

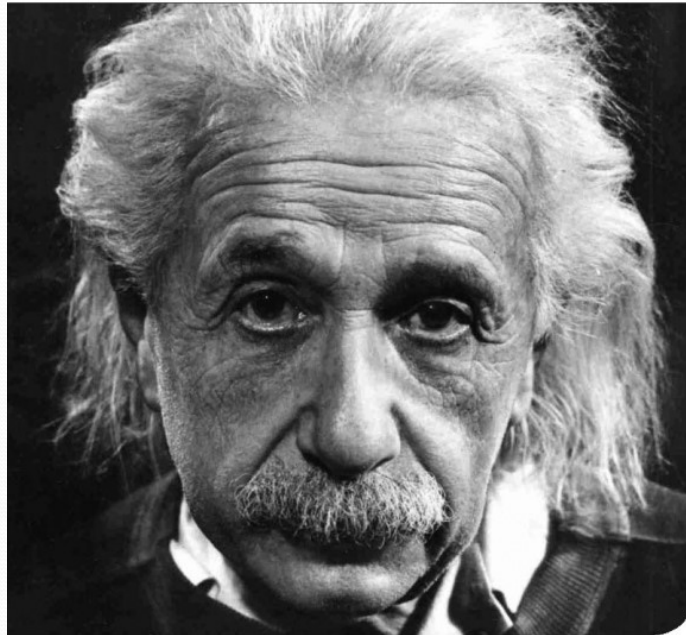
RIGHT LIVELIHOOD LECTURE 2017

PEACE, NUCLEAR
POWER AND TIMES OF CONFLICT



Alyn Ware – New Zealand

*2009 Right Livelihood Laureate
Global Coordinator, Parliamentarians for Nuclear
Non-proliferation and Disarmament*



$$E = mc^2$$

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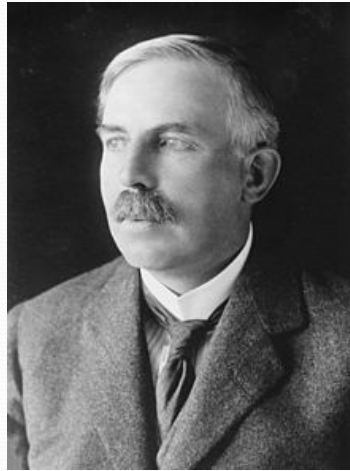
E = Energy (joules)

m = mass (grams)

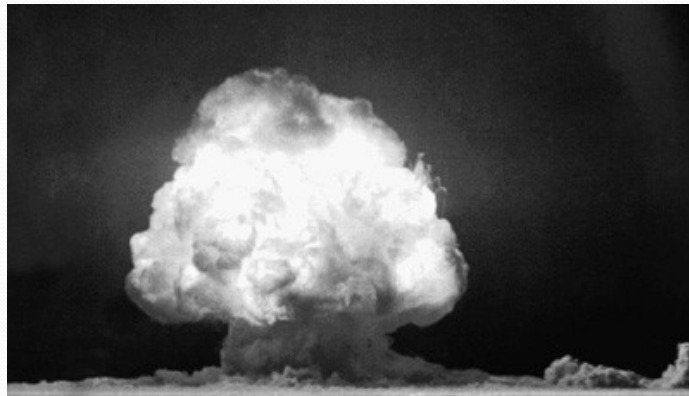
c = speed of light 300,000,000 metres/sec

Energy = mass x 90,000,000,000,000,000

Ernest Rutherford – New Zealand



First person to split the atom

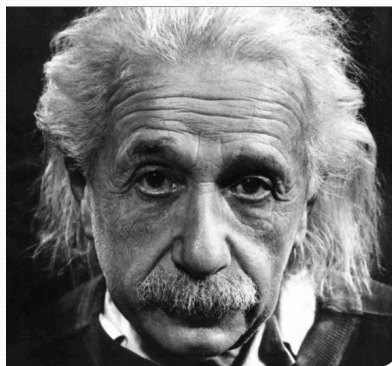


First atomic bomb detonation
New Mexico, July 16, 1945





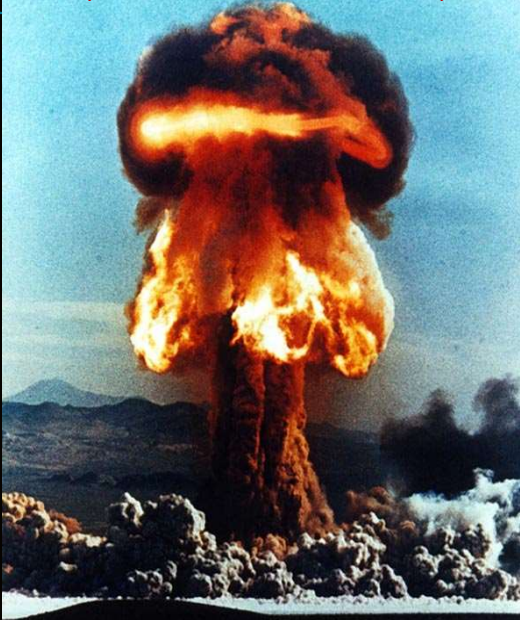
Nuclear or New Clear thinking?



- The splitting of the atom has changed everything – save our mode of thinking. Thus we drift toward unparalleled catastrophe.

Why still worried about nuclear weapons?

- 15,000 nuclear weapons remaining in nuclear arsenals, approximately 1600 on high alert
- Risk of nuclear weapons use by accident or miscalculation
- Risks rise in conflicts – India/Pakistan, Middle East, Ukraine/Russia, NE Asia
- Potential for proliferation to additional countries or to non-State actors (terrorists)
- Risk of nuclear weapons use by terrorists, including by cyber attack on nuclear command centres
- Nuclear weapons budget consumes \$100 billion per year

A photograph of a nuclear explosion's mushroom cloud. The cloud is large and billowing, with a bright orange and yellow core at the base of the stem, transitioning to a darker, greyish-brown top. The background shows a clear blue sky and distant mountains.

Nuclear Overkill

Explosive Energy Yield
Today's Nuclear Weapons

6,000 Megatons

A graphic titled 'Nuclear Overkill' showing a large, bright yellow and orange nuclear explosion. The explosion is depicted as a large, glowing sphere with a jagged, spiky outer edge. The background is a dark, smoky sky with a horizon line. The text 'Explosive Energy Yield' and 'Today's Nuclear Weapons' is centered above the explosion, and '6,000 Megatons' is written in large red letters across the middle of the explosion.

Nuclear war and regional conflicts

- Europe:
 - Russian president Putin ready to use nuclear weapons over Crimea?
 - US President Trump calls for expanding nuclear capabilities.
 - Nuclear weapons deployed in five NATO countries.
- North East Asia
 - North Korea nuclear and missile tests
 - Japan/South Korea/USA military exercises
- South Asia
 - 2001-2003: India/Pakistan
- Middle East
 - Israel/Iran



Phew! That was a close call. 20 near nuclear disasters

- 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis – Thirteen Days
- 1962: Okinawa – Nuclear launch order dispatched
- 1979: War games training program mistaken for real attack
- 1980. Faulty computer chip
- 1995: Norway – Missile for weather satellite mistaken for nuclear missile
- 2007, US nuclear weapons lost for 36 hours.

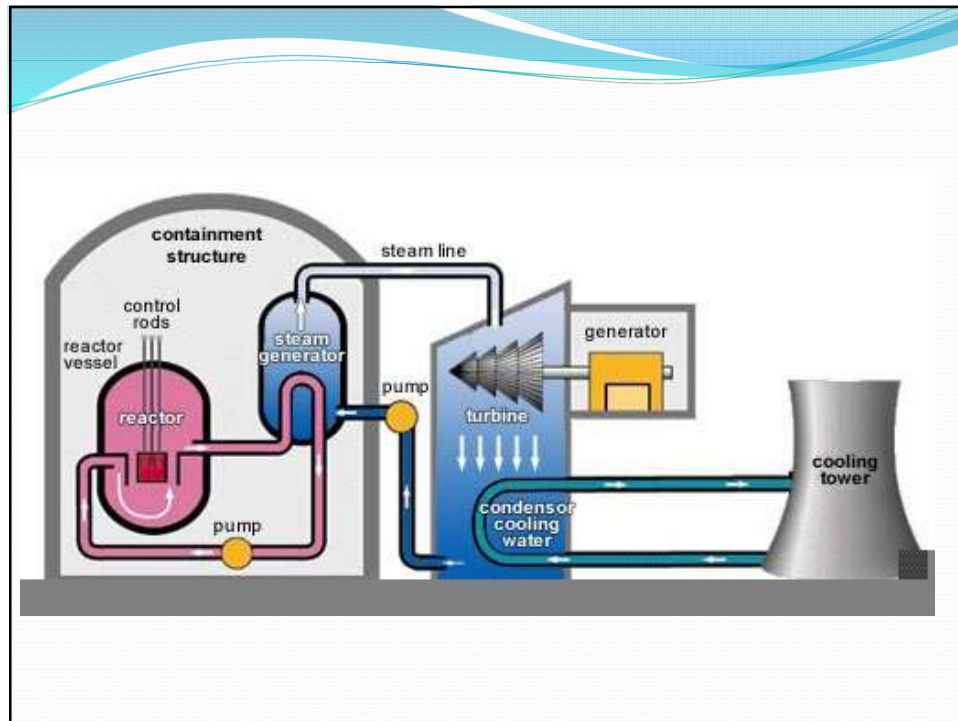


Nuclear risks from accident or stupidity:
Last Week Tonight with John Oliver, HBO, 2015

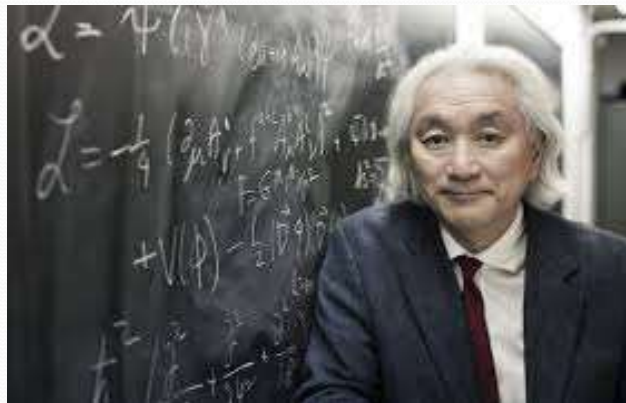


Nuclear energy





Prof. Michio Kaku



Using nuclear fission to boil water to make energy is like using a chain-saw to slice butter. You can slice a lot of butter with a chainsaw – but would you want to do this at your dining room table?

Chernobyl - Ukraine



Chernobyl region mutations



Health impact on people



Fukushima - Japan



Nuclear waste



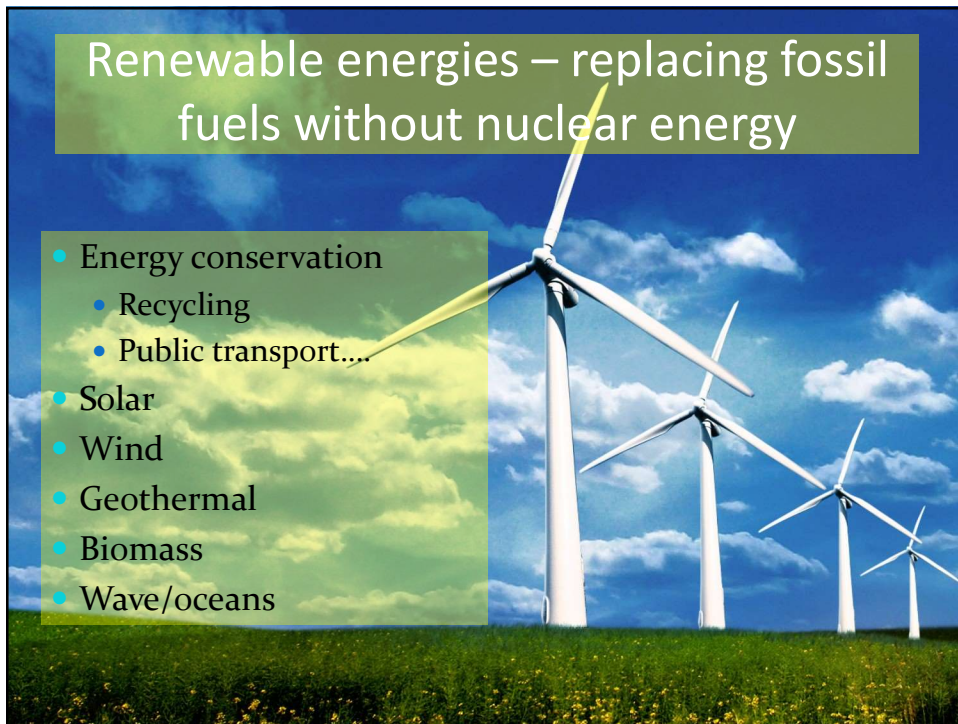
Judge C. Weeramantry

If people of the Stone Age had been able to cause damage to the environment and cause congenital deformities to our generation, we would have condemned them as savages, brutes and barbarians. Yet, even if they could have caused such damage, they could have had no idea of the irreparable harm they were causing to generations yet unborn.


We, on the other hand, are fully aware of the catastrophic damage we are causing to unborn generations... Indeed we are committing the gravest possible crime against future generations.

Renewable energies – replacing fossil fuels without nuclear energy


- Energy conservation
 - Recycling
 - Public transport....
- Solar
- Wind
- Geothermal
- Biomass
- Wave/oceans



International Renewable Energy Agency



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Nuclear weapons solution 2: Encourage nuclear armed States to find security without nuclear deterrence

Approaches to resolving conflicts and preventing aggression through common security and law

- Diplomacy
- Negotiation
- Mediation
- Adjudication
- Enforcing international law

Security without nuclear deterrence

Mechanisms and bodies for common security

- Treaties
- United Nations
 - UN General Assembly
 - UN Security Council
 - International Court of Justice
- Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
- International Criminal Court

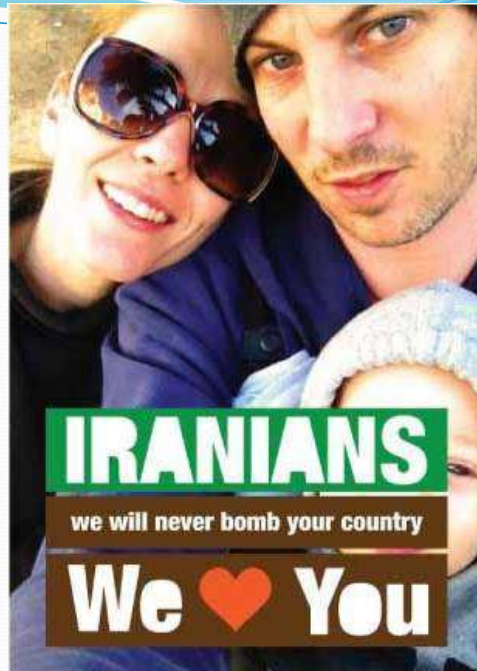
Security without nuclear weapons: Diplomacy and Iran



- Iran suspected of pursuing nuclear weapons
- Negotiations led by European Union resulted in agreement which prevents Iran from being able to make nuclear weapons
- The agreement is verified by the International Energy Agency

Citizen diplomacy
prevents war:

Israel loves Iran



Iran loves Israel



Security without nuclear weapons:
Role of law and UN – New Zealand examples



- 1975: French nuclear tests - International Court of Justice case
- 1985: Rainbow Warrior - United Nations mediation
- 1995: Underground nuclear tests – International Court of Justice

Security without nuclear weapons: stopping aggression and war



- Chad v Libya – International Court of Justice
- Indonesia v East Timor – World Bank/IMF, UN Security Council and UN Peacekeeping
- Costa Rica v Nicaragua – International Court of Justice

Russia and the West



- Ukraine conflict – nuclear war back on the table?
- OSCE and the Minsk agreement... prevented conflict escalating into a full-scale war.
- Norway v Russia – Law of the Sea Tribunal

Solution 3: Nuclear-weapon-free zones for security without nuclear weapons



North Korea threat!



Proposal for North East Asia a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone





President Arias leads efforts on disarmament for development



19 November 2008. United Nations Security Council, under the Presidency of Costa Rica, held an historic open debate on implementation of **UN Charter Article 26**, which calls for the regulation of armaments in order to ensure the least diversion of human and economic resources from global needs.

Abolition 2000: Global network to eliminate nuclear weapons



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