PREVENTING NUCLEAR USE: THE HUMANITARIAN IMPERATIVE FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

THE ACRONYM INSTITUTE

for disarmament diplomacy



Rebecca E. Johnson Ph.D ISODARCO Beijing October 31-November 2, 2012 Nuclear threats STILL affect us all... To prevent the use of nuclear weapons, we must address their consequences and pursue their elimination



We need to recast the nuclear weapons problem

=> NW cause unacceptable harm and humanitarian disaster with catastrophic regional and global consequences.

=> Nuclear weapons use needs to be recognized and treated as a crime against humanity and war crime, as is the use of chemical and biological weapons. This would create strong disincentives, have impact on doctrines and ambitions, and pave the way for A GLOBAL LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE BAN ARMS CONTROL IS NOT ENOUGH NOW over 19,000 weapons + 9 nuclear-armed states PLUS proliferation incentives, drivers + nuclear terrorism risks



Current arsenals 2012 >19,000 weapons >2,000 Mt Down from peak arsenals (1986)• 70,000 weapons •15,000 Mt **BUT NOWHERE NEAR ZERO!** WE NEED NEW THINKING TO TRANSFORM CURRENT TOOLS The 2010 NPT Review Conference – transition point from arms control to disarmament?

"The [NPT 2010] Conference expresses its deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and reaffirms the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law."

What catastrophic humanitarian consequences?

> Heat, blast, EMP, uncontrollable fires > radiation contamination and sickness > soot and debris pushed into the atmosphere to circulate for years > abrupt climate disruption and cooling > agricultural failures, even collapse > widespread famine THE LIVING WOULD ENVY THE DEAD

"Reliance on nuclear weapons for [deterrence] is becoming increasingly hazardous and decreasingly effective." Kissinger, Schultz, Nunn and Perry, WSJ Jan 2007

Trident submarine near Faslane, S

So when NW are used because nuclear deterrence didn't work? New research on environmental and climate effects of nuclear explosions

Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 6, 11745–11816, 2006 www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/6/11745/2006/ © Author(s) 2006. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons License.



Atmospheric effects and societal consequences of regional scale nuclear conflicts and acts of individual nuclear terrorism

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RESEARCH ON LIMITED NUCLEAR USE Evaluated effects of 100 'small' nuclear explosions (15 kt, Hiroshima size) on urban centres: Less than 0.5% of today's nuclear arsenals \Rightarrow Up to 20 million immediate deaths \Rightarrow 5 m tonnes radioactive soot and debris into upper atmosphere Lofting, circulation and persistence of smoke/dust clouds for ~ 10 years \Rightarrow Global temperatures drop 1.25-1.5 deg ⇒Substantial + long lasting climatic effects would cause widespread global famine



Even if you live in a **NWFZ** like Africa... If others use nuclear weapons it will have terrible consequences for innocent people -> 1 billion dead from starvation alone?

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War



Starvation and lowered immune systems → Epidemic Diseases Cholera, other diarrhoeal disease Plague Malaria Typhus

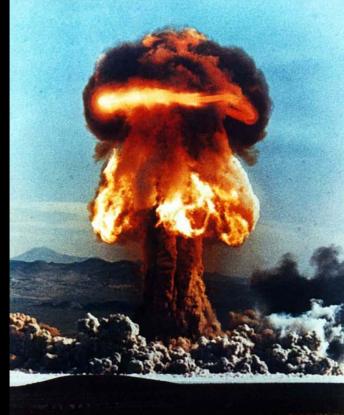


International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War



Desperation, Conflict and Further wars

- Food riots
- Disruption of trade
- Hoarding
- Intra-state 'civil' wars
- Wars between nations
 and further nuclear
 uses?



International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War



COSTS: 9 countries spent over \$100 billion on nuclear weapons in 2011

	2011 in \$ billions
US	61.3
Russia	14.9
UK	5.5
France	6.0
China	7.6
Israel	1.9
India	4.9
Pakistan	2.2
DPRK	0.7
TOTALS	104.9

This is \$100 billion they did NOT spend on climate security, health, education, food, water, development....



Time to ban nuclear weapons

"Weapons of mass destruction cannot be uninvented. But they can be outlawed, as biological and chemical weapons have been, and their use made unthinkable. Compliance, verification and enforcement rules can, with the requisite will, be effectively applied. And with that will, even the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons is not beyond the world's reach." Weapons of Terror, Report of the WMD Commission, **June 2006**

When weapons are delegitimized and stigmatized as 'inhumane', it becomes necessary (and easier) to ban and eliminat them

Examples from other weapons:

- asphyxiating chemicals
 - 1925 Geneva Protocol (use) → 1993 CWC (all aspects)
- biological and toxin weapons
 - 1925 Geneva Protocol (use) → 1972 BTWC
- antipersonnel landmines
 - 1997 Mine Ban Convention (use, stockpiling, production and transfer...)
- cluster munitions
 - 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM prohibits use, production, stockpiling and transfer...)

Stepping Stones so far...

- NPT 2010 Outcome doc, refs to humanitarian consequences and need for a treaty/framework to "achieve and maintain" a world without NW
- Red Cross resolution on 'Working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons' (Nov 2011)
- N-16 statement on humanitarian consequences to 2012 NPT PrepCom (May 2012) co-sponsored by 35 countries at UN FC (Oct 2012)
- Norwegian government initiative to hold 'humanitarian consequences of NW' conference 4-5 March 2013



Our world. Your move. Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Geneva, 26 November 2011 – For humanity

> CD/11/R1 Original: English adopted

COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

> Geneva, Switzerland 26 November 2011

Working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons

Resolution

Document prepared by

The International Committee of the Red Cross in consultation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and National Societies

In Nov 2011 the Red Cross passed a new resolution on NW – first since 1982 Red Cross gets active – 2G11 Resolution pledges: to ensure that nuclear weapons are never again used...

- to pursue in good faith and conclude with urgency and determination negotiations to prohibit the use of and completely eliminate nuclear weapons through a legally binding international agreement, based on existing commitments and international obligations.... www.icrc.org

New thinking to coordinate civil society



initiatives and work closely with governments to reframe NW and pave way for banning them on humanitarian terms

By themselves, the current arms control and NPT regimes fail to stem proliferation. They perpetuate nuclear value and status quo

>Crucial task is to discredit and delegitimize nuclear weapons and their justifications, including deterrence, status and other drivers of proliferation

ARMS CONTROL and NON- PROL APPROACH	HUMANITARIAN APPROACH
Regulating a high value, desirable weapon	Abolishing an inhumane, unusable weapon that is contrary to humanity's interests
Emphasis on reducing numbers and preventing new acquisition	Emphasis on banning use, deployment and production as well as reducing arsenals
Maintain strategic stability, especially among NWS	Enhance global and human security and prevent harm to potential victims
Primary actors: nuclear weapons states, military and technical experts	Initiating drivers: nuclear-free states and global civil society

Contradictions between words and action, e.g. "America's commitment to seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons"

"If we believe that the spread of nuclear weapons is inevitable, then in some way we are admitting to ourselves that the use of nuclear weapons is inevitable"

Pres. Obama, Prague 2009

2010: New START gets ratified

"As long as these weapons exist, the United States will maintain a safe, secure and effective arsenal to deter any adversary, and guarantee that defense to our allies." Pres. Obama Prague 2009

2010: US nuclear labs get \$85 bn

NEW PRACTICAL APPROACHES:

- Raise awareness of humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and inhumane nature of nuclear policies
- Reinforce International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
- Change political context for pursuing reductions, halting additions
- Revive and strengthen tools for national and regional security without using NW as deterrents

 Implement NPT obligations fully and embed existing agreements like CTBT, CWC, BTWC Banning nuclear weapons: the next step, not the last step

Pursue a new Global Treaty under IHL to ban nuclear weapons

This PARADIGM SHIFT will change the way technical disarmament and verification are worked on, and speed up the elimination of current arsenals while deterring modernization and proliferation

Make it clear in international law that using NW is a crime against humanity

Nuclear Disarmament becomes more achievable when pursued as Humanitarian and Security Action

Change Mindset to meet the Challenges

Need to let go of weapons of mass destruction before it is too late!

•Consider international relations (deterrence, military and political relations) without NW: a different calculus

 Leadership roles for China and the US? if you have the vision to step out of the cold war nuclear box...

Leadership roles for non-nuclear-armed countries and civil society: What can we all do?
LET'S DISCUSS HOW NOT IF !

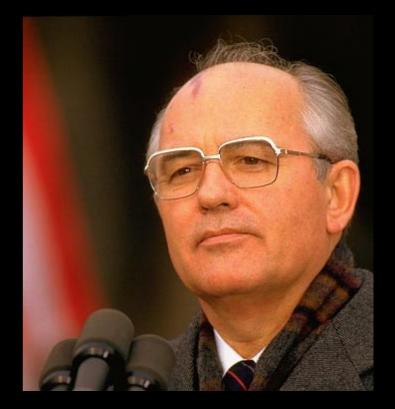
It Can be Done: Women's actions on USAF nuclear silos at Greenham Common, England, New Year's Day 1983

Strain MINT

NY C

NUCLEAR WINTER – an ultimate apocalypse

Cold War Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev paid tribute to European peace movement and scientists as well as US Pres. Reagan for making Reykjavik possible, and in 1994 recalled:



"Perhaps there was an emotional side to it.... I knew the report on 'nuclear winter'... Models made by Russian and American scientists showed that a nuclear war would result in a nuclear winter that would be extremely destructive to all life on Earth; the knowledge of that was a great stimulus to us, to people of honor and morality, to act in that situation." (1994 interview)

Empty nuclear weapon silos after INF Treaty: Greenham Common, UK

