** in Moscow in 1991 just two days before the August coup.

At the moment Civic Peace carries out two projects. In **Round Table: Army and Society**, about 100 organisations represented by experts are involved in discussing and making recommendations on democratic reform of the Russian Army. As a result papers have been presented to the Parliament and to the President of Russia.

The second project, **Democracy and Multiethnic Society**, is aimed at the preservation of universal democratic values in Russia's multiethnic and multicultural society during the transition period. Representatives of different national and ethnic societies and groups located in Moscow and regions of Russia, representatives of local legislative and central government are also involved in activities in this area. In June 1994, in cooperation with the Olof Palme International Center in Stockholm, an international seminar was held on the law governing relationships between Moscow and non-Russian regions. Municipal workers and leaders of minority organisations are involved in the project.

We intend to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War next year with a **conference on the legacy of multiethnicity** in Russian and other societies. The purpose of the conference is to concentrate on the positive experience of democratic societies in the area of maintaining peace and cooperation among different ethnic groups and organisations. Representatives of different NGOs involved in such activities from different regions of Russia as well as from the CIS countries will be invited to the conference.

Spain

Fundacio per la Pau

During the past year the Fundacio has been showing the **Travelling Exhibition For Peace**, which has proved very successful. It has been shown in 24 different places in the last 12 months. The exhibition has also been put into writing in



1993 Yearbook which has enabled it to be used in schools in particular. Two thousand copies of this were produced and distributed to national and international organisations. Apart from this, four information bulletins have been issued dealing with peace culture topics.

In November 1993 *Days for Peace* were held at the University for two weeks, in conjunction with the Exhibition. In April a course of *Education for Peace* was offered to teachers. Questions dealt with were: What does it mean to educate for peace? Is it possible? Is it necessary? For whom is it necessary? and How to teach peace education?

During April and May an information campaign on the conflict in ex-Yugoslavia was carried out through working with other organisations such as **Musicians for Peace, Journalists for Bosnia, Photographers for Peace and Artists for Peace.**

In June 1994 the **5th International Meeting** was held in Barcelona with the collaboration of *Justicia i Pau*, to discuss *Nationalism, a factor in violence?* and defence policies for tomorrow's Europe. More than a hundred people attended from all over.

Finally, throughout the year four more stories were published for the collection of childrens' stories, *The Peace Pipe*.

Sri Lanka

Samasevaya

Samasevaya is engaged in several Peace Programmes at the national level. One major activity is the **Educational Programme on National Harmony.**

With the financial assistance of Trocaire of Ireland, this programme focuses on the propagation and active implementation of peace and harmony among all communities in Sri Lanka, especially between the two major communities, the Sinhala and the Tamil. It brings together the Sinhala and the Tamil to work and live together by organising study circles, workshops, seminars and dialogues involving both groups.

We also organise voluntary workcamps, to bring together participants to give them knowledge and motivate them through joint activities to value the harmony of their communities. About 200 volunteers participate in these camps every year. Under this programme, Samasevaya has organised an exchange programmes at district, provincial, national and international levels, including a number of exchanges with India in the past year.

We are also engaged in the **Poverty Alleviation Programme** in Sri Lanka, including the **Educational Programme for Self-Reliance**, and as a partner organisation with the government to assist the poor with social mobilisation and nutrition.

Sweden

Cooperation for Peace

Samarbete for Fred (Cooperation for Peace) has just commemorated with much ceremony its 10th anniversary. It has also begun a 'future analysis' for the organisation, which will probably lead to a new name and new ways of empowering our traditional membership base (students and teachers) to work for a healthy and peaceful future.

In Sweden three themes have guided our activity this year: *sustainable security, environment and development, and democracy and human rights.* In May we organised a successful conference on Sustainable Security in Riga, with participa-

tion from all countries around the Baltic, which resulted in the establishment of a Trans-Baltic Network.

Seven volunteers have worked on a project called **Action 21**, looking at Swedish companies in the Third World. The group has organised a number of seminars, and made study trips to Malaysia, the Philippines and Japan. Back in Sweden the group has met with the boards of Swedish multinational companies, and made lecture tours to Swedish schools.

The **Global Quest Club** has since June 1994 established a branch in Bangalore, India, with a model and materials now which we intend to use in Karnataka (India), Zambia, Chile and other countries. Four Quest clubs already exist in the Baltic.

Switzerland

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Rüstungskontrolle und ein Waffenausfuhrverbot

The Swiss peace organisation Working Group for Arms Control and for a Ban of Arms Exports (ARW) is involved in the campaign for two antimilitarist national referenda. The referenda demand a total ban on Swiss arms exports and a 50% reduction of the military budget. Up to 60 organisations such as trade unions, political parties and development organisations support this project.

The main issue which ARW is working on at the moment is the **revision of the arms export law.** ARW hopes that the media campaign about the use of Pilatus PC-7 in anti-guerilla operations in Mexico and Burma will result in a stricter export law in the future.

ARW is also involved in the campaign *Stop arming Indonesia* of the **European Network Against the Arms Trade** and in the campaign against landmines. ARW in its campaign tries to link the problems of arms exports to foreign countries with the demand to cut military budgets and to convert the arms industry in the source country. ARW is furthermore convinced that the debate on conversion must go on, but on a regional level of industrial policy rather than at company level.

United Kingdom

Campaign Against Arms Trade

The Campaign Against Arms Trade (CAAT) has been working since 1974 to end all arms sales, starting with British exports, and for the conversion of military industry to socially-useful production.

The **Inquiry by Lord Justice Scott** into the export of British military equipment to Iraq has been a major focus of CAAT's work over the past year. CAAT representatives have been attending the public hearings, and preparations are now starting on CAAT's response to the publication of the Scott Report, likely in January 1995. A CAAT petition calling for a lifting of the secrecy surrounding arms export licence applications has, at the time of writing, been signed by over 35,000 people, and CAAT worked together with other UK organisations on a public meeting on issues raised by the Scott Inquiry.

Opposition to the sale of British Aerospace Hawk aircraft to Indonesia; an "alternative" report for the British Aerospace Annual General Meeting; and a "roadshow" travelling to towns around the UK were also important highlights of CAAT's year as were a **Week of Action on arms sales and human rights** and campaigning with Christians and students. CAAT continues to play an active role in the **European Network Against Arms Trade (ENAAAT).**



Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

In our priority campaign on non-proliferation, our *Blueprint for a Nuclear Weapon-Free World* has become an influential tool, supporting a limited extension to the NPT, conditional on genuine progress toward nuclear disarmament and signing a Nuclear Arms Convention by the end of the extension period. We continue **opposition to Trident**, Britain's main contribution to proliferation, demonstrating at the warhead factory, the Trident factory and the site where it is deployed. Nukewatch has tracked every convoy transporting the warheads across the country and has been featured twice on national television.

Our campaign against THORP had a high profile, with a protest in Parliament from the public gallery, a large demonstration outside the High Court and vigils elsewhere, notably the Department of the Environment and British Nuclear Fuels.



CND demonstration outside the Department of the Environment, London, early 1994.

Parliamentary lobbying and media work have been important in all our campaigns. Journalists come to CND for information on nuclear issues. The travelling exhibition, *CND on the Road*, supports local groups' street stalls and events.

We are looking ahead to 1995, when public attention on important 50th anniversaries will provide a platform for our concerns - one of them to develop pressure for a renewed, more effective United Nations. Here and in general we increasingly work in coalitions with others and we greatly value our international contacts, both through IPB and directly with peace activists in other countries. We have joined the **International Coalition** and the new network monitoring **European Common Foreign and Security Policy**.

Greater Manchester & District Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Much of Greater Manchester CND's work during 1994 has been connected with **Manchester International Peace Festival**, which took place at the end of June. Over 1,500 people from almost twenty countries took part in nine days of conferences, workshops and cultural events on the theme *Sustainable Security*.

Local campaigners, inspired by what they heard and the people they met at the Festival are planning many follow-up activities:

- A Greater Manchester **Anti-Landmines Coalition**, with members from a wide spectrum of organisations, has been formed and will hold a launch event in November.
- There are plans to link in with the Irish **Children of Chernobyl Project** in order to bring children to the Manchester area in the summer of 1995 and to send medical supplies out to the region;
- The ongoing **Campaign to Close THORP** will link with the Chernobyl campaign (hoping to emulate the Irish success in connecting these issues and electing two Green MEPs because of them);
- The **Northern Peace Education Network**, established by CND members in early 1994, plans to hold a conference for young people in February 1995, along the lines of the empowering and popular peace education conference which was one of the highlights of the Festival.

Consideration is now being given to the possibility of holding a second international festival in November 1995, when CND's Annual Conference will take place in Manchester.



IPB Supporters Network (UK)

The International Peace Bureau Supporters Network (UK) continues to send our members information about IPB and to hold stalls at conferences and otherwise to publicise our organisation and gain support for it. We encourage members to hold fundraising events and would be glad to discuss setting up a local support group with anyone interested.

Medical Action for Global Security

During the year Medical Action for Global Security (MEDACT) UK campaigned on a number of issues related to enhancing global security: achieving a comprehensive nuclear test ban; halting THORP and plutonium proliferation; advancing the World Court Project; seeking a ban on the production, export and use of landmines; revealing the dire effects of Third World debt, which included launching a project to examine the effects of national debt on health in Uganda; exploring the psychological effects of war on children, which included sending volunteer mental health professionals to assist UNICEF's psychosocial programme in former Yugoslavia; and funding a study of local industrial policy towards the military industry by Coventry Alternative Employment Research.

Recognising the special need to involve students, a *public health module on global security issues* was devised for medical school curricula.

On the international front, MEDACT supported and took part in moves by **International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)** to increase European cooperation. Eight MEDACT members attended the IPPNW 11th World Congress in Mexico City, giving papers or workshops on a variety of topics. The MEDACT Office is now on e-mail (*medact@gn.apc.org*). MEDACT's President Sir Raymond Hoffenberg resigned when he moved to Australia and was succeeded by Dr. June Crown, Director of the South East Institute of Public Health.

Musicians Against Nuclear Arms

Musicians Against Nuclear Arms (MANA), formed in 1983, now has some 400 members in Britain - professional and amateur musicians and also non-performing music lovers who believe that music can play an important part in the struggle for world peace. MANA promotes concerts throughout the country, sometimes in association with other peace organisations, at which the musicians all donate their services and the money raised is donated to such organisations as CND, the IPB, the National Peace Council UK, etc. MANA's president is the world-famous guitarist John Williams, and its thirty renowned Patrons represent all fields of music. MANA employs one part-time administrator and is run by a small committee of volunteers. In October 1994 MANA organised a prestigious concert at St. James's Church in Piccadilly, London, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Peace Pledge Union. The orchestra conductor was Sir Neville Marriner CBE, one of MANA's patrons. The soloist, another of MANA's Patrons, was the internationally acclaimed soprano Jill Gomez. Halls have already been booked for four London peace concerts during 1995, with others taking place in different cities.



National Peace Council

National Peace Council, the umbrella organisation for the peace movement in Britain, has been working hard on many projects during the year. Follow-up of last year's *Opsahl Report* led to a conference and publication on a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland. A public debate about the Scott Inquiry, examining Britain's role in arming Iraq, attracted over 200 people to a packed meeting in June. And our education network conference on *Mediation in Education* - being held in London in late October 1994 - is already receiving bookings from

international participants.

One of the most encouraging signs is that our membership has grown by over 100% - we now have over 230 member organisations. The peace movement is ever-changing, and its diversity is one of its strengths. NPC exists to help groups and individuals reach out to each other; to share and learn from their different and distinctive experiences.

Next year - 1995 - is important for the many anniversaries that will occur. It will be fifty years since the end of the Second World War, the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the foundation of the United Nations. In devising our own program for the year, and in helping to coordinate the activities of other groups, we intend to counter the triumphalism that has marked such anniversaries in the past. Our themes for the year are 'Past Hopes - Future Hopes', 'Reconciliation and Remembrance' and 'People Together Working for a Better Future.' Full details of events, and copies of our full-colour 1995 *Peace Wallchart*, are available from our office.

Surrey Peace Action Network

Surrey Peace Action Network is an umbrella group which keeps local peace groups in the county of Surrey (UK) in contact with each other and co-operating in their campaigning work. It is affiliated to CND (UK) and the National Peace Council (UK) as well as to IPB. Most of the individual groups are also affiliated to the Campaign Against the Arms Trade (UK).

In the past year the organisation has been building links with development, environment and human rights groups in the country, trying to raise awareness of the issues around the renewal of the NPT, campaigning against Trident, THORP and nuclear convoys and giving continuing support to the World Court Project.



World Disarmament Campaign UK

The World Disarmament Campaign UK was founded in 1979 by Fenner Brockway and Philip Noel-Baker. Its objectives are "to promote worldwide disarmament, both nuclear and non-nuclear; to divert military expenditure to sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and the protection of the environment; and, in pursuit of these objectives, to strengthen and increase the effectiveness of the United Nations."

WDC made proposals to the 1982 and 1988 UN Special Sessions on Disarmament, and in 1990 convened a National Convention on Human Survival. It participates in overseas conferences and the **Special NGO Committee on Disarmament in Geneva** and makes representation to governments, diplomats, international bodies and the media.

WDC publishes the bi-monthly magazine *World Disarm!* and booklets and leaflets on topical issues. It encourages active peace work by churches, trade unions, local groups and individuals. It sponsors a **Weekend of Services and Vigils for Peace** each January. These are supported by a wide variety of religious organisations.

Current priorities are a comprehensive nuclear test ban, strengthening of the NPT and campaigning for the international control of the arms trade. WDC is a member of the **International Coalition for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament** and a supporter of the World Court Project.

USA

Peace Action

Peace Action is the largest peace organisation in the United States, with more than 50,000 members and 125 local and state affiliates. Cora Weiss, an IPB Vice-President, is the International Representative of Peace Action.

A central focus of our programme is the arms trade and the weapons that fuel both international and community violence. We have taken leadership in organising the **International Citizens' Assembly to Stop the Spread of Weapons**, a two-day conference to take place 20-21 April 1995, during the UN conference on review and extension of the NPT. We expect 1000 participants both from groups working for nuclear disarmament and those working against violence at the local and regional level.

Peace Action is also organising public support for a *Code of Conduct* which will attach human rights restrictions to US arms sales and continues to pressure the US to honour a Comprehensive Test Ban. Many local groups are active in conflict resolution work in their communities.

Our International Office in New York provides members with information and resources about disarmament efforts in other countries. Peace Action will take a delegation of women to the **Beijing NGO Forum on Women** in 1995. Last summer, we hosted a visit from the **Japanese Peace Boat** arranging homestays and political tours of the city for 500 Japanese activists.

Socialist Party USA

The Socialist Party has joined the **National People's Progressive Network** of community activists working for peace and social justice (which includes the Greens). We have also run several candidates in local elections and received 20-25% of the vote; Jeanne Zeidler won a seat on the Williamsburg, VA City Council. Congressional Candidate Greg Pason has been stressing the need to lift the embargo against Cuba in the interest of regional peace, and Congressional Candidate David Schall has a platform "promoting world governance through democratic institutions ... universal disarmament of all nuclear weapons (and) reducing conventional weapons".

Our co-chairs are David McReynolds and Kari Fisher, our vice-co-chairs are Sr. Diane Drufenbrock and Greg Pason. Ann Rosenhaft is the National Secretary. Our next convention will be held in 1995.

We have been assisting the **Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno** in their struggle to end the colonial rule of Puerto Rico. The SP went on record opposing NAFTA as it was written and ratified.

War Resisters League

As with all US peace groups, WRL has had a problem with funding since the end of the Cold War, but WRL has led the way in trying to focus on 1995 and seeing it as a chance to build a programme of genuine and complete disarmament as we look toward 2001.

WRL has been active in work opposed to War Toys, to get the military out of public schools, and to close US bases abroad. It continues to publish the bi-monthly, *Nonviolent Activist*, as well as a *Key List* aimed at more than 200 local activists across the country. It is working now to develop a programme to cope with the spreading domestic violence, a fallout from the economic situation and the persistent racism in US society.

Uzbekistan

International Museum for Peace and Solidarity

The Samarkand-based International Museum of Peace and Solidarity is a non-profit, non-governmental institution committed to universal human values, the promotion of peace through culture and arts, the development of public awareness and concern over the global challenges man faces here and now. Being a child of citizen diplomacy, the museum runs a wide range of voluntary educational activities and international projects, presents various art exhibitions as well as maintaining a permanent display of some 15,000 different exhibit pieces, including literature, artwork and memorabilia, from 100 countries in all continents.

Since September 1993, the Museum has arranged **children's art exhibitions** from the Philippines, New Zealand and Australia, and a one-man exhibition of photo-artist Turhan Doyran from Paris as well as a **Peace Festival** in the Central Children's Arts Palace of Samarkand.

One representative of the Museum participated in international forums and organised presentations of the Museum as a means of peace education, using video, slides, Uzbek national music and a peace lottery. We also took part in the international seminar *Teaching and Education in Human Rights and Global Understanding in a Time of Crisis for Democracy* in Copenhagen, the international visitor programme *Museum and Art Centres in the US* and international non-violence training courses in Närpes.

The museum was visited by people from Poland, Spain, Argentina, Russia, USA, Germany, Denmark, Japan and Switzerland, and some 20 articles have been published concerning our work.

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Centre for Antiwar Action, Belgrade

The Centre has developed a wide network of cooperation with peace groups throughout the world, respected organisations for human rights (including **Helsinki Human Rights Watch**, **Lawyers Committee for Human Rights**, **Human Rights Division of the European Union**) and other organisations that work in improving peace, the development of a civil society, pluralism and democracy.

In Serbia, the Centre collaborates with almost all related organisations.

In addition to its daily antiwar activities, the Centre has been oriented toward accomplishing its long term goals since the beginning of 1993. The direction of those activities is organised around certain projects that should, in the long term, affirm the following:

- Education for peace and nonviolent conflict resolution.
- Spreading knowledge about human rights and their protection.
- Integration of refugee populations, especially children traumatised by the war.
- Preparation for peace: reconciliation through dialogue.
- Development of the electronic computer network.
- Publishing books, pamphlets and bulletins of interest in developing a peace culture and democratic dialogue.

Annual Report printed by CCV Print, 55a Rte des Acacias, 1227 Carouge, Geneva, Switzerland.

International Peace Bureau Publications

Soldiers who have refused military orders, peace activists and international law experts exchange their experiences and views on the right to refuse military orders. Legal, historical and personal perspectives are given from many countries including Uruguay, Romania, Vietnam and Israel. The book also explores the refusal to follow orders concerning nuclear weapons. **Merja Pentikäinen, editor** 109pp. Retail 10 SF, institutions 15 SF.

THE RIGHT TO REFUSE MILITARY ORDERS



ED BY MERJA PENTIKÄINEN

IPB
IN COLLABORATION WITH
IALANA
PEACE UNION OF FINLAND
FINNISH LAWYERS FOR
PEACE AND SURVIVAL

ipb

Youth and Conscription

History of conscription and conscientious objection, examines its impact on women; features international case studies. By **Kimmo Kiljunen** and **Juoko Väänänen**. 272 pp, retail 8 SF.

Tackling the Flow of Arms

An international survey of campaigns and initiatives against the arms trade. Summarises government-level proposals for regulation. **Ernst Gülcher, IPIS**. 179 pp. Retail 18 SF, institutions 24 SF.

World Military and Social Expenditure

Ruth Leger Sivard's renowned, illustrated documentation of world priorities; new and updated 15th edition. 17 SF.

Peace Movement History 100 Years of Peacemaking

A broad history of the peace movement by **Rainer Santi**, former IPB Secretary General. Also available in Swedish, Finnish, German. 110 pp. Retail 15 SF, institutions 21 SF.

IPB Centenary Exhibition Catalogue

An illustrated survey of peace work published by the UN's League of Nations Archives. 35 pp. 5 SF.



World Court Project

From Hiroshima to the Hague

A comprehensive guide to the campaign to obtain an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal status of nuclear weapons. Includes extensive legal background and detailed action proposals. By **Keith Mothersson** 187 pp. Retail 18 SF, institutions 24 SF.

Toward the Fourth World Conference on Women

Women and the Military System

Outstanding interdisciplinary collection of papers covering women's roles in relation to militarism in many societies. Edited by **Isaakson**, editor. 344 pp. Hardback. Retail 20 SF, institutions 30 SF.

Facing Tomorrow

This acclaimed film documents the 1985 World Conference on Women in Nairobi. The director, **Inge Langen**, has grasped the essence of the discussions and the overriding importance of the peace issue. Looking back at this conference can be a valuable tool in preparing for the 1995 Conference on Women in Beijing. 50 min. Available on VHS video and 16 mm film. VHS price (excluding postage) 70SF for groups, 40 SF for individuals, 15SF for indigenous.

Forthcoming

Mass Media in Times of War

During wartime the strong efforts the military makes to sway the media onto its side often meets success. This new collection of articles by journalists examines wartime media bias including former Yugoslavia, the Gulf War, Afghanistan, the Philippines, and others. **Toma Magnusson**, editor. Available fall 1994.

IPB News

Follow the work of the peace movement through *IPB News*. Regular features include reports on peace and disarmament work from the grassroots to the UN, resource and coming events information, and news of women's peace work. Published quarterly. 20 SF/year for individuals, 50 SF/year for institutions, sample copy 5 SF, free to IPB members.



Weaning the World off Nuclear Weapons: A New Coalition

Science
for Peace, 3-4/94

International Coalition for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Launched

ICNND is one of the four founding organisations of a new global peace project. The International Coalition for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament was launched last December. The other founding organisations are the International Peace Bureau (IPB), pivot of the project, the International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES) and the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). By the end of February some 40 organisations had joined their ranks.

For a Nuclear-Weapon
Free World RI, 2/94

A new coalition has been formed called the International Coalition for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. Led by groups like the International Peace Bureau and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the Coalition wants to promote international awareness, cooperation and action for nuclear disarmament. The Coalition will monitor and lobby UN members for an extension of the NPT, and promote public pressure for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) to promote cooperation between nations.



The Coalition's Steering Committee identified the following areas for support for national coalitions; reference (for the moment all groups encouraged to use disarm.ctb-ntb; disarm.worldcr; and ipb.news; Coalition email conference may be later); planning for 1995; publishing action-orientated pamphlets on various CTB monitoring work; NPT Conference Geneva, May 1994; World Court Project; linking peace with environmental concerns.

Full background document available

The declaration presents an analysis of the current situation. It begins: "The threat of nuclear war continues to menace humanity since the UN General Assembly first met in 1945. The majority of the world's states have been reluctant to promise to renounce the use of nuclear weapons."

Atomare Abrüstung

Die «Internationale Koalition für die Nicht-Weiterverbreitung von Atomwaffen und Abrüstung» mit Sekretariat beim Internationalen Friedensbüro in Genf ist zu einem Netzwerk mit 60 Organisationen in über einem Dutzend Ländern angewachsen. In einem Positionspapier auf die Verlängerungskonferenz der NPT in Genf im nächsten

on disarmament. There have been endless—though not totally fruitless—negotiations over nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional arms. Three Special Sessions were held to concentrate the minds of decision-makers and public alike on the urgent need to end the arms race. Today there are some 11 global multilateral agreements, four major regional multilateral agreements, and 16 US-Russian bilateral agreements. While they can scarcely claim to have put an end to the arms race, they have at least begun to wean the world off nuclear weapons.

The unfinished disarmament agenda

By Colin Archer, with contributions from Peter Herby

The world we now live in is characterized by a number of new features. In this new landscape, North vs. South has replaced West vs. East. Integration and disintegration of states appear to be taking place simultaneously. Poverty and economic crisis are the underlying threats to democracy, and, by extension, to peace. Ethnic and border disputes are rife, and fears of mass migration are easily exploited by xenophobic forces in many societies.

Internationale Koalition
für atomare Nicht-Weiterverbreitung
und Abrüstung
Der Pazifist 3-4/94

Les Chemins de la Paix
3-4/94
du côté du BIP...

L'Appel des Cent est partie intégrante du Bureau international de la paix, le «BIP» en langage pacifiste. Nous rendons compte régulièrement de ses initiatives.
L'ARME NUCLEAIRE
DEVANT LA COUR
INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE

L'arme atomique doit être déclarée illégale selon la loi internationale et les

impératifs de la conscience publique: tel est le sens de la campagne lancée par le Bureau international de la paix, l'Association des Médecins pour la prévention de la guerre nucléaire et celle des Juristes. Déjà de nombreuses organisations nationales et internationales ont soutenu cette initiative. Les signatures recueillies sur la «Déclaration au nom de la conscience publique» seront transmises à la Cour internationale de justice de la Haye pour obtenir son avis sur cette question ainsi qu'à l'ONU.