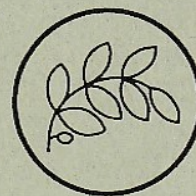
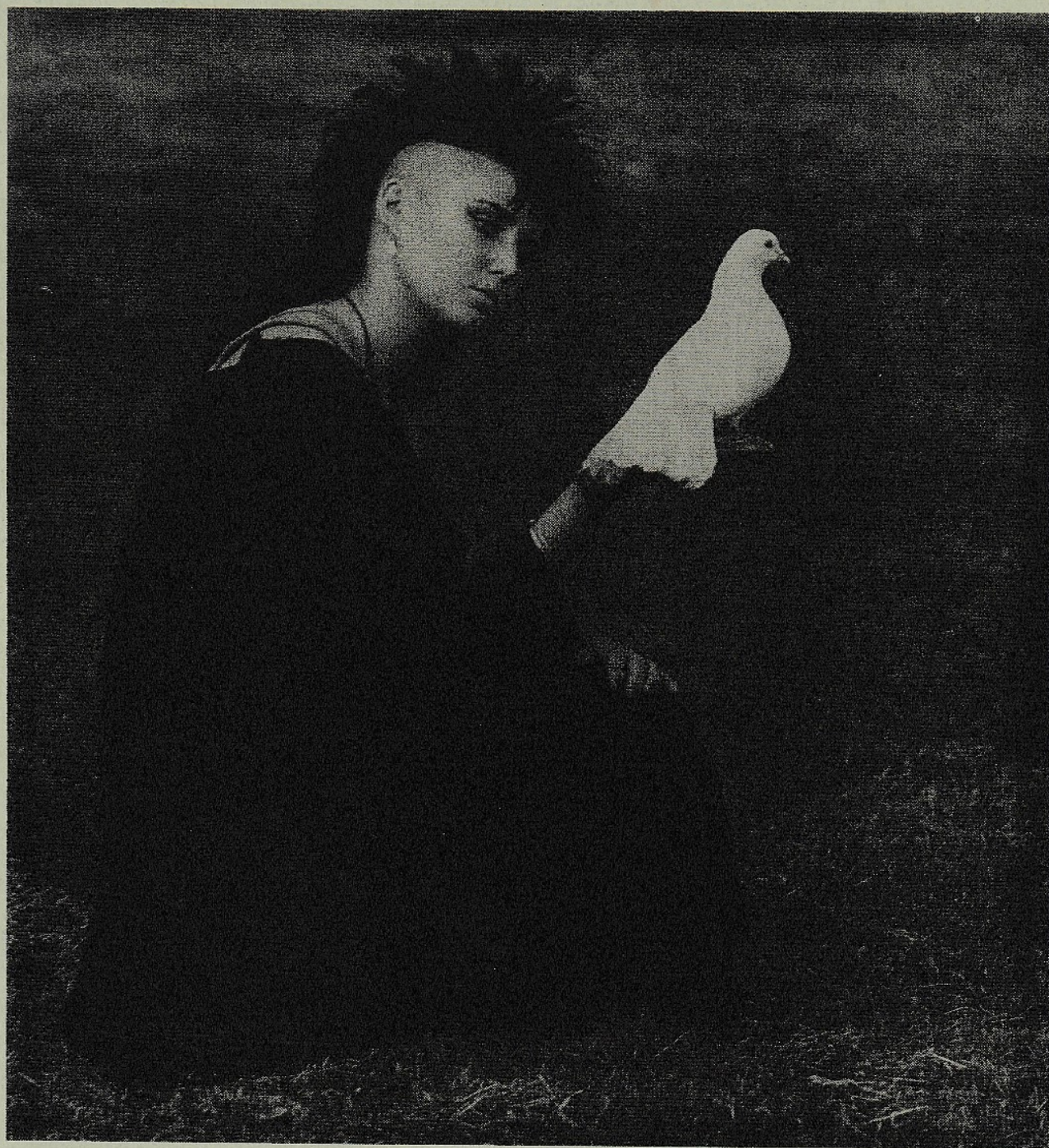


ipb



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Annual report 1992-93

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What is the International Peace Bureau?

IPB is the world's oldest and most comprehensive international peace network. With 139 member organisations (and 100 individuals) in 41 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. Nowadays its role is that of supporting peace and disarmament initiatives taken by the UN, and informing and servicing grass roots peace campaigns across the world. Details of projects, publications and membership and further information are obtainable from the Geneva secretariat:

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Cover photo: Thomas Asplund, Sweden

Printed by RAP, Rochdale, UK. Recycled paper.

Published September 1993

Foreword

Who said there is no need for the peace movement now that the Cold War is over? On the contrary — we have lots more to do. Help to resolve conflicts before they lead to violence. Get rid of all nuclear weapons. Stop the sale of weapons. And build a more peaceful, environmentally sound and just world.

Just back from some days in Estonia and Russia I am still shocked. There is a "bomb", or rather many "bombs", ready to explode in that area. The harsh conflict between native Estonians and half a million Russian-speaking, who are now denied the possibility of influencing their own lives, can only increase their problems. There is definitely a need for conflict resolutions before this leads to a direct violent confrontation. The lessons from Yugoslavia must be learned and the peace movement has a very important role to play in order to help solve conflicts instead of fighting them.

Another "bomb" lies in the atomic sea in Sillanmä, at the Baltic Sea. With only a dike against the Baltic Sea they have deposited chemical but mainly radioactive waste in unbelievable quantities. The earth and water had an unnatural blue colour. One scientist estimated the waste as equal to 1,200 nuclear bombs! No-one knows how take care of it or if it will leak into the Baltic Sea. This environmental bomb and all the radioactivity dumped in the Barents Sea show the urgency off a total programme controlling the whole nuclear process and getting rid of all nuclear weapons. And not least cleaning up all the mess from the nuclear period.

A programme to that end must include a complete ban on all testing of nuclear weapons, a prolonged Non-Proliferation Treaty and UN control over all the plutonium and material used for nuclear weapons in the world. It must also include a registering, tagging and control of all nuclear weapons, a declaration of illegality for nuclear weapons, and eventually a nuclear weapon-free world treaty. That will not come about without an active international peace movement.

The next "bomb" is the rising unemployment due to disarmament. In St. Petersburg 80% of the employment was within the military sector (including all that the army produced). What will happen to all those people without a job or a functioning welfare system? Demands for increased export of weapons for sure. And perhaps a wish to have the communist system back again.

But unemployment must not be solved by the export of weapons. Without weapons no war! In Somalia weapons are still flooding in. You can buy a kalashnikov for \$10 or a fully-equipped tank for \$2000 a UNHCR representative told me. The arms trade has to be stopped and to that end there is a need of an active peace movement. The traditional work of the peace movement is still there: getting rid of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, and stopping the arms trade. But also new tasks: preventing and solving conflicts, creating peace through peaceful means and using military resources to preserve the environment.

As Albert Einstein once said: Peace cannot be kept by force, it can only be achieved by understanding.

Maj Britt Theorin
President, IPB
Sept. 15, 1993

Report of the IPB Secretariat

The programme of the IPB secretariat falls into two main areas: servicing work and projects. Servicing covers general support for members and others in the international peace movement: via our newsletter, annual conference, links with the United Nations, publications, day-to-day enquiries and "switchboarding". Projects concentrate on a particular subject area of global concern. In the recent past we have covered topics such as

conscientious objection, foreign military bases, conventional arms transfers, international law and peace movement history. At our 1992 Assembly we adopted a 3-year plan to promote nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, with a special focus on the World Court Project and on planning for special events due to take place in 1995.

Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament

World Court Project

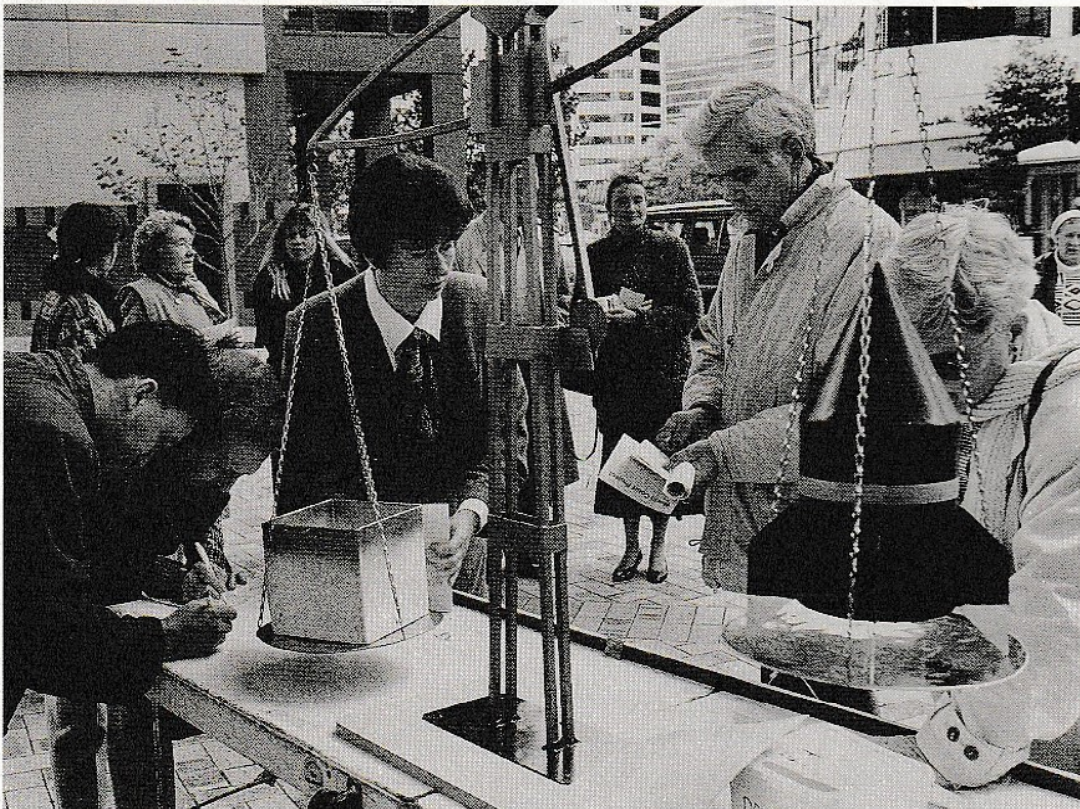
The World Court Project is an international citizens' initiative to outlaw nuclear weapons by securing an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice in the Hague. The founding sponsors are the IPB, the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), and the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW).

In May 1992 IPB helped to place the Project in the international limelight by organising the official international launch conference in Geneva. At this gathering the International Steering Committee was formed to

guide the Project through the undoubtedly challenging times ahead. The Committee has met three times since, in Bristol, Brussels and New York, and keeps in regular touch by fax.

The work of the Project has focussed on lobbying at national and international level, public education and outreach, and further research on the legal and political issues involved.

IPB's role is mainly one of outreach: disseminating information and literature among citizens groups around the world; collecting endorsements and Declarations of Public Conscience for later presentation to the UN/World Court; and supporting the work of others in



Wellington City councillors (from left) Peter Parusini, Ruth Gotlieb and Mayor Fran Wilde sign their support for the World Court Project with the Very Reverend John Murray (right) representing church members of the project.

the International Steering Committee. Our principal contribution this year has been to produce a special Action Pack which we are distributing very widely among citizens groups around the world. We have also published a 60pp report of the international launch conference, which contains many of the most important arguments and background material on the Project.

Breakthrough at the World Health Assembly

On May 14 1993, the 46th World Health Assembly (supreme body of the World Health Organization), meeting at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, passed a historic resolution that may well prove a landmark in the long struggle for disarmament. It instructed the WHO to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the legal status of nuclear weapons use. The voting (by secret ballot) was as follows: **For** – 73, **Against** – 40, **Abstentions** – 10.

The text of the question to be put to the Court reads:

“In view of the health and environmental effects, would the use of nuclear weapons by a State in war or other armed conflict be a breach of its obligations under international law including the WHO constitution?”

The WHO officially lodged the question with the Court on August 27.

Supporters of the resolution (many non-nuclear weapons states, led by Zambia and Zimbabwe, together with the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War) argued that eradicating the danger of nuclear weapons use remains a top health priority in a world in which nuclear capacity is rapidly spreading.

On the political and juridical level, a firm ruling from the Court will be an important step in removing the justifications put forward by nuclear weapons states. It will thus help speed up the process of nuclear disarmament already under way in the USA and the CIS, and will provide a strong disincentive to “threshold” states considering nuclear additions to their arsenals. Above all, it will impose a non-discriminatory norm on **all** governments — a vital contribution to the success of the 1995 Extension Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

In a letter to Norman Cousins in 1958, Dr Albert Schweitzer foreshadowed the struggle in which we are now engaged. He wrote: *“Nuclear weapons are against international law and they have to be abolished for that reason, irrespective of whether or not the three atomic powers have come to a satisfactory disarmament agreement, because in peace and in war they harm the uninjured people and even humanity”*.

The resolution follows many years of scholarly work among lawyers showing that nuclear weapons use would

violate the principles of international humanitarian law protecting non-combatants in warfare. It also builds on work done by the health community, notably the celebrated WHO studies on the effects of nuclear attack, showing that primary prevention is the only reliable form of protection.

An important follow-up resolution is due to be tabled in this year's UN General Assembly by Indonesia on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement. The resolution will again ask for an advisory opinion but this time the scope will be broader, focussing on the use *and the threat of use* of nuclear weapons. It echoes the wording in the “Indian resolution”, first passed in 1961 and regularly reaffirmed since, which condemns nuclear weapons use as a crime against humanity. **All supporters of the World Court Project are urged to press their governments to support — or at least abstain on — this new resolution.**

The voice of citizens

On the citizens side, it has been hard to keep up with the declarations and endorsements flooding in from all parts of the world. Very many people recognize that this Project represents one of the best hopes for a world free from radioactive destruction, and have been keen to have their names associated with it. By early September 1993 we had received 293 endorsements from organizations and 265 “prominent” individuals, including 5 Nobel Peace Prize winners. National coalitions have been collecting tens of thousands of *Declarations of Public Conscience*, and of course **millions** have signed the *Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki*. These statements of support will be presented — together with the *MacBride Lawyers' Appeal* and other expressions of public concern world-wide — to UN officials at a special ceremony in New York on Oct 27, just in advance of the vote on the follow-up resolution in the General Assembly.

Over the coming year we shall continue to build political and legal support for the Project, and to collect endorsements and declarations, so that representatives of **the world's non-nuclear majority** can deliver as strong a message as possible to the Court at the appropriate time.

Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament

International Coalition

Nowadays proliferation has become an almost universal concern. In the post-Cold War era, the global spread of nuclear, chemical, biological, missile and conventional weaponry now constitutes the new multilateral disarmament agenda. But with both the Biological and Chemical



Demonstration opposite the American Embassy in London, in response to newspaper reports of pressure on Clinton to end the test moratorium.

Weapons Conventions now signed and the UN Arms Register in use, many peace organizations are focussing their attention on the 1995 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Extension Conference. The first Prep-Comm for this conference was held in New York in May 1993. However, not all organizations share the same perspectives or have access to the same information, and there is a need for international coordination of peace movement effort. IPB has therefore taken steps to set up an **international coalition on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament**, which aims to provide a framework/platform for both international and national level movements to undertake joint projects, promote information-sharing and shape the division of labour. The coalition is intended to last for at least 2 years.

In May 1993 we organised a **seminar** in Geneva for representatives of key international movements concerned with nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. A report was circulated shortly after and ideas put for-

ward at the seminar formed the basis of a small follow-up meeting in Cologne on August 26. From this meeting, and discussions at the subsequent **conference of the International Network of Engineers and Scientists** on the same subject (Mülheim, August 27-31) we drafted a *Founding Declaration*, which will be put to the IPB Assembly in October and given very wide international distribution in the coming months.

Non-Proliferation Treaty extension process begins

The crisis over Korea, the dispute between Russia and Ukraine, and the recent admission by South Africa that it built 7 nuclear devices in the 1970s overshadowed the 1st Preparatory Committee held in New York on May 10-14. While this event was not open to NGOs, a number of them made their views known, and the initial positions taken by the various states parties were carefully noted (see report in *Disarmament Times*, June 1993). It was clear that the wishes of the nuclear weapons states for an indefinite extension are likely to meet stiff opposition from the non-aligned who want to see much greater progress towards disarmament. However, if the conference fails to find agreement then the Treaty could be jeopardized. This dilemma is one with which both NGOs and non-nuclear states will have to wrestle in the months to come.

Non-nuclear networking

To develop international support for IPB's work in this area, some considerable efforts have been made to reach out to partner groups in different countries. In May 1993 IPB President Maj-Britt Theorin was invited to participate in the inaugural meeting of the **Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Initiative**, held in Delhi under the auspices of the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and the International Centre for Peace Initiatives. This meeting of distinguished international politicians, presided over by Mrs Sonia Gandhi, drew up an important declaration which has now been published in book form. The main emphasis of the document is the demand for urgent steps to be taken towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. IPB hopes to be able to assist with the development of this work, which clearly is in line with our own perspective.

Early in the year IPB assisted in the formation of the **European Test Ban Coalition**, which has focussed on lobbying at the European Commission and Parliament. Meetings in Strasbourg and Brussels, and close contact with test ban coalitions in France, Germany, USA and the UK in particular have led to a strong involvement in the campaign. The greater cohesion in the international effort undoubtedly helped intensify the pressure on the Clinton administration which led to the historic announcement on July 3 that the US would be continuing its moratorium and calling for negotiations on a CTB.

In May 1993 Secretary-General Colin Archer visited New York and Washington for a series of meetings on nuclear disarmament and to make contact with peace organisations. In August he undertook a month-long Asian tour, visiting anti-nuclear groups, researchers, parliamentarians and others in S. Korea, Japan and India. This was made possible by the invitation from Gen-suikyo to attend the **World Conference against A & H Bombs** in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As a result of both visits the name of IPB and our work on Non-Proliferation and the World Court Project is now much better known. We are grateful for all those who assisted with travel costs and local support.

The NPT Extension Conference is only one of a number of important events in 1995, which also sees several 50th anniversaries: including Hiroshima-Nagasaki, the founding of the UN, and the ending of World War 2. IPB has begun to liaise with the US group **Campaign '95**, set up to focus on this challenging multiple agenda, and we are compiling information on similar initiatives elsewhere. By way of example: scientists are planning to organize a major event in Germany related to the 8 May 1995 anniversary of the end of World War 2 in Europe. German nuclear scientists were involved on both sides of the war, and in many aspects of the birth of the nuclear age.

Different historical moments offer different opportunities. April-May 1995 is likely to provide an emphasis on NPT and "realist" conceptions of gradual progress towards disarmament. August 1995 will give a focus for more "idealist" demands for total elimination of nuclear weapons. The two approaches are closely linked, and a central task will be to maintain dialogue between groups at either end of the spectrum of opinion. Similarly, there is a need to work on disarmament groups' perspectives on nuclear energy as well as environment groups' perspectives on nuclear weapons. One key link is the common experience of victims/survivors.

Role of IPB

The range of problems associated with the overall theme is very diverse. IPB is not a research organization, but makes use of research done by others committed to disarmament. Given our strategic position in the movement, and our strictly limited resources, we propose to carry out a number of specific organizational functions:

1. International peace movement liaison:

- * **major conference** and/or other NGO activities in Geneva in advance of the 3rd PrepComm in Sept 1994, (probably June 1994, allowing time to have some impact on the PrepComm and the general NPT debate). One focus will be to urge states to open up both the PrepComms and the extension Conference

itself to wider participation, including NGOs. The option exists to organize this conference in liaison with the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament. There will be a series of planning meetings to link Geneva-based groups and the wider coalition.

- * **resource pack** for citizens groups, with basic information such as declarations, calendar, contact lists, resources, etc. This can be updated, translated and distributed as necessary.
- * **newsletter items** on relevant topics (*IPB News*, quarterly).
- * **day-to-day networking and switchboarding**, incl e-mail conference.

2. **Building a framework for international public education and action**, in order to affect governments' policies on proliferation. This will involve initiatives such as circulating the *Founding Declaration* and other appeals; publishing advertisements in major newspapers; devising a standard logo; etc. This will all help to consolidate international peace movement action and make it more cohesive at a time when there is a danger of fragmentation.

3. **Monitoring the NPT-related policies and positions of UN member states**, in order to better inform the international movement of the background to the NPT discussions. We are considering setting up a specific mini-project to carry out this work in liaison with the diplomatic missions in Geneva. This could be summarised in a chart or other form of database for distribution to lobbyists.

4. **Promotion of a Comprehensive Test Ban** and the prevention of any possible resumption of nuclear testing. The recent moratoria announced by US, French and Russian governments, and the long-awaited decisions taken in August at the Conference on Disarmament and the PTBT Amendment Conference augur well for the successful negotiation of the CTBT. We will respond to developments in this field by supporting existing networks and encouraging intense pressure on the governments concerned. We hope to stimulate debate among peace movements over how to tackle attempts to circumvent the Treaty using new nuclear testing technologies.

6. **Encouragement to member organizations and others to engage in the preparatory work leading to the 1995 anniversary of the atomic bombings.** Our partners in Japan are now busy preparing the 1994 and 1995 commemorative events in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. IPB was represented at a consultation meeting convened by the American Friends Service Committee in Washington on 22 May, to involve US peace groups in the planning process.

Ideas for the content of the 1995 commemorations include:

- * a draft treaty on elimination of nuclear weapons;

- * demands for compensation for victims, including test victims;
- * opinion-building activities, eg the signature campaign;
- * peace marches/journeys to Hiroshima/Nagasaki (including by sea across the Pacific);
- * international Peace Wave to link diverse actions all over the planet; possible satellite link-up;
- * international fasting campaign, as attempted already in 93;



“ Disarmament measures can be pressed upon national governments for them to perform. But this will never be sufficient. There must also be a great expansion in exchanges between citizens and voluntary (non-governmental) organizations at every level. This is exactly what we urged in the END appeal of over 10 years ago. The twentieth century has shown only too many examples of majority opinion being stampeded into support of their own nation's aggression and breach of international law. In the twenty-first century, committed peace workers can know no automatic loyalty to their

own nation and, indeed, must teach others that such loyalty is against the interests of human survival.

Once again, people, across national boundaries, must learn to be loyal to each other, and must build citizens' agencies to enable them to express this loyalty. At a time when the influence of the media is becoming ever greater, and can actually make or restrain wars, journalists in the television, radio and newspaper media should be invited to develop a professional code of conduct, like that of the medical profession, forbidding them to inflame national, racial or religious hatreds, forbidding them to peddle unverified

atrocities stories, forbidding them to foster partisan accounts of international conflicts.

It may be true that nuclear weapons were not used in the decades after Hiroshima and Nagasaki because, not only have they no intelligent military purpose, but this would have outraged the world conscience. It must be our aim in the twenty-first century to enlarge this conscience and to ensure that war of any kind is restrained in the same way. In this great effort, the cause of peace and the cause of the environment go together. We must refuse to permit any differences to divide us. ”

Edward Thompson (died August 1993)

British historian, founder of European Nuclear Disarmament

(from: Message to IPB Centenary Conference, 1992. Full text in Nov 1992 IPB News)

* multilingual resources of all kinds with some common images/logos: banners, posters, cards, badges, calendars, etc.

Involvement/Timescale

We intend to involve our member organisations very intensively. We are now in the middle of a consultation process over the best strategies for concerted action. While all activities overlap in time, we expect a focus on public education during the first year, with more intensive lobbying work in the second, ie from mid 94 — mid 95. We will not ignore plans for post-95 follow-up.

Some possible roles for supporting organizations

Much will depend on how much of a priority the proliferation issues are for each group. Some may limit themselves to signing an IPB declaration, getting well-known names to sign, fundraising or carrying information in publications. Others may go further, by mobilizing branches, appointing working groups or international liaison officers, planning public awareness programmes, organizing national adverts or other media work, or taking part in joint consultations.

Staffing

We are currently seeking funding to appoint an additional full-time staff member to develop this ambitious programme of work. This will involve production of materials, travel and support of groups active in the network. A specific focus is to stimulate the creation of national coalitions through national or regional conferences and workshops. The main networking and administrative role will be undertaken by the Secretary-General and other staff in the Geneva office.

Dates

NPT Extension Conference: New York 17 April–12 May 1995

1st PrepComm: New York 10–14 May 1993

2nd PrepComm: New York 17–21 Jan 1994

3rd PrepComm: Geneva 12–16 Sept 1994

4th PrepComm: New York 23–27 January 1995

IPB anti-nuclear fasting campaign

Hunger strikes and other fasting campaigns have a long tradition in the peace and anti-colonial movements. For many years groups have fasted against nuclear preparations at places such as Taverny (Paris), Mütlagen (S. Germany) and the Nevada Test Site. At our last conference in Helsinki we approved a plan to promote a fasting protest against nuclear weapons, within a global framework organised by IPB in conjunction with the Comité Paix Genève. The idea was to organise public fasts in many countries at the time of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki commemorations on Aug 6–9. The focus could either be on nuclear testing or, as in Geneva, the demand for a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

In Geneva Michel Monod brought together about a dozen people, who spent several days together doing a public fast. They also managed to arrange meetings with several key delegations to the Conference on Disarmament, urging that the CD begin the process leading to a Convention banning production, stockpiling, deployment as well as use and threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Numerous other fasts were held in different parts of the world, including Taverny and Mutlangen, and at various locations in the USA. Statements of support were received from a large number of groups, including organizations in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Pakistan and the UK. Those wishing to join this international action in 1994 or 1995 should contact the IPB secretariat.

Conventional Weapons

Over the last year the Secretariat has had to limit its involvement in this area, but still found time to support one or two particularly important initiatives:

Lawyers Review Draft Arms Trade Convention

Colin Archer and IPB consultant Ernst Gülcher attended a seminar in late May in New York organised by the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), to review in detail the *Draft Convention on the Monitoring, Reduction and Ultimate Abolition of the International Arms Trade*. As its name suggests, this attempts to extend the boundaries of inter-

national law much further than does the current UN Register. The text was drawn up by the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy and the World Order Models Project, who are now re-drafting it in the light of the discussion, and planning follow-up activity at national and UN levels.

Contact: IALANA, PO Box 11689, 2502 AN Den Haag, Netherlands. Tel: +30-70-363-4484, fax: 345-5951.

Landmines Campaign

Landmines are a major issue for the peace movement. There is a growing awareness of the extensive human

rights violations resulting from their proliferation throughout the world. The total number deployed is between 80 and 100 million, with estimates ranging from 10 million in Afghanistan to 4 million in Cambodia, and large numbers in Mozambique, Angola, Somalia, Bosnia etc — 21 countries in all. Their greatest impact is on civilians, especially women and children, and their indiscriminate nature makes them particularly dangerous long after hostilities are over.

Fortunately the international campaign is rapidly gaining support across a wide range of organisations — not only peace but also rehabilitation and human rights organisations. The campaign is seeking a ban on the production, trade and use of landmines, and also calls for the establishment of a UN fund for the eradication of minefields and for compensation for victims. Countries responsible for the manufacture of landmines should contribute to the fund.

There is also a coordinated effort to ensure much wider ratification of the *Inhumane Weapons Convention*, and its revision, to deal with loopholes and advances in landmine technology. The campaign is working for an emergency review conference to be held after

December 1993, the 10th anniversary of the Convention coming into force.

At the national level only the US has approved a moratorium on sales and exports of mines. The European Parliament passed a resolution in December 92 calling on all member governments to impose a 5-year moratorium on mine sales. However so far there has been little response in terms of legislation, particularly from Italy, the world's second largest exporter (second to Russia). The campaign is mobilizing people to work on their governments directly.

A UN interdepartmental working group has been set up, with a remit to look at operational mine clearance and legal controls. Various NGO conferences have been held, including an ICRC expert meeting in Montreux, Switzerland in April, a meeting of the European Network Against Arms Trade in Stockholm on May 7–9, and a working conference of the main NGOs in London on May 24–26. IPB was represented at the latter by Sheila Oakes of the British National Peace Council, and Bruce Abramson, a legal specialist currently assisting the Geneva secretariat. We are giving our full support to the campaign and urge all supporters to get involved.

NGO Committee on Disarmament — Geneva

IPB has been a member of the Committee for over 20 years, and continues to be a very active participant. We are also gradually developing our contacts with the New York sister Committee and its valuable publication *"Disarmament Times"*.

The Geneva Committee held a one-day meeting on 26 February to discuss a number of initiatives. The Committee's own "Unfinished Disarmament Agenda" project has formed a working group whose function is

to consult with diplomats, researchers and NGOs about the tasks remaining from the Final Declaration of the 1st Special Session on Disarmament, 1978. The plan is to publish a booklet relating these issues to the contemporary scene. The material will be based on presentations to be made at a seminar in Geneva on November 8–9.

A statement was drawn up for submission to the resumed session of the First Committee, who in March debated the UN's "disarmament machinery". The statement stressed the importance of NGO participation. A document was also circulated to NGOs on the topic of Global Security which then was submitted to the Commission on Global Governance. The Committee agreed to sponsor the conference organized by the New York NGO Committee on Disarmament on April 20–23, entitled *"New Realities: Disarmament, Peacebuilding and Global Security"*. This was an ambitious symposium with an impressive range of well-known speakers. Sheila Oakes of IPB represented the Geneva Committee.



Peace Rally in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The Balkans

The continuing crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina has divided the peace movement in almost every country and sector. IPB has been under pressure to support an extraordinary variety of positions, ranging from support for carefully-targeted bombing strikes against the Serb artillery; to the lifting of the arms embargo against the Bosnian government; to endorsement of the Vance-Owen plan; to campaigns in favour of a UN Transitional authority and a massive expansion of UN peace-keepers/aid convoys; to direct non-violent intervention and assistance for what remains of an independent civil society. At the same time many member organisations have urged people to conduct preventive diplomacy at the popular level in areas such as Kosovo/a and Macedonia.

The IPB Assembly in August 1992 and the Executive Committee again in May debated the situation at length, but was able to produce only limited statements based on common-ground positions. In the Secretariat we have kept a watching brief to the best of our ability, keeping in touch with the whole gamut of peace movement initiatives, and bringing people and information together wherever possible. The specific projects we have been able to assist are as follows:

1993 Time for Peace

Jan Hansen of the IPB secretariat represented IPB in this major project organised by the Italian Helsinki Citizens Assembly over the New Year period. Over 1300 people

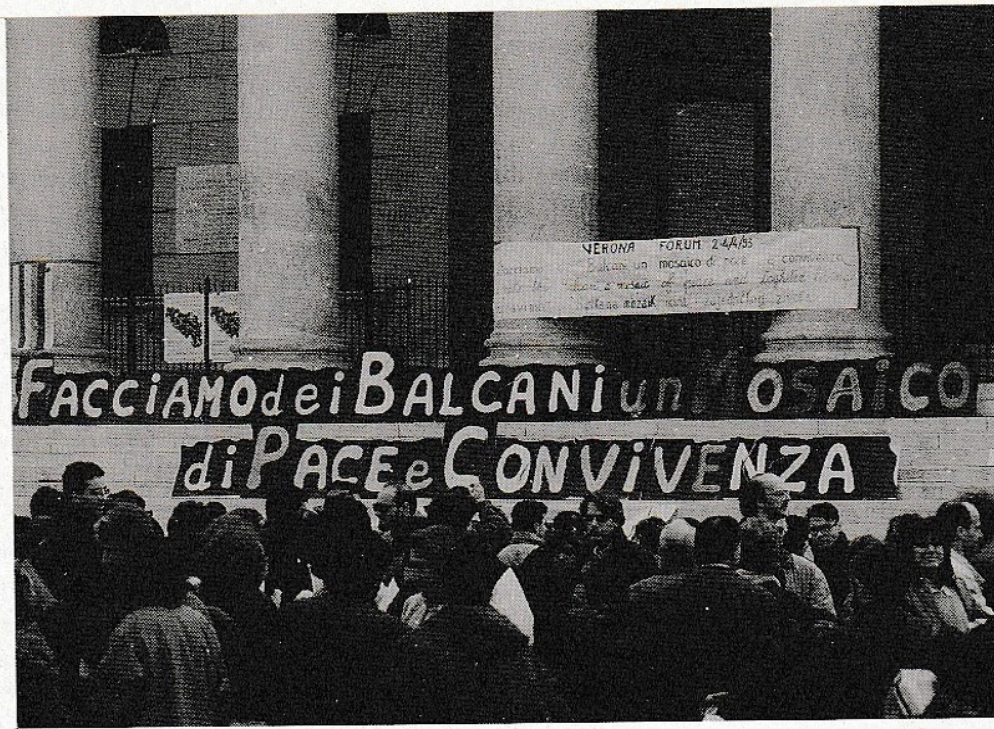
visited different parts of the Balkans in an attempt to bring aid and messages of peace to refugees and others in suffering communities. Jan's report on her trip to Kosovo/a and the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", was circulated to all IPB officers. She attended meetings of peace and civil society organisations in both republics, as well as visits to refugee camps and women's groups.

Helsinki Citizens Assembly lobbying visit to Geneva

IPB hosted a visit in early January of a group of activists from Sarajevo and Zagreb who came to Geneva along with the two HCA co-chairs, Mary Kaldor and Sonja Licht and Treasurer Mient-Jan Faber. They held discussions with Lord Owen on the question of the proposed UN Transitional Authority for Bosnia, and on opening European borders to refugees. On Jan 9 a public meeting was held in Geneva at which they reported on the situation on the ground and where a project of the local HCA was launched: a **twinning scheme to link Geneva with Prishtina in Kosovo**. This idea had come out of the Ohrid conference of local authorities. The coordinator of this project, Christophe Solioz, later organised a delegation from Geneva to meet in Skopje with representatives from the Kosovo partner groups. Despite some difficulties with the Serb authorities, this project is building up support in both cities and IPB is in close touch with the organisers.

Peace Quest tour to Balkan, arranged by Cooperation for Peace, Sweden. Russian, Yugoslavian, American and Lithuanian participants together with three Russian UN-soldiers on the Serbian side of the "UN protected zone, sector west", former Croatian territory.





Outside the Verona Forum for Peace and Reconciliation in former Yugoslavia.

Verona Forum for Peace and Reconciliation in former Yugoslavia

This independent network of concerned citizens, academics, politicians, peace-activists, and journalists from all parts of the former Yugoslavia, is supported by a wide range of European groups and institutions and has achieved considerable recognition in a short time as a most important forum for free debate and joint action. It is co-chaired by Alexander Langer (Green MEP) and Marijana Grandits (Austrian MP), and coordinated by Rada Gavrilovic.

The first plenary session was held in Verona (Sept 1992), and since then there has been an International Seminar on War Crimes (Dec 1992), and a Round-Table on International Trusteeship for Bosnia-Herzegovina (Feb 93). The second session of the Verona Forum was held in Verona, Italy, 2-4 April 1993, and IPB was represented by Jan Hansen of the Secretariat. The Civic Conference on Peace and Reconciliation on the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia was held in Vienna on 10-12 June, and this time Colin Archer attended for IPB. There were over 150 participants from former Yugoslavia and many observers from throughout Europe. The final statement was circulated in the July mailing to IPB members. Among other proposals it put forward the concept of a project entitled *Sarajevo, Multicultural Capital of Europe*.

Mir Sada

Among the many other projects discussed at Vienna was the idea of a non-violent "presence" in Sarajevo during the month of August 1993. Italian, French, German and Spanish groups were already planning actions of this

kind and the result was a rapidly-devised international campaign under the title *Mir Sada* (Peace Now) organised by the French group *Equilibre* and the Italian *Beati i Costruttori di Pace*. A secretariat was established in Geneva and the IPB was able to give some very limited logistical support, including email services. Unfortunately the situation in the region worsened during this period and the resulting action was not a successful one. Some 3,000 people assembled in Split in early August but only one group of 65 people reached Sarajevo. There were problems over communication and logistics, and the majority opinion was that to proceed to Sarajevo would have been too risky. However more than one participant has observed that often we learn more from mistakes than successes...

Women and Peace

Jan Hansen, Program Assistant:

During the time I have been working as Program Assistant, I have been able to expand IPB's involvement in an area of special interest to me: women and peace. Rather than making a choice between my feminist and pacifist concerns, I combined them in my research and my activism. From the beginning I have been fortunate to share in many women's ideas on conflict resolution and the personal impact war in the former Yugoslavia has had on their lives.

Because I was in Skopje last December when the first UN blue helmets arrived, Slobadanka Markovska, president of the Helsinki Citizens Assembly of Macedonia, was able to tell me of her mixed emotions as the tanks rolled in, as a mother who felt her "home" was no longer safe for her children and yet aware that perhaps the troops' arrival might keep the war from spreading to

her country. In March I participated in the "Women and the Peace Process" conference, put on by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, where I facilitated a workshop on feminism and pacifism. On the first and third Thursday evening of almost every month, I have joined others in a silent candlelight vigil, sponsored by the Geneva "Women in Black" group, to demonstrate solidarity with the victims of violence in the Balkan area.

At the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, a "Women's Tribunal" was held where we listened to over 25 women testify to the atrocities they had suffered simply by virtue of being female in a male

world. Particularly moving were the stories told by survivors of the "rape camps" in Bosnia-Herzegovina and by the Japanese "comfort women" — a term that disguises the horrors these women experienced. I have also been a participant in the on-going Geneva NGO working group on women and peace that is part of the Sub-Committee on the Status of Women. Each and every one of these activities has given me the opportunity to develop a deeper understanding of the complexity of the issues involved and has strengthened my commitment to continue working for peace, both personal and global.

U.N. — Watch

Among IPB's many areas of concern is the role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament. From the Secretariat in Geneva we maintain contact with various units within the UN system, notably the Conference on Disarmament, and with other NGOs active in relation to it. We report on key developments in our newsletter and regularly engage in the debate for example over UN peace-keeping/peace enforcement. This was the year in which Boutros Ghali's *Agenda for Peace* was much discussed but (mostly) not implemented in the rapidly multiplying conflict situations that the UN was called upon to tackle. This is undoubtedly a theme to which IPB and its members will return in years to come. It was the year in which the Chemical Weapons Convention was signed after some 20 years of negotiations. It was the year in which the Rio Summit was

"followed-up" — but by a process in which militarism was conspicuous by its absence. And it was year in which the subject of Security Council membership was much discussed at the official level, but in which wider proposals for democratization were sidelined. IPB did its part in encouraging NGO submissions to the **Commission on Global Governance** (due to report in 1994), and engaging in dialogue with the Secretariat. We took up the issue of gender parity in the UN Secretariat and also on the International Court of Justice. Finally we attempted to follow some of the rather technical discussions over the proposed **War Crimes Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia**. None of these issues are straightforward. Our aim is to keep at least a watching brief in areas where we are unable to conduct in-depth programmes.

Centenary Conference

Despite financial and other obstacles, the IPB's Centenary Conference, held in Helsinki and other Baltic cities in August 1992, proved in the end a most memorable event. This was no ordinary meeting: no less than 7 separate seminars were held in parallel over 3 days at the end of August, in Helsinki, Stockholm and Tallinn; and over 300 participants came from as far afield as Japan, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Sri Lanka — even North Korea.

The seminar topics covered were: *Religions and Peace, People Power, The Future of the UN, Women and Men: Peace and War, Mass Media in Times of War and Peace Movement 2000*. There was also a *Baltic regional meeting of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)*. During the seminar days many celebrities and contributors conducted

extensive interviews for Finnish and other media; coverage was in general favourable.

At the **Annual Assembly** of IPB members a smooth Presidential handover was made from Bruce Kent of the UK to Maj-Britt Theorin of Sweden; statements were adopted on Somalia and Yugoslavia; and a full programme agreed for the coming year's work. Bruce Kent spoke with typical humour about his 7 years as IPB President, and recalled many occasions and characters with whom he had been associated. A presentation of a commemorative Irish batik was made to Bruce on behalf of the membership by Adi Roche, who spoke of his unique qualities and contribution to the movement. Vice-President Mikis Peristerakis of AKE (Greece) very generously presented a set of centenary medals and "diplomas" to all IPB officers present. Among the



IPB new president Maj Britt Theorin gives the Sean MacBride Peace Prize to Michael D. Higgins, under supervision of ex-president Bruce Kent.

observers at the meeting we were delighted to find Ulrich Herz from Sweden, who was Secretary-General of IPB from 1967–71 and is perhaps our longest-serving supporter.

A wonderful “world music” **fiesta** was held at the charming wooden Baltic Sea Centre — owned and renovated by the Peace Union of Finland — by the lake at Kellokoski, an hour from Helsinki. There was jazz, African, Finnish folk music - and all kinds of dancing! Bruce Kent took the opportunity to read out a special centenary message from the late Edward Thompson, the veteran British historian and END campaigner (see quotation p 6).

At the **final gathering** in Helsinki University’s impressive auditorium, the Sean McBride Peace Award — a special medal designed by Irish jeweller Pádraig O Mathúna — was presented to Michael D. Higgins, a distinguished Irish parliamentarian well-known for his work all over the world for human rights and peace. Johan Galtung, one of the “fathers” of peace research, gave us a marvellous “tour d’horizon” of the planet approaching the next millenium and the challenges it offers to peace-makers. And the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society presented its birthday gift to IPB: a powerful slide show illustrating the meaning of peace in the contemporary world.

There were, of course, many other speeches... as well as cultural events and informal meetings between peace workers, academics, journalists and so forth during this unique week-long festivity. We are intensely grateful to Steve Huxley, the conference secretary, and all who

made this unique series of events such a success.

The following reports and documents can be obtained from the sources indicated: (**Note — most of the reports are summaries, but contain lists of papers read at the seminars — these can also be requested**)

- * *Peace movement 2000*: 50pp report from Committee of 100, Rauhanasema, Veturiatori, SF-00520 Helsinki. (Contains all speeches)
- * *The future of the UN*: from Peace Union of Finland, same address.
- * *Women and men — peace and war*: from Peace Union of Finland.
- * *Religions and peace: ideas of peace in teaching and practice*: from Harri Markkula, Dept of Study of Religions, University of Helsinki, Meritullinkatu 1 A 5, SF-00170 Helsinki.
- * *The coming 100 years of peacemaking: Visions of peace for the 21st century* (speech by Prof. Johan Galtung at final assembly): from Peace Action International, 777 UN Plaza, 10017 New York, NY; or IPB secretariat.
- * *The challenge of building the mind of peace — Asserting the humanistic vision* (speech by Michael D. Higgins at final assembly, on receipt of Sean MacBride Peace Award): from Irish CND, 8 Sidneyville, Bellevue Park, St Lukes, Cork City, Ireland (price £1) or from IPB secretariat.
- * *Message from Edward Thompson* was published in the Nov 92 IPB News.

IPB centenary candles: available from retiring President Bruce Kent for £2 + postage. Ideal for presents!

Address: 11 Venetia Rd, London N4 1EJ, UK. Tel/fax: +44-81-340-6639.

Sean MacBride Peace Prize

To mark the IPB's centenary, the Executive Committee decided to institute a new peace prize in memory of our former President and Nobel Peace Laureate Sean MacBride. This is not a monetary prize but rather a specially-commissioned medal, and is given to a person who has carried out distinguished peace work within the broad areas of peace, disarmament, international law or human rights. Nominations are welcome from all members.

In 1992 the prize was awarded to Michael D. Higgins who, as was Sean, is an Irish lawyer and politician. He has been a fighter for human rights and the liberation of oppressed peoples for many years and we were delighted that he was able to come to Helsinki to receive the prize and to share his political wisdom and poetry with us. Since the award he has been appointed Minister for the Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht in the new Government.

In 1993 the prize will be given to Hilda Lini, until recently Minister of Health in the Government of Vanuatu, for her contribution to the movement against nuclear weapons.

IPB 1993 Conference

The 1993 IPB Conference and Assembly will be held in **London** from **October 7-10**. It will tie in with a major anti-nuclear rally to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster on the afternoon on October 9. This rally will highlight the World Court Project, Nuclear Test Ban, and of course Trident, the main focus of the UK anti-nuclear campaign. IPB will bring in an important international dimension.

The conference itself will be held on the Thursday and Friday, with the IPB Assembly on the Saturday morning and Sunday. There will be various social and cultural events, and a variety of options are available for accommodation.

The overall theme will be **Global Security**. This continues the trend in recent IPB annual conferences of covering many different aspects of the worldwide peace movement. Day one will focus on "challenges" and day two on "opportunities" for the movement. The conference has the active support of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), the National Peace Council, and other sections of the UK movement.

Nobel News

IPB nominated for Nobel Peace Prize

Historians will remember that IPB was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910 for its work in popularising the ideas of international peace in an age when the tide of nationalism and militarism was rising fast. Today our

work is needed just as much and to call attention to it a group of prominent Norwegian women parliamentarians this year proposed to the Nobel Committee that once again IPB should receive the prize, as representing "the oldest and most comprehensive international organisation of non-governmental peace movements". In their statement they point out that Nobel's will makes specific reference to work for "reducing standing armies" and "arranging peace congresses", ie disarmament and the coordination of the peace movement's work. They stress the vital democratic role of the modern peace movement in reminding governments of their own commitments to move towards disarmament.

The parliamentarians include the President of the First Chamber of the Norwegian Parliament, Inger Lise Gjørvi; President of the Parliament, Kirsti Kolle Grondahl; and MP Sissel Ronbeck, all of the Labour Party.

Note on nominations: each year in late January each member of the IPB Executive Committee, and the IPB itself, has the right to make a nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize. IPB members should bear this in mind when discussing this question in their organizations. You may wish to forward background materials on possible candidates for our attention.

Women Nobel Laureates — Exhibition in Palais des Nations

Last year the first in a new series of historical exhibitions was organised at the Palais des Nations by the archives department. It was of course the Centenary exhibition of the International Peace Bureau. (*Note: Catalogue still available from the secretariat for 10 SF + postage*).

This year a 3-month exhibition was held to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Bertha von Suttner, the Austrian countess who was the first woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize (in 1905). She was also one of the original IPB pioneers. The exhibition covered not only von Suttner but also the other female winners of the Prize. The IPB staff ran a bookstall at the opening ceremony on 9 June, at which a number of distinguished peace historians were present, and where an excerpt from von Suttner's classic film *Lay Down Your Arms!* was shown. The exhibition catalogue is available from the Dept des Archives, Bibliothèque, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

Nobel Laureates speak out on Burma

Another important event in the Geneva calendar was the presentation in February by a group of Nobel peace laureates of a report on their trip to Thailand to visit refugee camps and Burmese opposition groups. They gave testimony to the UN Human Rights Commission, and called for the release of Aung Sang Suu Kyi, the 1991 laureate. The impressive public meeting they organised was attended by IPB staff.

Potsdam Peace University — IPB a patron

Last November, the International Peace University of Potsdam offered IPB the opportunity to become, along with all Nobel peace prize laureates, a patron of the Peace University. This private institution has embarked on an ambitious programme of courses to bring together students and key figures in many relevant fields. Asking the Nobel laureates to become patrons of the University is a way to enhance interdisciplinary, intercultural and interreligious dialogue. IPB has indicated its acceptance of this honour and has offered all support within its limited means.

IPB plaque unveiled in Berne

On Dec 1st, 90th anniversary of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to IPB pioneers Elie Ducommun and Albert Gobat, there was a brief ceremony at the IPB's original house in Berne, Switzerland, where the office was first opened in 1891. The purpose was to unveil a plaque, paid for by the City of Berne, to remind future generations that number 12 Kanonenweg was where it all began! The house is currently a nurses' home. Our thanks go to Peter Hug, the new Treasurer of the ILCOP Foundation for organising this event, at which a number of Swiss supporters and the Secretary-General were present.

Fund-raising

Our funding comes from a variety of sources (see accounts), owing to our rather varied programme and areas of support. This year our main initiatives have been around the World Court Project, and over the next two years will be on non-proliferation and disarmament. We are currently developing a number of funding applications for foundations and potential benefactors, and are hopeful of receiving some substantial offers of support. Meanwhile we depend very much on membership fees, donations and sales to keep the Secretariat functioning.

Donations

We are grateful this year to a variety of individuals and organisations who have helped us through some difficult times. Grants have been received from: AJ Muste Memorial Institute (USA), Anti-Nuclear War Fund (Canada), Canadian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and the Kolb family foundation (Switzerland); and continuing support has been received from Brethren Volunteer Service (USA), and the International Union of Foodworkers (IUF). A special centenary

grant was received from the ILCOP Foundation of Switzerland. Our fiscal sponsor in the USA continues to be the AJ Muste Memorial Institute.

The following people have either generated income for IPB, or made substantial direct donations: Horst Stasius, Gus Stern, Aline Boccardo, Greg Davidson. Special thanks to all those who paid their membership fees on time!

New Finnish peace fund

Many IPB supporters will know of Göran von Bonsdorff, President of the Peace Union of Finland, and former IPB Vice-President. On the occasion of his 75th birthday Göran has set up a special "Relief Fund" designed to:

- a) provide scholarships for young peacemakers concerned with development issues;
- b) promote publication of peace literature.

Those wishing to make a contribution to the fund should contact PUF at: Rauhanasema, Veturitori Peace Station, 00520 Helsinki.

Office Report

Geneva

Changes: It has been a year of considerable change in the office, with two of our sub-tenants moving out. This has given us the chance to give the office rooms a fresh coat of paint and a new carpet, and to re-let some rooms. On the staff side, we have welcomed Jan Hansen from San Diego, California, who as Programme Assistant has worked on developing our work on the former Yugoslavia and on women and peace.

"In-house" events we have helped service include

3 meetings of the Executive Committee, the IPB Assembly and Centenary Conference, and the seminar on Non-Proliferation. This function involves preparing agendas, minutes and reports, organising accommodation etc.

Publications issued this year: reports and two speeches from Centenary Conference; World Court Launch report and Action Pack; report of seminar on Non-Proliferation. Unfortunately pressure of work prevented us putting out more than 3 editions of *IPB News*. However it has now expanded to 24pp and has

been well received by members and supporters in the wider movement.

Publications sales: we continue to make regular sales of our publications (see list elsewhere in this report) through mail order and via sales agents, at conferences and so on. This year we are especially grateful to the AJ Muste Memorial Institute for assistance in distributing *Tackling the Flow of Arms*, to the Canadian Physicians for help with reprinting *From Hiroshima to the Hague*, and to the WCP network for enthusiastic sales efforts. We continue to promote the sales and to assist in the accurate compilation of the *Housman's Peace Diary & World Peace Directory*, essential for all activists.

Computing: Our email conference "*ipb.news*" continues to carry most of our non-book publications, though due to lack of staff we have not been able to develop this aspect of our work. **If you are on-line, please have a look there from time to time!** In the coming year we hope to explore options for setting up a conference or conferences on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Thanks go to various computer "whizz-kids" who have helped us work through some knotty technical problems...

Presentations and speeches are given from time by the Secretary-General or other officers. This year the venues included the College St Jean, Geneva; the Syracuse University Summer Internship Program, Geneva; the IALANA seminar on the draft Arms Trade Convention, New York; Solidarity for Peace and Reunification, Seoul; the World Conference Against A & H Bombs, Japan (several); India International Centre, New Delhi; and the founding conference of the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation, Mülheim. We also took part in the *Long Peaceful Chain Against Racism and Intolerance*, in which over 1,000 people formed a human chain around the western end of Lake Geneva on a hot Saturday in June.

Constitution: One important project this year has been the effort — laborious at times — to redraft the IPB rules. These have not been changed since 1987 and no longer reflect the way the organisation works — or rather, how it could function more effectively and with a more representative and modern structure. Many people have contributed to the redrafting process, the results of which will be presented to the IPB Assembly in October 1993 for adoption. Details of the changes and the implementation process proposed are available from the Secretariat.

Volunteers: The IPB secretariat could not function effectively without the help of our regular volunteers. We are most grateful to: Jocelyn Tinguban, Lydia Beauquis, Elena de la Rosa Bertolotti, Bruce Abramson, and also to Kath McNulty and her mother, who took on the job of painting one of our office rooms. Largely due to patient efforts by volunteers, IPB is now building up a

library, notably of peace movement publications and UN disarmament documents. Thanks are due also to Kristin Flory of Brethren Volunteer Service for consistent support in recruitment and support of our BVS volunteers.

Visitors have passed through our office all through the year, from all parts of the globe; we are always glad to have news of peace activities in different regions and to build up the essential personal contact.

Oslo Office

The National Peace Council of Norway has decided to supplement and assist IPB's efforts through sale of IPB books, TV films and other services. IPB Executive Committee member Fredrik S. Heffermehl works full-time in Oslo for IPB to promote publications and campaigns, and to generate some income for the organisation. In January 93 he represented IPB in meetings with administration and parliaments in Reykjavik, Washington and New York (UN) to lobby on the nuclear waste problems of Russia's closed cities, and on the US testing moratorium.

IPB books have been offered to individuals and libraries in Scandinavia and addressed to 7–8,000 prospective buyers around the world. Total sales exceed US\$ 3,000. Since 1992 Heffermehl has taken charge of cooperation between IPB and the US-based INFACCT boycott to move General Electric out of nuclear weapon-making and to stop GE from interfering in US defense policies. In March 1993 INFACCT declared victory and called off the boycott, when this major transnational corporation (the world's 3rd largest weaponmaker) decided to move out of **all** military production, not only the nuclear part, through selling its "aerospace division" to Martin Marietta.

In particular IPB has assisted INFACCT in expanding its international support, with worldwide TV distribution of INFACCT's half-hour film *Deadly Deception: General Electric, Nuclear Weapons and the Environment*, which won the 1992 Oscar for best documentary short. So far the film has been sold to national TV stations in Norway, Spain, Poland, Iceland, Germany, Denmark, all 13 CIS countries, Australia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Nigeria, Namibia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Greece, Israel (those emphasised = transmissions will appear in summer/autumn 93 or later).

Heffermehl has also been a consultant to peace-related TV productions (Irish film on Chernobyl and one by Karl Geiringer on the World Court Project). By now IPB's Oslo office is well connected with the departments doing documentary purchase in the world's TV stations, and can offer assistance to others in marketing high-quality peace/environment documentaries.

In total, the Norwegian peace movement has managed to generate a net income of close to \$7,000 for IPB — for details see Accounts section.

From Member Organisations

INTERNATIONAL MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

Anglican Pacifist Fellowship

The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship believe that Christian faith requires the complete repudiation of all war, and all preparation for war. We see our aim as being the study and application of the Christian Gospel in its relation to modern war and allied social evils.

The annual conference of Anglican Pacifist Fellowship was held in Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, from 24th to 27th June, on the theme "*The Psychology of Warfare*". On the 37 people attending, opinions ranged over the whole list of speakers as to who gave



the most food for thought, but I would like to draw attention to Professor Hinde, the Master of St. John's College and contributor to "*Defended to Death*" (Ed. Gwyn Prins, Penguin Books, 1983), to the Reverend David Armstrong who, with his family suffered much in a very troubled parish in Northern Ireland, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stutz who has made a study of violent, interactive video games for children from five years old to teenage, under her organisation "*Play for Life*".

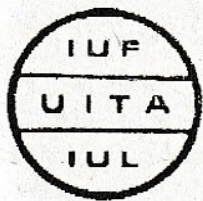
(Signed: Mary Roel)

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Association (IUF)

"With the end of the cold war a tremendous opportunity has been created to divert valuable resources away from armaments into education, health and social welfare of the world's people". This is the first lines of a resolution

adopted by the international congress of IUF, held in Stockholm in beginning of May.

The IUF, *International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Association*



adopted four years ago a special document, "*Towards a Labour Strategy for Peace*". Today, the sub-chapters of the document entitled: "*The Politics of Militarism*" and "*The Politics of the Death Industry*" remains — unfortunately — as relevant as they were four years ago. It is

particularly the events of the last four years which have demonstrated that a labour strategy for the defense of democracy and of human rights cannot succeed if it does not successfully deal with the problems of militarism and of the arms trade at national and at international level.

In November 1992, the Executive Committee of the IUF adopted a resolution which expressed "its horror at the continuing war in the former Yugoslavia".

A special project on labour and disarmament, called *PeaceWork* will start operating in 1993 and will be a labour-oriented clearing house of information on disarmament, conversion and diversification. It will publish a monthly printed bulletin in four languages and circulate information through computer bulletin boards, and assist national and international labour bodies with documents, submissions, conference material etc.

Quaker Peace and Service (QPS)

Quaker Peace and Service (QPS) is the international department of the Religious Society of Friends in England, Scotland and Wales.

In January 1993 the Chemical Weapons Convention was signed by 139 states of the United Nations. For the Quaker UN office in Geneva this was the culmination of over ten years work in nurturing the process of negotiation.

In Britain, QPS, is working towards the renewal of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995. We also work in peace education, bringing training in the skills of conflict resolution into classrooms. Conflict resolution training is also carried out in the former Soviet Union and in South Africa.

Work has continued on reconciliation efforts in Northern Ireland and in Sri Lanka. In July 1993 QPS was involved in organising a gathering in Colombo for peace activists from five South Asian countries. From early in the Yugoslav conflict, moral, practical and financial support has been given to peace groups there. A worker was placed in Zagreb with a refugee support agency, and Quaker volunteers from Britain have worked in refugee camps in Croatia.

In the Middle East, QPS has worked with organisations dealing with legal and social research. We have sent five Friends to join ecumenical teams monitoring violence in South Africa. In El Salvador, workers have been assisting refugees in resettlement villages.

QPS is also involved with two development programmes, in Ethiopia/Zimbabwe and the Indian Himalayas, where we seek to act as "environmental intermediaries" to ensure that all voices are heard.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Coalition for Disarmament and Peace

The Australian Coalition for Disarmament & Peace (ACDP) is currently reviewing its structure and constitution — to become a national organisation, instead of a national coalition.

ACDP is coordinating the World Court Project Australia: local and state peace groups have used the WCP as a major focus for their activities in 1993. Discussions have taken place with our Foreign Minister and his department with regard to the WCP and the possibility of the USA breaking the nuclear testing moratoria. It is not known how Australia will vote at the UN on the WCP resolution — it is still possible that we may support it. An Australian representative will take part in the lobbying efforts at the UN prior to the resolution being put forward.

We have supported the INFACCT campaign. We are confident that this will result in a possible sale of the film "Deadly Deception" to an Australian television network.

A number of peace organisations took part in a major protest organised at the US American base at Nurrungar (one of the most important US military bases in Australia after Pine Gap, near Alice Springs) with 1,000 people participating last Easter.

The problem of land rights for Australian Aborigines and compensation for the Maralinga people continues to be a major focus for many peace and social justice groups. The decision of the British government to provide appropriate funding for a clean-up of the Maralinga site is welcomed. To all those who lobbied for this funding — thanks.

Other current campaigns include opposition to Australia's arms trade (which is escalating in the Asia Pacific region), opposition to military spending and the conflict in East Timor and Bougainville.

Discussions will be held at our AGM in November to begin organising Australian campaigns for 1995 focused on the 50th anniversary of several important events. The restructuring of the UN will be a major part of these discussions.

/Signed: Deborah Brooks/

Pax Christi, Australia

1993 has been a year of milestones for Pax Christi Australia. During this year we have celebrated the 20th anniversary of the commencement of Pax Christi in Melbourne, Australia, by Dr. Joseph Camilleri.

Due to the multicultural nature of Australia, Pax Christi here has been totally ecumenical from its incep-



tion and we have always had a high profile as a community based peace movement.

In February of this year, 1993, the Australian Churches Peace Network amalgamated with Pax Christi, so in our role as co-ordinator of ecumenical peace activities we have helped to organise several multifaith/cultural services, notably on Palm Sunday, a protest vigil after the US bombing of Iraq and recently a service to the first National Day of Action in support of the struggle of the People of Bougainville. We have also been involved in supporting the cause of the East Timorese, the El Salvadoreans, and many other current human rights issues, especially that of our own indigenous peoples.

We continue to publish our bi-monthly peace journal, *Disarming Times*, and our members gather regularly for committee meetings and our monthly agapes.

/Signed: Peg Fitzgerald/

**Pax
Christi
Australia**



BANGLADESH

BICPAJ

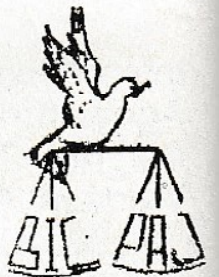
Founded, BICPAJ (Bangladesh Inter-Religious Council for Peace and Justice) has a 3-pronged programme: (1) Inter-Faith Dialogue, through discussion meetings and common action programmes; (2) Justice & Peace promotion, through statements of solidarity and token actions; promoting Adult Literacy, through literacy centres in slum areas of Dhaka city.

The programme 1992-1993 includes all these aspects. The most notable event was the holding of a five lecture series (over weekends) on "Religion & Peace", in which speakers of five different faiths took part: Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and the Bahai faith. BICPAJ also became the coordinating centre for INEB, the International Network of Engaged Buddhists (Bangkok).

Among other things, BICPAJ runs a small programme for disadvantaged children, at its centre. The children, mostly girls, are taught sewing & embroidery, and are given facilities for games and healthy recreation.

Above all, BICPAJ strongly supports international campaigns for total disarmament and for a ban on war toys, and also advocates having recourse to non-violent solutions in all situations of conflict. Finally, BICPAJ is involved with the refugees from Burma now in Bangladesh, both Buddhists and Muslims.

/Signed: Brother Jarlath D'Souza/



Peace For All

Peace For All (PFA) was founded in December 1991 in Dhaka. Its aim is to have peace in social life, uplift of socio-economic condition, conservation of environment and establishing human-rights and thus attain total peace in all spheres of life.

Members of PFA sits once a month to evaluate its activities and to sort out strategies to carry on future activities. Besides, members in groups organises "meet the people"-programme to raise awareness among people for total peace. Also group discussion of professional people and seminars are organised on peace-movements, non-violence, environment and human rights. Peace-rallies are also held to inform people to be conscious about disarmament and thus to have peace. Leaflets and posters are distributed among general people in remote areas of the country. PFA has its own bimonthly publication named *Peace News Line* and also other publications on special occasions. Days of special importance like International Day of Peace and Hiroshima Day are observed with special significance.

Representatives of PFA attended different seminars held in Russia, England and the Netherlands.

PFA feels proud to being able to attain full membership of IPB in the great Centenary conference held in Finland.

BELGIUM

Gandhi Center for the Service of Life and Humanity

The association aims to promote:

1/ respect for natural laws as a mean of improving man and his environment;

2/ the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and his disciple Lanza del Vasto with regard to self-knowledge, self-control, service and non-violent action.

The Gandhi Center is currently concerned primarily with the war situation in former Yugoslavia. In this context it has organized (December 1992) a march of 230 kilometers through Belgium for peace in former Yugoslavia with the cooperation of the Movement of the Ark of Lanza del Vasto to which it is closely associated. It is presently launching both nationally and internationally a political educational campaign for the building of peace in former Yugoslavia by trying to mobilize public opinion both in the Western world and in former Yugoslavia towards greater democracy there.

Other activities that have taken place in 1992/93:

— In December 1992, organization of a seminar "Is



competitiveness compatible with other principles of organization of economy and society?"

— Active contribution at the END convention in Brussels in July 1992.

— Monthly gatherings and other selective activities in connection with self-knowledge, service and active non-violence in all fields of life with Belgian friends of the Gandhian-Ark movement.

— Involvement in numerous campaigns in relation with Human Rights, the total ban of nuclear weapons, promotion of vegetarianism, enforcement of international treaties.

— Lectures and group training in active non-violence in all fields of life.

— Publications: The two-monthly bulletins *Mutations* and *Documentary Notes* (both in French — a few also in English and Spanish) on non-violence and related matters.

— Services: private consultations in conflict mediation, non-violent medicine and natural health methods.

CANADA

Canadian Peace Alliance

The Canadian Peace Alliance, Canada's national umbrella coalition for peace-related groups, was founded in 1985 and now boasts some 300 member organizations. It has played a key role in organizing numerous campaigns including the efforts to cancel Canada's nuclear-powered submarine program; to stop low-level military flights, to end the Gulf War. The Peace Alliance was also facilitator of the Citizens' Inquiry into Peace and Security and works to cut military spending and transfer funds to human and environmental needs.

Project Ploughshares

Project Ploughshares is a Canadian peace organization founded by Churches and development agencies in 1976. Its mandate is to promote the peaceful resolution



PROJECT PLOUGHSHARES

of political conflict, demilitarization, and security based on equity, justice and a sustainable environment.

The Project organizes its research and advocacy work around four program themes: *Common Security* focuses on the broad general context for security planning. *Security Alternatives* explores alternatives to militarized security policy. *World Order and Regional Conflict*

focuses on the development of new approaches to the constructive management of regional conflicts, and *Military Industry and Conversion* involves monitoring military industry and working towards measures to reduce the reliance on military markets.

Project Ploughshares produces three kinds of publications: *The Monitor*, a quarterly magazine, the *Working Papers*, a series of individual monographs and an *Advocacy Series* of pamphlets, video cassettes and workshop resources. These ideas are disseminated through a wide network of 16 national sponsoring organizations, 38 local chapters, and a membership of 12,000 individual supporters.

The organization's current activities include: promotion of the World Court Project in Canada, maintaining a database on Canadian arms producers and contracts, defining an alternative defence budget for Canada, facilitating a conciliation process among expatriates from such conflict-torn areas as Somalia and the Sudan, and publishing detailed papers on the international arms trade and the changing face of war and peacemaking.

Science for peace

WORKSHOPS: U.N. representative Tom Davis participated in the NGO Forum at UNCED in Rio de Janeiro, June, 1992, and distributed a Science for Peace Report. "Taking Stock: the impact of militarism on the environment".

IFAS-SWEES Workshop on "Supplementary Ways of Increasing International Stability" was organized by Science for Peace for the International Federation of Automatic Control, September 20-24, 1992, in Toronto. Proceedings will be published by Pergamon Press.

Science for Peace Workshop on "Ethical Considerations in Scholarship and Science", was held December 11, 1992, in Toronto, and a Working Group was formed with the Objective: "To promote the adoption of ethical codes and guidelines in scientific, engineering, and other societies, and to encourage mechanism that make them effective in practice".

Workshops on "Recent Developments in Arms Control" was held May 29, 1993, in Toronto.

PUBLICATIONS: *Canada and the World: an Agenda for the Last Decade of the Millennium* by Anatol and Anthony Rapoport; *Unarmed Forces: Nonviolent Action in Central America and the Middle East*, editor Graeme MacQueen; *Hopes and Fears: the Human Future*, editor Hanna Newcombe; *Arctic Alternatives: Civility or Militarism in the Circumpolar North*, editor Franklyn Griffiths.

FINLAND

Committee of 100 in Finland

Committee of 100 is a member organization of Peace Union of Finland. Committee of 100 is a member of IPB



and END and an associated member of WRI.

Finnish security policy was a central issue in the work of Committee of 100 in Finland. Main campaigns were for changing the decision of Finnish Government to buy F/A

18-fighters from USA and against the draft law of womens' voluntary military service.

Committee of 100 was one of the organizers of the IPB Centenary Conference. Committee of 100 organized together with Colin Archer the seminar Peace Movement 2000 at Baltic Sea Center in Kellokoski 26-28 August 1992.

Committee of 100 organized several seminars and meetings and made statements concerning for example ex-Yugoslavia, Somalia, East Timor, Russia, nuclear testing and the refugee issues.

Committee of 100 had it's 30th anniversary on 6th of August 1993.

Womens Peace Calendar 1993 was published in November 1992.

/Signed: Malla Kantola

Peace Union of Finland

Peace Union of Finland, association for the United Nations (bilingual, in Finnish Suomen Rauhanliitto, in Swedish Finlands Fredsförbund).

President: Göran von Bonsdorff. Organisation secretaries Seija Uitto and Yrsa von Hertzen.

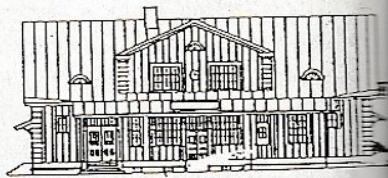
The most important activity 1992 was the 100 years anniversary of IPB with about 400 participants from about 40 countries. In connection with the anniversary seminars were arranged about *Peace Movement 2000* (Baltic center), *Religions and Peace* (Helsinki University), *Dimensions of People power* (Tallinn), *Mass media in Times of War* (Stockholm), *The Future of the UN* (Wider Institute, Helsinki) and *Women & Men, Peace & War* (Peace Station, Helsinki). Chairman of the organisation committee was Ilkka Taipale, secretary Steven Huxley.

The Peace Union has arranged Hiroshima-evening 6.8.92 and participated in the UN Disarmament week

and peace demonstrations. It has published Rainer Santis history of IPB in Finnish and Swedish and a book devoted to Alwar Sundell. Two journals have been published, *Pax* in Finnish and *Fredsposten* in Swedish.

The Union has 11 collective members (organisations) and 9 local branches.

/Signed: Göran von Bonsdorff



FRANCE

Appel des cent

L'APPEL DES CENT in 1993 continued its activities aimed at ending nuclear testing and for the abolition of nuclear weapons:

— An international conference demanding a continuation of the moratorium and a ban on nuclear testing.

Appel des Cent J'♥ la paix, j'♥ la vie

It was held October 10, 1992, together with 52 other french organisations.

— A manifestation at place de l'Opera, June 7, 1993, together with 56 other french organisations.

The announcement in July 1993, that France would not resume testing, was a positive step. L'APPEL DES CENT wishes that France will take the initiative for an international conference aimed at ending nuclear testing, in order to permit the completion and continuation of the Non Proliferation Treaty in 1995.

L'APPEL DES CENT has also supported initiatives against the war in ex-Yugoslavia, in particular the manifestation January 8 in Paris.

In order to create new possibilities for Peace and to strengthen peace movement activity in France, L'APPEL DES CENT, November 7, 1993 organised a national reunion at the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie in Paris. All peace movement organisations were invited in order to contemplate together the interrelated questions of Peace, Disarmament, Development and Human Rights.

/Signed: Alain Rouy/

GERMANY

DFG-VK

On 9 November 1892 the German Peace Society—United War Resisters (Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft—Vereinigte KriegsdienstgegnerInnen = DFG-VK) celebrated its 100th anniversary. There was a conference in Berlin and several local events during the weeks before.

In general, however, there is no reason to celebrate. Germany is on the



way to become again a military power, racism and xenophobia are rising and the potential of the peace movement is still rather small. Our organization too is still losing members: we now count about 9,000 members. On the national level there has been a definite decline in activities while on the regional and local level still a lot of things are done.

Major fields of activities are the following: providing legal advice for conscientious objectors; organizing protest and resistance against any extension of the role of the armed forces (Bundeswehr), especially against any military interventions abroad; helping conscientious objectors and deserters to leave Ex-Yugoslavia and to find shelter in Germany; working together with other organizations for the abolition of the armed forces (Germany without army); joining in the activities against racism and xenophobia.

/Signed: Guido Grünewald/

Der Pazifist

Autumn 1993 DER PAZIFIST — magazine for international law and working for peace — will become five years young. We have started with the aim to support



international law with its pacifist tradition and have produced about 60 issues.

Five years later our focus is Africa. One third of our editor organisation *Dialogue international*'s members are Africans. So we produced three special Africa-editions in 1992/93: International Fellowship of Reconciliation & Fédération Internationale de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture in Africa and reports from Zaire. Furthermore we published the German translation of Wam Kat's Zagreb Diary, which found quite a lot interest in Germany's peace movement. Another publication was that of an African view of neo-fascism in Germany and German translation of ANUVIBHA's (India, IPB-member) "Training in Non-violence".

Next year we have to return to discussions about international law. Now we prepare a contribution for the World Court Project.

We welcome anybody who is interested to cooperate with DER PAZIFIST in supporting (pacifist) international law. The questions of an international criminal court, minority rights, blue helmets, 'right to intervene' and and and ... need pacifist answers...

Furthermore Dialogue International will organize events for Africa and Zaire in Germany and will promote the solar cooker-project (among others) in Zaire.

/Signed: Heinz Rothenpieler/

IFIAS

The Initiative for Peace, international reconciliation and security (IFIAS) appeared in public in 1978, expressing its concern about the détente policy being threatened.

Cooperating with the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (Workers

**Initiative
für
Frieden e.V.**



IFIAS

solidarity campaigns for the people of the former USSR since 1990.

IFIAS supports the dialogue between women and peace movements in the Middle East, promotes the détente process between Israel and the arabic neighbours and advocates regional peace-conferences.

IFIAS assists antiwar- and union movements in Ex-Yugoslavia, organizes humanitarian help for refugees, coordinates relief actions with german host-families for mothers and children and manages construction work for independent political organizations in the new republics.

IFIAS is a member of the network "Friedenskooperative" (Peace cooperative) and has been supporting the work of the peacemovement's coordination committee. As a member of the campaign for nuclear disarmament in Europe (END) IFIAS is working for the European maintenance of peace also considering the new democracy movement in Eastern Europe.

Since 1992 IFIAS supports the "Courage" campaign with the framework of the network "Buntes Deutschland — SOS Rasismus" against hostility to foreigners. IFIAS commits itself to the retention of the basic right to asylum and to the protection of refugees in Europe.

The documentation-service *Frieden und Abrüstung* (Peace and Disarmament) is published regularly. An *Uncommented press-review* is also being offered.

INDIA

Anuvrat Global Organization (ANUVIBHA)

The period from July 1992 to June 1993 is marked by some extremely significant achievements for — ANUVIBHA.

The single-most important event of the year was the organization of an international dialogue on Non-

welfare association), groups of the civil movement "Civic peace" in the former USSR, the environmental movement "Children of Chernobyl" in Belarus and the nuclear test ban groups in Kazakhstan IFIAS coordinates



Global Peace Place Anuvibha Rajsamand.

violence Education and Training at Ladnun (Rajasthan) India. The participants includes His Holiness Acharya Tulsi, Sponsor of Anuvrat Movement, Yuvacharya Mahapragya — a noted thinker and successor to Acharya Tulsi, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Dr. Johan Galtung, an eminent peace researcher, Dr. Glenn D. Paige of the University of Hawaii, Dr. Bernard LaFayette of the Martin Luther King Jr. Institute for Non-violence, Albany, New York, Mr Charles Alphin, Programme Associate of King Centre, Georgia, Dr. Ram Lal Parikh of Gujrat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad and Ms. Robin Ludwig, Chief Peace Studies Unit, UNO. We are going to publish the dialogue soon.

A Nonviolence Training Camp was also organized at Ladnun in which 13 overseas friends took part.

HH The Dalai Lama was given a luncheon reception at Jaipur by ANUVIBHA. It was attended by four hundred citizens of Jaipur.

Mr. S.L. Gandhi, International Secretary, Anuvibha, attended a course on Ecology, Gaia and Systems View of Life at Schumacher College, U.K. with Prof. Fritjof Capra.

Schumacher College and Anuvibha are planning to organize joint courses on ecology, sustainable development, ahimsa, Indian culture and universal responsibility from January 1995 at Global Peace Palace, Rajsamand — the headquarter of Anuvibha.

ANUVIBHA has adopted one hundred villages in the Rajsamand district of Rajasthan and will endeavour to improve the quality of life of the poorest villagers with the help of friends from all over the world.

/Signed: S.L. Gandhi/

Indian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

The Indian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (ICND) is a non-political independent body whose primary object is to make people conscious about the bad effects of Nuclear weapon etc. as well as to create public opinion

against manufacture, stockpiling, testing, use and threatened use of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological weapons by any country. The ICND believes in total disarmament and in solving any problem — national or international — by non-violence and peaceful means. The ICND is also concerned to the threat of ecological disaster whether it be the result of warfare or through the disposal of Nuclear and Chemical waste.

ICND organises Hiroshima and Nagasaki Day from 6th to 9th August every year. It also organises talks, seminars, workshops on Nuclear Disarmament, Peace and Development, Non-violence etc.

ICND also organises poster and photographic competitions on different issues related to Peace, Disarmament, Environment and other related subjects.

ICND organises Poster Exhibitions, Photographic Exhibitions and slide shows on Disarmament at various youth club, schools, colleges, universities and voluntary organisations.

ICND has instituted an Indian Peace Award since 1983. The award was presented to the following personalities over the years:

Mother Teresa S.J., Shri R. R. Diwakar, Sm. Shobhana Rande, Dr. M Aram, Shri S.M. Subba Rad and Narayan Desai.

ICND organised a number of lectures by Peace Activists from different centers associated with disarmament and anti-war movement.

ICND has several publications written by eminent personalities from the field of nuclear science, law, religion, social science etc.

ICND works with nearly 100 organisations throughout the country.

IRELAND

Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Our work during 1992/93 has been very much about highlighting the plight of the victims of Chernobyl. We



Adi Roche with Chernobyl exhibition.

have sent out over 5 tons of medical aid this year and one medical team who visited and distributed aid to over 14 hospitals. For the month of July we had 131 children from the contaminated zones of Belarus in Ireland for a holiday. We were also involved in the making of a documentary on the human and environmental impact of Chernobyl. This film will be available on video and 35 mm film from 2 October. It is of 1 hour duration and is an excellent education tool.

On an ongoing basis we are working on the World Court Project and had two excellent speaking tours during the year, given by Katie Boanas-Dewes and Commander Rob Green. Our other campaigns include the "Shut Sellafield"-campaign, Nuclear Free Zones campaign and Peace Education.

One of our main areas of work is in education. We devised a Peace Education Programme six years ago, which is taken to 50 schools a year. As a result of this Programme many schools have set up their own Peace and Justice groups, which encourage self-education, discussion, debate ... all leading to different kinds of action such as declaring their schools Nuclear Free Zones, fundraising for our Chernobyl Children Project, collecting petitions for our campaigns, letter writing etc.

We are conscious that many of us are tired from the struggle of past campaigns but the struggle is far from over and we need to empower, enthuse and energise each other to work towards our goal of a world free from weapons of mass destruction, a world based on Peace and Justice. We look forward to continued cooperation and solidarity with other international groups.

/Signed: Adi Roche/

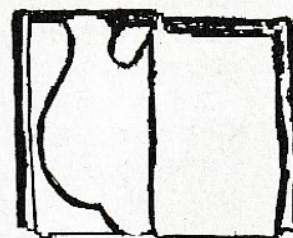
ITALY

Archivio Disarmo

The Archivio Disarmo, founded in the Spring of 1982 in Rome, is a centre for peace and arms control research and information. Founding members of the centre are scholars and citizens of various political tendencies and different professional backgrounds, what they do have in common is their conviction that in the nuclear age conflict can and must be resolved without using or threatening the use of force.

The Archivio Disarmo is a non-profit making association. Its principal activities, both as a single organisation and through link-ups with other similar Italian and international groups, are the collection, analysis, elaboration and distribution of informative material concerning peace and disarmament.

The Resource Centre has regular opening hours for public consultation, it offers the opportunity for study and research in the library and also provides a



photocopying service for material available on request for specific research themes.

The Centre is unique for its high level of specialisation in the areas of Peace and Arms Control. It succeeds in gathering both published and unpublished material concerning national and international defence questions; from military spending to weapon stockpiles, from the arms trade to legislation, from conscientious objection to pacifism.

Besides this day to day activity, the Archivio Disarmo runs research and study groups and educational activities and edits and distributes various publications. Each month the Archivio Disarmo publishes one of the series *Sistema Informativo a schede*, a data and analysis sheet on arms and arms control questions.

The most pressing tasks in Archivio Disarmo activity concern problems of military industry conversion and reform of UN.

JAPAN

GENSUIKIN

Japan Congress Against A- and H-Bombs (GENSUIKIN)

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



We are a founding member of the Pacific Concerns Resource Center 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 abolishment of nuclear weapons.

Our recent campaigns include:

- 1/ Joint sponsoring of the Second Global Radiation Victims Conference held in Berlin in September 1992;
- 2/ A campaign against the plutonium shipment from France to Japan.

Present campaigns include:

- 1/ A campaign for the continuation of the nuclear testing moratorium;
- 2/ A campaign for strengthening and continuation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

/Signed: Kuniski Sakamoto/

GENSUIKYO

Japan GENSUIKYO (The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs) has promoted the three-field activities: prevention of nuclear war; elimination of nuclear weapons; and relief and solidarity with the Hibakusha.

For a total ban on nuclear weapons, a signature campaign for the "*Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki*" continues since 1985, aimed to reach the goal of 60 million signatures (50 percent of the total Japanese population). As of July 31, the signatures collected exceeded 43 million. Along with this campaign, the number of nuclear-free declaration municipalities has reached 1,756 (of the total of 3,300).

To support the Hiroshima/Nagasaki survivors, signature drive for enactment of a "*Hibakusha Aid Law*" has developed. Fund was raised to support the Hibakusha. As humanitarian aid, two ultrasonographic machines and one cardiograph were sent to Semipalatinsk.

The 1993 *Bikini Day Rally* on February 27-28 was joined by 1,000 people. From February to March, a chain symposium on the damages of A-bombing and nuclear tests was held in 13 cities, with the speakers from the Hibakusha, Semipalatinsk, the Marshall Islands, Nevada and U.S. Atomic veterans. Many local governments and other organizations supported the symposiums.

The "*1993 World Conference against A & H Bombs*" was held on August 3-9 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Some 12,000 people, including 53 overseas delegates from 19 countries and 10 international organizations joined. It adopted the "*Hiroshima Declaration*", a letter to the UNO and its member states demanding an international treaty for a total ban on nuclear weapons, and a letter to nuclear-weapons states urging relief and compensation for the victims (Copies available on request). Cora Weiss and Colin Archer of the IPB took part in the Conference. On August 9, responding to a call from Cora, 8,000 people signed both the "*Appeal*" and "*Declaration of Public Conscience*". Preceding the conference, some 100,000 people took part in the Peace Marches to Hiroshima and Nagasaki organized on 11 major courses.

/Signed: Hiroshi Takai

NEW ZEALAND

Peace Movement Aotearoa

This last year has been a hectic one with much activity nationwide and some notable successes. Foremost was the conservative (National) Government's decision to preserve the nuclear free legislation. After decades of campaigning it now seems that this policy is finally



secure and enjoys support right across the political spectrum. As part of the debate the peace movement has been coming to grips with the complex issue of nuclear powered warship safety; the debate continues. Also significant is the initial success at the World Health Organisation of the Aotearoa/New Zealand conceived World Court Project. Both the Labour and Alliance political parties have embraced the project. Accordingly, many groups are now making this initiative their primary focus. An inspirational conference "Peace, Power and Politics" was held in Wellington in June this year. The 650 attenders have now returned to their regions and we are anticipating an increased level of activism nationwide during this election year. The New Zealand foundation for Peace Studies continues to actively promote peace studies and peer mediation. Many other groups continue to work on issues as diverse as military spending, women in the military and Mordachi Vanunu's release. Protests continue against the continuing sanctions, suffering and bombings imposed on Iraq.

NIGERIA

Pan-African Reconciliation Council

During the year under consideration, PARC actively participated in many conflict resolutions efforts in the continent. In Nigeria as well as in the neighbouring countries, much attention was paid to early detection of religious and inter-communal clashes with warning on the grave consequences addressed to the appropriate quarters.

PARC equally dissipated its energy to ensure that social vices like drug abuse, hard drug involvement and trafficking by the youth, secret cult phenomenon and violence between the university students and the educational authorities in Nigeria were reduced to minimum through incessant appeal and consultations.

At the SERPA/IFOR Council in Quito, Ecuador, last November, PARC secured the co-ordinatorship of two international working groups; one to address the issue of Economic and Non-violence, the other on transitions from authoritarian regimes to democracy. In this regard, the Council took part in active monitoring exercise of one of the state congresses, the national conventions and the ill-fated Presidential Election in Nigeria.

PARC continued its effort to ensure that governments of Africa include teachings of non-violence, self-discipline and drug abuse at all levels of education. This was through non-violence training exercise for children from ages 8 to 14, the teaching environments and all strata of the society.

Last year also the Council took part in many urgent appeals, campaigns and actions to various quarters

world-wide as initiated by different NGOs on issues of human rights, political persecution and ecology.
/Signed: Eben Ade Adenekan/

NORWAY

National Peace Council of Norway

Norges Fredsråd believes that an international umbrella with so limited resources as IPB, must receive strength through its members. We would like to encourage other IPB members to take responsibility for initiatives and campaigns under the IPB flag. In this way their activities will receive strength from the IPB label and vice versa. A main aim for Norges Fredsråd has been to support and strengthen IPB. For details on this, including book sales and support for the Infact boycott of General Electric, and international TV distribution of "Deadly Deception", see chapter on IPB's "Oslo office" in this Annual Report.

With 6 other major peace and environment organizations Norges Fredsråd in 1991 formed an alliance for a Comprehensive Test Ban, which continues to lobby embassies, parliamentarians and administrations. Five days after Clinton took office a delegation (travelling also for IPB) was in the White House to talk a.i. on the US and a comprehensive test ban. This was part of a lobbying trip to Reykjavik, Washington and New York to raise support for a UN conference on the Russian Closed Cities. These 10 (nuclear program) cities, with 800,000 inhabitants, represent a menace to the environment (highlighted by the March 93 explosion in Tomsk-7) and a high risk for proliferation of nuclear materials, experts and know-how. We found that these issues are being dealt with in various fora, and that a UN event may take too long to come about.

/Signed: Fredrik S. Heffermehl/



Fredrik Heffermehl with Norwegian delegation opposing nuclear tests in the White House 5 days after Clinton took office.

SLOVAKIA

Slovak Union for Peace and Human Rights

Slovak Union for Peace and Human Rights is a voluntary, non-governmental, democratic association of citizens which aim is the protection of peace, human rights and freedom of people within the framework of democratic society.

SUPHR is a movement without member basis but has its own groups in regions in the whole territory of the Slovak Republic. The Union associates professional, interest and by other way oriented groups of citizens that agree with the Union's fundamental aims. To illustrate the wide variety of interests among these groups we can mention: Young defenders of peace, Women for peace, Journalists against war, Club 2000...

The Union speaks out against all forms of unlawful force and is above all in favor of solutions to conflicts by way of peaceful discussions, global disarmament and world wide co-operation. All our initiatives are taken with regard to the aims of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. To make ourselves more concrete we have struggled for a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Near East and former Yugoslavia, we have demanded a stop to nuclear and biological arms tests and to reduce military expenditure.

In the terms of daily activity, the Union ensures the protection of individual rights of all categories of the population — children, women, minorities, handicapped people ... by providing advise, intervene in mass communication media and state authorities to achieve acceptable solutions.

/Signed: Josef Druzdl

SRI LANKA

Committee of Humanitarians

The Committee of Humanitarians was formally formed in 1990. It was a social need, as Sri Lanka was being shattered because of civil wars, both in North and South. The Rule of the Law and concepts of Human Rights were becoming mere empty terms. From then to now as an organization we have done whatever was possible, although in a small way to bring back normality and stability to our country.

On a decision of the Executive Committee, from August 1992 we commenced building up our connections with International Organizations, such as IPB, Earth Action, Basso International, International Institute of Humanitarian Law.

Among various services rendered Free Legal Aid for the needy and the poor is one that is noteworthy.

We had Public Seminars in various parts of the country with the support of various group organizations and these were very successful as it was and still is a

social need. Presently a Legal Aid Clinic is being continuously organised at our Office on every Friday. The concept of World Court Project and it's significance, brain child of IPB, is being fetched into the public awareness through various means of mass communications by COH.

An Islandwide Essay competition was held on 1993 World Labour Day. Recently COH came out with a program exclusively for non school going children which is being implemented although on a very small scale for a peaceful world.

Lastly with high sense of appreciations and gratitude we mention here that all service ventures up to date have become successful in spite of various difficulties, because of the continuance support and cooperation we received from various organizations both local and International.

/Signed: N.S. Witharana/

SWEDEN

Cooperation for Peace

Sustainable Security was the hallmark theme of Cooperation for Peace's activity over the 1992-93 activity year, reflecting both CfP's longstanding commitment to disarmament and nonviolent security measures and a more recent focus on the impact of the world's militaries on the natural environment. Activities included: A publication entitled *"The Military Threat to the Environment"* (in English and Swedish), a series of courses for Swedish students on the same theme, a campaign for Global Governance in support of United Nations reform, a European PeaceQuest Tour meeting activists and experts in European Security in the former Soviet Union, Central Europe and Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia in the former Yugoslavia.

Two other campaign's marked the organization's agenda in its promotion of *positive* peace (positive as opposed to the traditional definition of peace as *disarmament* or a world *without* war), namely *Peace and Human Rights* and *Environment and Development*. CfP activists participated in the Vienna Worlds Conference on Human Rights and are now following-up in support of the rights of ethnic minorities in Europe and Indigenous Peoples throughout the world in organizing educational seminars and opinion-building campaigns in Sweden and internationally. Following the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992, the *Q2000 campaign* ("For a Sustainable Sweden"), was launched in Sweden and the Action 21 campaign, also in support of Agenda 21, was initiated for cooperation with Southern NGOs.

Cooperation for Peace, now celebrating its 10th an-



niversary, continues to develop its network of sister organizations in Europe, Asia and Africa.

/Signed: Alan Frisk/

Christian Peace Movement

Founded 1919. Has 3,400 members. The members represent all Christian denominations. The Christian Peace Movement (Kristna Fredsrörelsen) sees as its task to influence the churches to become active in peace work.

International membership in International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Peace Bureau and War Resisters International.

Some examples of working-areas for Christian Peace Movement of Sweden:

- * *Guatemala*. Together with other NGO:s Christian Peace Movement will help in the escorting of refugees being repatriated from Mexico to Guatemala.

- * *Middle-East*. Arranging study trips and seminars, inviting Israelis and Palestinians. Has started an inter-religious dialogue between Muslims and Christians in Sweden.

- * *Europe*. Examining the positive and negative sides of a possible Swedish membership in the EC. Creates contacts between people, local groups and congregations in Sweden and Central- and Eastern Europe, as a way to promote integration of Europe through civil society.

- * *Peace Politics*. Working with the creation of an alternative security policy.

- * *Conscientious objection (CO)*. Informing young people about the new liberal legislation on CO in Sweden and giving advises on how to apply for it.

- * Education in nonviolence and conflict solution.

/Signed: Urban Hermansson/

Swedish Association for World Federation

Several veterans within the Board of the Swedish Association for Worlds Federation wished to resign from their active duties. Martin Hagvall — new elected chairperson already in 1992 — was joined by two more youth Mattias Danfjorden and Martina Aydin.

Four issues of the journal "*Världen och Vi*" are produced annually with a circulation of 400 copies. One issue was devoted to a round table debate on principles of democratic federalism. Another issue has summarized instructions for performing "*Model UN Conferences*" (role-playing of a meeting in the UNGA).

Some member organizations of the Swedish Peace Council perform a joint project on Model UN-ing with a special grant from the Foreign Department. Instructions have been compiled and sent to schools.

The manuscript of a book in Swedish on the World

Federalist Movement — Goals and Strategies is to be finalized in late 1993.

In close cooperation with NordNet (former PeaceNet-Sweden) a new invitation to conferencing has been issued with emphasis on "*Sustainable Development*" and grass root contacts based on bilateral friendship groups.

SVF has decided to facilitate personal registration as "*World citizen*" in cooperation with the International Registry in Paris.

Swedish Peace- and Arbitration Society

During the eighties the Swedish Peace- and Arbitration Society, SPAS, had about 15,000 members. Now it has dropped to about 10,000.

In order to launch the term "*Common security*" as a better alternative for defending Sweden than an armed defence the Security policy campaign was started. This campaign covers most of our work. In June 1992 the parliament decided to spend even more money on the defence. An opinion poll from May 1993 (paid by SPAS) states that 39 percent of the Swedish population wants the military to have less money than they now get.

Together with about 20 other peace organisations in Europe and USA SPAS are campaigning to make the use of landmines illegal and to help the people who suffer due to these weapons.

SPAS has helped politicians to write proposals against the arms trade. SPAS has especially protested against Swedish arms trade to Indonesia, Burma and Pakistan. The anti nuclear weapon working group within SPAS is now concentrating their work on the Non Proliferation Treaty.

SPAS is demanding an end to the punishing of conscientious objectors, CO's. The CO-group within SPAS campaigned successfully on the topic in April 1993 and there is now a discussion that might lead to that total resisters will not be put in jail. The working group on the war in the former Yugoslavia arranged an international conference on "democracy and independent media in the former Yugoslavia" in Malmö in December 1992. Money is given to peace groups.

/Signed: Jens Petersson/

SWITZERLAND

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Rüstungskontrolle und ein Waffenausfuhrverbot

The roots of the ARW go back to a people's referendum on the prohibition of arms exports in 1972, that failed only by a very narrow margin.



The main items the ARW deal with are the arms trade and disarmament. Concerning swiss arms exports, the ARW's special focus is on exports to Turkey and Indonesia.

The ARW is currently preparing itself for two people's referendums that are expected to take place in 1994 or 1995 — one concerning the prohibition of all swiss exports of war material, including financing, the other on cutting military expenditures down to 50 % of the current level.

Connected with the referendums is the ARW's work on questions such as conversion, the follow up of the Rio-process, financial disarmament, peace dividend and ecological problems in connection with military facilities and training.

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.



Recently CAAT has used its Water not Weapons Week of Action in May to highlight the links between arms trade and development issues and campaigned against the British government's Royal Navy & British Army Equipment

Exhibition in Aldershot in early September.

Other foci of CAAT's work over the past year have been the international campaign against landmines and the CAAT Clean Investment Campaign. In this latter, local authorities, churches and other bodies are encouraged either to disinvest from military companies to use their power as shareholders to encourage planning for conversion to civilian production. CAAT continues to play an active role in the European Network Against Arms Trade (ENAAAT).

/Signed: Ann Feltham/

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, with around 50,000 members, probably remains the world's largest membership peace organisation. We have local groups



all over the country and offices in five regions as well as in London.

This year our campaigning priorities have been Trident — a massive increase of Britain's nuclear firepower and hence a

serious obstacle to the Non-Proliferation Treaty — and testing. The systematic tracking by CND's "Nukewatch" of convoys transporting nuclear bombs for Trident on the public roads has resulted in publicity and public concern about activities which the government would rather keep quiet, (cf. "Cruisewatch" actions on the Cruise convoys in the 80s). We have also pushed for the "Peace Dividend", with a parliamentary lobby and worked for "Global Security" with submissions to the UN Commission and support for explorations of UN reform.

Our Journal *CND Today* goes to each individual member three times a year and the monthly *Campaign* gives information about planned activities to local groups.

We increasingly work through coalitions and alliances with others, both internationally and with those concerned with related issues like environment and development. Our members use the full range of tactics, from letter-writing and lobbying to direct action, to draw public attention to saner ways of dealing with the problems of an increasingly unstable world than weapons of mass destruction.

IPB Supporters Network (UK)

The Network has this year continued its task of spreading information about the activities of IPB and gaining support for them and for the Bureau in general. We have held stalls at meetings and conferences, where IPB publications and other items have been available. Our members have also made financial contributions to the Bureau through the proceeds of fundraising events and other donations. We aim particularly to publicise the work of the United Nations and to involve members in discussions concerning the UN. Our membership, of both groups and individuals, continues to grow slowly but steadily.

/Signed: Anna Rehin/



Medical Action for Global Security (MEDACT)

During its first year MEDACT has worked on a range of issues connected with global security. In November 1992, with UNA (UK) and Professions for Social Responsibility, it organised a conference to examine the problems of Third World debt — "Forward from Rio: A Prescription for a Sustainable and Equitable World".

In February 1993 it highlighted the devasta-



tion caused by landmines by holding a Seminar on "Landmine Injuries: their Treatment and Prevention" at the Royal College of Surgeons. In June 1993 it held a Seminar at the Tavistock Clinic in London on "The Emotional Needs of Refugee Children and their Families: Implications for Professionals".

MEDACT has also joined the British Nuclear Test Ban Coalition to campaign for a Nuclear Test Ban; has highlighted the health and environmental effects of military activities; has sought to halt the manufacturing and reprocessing of plutonium; has been involved in mediation activities in former Yugoslavia; has supported the World Court Project; and has sought ways to get global security issues included in the medical curriculum.

To support these campaigns MEDACT has provided speakers, produced Briefing Sheets and FactSheets, undertaken parliamentary lobbying, and worked with the media.

Musicians Against Nuclear Arms

Musicians Against Nuclear Arms (MANA) was formed in 1983 and celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. With some thirty world-famous musicians as its Patrons, and with a membership of 400 professional and amateur

musicians and music lovers throughout Britain, MANA continues to organise concerts in various parts of the country, bringing the message of peace and against nuclear weapons to

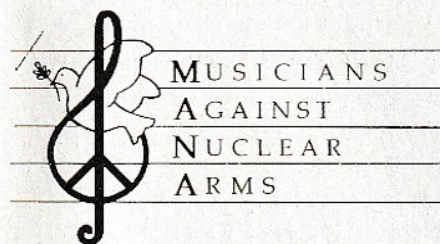
concert audiences and to raise money for the peace movement.

This year, donations from the proceeds of its concerts have been sent to CND and to the National Peace Council, and the proceeds of its 10th anniversary concert on October 8 at St. Jame's Church in Piccadilly, London, will be divided between the International Peace Bureau and the World Court Project.

MANA also collaborates with organisations like MEDACT (The Medical Campaign for Global Security), with Peace Centres and with CND (to which it is affiliated) to jointly organise concerts, the proceeds being shared between the organisations concerned.

All the musicians who perform at these concerts donate their services. MANA publishes a quarterly NEWSLETTER which not only includes information about MANA activities but also about major events in the peace movement both nationally and internationally. MANA employs a part-time administrator and has a committee of twelve volunteers which meets regularly to plan the concerts.

/Signed: Joan R. Horrocks/



National Peace Council

National Peace Council is the long established umbrella organisation for the peace movement in the United Kingdom, a network of over 150 local, regional and national groups working in the United Kingdom, a network of over 150 local, regional and national groups working for peace and justice, disarmament, the environment and human rights. We provide a forum where different approaches to peace can be discussed. NPC has been a member of the IPB since its own foundation in 1908 and has at various times played a leading role in IPB's history.

The NPC is currently concerned primarily with the situation in former Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland, and the Middle East, with active working groups on each from amongst its members. In March we organised the "Voices for Peace" speaker tour of Britain which took four peace and human rights activists from former Yugoslavia to meetings all over the country; in April we took a group from various organisations in Britain to meet with peace groups in Northern Ireland; and in May we organised a Women's Conference on the Middle East two years after the Gulf War.

NPC's monthly newsletter provides a regular update on campaigns, activity and resources within the peace movement, with background articles on human rights, development, and environment issues alongside peace and disarmament news. We also run a monthly enclosures distribution service which circulates campaigning and resource material to our extensive mailing list and produce a six monthly clash avoidance calendar. NPC welcomes enquiries about subscriptions to the newsletter from individuals and organisations within and outside of the UK.

SPAN

SPAN (Surrey Peace Action Network) is an umbrella for the local groups with the function of keeping the small local groups in the county of Surrey, United Kingdom, in contact with each other and co-operating in their campaigning work. It is affiliated to CND and the National Peace Council as well as IPB. Most of the individual groups are also affiliated to the Campaign against the Arms Trade in United Kingdom.

All the groups locally promote national campaigns against British nuclear weapon program, arms sales and nuclear testing and in support of the World Court Project.

/Signed: Heather Williams/



USA

Peace Action

Peace Action is the largest grassroots peace organization in the United States, with more than 50,000 members organized in 120 state and local chapters. Peace



Action was created from the 1987 merger of the Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy, founded in 1957, and the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, founded

in 1980.

Peace Action, working with its sister organization, *Peace Action Education Fund* focused on three broad areas in 1992-93: building a "peace economy" through deep military cuts, defense conversion, and economic reinvestment; nuclear disarmament, starting with a Comprehensive Test Ban; and an end to the international arms trade.

Specifically, Peace Action and other peace groups successfully lobbied the Clinton administration to forgo future nuclear tests (as long as another country does not test) and begin CTB negotiations. We also built support for the Congressional Black Caucus alternative budget proposal, which called for deep military reductions and increased funding for social programs.

The Peace Action Education Fund launched the *Grassroots Network Against Arms Trade (GNAAT)*, a new national network of activists focusing on arms trade issues. Protests were held at several U.S. arms trade shows. The International Office in New York created and distributed a new guide on intervention issues for use by local activists grappling with the conflicts in Somalia and Bosnia.

Center for War/Peace Studies

The world of today has changed exponentially from the time when the United Nations Charter was drafted in San



Francisco in 1945, yet the UN Charter itself has changed scarcely at all. As the world organization approaches its 50th anniversary in 1995, the UN Charter should be updated to accommodate to the global

politics of the 21st century. It is the central purpose of the United Nations Countdown 2000 Project of the Center for War/Peace Studies to do the necessary research and develop the worldwide political support for amendments to the UN Charter that will make this possible.

Richard Hudson, an accredited correspondent to the UN for 33 years and executive director of the Center for War/Peace Studies, has made a proposal called the Binding Triad system for global decision-making that he argues would transform the UN General Assembly from a powerless town meeting of the world into a global legislature able to pass binding and enforceable laws on all planetary problems, including peace and security, development, the environment, and human rights.

The Binding Triad would introduce weighted voting into the General Assembly, based on three factors: (1) one nation-one vote (the same as now), (2) population, and (3) contributions to the regular UN budget, a rough measure of GNP. This would provide a politically realistic and balanced system for making global decisions far more effective and democratic than the clumsy, obsolete system of trying to negotiate a new multilateral treaty on each of our myriad urgent world problems.

The Center for War/Peace Studies invites communication with all members of the International Peace Bureau in regard to the impact of the Binding Triad system on their countries or regions.

War Resisters League

With the end of the Cold War, and the host of new problems flowing from a complex situation, War Resisters League has taken on extra burdens as some peace groups foled and faded away. Among the areas of work in the past year are involvement in the former Yugoslavia; opposing all military interventions; opposing the U.S. unilateral actions in Somalia; working to increase opposition to war toys; working (by means of a very professional

video) to educate High School students to the alternatives to military service; working to increase war tax resistance; preparing for the 1995 Commemoration of Hiroshima/Nagasaki; publication of the *Nonviolent Activist* every two months for an active list of 13,000; work with the War Resisters International and International Peace Bureau.

/Signed: David McReynolds/

**WAR
RESISTERS
LEAGUE**

UZBEKISTAN

International Museum of Peace and Solidarity

The Samarkand-based International Museum of Peace and Solidarity is a non-profit, non-governmental institution that presents various art exhibitions as well as



Fragment of the exhibition of the International Museum of Peace and Solidarity in Samarkand.

having a permanent display of some 15,000 different exhibit pieces — including literature, art work, ... etc — from 100 countries, all featuring the universal human values.

During last year we organized three large-scale children's arts exhibitions (with the motto "The World Through the Eyes of Children"!), from Egypt, Taiwan and New Zealand (jointly with the New Zealand Foundation for Peace Studies). Our museum was visited by the delegation of the Embassy of the USA in Uzbekistan, which on behalf of the US Secretary of Defense passed on to us two small parts of the last nuclear medium-range missile "PERSHING II" eliminated in accordance with the INF Treaty. The Japanese delegation of the World Prayer "May Peace Prevail on Earth!" "planted" in the museum a peace pole with text in Uzbek, Japanese and English.

Currently we are working on several international projects such as "The Peace Autograph" (a truly universal collection of signed photographs, messages and works of people who have contributed significantly to the creation a better world), "Children's Disarmament Campaign" (exchange of war toys for peaceful ones with giving of the special certificate to each participant in Uzbek and Russian), "Peace Wave" (promotion of the Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki), revitalization of the traditions of the "Great Silk Road", "Peace Post" (regular publication of the articles on peace issues in the media)...

You can join us by offering your help in whatever form you are able.

/Signed: Anatoly Ionesov, Director/

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslavian league for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples

After the split of SFR Yugoslavia, the League as a non-governmental peace movement, has continued its activities in FR Yugoslavia including and relying on a wide range of collective members.

The most important objective of the League has been the secession of the civil war ravaging the former Yugoslavia. The League has incessantly raised its voice against this senseless fratricidal war and has not stopped preaching the peaceful and just settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. The League has organized or participated in many gatherings, round tables, exhibitions, including the Sri Chinmoy Peace Run and the ongoing mass protest against the blockade of the Danube. It has condemned the sanctions imposed on FRY as entirely unjustified and inhuman.



The League has been very limited in its foreign relations owing to the financial and other constraints provoked by the sanctions. Nevertheless it managed to preserve most of its contacts with other peace movements and organizations. It took part in some international meetings only when helped and supported by organizers: Helsinki Citizens Assembly in Bratislava (March 1992), Balkan Peace Conferences (Athens, March 1992 and May 1993), European Congress on the Rights of Minorities and the Peoples (Athens, December 1992), International conference "Christianity and Army" (Moscow, March 1993). The League was one of the founders of the Federation of Balkan NGO:s for Peace and Cooperation (Athens, June 1993).

/Signed: Miloš Djukic/

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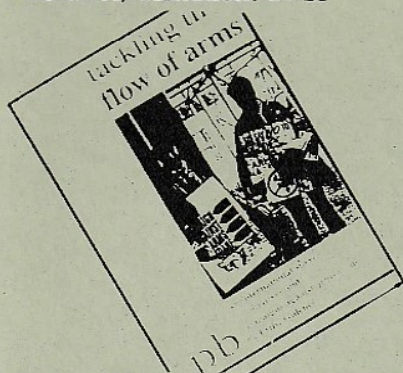
Publications List

Tackling the Flow of Arms.

An international survey of campaigns and initiatives against the arms trade. Analyses developments since the Gulf war and summarises government-level proposals for regulation.

Author: Ernst Gülcher, International Peace Information Service, Antwerp.

179pp, 1992 **retail 18 SF**
libraries/institutions 24 SF

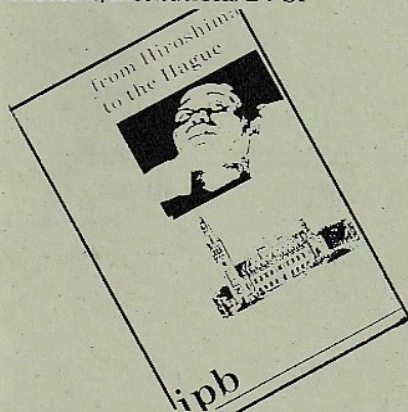


From Hiroshima to the Hague

Comprehensive guide to the World Court Project, whose aim is to secure an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal status of nuclear weapons. Includes extensive legal background and detailed action proposals.

Author: Keith Mothersson, Institute for Law and Peace, UK

187pp, 1992 **Retail 18 SF**
libraries/institutions 24 SF



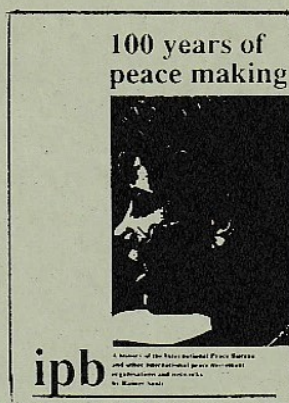
Bases and Battleships

Foreign presence of troops, bases and navies, and their political, military, and social impacts.

Author: John M Miller, Mobilization for Survival, USA.

61pp, 1989.

4 SF



100 Years of Peacemaking

A history of the International Peace Bureau and other peace movement organisations and networks. Covers not only the history of the IPB since 1892, but also offers a broader view of the whole international movement.

Author: Rainer Santi, former IPB Secretary General.

Also available in Swedish and Finnish!

110pp, 1991. **Retail 15 SF**
libraries/institutions 21 SF

Women and the Military System

Outstanding interdisciplinary collection of papers covering women's roles in relation to militarism in many societies. Includes case studies of 12 individual countries. Published by Harvester/Wheatsheaf on behalf of IPB and Peace Union of Finland.

Editor: Eva Isaakson, University of Helsinki.

455pp, 1988 **20 SF**

Youth and Conscription

Includes history of conscription and conscientious objection, impact on women and international case studies.

Editors: Kimmo Kiljunen and Juoko Väänänen.

272pp, 1987

8 SF

World Court Project International launch report.

Presentations made at the conference held in Geneva in May 1992.

58pp, 1992 **10 SF**

Children's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Letters to the United States President from children of all ages.

Editor: Guido Grünewald, Germany. Published in association with the Peace Union of Finland.

193pp, 1985.

4 SF

World Court Project Action Pack:

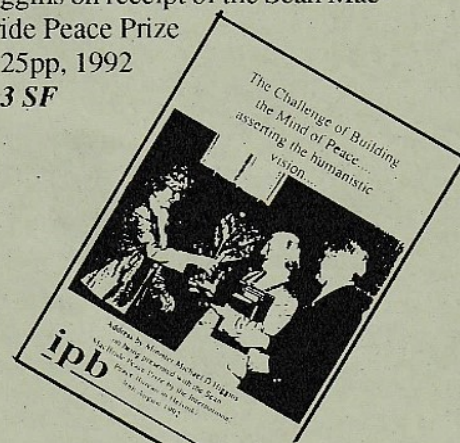
3 SF

The Challenge of Building the Mind of Peace

Address by Minister Michael D Higgins on receipt of the Sean MacBride Peace Prize

25pp, 1992

3 SF

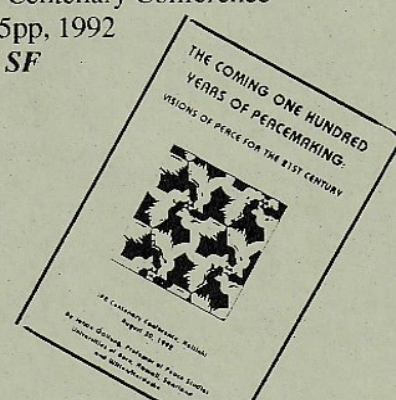


The Coming 100 Years of Peace-Making:

Speech by Prof Johan Galtung at IPB Centenary Conference

15pp, 1992

3 SF

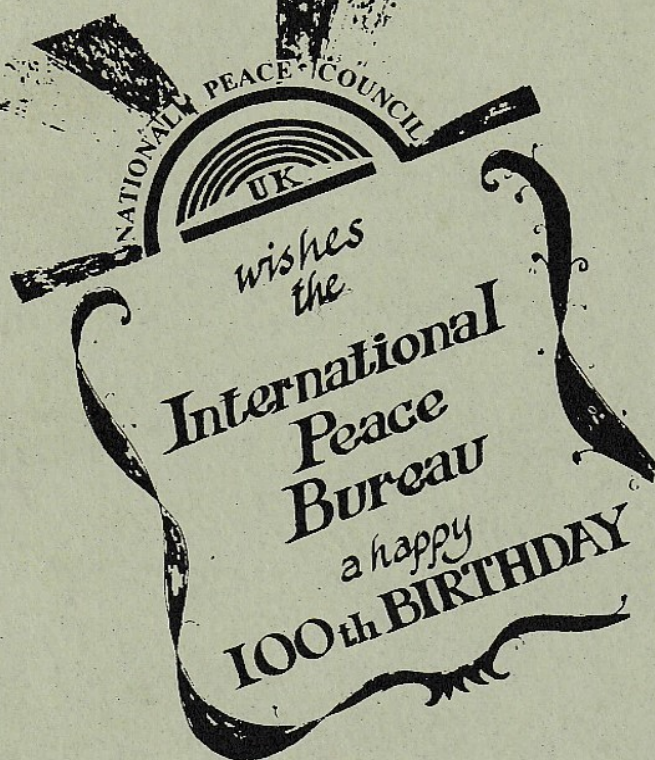


IPB News

(Quarterly bulletin, 24pp — sample copy)

5SF

NB. Discount rates on all titles for IPB members, bulk sales, and low-income countries — write for details.



**Australian Greetings
to the
International Peace Bureau
on its
100th Anniversary**

Thank you for leadership, inspiration, consistency and sheer determination in helping to achieve the peaceful resolution of conflicts, nuclear disarmament, an end to arms trading and human rights.

Special greetings to Bruce Kent, the President who has so ably taken the International Peace Bureau to its first centenary celebrations and to Maj Britt Theorin, the President when the International Peace Bureau begins its second century of activity for peace, disarmament and social justice.

Die drei Ursachen der Gewalt

Die heutige Entwicklungspolitik, die in
vielen und die wirtschaftliche Kultur zeigt
die Japaner. Veyel meint, die Mensch
zwischen der weltweit verbreiteten Ge



IPB: am Puls der Friedensarbeit

Friedensarbeit

**Frauenprojekte
gegen den Krieg**

...gegen den ...
... von Verdächtigungen und ...
... erweisen. Trauungsgesetz
Berichte und Mitteilun-
gen gegen das Bürger

TOUJOURS ACTUEL

Fondé en 1891, le BIP, aujourd'hui implanté dans une cinquantaine de pays, agit pour le désarmement contre le commerce des armes et pour l'interdiction des armes nucléaires.

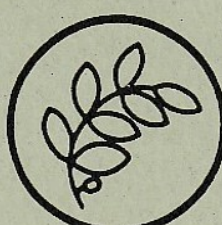
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...des délégués
...de la coopération internationale
...sur le rôle des non-étatiques dans
...des interactions
...dans l'organisation
...des débats de l'organisation
...qui ont servi de modèle
...pour l'Assemblée générale de la Société
...des Nations et des Nations unies
...réunions d'experts, les multiples
...réunions pour des problèmes inter-
...nationaux spécifiques, afin d'aider les
...gouvernements (souvent réticents) par
...l'entremise de la Fédération, sur la protection
...des droits de l'homme, sur la coopération
...entre les gouvernements et les organisations
...de la société civile, sur le développement
...de la coopération (au sein de l'Assemblée
...générale de l'UNEP) entre les gouverne-
...ments et les sociétés humaines. C'est
...un rôle de service de nos responsa-
...bles dans la région. Voilà de la coopé-
...ration d'ici vers les autres régions.
...prix en 1990.

Avant la Première guerre mondiale

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Une interview d'Alain Rousset, responsable de l'Année des castes



Das Internationale Friedensbüro hatte von 1892 bis 1924 seinen Sitz in Bern (ausgerechnet!) am Kanonenweg 12 hinter dem Obergericht, wo sich heute das Schwesternhaus des Frauenspitals befindet. Das Internationale Friedensbüro erhielt 1910 den Friedensnobelpreis. (Foto hut.)

**Un centenaire alerte :
le Bureau international
de la paix : 1892-1992**

A l'occasion du centenaire du Bureau international de la paix (International Peace Bureau — BIP), la bibliothèque des Nations unies et le Service des archives ont organisé à Genève une exposition. Madame Verdiana Grossi* a dressé un historique du BIP lors de l'inauguration de cette exposition le 14 mai dernier. Nous la remercions de nous avoir autorisé à reproduire son intervention.

L'histoire du BIP s'articule so-
mairement autour de quatre périodes

Dès sa fondation le Bureau a quatre buts principaux :

1) Il doit servir de jonction entre les différents groupements nationaux de la paix et les ...

2°) Il organise les Comités annuels de la

[illegible]