



NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR-FREE PEACEMAKING ASSOCIATION

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"From Nuclear-Free Zone to International Peacemaking" (Formerly New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone Committee)

BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE NEW ZEALAND

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CAMPAIGN

BY LARRY ROSS,

Secretary and Founder of the NZ Nuclear-free Zone Committee

A paper for the Asian Peace Research Association
Conference in Christchurch January 31-February 4, 1992

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CAMPAIGN

BY LARRY ROSS,

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THE NUCLEAR THREAT AND BASIS FOR A NZ NUCLEAR-FREE POLICY

After 23 years involvement in peace and nuclear issues, in 1980 I sought a new solution to the increasing threats to human survival.

Horizontal and vertical nuclear weapon proliferation; the growth of nuclear war-fighting doctrines and various other interrelated threats, combined with the belligerence of some governments, produced an accelerating momentum toward a cataclysmic global war. The efforts of groups and Governments to protest and reverse these destructive trends were largely ineffective. Protest was not enough. Calls for various international actions did not produce significant change in the destructive momentum. A new approach that was an attractive, and practical alternative had to be found, with the potential for New Zealanders to take action at local and national level, that would improve their own security and interrupt the nuclear race toward extinction.

A NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE FOR NEW ZEALAND?

Nuclear-free zones seemed to offer an opportunity. People were declaring their homes, churches and businesses nuclear-free. Some councils has issued nuclear-free declarations. There was a campaign for a nuclear-free and independent Pacific. Why not a campaign for a New Zealand Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone? There were a number of regional NFZs; NFZs were approved by the United Nations (See within)Some nations had nuclear weapon-free constitutions. A number of regions had been proposed as NWFZs. It seemed practical to propose that a nation could enact a law to make itself legally, a nuclear weapon-free zone.

Whereas it would be difficult to persuade the 5 nuclear states to allow the Pacific to become free of nuclear navies and weapons, it might be possible to persuade small nations to exercise their sovereignty and declare their own territory to be a nuclear-free zone. A simple nuclear-free zone proposal would not be enough. A comprehensive foreign and defence policy proposal would be required to persuade the NZ public and government that there would be advantages in leaving the traditional military alliance structures and becoming a nuclear-free, neutral peacemaking state.

IMPLEMENTING THE NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CAMPAIGN

At an Annual New Zealand peace-movement Workshop of some 90 people near Christchurch on October 23-26th, 1981, I presented a "5 point plan" to make New Zealand a nuclear-weapon-free and neutral state. A "peacemaking neutral" New Zealand would develop mediation and research to help reduce the danger of nuclear war occurring and support, vigorously, U.N. peacemaking efforts. The proposed plan was approved by the gathering.

On December 7, 1981, I gave a public lecture, "Nuclear War Risk or 'Positive neutrality' for New Zealand." This featured details of the growing nuclear threat to NZ and the world and the '5 point plan' above as a way NZ could help reduce the threat, and not participate directly in any nuclear war. At this meeting the Nuclear-free Zone Committee was formed and the "Peacemaker New Zealand" petition for a neutral and nuclear-free New Zealand was launched.

On January 5th 1982, the lecture was given in Greymouth, a small town 250 kilometres from Christchurch. The local radio station and newspaper gave us good publicity before and after the lecture. The meeting was chaired by the doctor in charge of the local hospital. A peace group was formed. It began petitioning the local public.

The pattern was repeated in 25 NZ towns and cities during lecture tours from 1982 to 1984. This resulted in peace groups, educational publicity, literature dissemination, and petitioning. The groups also lobbied Members of Parliament to withdraw from military alliances and make NZ a neutral peacemaking state. Peace groups were also encouraged to petition and lobby their local council members to declare their town, city or county a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

By 1983, 28 local councils had declared themselves nuclear-free zones; by 1984, the year of the nuclear-free Labour Government's election, there were 94, covering over 60% of the population. These campaigns were supported by a hard-working Committee and volunteer team from my home/office base in Christchurch.

FROM LOCAL TO INTERNATIONAL IMPACT

The effectiveness of the local body nuclear-free zone campaign is only partly understood. It reached many, many people that protest movements or radical political parties do not normally reach in the West. Ordinary farmers, office workers, doctors, school children, housewives and whole families and schools as well as, of course, working people generally and their unions joined to campaign to have their own local area to declare a "nuclear-free zone."

New Zealand "local bodies" include rural county councils, town borough councils, and city councils. Council debates shifted, from purely local concerns, such as filling pot holes, to New Zealand's role in the fate of the earth."

The simple secret of the local body nuclear-free campaign was that people could 'Think Globally and Act Locally'. Their local action also impacted nationally and internationally. Week by week, one council after another agreed to declare their area a "nuclear-free zone." This followed public campaigns of petitions, door-knocking, stalls in main streets and letters to newspapers. If councils at first refused, the local peace group would then further educate themselves, the public and the council, about the urgent need to prevent nuclear war and the value of local NWF's. (The NZ map in this paper indicates that NZ achieved a world record of 72% of the population covered by 105 locally-declared NWF's.) In many cases a local area was not declared nuclear-free until the second or third attempt.

Such campaigns were soon to have profound national significance when a snap election was called for July 1984. By then over 60% of the population lived in nuclear-free zones. A nationwide network of peace-activists was at the ready. We immediately sent them bundles of peace literature for local distribution. A Labour Government promising nuclear-free legislation was given a 17 seat majority by a landslide of popular support.

Problems and uncertainties still lay ahead, but with over 70% of the voters in nuclear-free zones, the Government held to its promise. As the Deputy Prime Minister said to us, it would be "political suicide" to back down on the nuclear-free policy. People will know about the spectacular protests against American naval-ship visits. The world famous Australian physician Dr Helen Caldicott, sponsored by the NZ Peace Studies Foundation, toured New Zealand in April 1983 to slam home the dangers of nuclear war effectively, especially on television.

Wonderful things were done by many individuals and groups. But when fired-up by a Dr Caldicott or a ship visit, people would put renewed energies into an effective, on-going local body campaign.

Thus many local people had an international impact when the Government, fortified by their support, stood up to the United States in rejecting nuclear-ship visits. The United States as a result "punished" New Zealand by suspending it as a member of their nuclear alliance - a punishment increasingly welcomed by New Zealanders. A Heylen Poll in May, 1991 showed 54% of New Zealanders would prefer to break defence ties with the United States rather than allow ships that could be nuclear-armed into the country's ports. In June, 1989 the figure was 52%, and in October, 1985, 44%.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE COMMITTEE WORK

In addition to the committee's efforts and those of new groups set up for nuclear-free campaigning, there were a number of other peace groups which joined in the campaign for nuclear-free legislation and positive neutrality. At the core of the Christchurch work was a newsletter with a sales catalogue, published several times a year. The newsletters gave progress reports and tips on local body campaigns as well as keeping readers informed about the perils of nuclear war.

The sales catalogue sent with the newsletter is most important.

People order badges, bumper and other stickers, T-shirts and literature about nuclear war, nuclear-free zones and "positive neutrality." Increasingly ordinary bookshops, dairies and tourist shops are also selling these products.

The Committee also sponsored nationwide tours by overseas peace lecturers and New Zealanders. There could be three to six or more such publicity-generating tours in a year. Outstanding lecturers have included retired United States Colonel Hackworth - one of America's most decorated soldiers - and retired 25 year CIA agent Ralph McGehee. These two had become disillusioned with their country's dangerous nuclear policies. So they were eminently qualified to warn about them, as well as about US attempts to destabilise the nuclear-free Labour Government. They also generated an enormous amount of publicity throughout the country favourable to New Zealand's nuclear-free initiative. They saw New Zealand as a beacon of hope in a nuclear-mad world rushing toward extinction. Traditionally, New Zealanders have tended to look to other countries for direction in their foreign relations, and to follow the lead of Britain, the United States and Australia. With these countries all critical of NZ's nuclear-free policies, it helped give confidence to New Zealanders for informed and eminent visitors to praise our independence, initiative and the soundness of our judgement. A typical recent example is a lecture tour of NZ, by Professor William Epstein, sponsored by the NZ Foundation for Peace Studies. He was head of the United Nations Disarmament Section for 25 years, and helped draft the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. He said "New Zealand had gained international stature through its anti-nuclear stand and was capable of influencing world opinion". (Chch Star 24/8/91) He urged a continuation of New Zealand's anti-nuclear stand wherever he spoke. He said it was "absolutely wrong to say New Zealand's voice was not as prominent now. Not so prominent in Washington maybe," he said. (Dominion 20/8/91)

NUCLEAR-FREE GOVERNMENT RE-ELECTED, 1987

In 1987 the Labour Government was returned with majority a similar to that of 1984. The Government saw the political advantage of campaigning strongly on the nuclear issue. As a full-page Labour Party advertisement declared in the last week of the campaign, THIS COUNTRY MUST STAY NUCLEAR-FREE - DON'T GO BACK WITH THE BOMBS, COME FORWARD WITH US."

200,000 leaflets designed by the committee were dropped into letter-boxes by peace workers and Labour party activists throughout the land.

Labour has continued to hold to its nuclear-free policy, but refused to promote it or strengthen it, as they did not wish to alienate further, its traditional allies. It also refused to consider fundamental changes in its foreign and defence policy to move toward neutrality.

NATIONAL WINS 1990 ELECTION WITH NUCLEAR-FREE NZ PLEDGE

In 1990 the National Party changed its nuclear policy and pledged to

uphold New Zealand's nuclear-free law. Most voters believed them thus cancelling Labour's nuclear-free NZ trump card from the 1990 election. Because of the unpopularity of Labour's other policies, National won by a landslide. Since becoming the Government, National have been undermining the nuclear-free policy and threatening to change the legislation to allow resumption of nuclear warship visits by the U.S. and U.K. and return of NZ to the nuclear weapons-based ANZUS alliance.

PHASE TWO OF OUR CAMPAIGN: KEEP NZ NUCLEAR-FREE

To emphasize the need for a new foreign and defence policy to compliment New Zealand's nuclear-free policy, we changed our name in 1988 from The New Zealand Nuclear-Free Zone Committee, to the New Zealand Nuclear-Free Peacemaking Association. We have continued our campaign for an independent foreign and defence policy based on territorial defence, international peacemaking, neutrality, and withdrawal from military alliances such as ANZUS.

Since National's about face, we have designed a new campaign based on keeping NZ nuclear-free and preventing any change to the law. This includes a new petition, leaflet for mass distribution, poster, letter writing campaigns to newspapers and M P's and requesting local councils affirm their own nuclear-free status and support for New Zealand's nuclear-free law, and a new emphasis on peacemaking by NZ. As a result of a 40 page presentation to the Christchurch City Council, the Council took action as suggested. (See Council letter and report on other recent local NFZ actions - within) Other actions are news releases, organised lobbying and deputations to politicians, mailings to all MPs, mailings to all councils, mailings to all peace groups, organising a 'KEEP NZ NUCLEAR-FREE' lecture tour, including media interviews and consulting with peace groups about campaign activities. (Copy of the new petition, leaflet, poster, letter to volunteers and order form - within). Keep NZ Nuclear-Free groups are active in Wellington, Auckland and other centres.

Nuclear free city declared

The Auckland City Council last night declared the city a nuclear-free zone on a 20-3 vote.

Two councillors, Dr Bruce Hucker and Sandra Lee, had called for the zone, which will cover the isthmus and Hauraki Gulf Islands, in light of possible changes to nuclear free legislation.

While the move was largely symbolic under the present legislation, the two councillors said it would send a message to Parliament that people did not want nuclear-powered vessels, with or without nuclear weapons, visiting the city.

Should Parliament alter the nuclear free legislation, the council's move will carry some weight.

Under the new Resource Management Act it is part of the council's responsibility to control "the prevention and mitigation of any adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal or transportation of hazardous substances." The responsibility covers effects on both water and land.

Dr Hucker said studies of potential nuclear ship accidents in harbours at Sydney and New York had revealed possible deaths of 11,000 and 30,000 respectively. Both these harbours had nuclear-free policies.

One councillor, Mr Graham Mountjoy, abstained from the voting. He said he did not want nuclear weapons in the city but believed that nuclear energy was the energy of the future and the council "could not put its head in the sand" over the issue.

OTAGO DAILY TIMES Saturday October 26 1991

Nuclear ships unwelcome, says mayor

Wellington (PA). — Nuclear ships are unwelcome in Wellington Harbour, the Mayor, Sir James Belich, says.

"I am anti-nuclear," Sir James said. "I have grave reservations about nuclear-powered ships coming into Wellington Harbour. It is unacceptable."

His comments follow the Government's apparent favouring of visits by nuclear-powered ships.

Sir James said he would not take action to stop nuclear-powered ships from entering the harbour. "We have a law that says we are nuclear-free. ... I certainly won't be asking for any revision of the policy."

Councillors vote to keep harbour nuclear-free

WELLINGTON regional councillors appear determined to keep the region nuclear free.

The council's planning and environment management committee yesterday backed the status quo after peace groups urged councillors to keep the region and harbour nuclear-free.

Last month the Government announced it would set up an independent committee to review the safety of nuclear-powered ships coming to New Zealand.

Representatives of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the Keep New Zealand Nuclear-Free Campaign, Council for World Peace, and the women's peace group Limit all made pleas for a non-nuclear environment during brief addresses to the regional council committee.

Committee member Helene Ritchie formally called for the council, under its new Resource Management Act responsibilities, to prohibit nuclear-powered warships from entering the har-

By PAUL MORAN

bour, and for the council's regional policy statement and coastal management plan to reflect this policy.

The committee decided the council should support the Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act, and that under the resource act it consider prohibiting nuclear-powered warships entering the harbour.

The committee also decided to develop a policy on the issue during the preparation of a policy statement and coastal plan.

Mrs Ritchie said later she was satisfied with the outcome but the only way the council could be fully responsible for the region's environment would be to adopt as policy the prohibition of nuclear ships.

Limit spokeswoman Jenny Easton painted a grim picture for Wellington in the wake of an accident from a ship's nuclear reactor.

NOVEMBER 6, 1991.

THE PRESS

Govt's nuclear moves worry Selwyn council

The Selwyn District Council will write to Cabinet Ministers to express its concern about possible changes to the nuclear-free legislation.

Cr Bill Woods, who introduced the district's nuclear-free policy, moved at a council meeting in Darfield that the council write to the Ministers.

The Mayor, Mrs Ann Hurford, said she and her family were concerned about changes and had received calls from concerned ratepayers. New Zealand's leadership in nuclear-free policies was recognised throughout the world.

District nuclear free

Tasman district declared itself nuclear free yesterday with a minimum of fuss.

The decision to form a nuclear-free zone followed approaches by two local peace groups concerned about possible government amendments to the nuclear-free legislation.

A Riverside Community member, Mary Mold said it was important that nuclear power stations, whether on land or in ships, should not be allowed within New Zealand's economic zone.

"An accident would endanger the lives and health of New Zealanders, contaminate large tracts of land and sea and destroy New Zealand's clean green image for ever," she said.

Nelson Evening Mail 17/11/91

THE PRESS NOVEMBER 21, 1991.

Letter supports N-ban

Tauranga District Council is to write to the Government asking it to leave the country's anti-nuclear legislation intact. The council's corporate policy committee decided it had no authority to introduce or enforce a nuclear ban.—PA

Bolger is pushing for Anzus, says group

By DEAN CALCOTT

It is clear the Prime Minister, Mr Bolger is moving to push New Zealand back into Anzus, say members of an anti-nuclear delegation that met him in Christchurch yesterday.

The delegation comprised local and regional councillors, representatives of anti-nuclear groups, and a physician.

The secretary of the Nuclear-Free Peacemaking Association, Mr Larry Ross, said if New Zealand accepted United States warship visits and returned to the Anzus alliance, it would mean acceptance and ratification of United States nuclear doctrines.

The United States wanted New Zealand back in Anzus on the same basis as Australia, said Mr Ross.

"The United States retains the option of launching a first nuclear strike and will continue tests to perfect its nuclear weapons, according to (United States) Defence Secretary Dick Cheney," said Mr Ross.

"If New Zealand is going to be a player in Anzus we would be a pawn state, taking whatever consequences that came," he said.

"There is no real security involved in such an alliance. It is more of a suicide pact," he said.

A former member of the Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control, Dr Neil Cherry, said Mr Bolger gave the impression he knew where he was going with the Anzus issue.

"He knows where he is taking New Zealand, which involves establishing a process of taking New Zealand with him," he said.

Dr Cherry said that nuclear-powered and armed ships were not safe, and that New Zealand could not trust the United States Navy.

It was now known there had been a number of accidents with the vessels.

"When the Prime Minister says 'I trust,' I say New Zealanders should not trust," said Dr Cherry.

Mr Bolger told the delegation he would take the word of President Bush and Prime Minister Major on nuclear issues.

THE PRESS

DECEMBER 17, 1991.

Council briefs

CHRISTCHURCH

Nuclear stance

The council reaffirmed its opposition to nuclear weapons and visits to New Zealand by nuclear-powered ships. It decided last night to write to the Government in support of New Zealand's nuclear-free legislation, and stress the benefits to tourism and exports of enhancing New Zealand's "clean, green" image. The council is concerned that the Government is trying to change the law to allow visits by nuclear-powered ships.

CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

19 December 1991

Mr Larry Ross
Secretary
NZ Nuclear Free Peacemaking Association
PO Box 18-541
CHRISTCHURCH

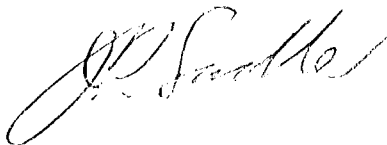
Dear Mr Ross

NUCLEAR FREE POLICY

Further to the submissions which you presented at the last meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee, I am pleased to advise that at its December meeting the Council resolved:

1. That the Christchurch City Council re-affirm its opposition to nuclear weapons.
2. That the Christchurch City Council declare its opposition to visits to New Zealand by nuclear powered ships.
3. That the Council write to the Government in support of the current nuclear free legislation.
4. That the letter stress the advantages to tourism and export industries of our enhanced reputation as a clean, environmentally aware country.
5. That the Council commend the Government for the peacemaking activities it has undertaken and urge that these be continued.
6. That the Council also urge the Government to take a leading role in peacemaking activities in the Pacific.

Yours faithfully



A D Gemmill
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER
MKR:KLF



CONTACT Mr M K Robertson Ph. 711-533

FILE

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International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War New Zealand Branch

"We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive"

ALBERT EINSTEIN

NEWSLETTER Number 19 December 1986

SUPPORT NEW ZEALAND'S
NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE
For Information Write:
Box 18541 Christchurch N.Z.

NEW ZEALAND — PEACEMAKER OF THE PACIFIC

The New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone Committee was formed in December, 1981 in Christchurch by the writer. The objects were to research and educate about the dangers of nuclear war; encourage the formation of local, national and regional nuclear weapons free zones; promote a foreign and defence policy based on international peacemaking; provision of valued services to other states and preparations to become a 'Red Cross' nation aiding survivors in the event of a nuclear catastrophe. New Zealand would become a neutral state including withdrawal from military alliances, but with armed forces for home defence and for peacekeeping assignments in other parts of the world.

The theory supporting the nuclear free movement is that expanding nuclear free zones throughout the world would reduce potential nuclear battlefields, thus making war less likely, creating the conditions for serious disarmament steps by the nuclear states and progressively moving nuclear weapons back to their countries of origin.

This movement by peoples and non-nuclear nations is also based on the observation that the nuclear states show no sign of making serious progress toward disarmament or arms control. The trends are towards an increasing arms race and international tensions, proliferation vertically and horizontally, and the development of first strike weapons, strategies and ideologies. Also, it was noted that nuclear states design nuclear war fighting strategies that allow for nuclear wars to be fought on the territories of other states.

For all these reasons, well-publicised to the public by way of meetings, news releases, literature distribution etc., people learned they could no longer trust the nuclear states to prevent nuclear war and move step-by-step toward a just world of peace with reduction of the nuclear threat. People and governments realised they would have to take steps themselves and it was probably safer outside a nuclear alliance than inside.

Locally declared Nuclear Weapon Free Zones

It was felt that failure of the peace movements in various countries to achieve significant success, may be due in part to a lack of a comprehensive alternative defence and foreign policy to offer in place of the collective nuclear military treaties, such as ANZUS.

Peace movements seemed to focus on protests rather than offer alternatives that would be acceptable options. I realised that although people were afraid of the bomb, they were even more afraid of imagined or potential enemies. Thus concepts of a "Positive Neutrality" were developed which would remove NZ territory from the nuclear infrastructure, while giving a potential enemy strong motives to respect New Zealand's neutral peacemaking and aid status. If any nation attacked, they would be destroying a potential source of aid for their own suffering survivors and a potential neutral meeting place to negotiate an end to a war.

Another campaign had encouraged people to declare their homes, churches and places of business, NWFZs. We focused our local campaign on councils. Many local groups were formed during lecture tours throughout the North and South Islands. An objective of each was to declare their

area NWFZ. They petitioned and lobbied councillors, got friendly councillors to introduce NFZ motions, provided educational mailings. Sometimes it took three applications over a period of one or two years before a council was sufficiently educated to obtain a majority vote for a NFZ Declaration.

New Zealand now holds a world record with 72 percent of the population covered by 105 local NFZs. Always people are told that their local NFZ was a step toward a national New Zealand NFZ, and a foreign policy that would give them defence security with conventional military protection, plus the peacemaking services and aid content which would give all states strong motives to respect New Zealand's neutrality.

A New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone

Since 1981 we have launched four nation-wide petitions on nuclear free and foreign policy issues to parliament. The government pledged itself to introduce legislation to legally declare NZ a nuclear free zone — much to the consternation of the US, UK, Australia, France and other states, who did not like limitations placed on the deployment of their weapons and use of allied territories for military purposes.

Most states regard the accelerating arms race and doctrines of first strike winnable nuclear wars as acceptable and normal. They regard New Zealand's nuclear free initiatives as an 'allergy' or 'disease' and fear the example may spread.

International Nuclear Free Campaign

Our newsletter NUCLEAR FREE has a circulation of 3,000 in NZ and 500 overseas. We continually encourage the export of our NFZ policies. I have toured Japan, Australia and Italy and found millions of people supporting New Zealand's stand and keen to emulate it in their countries. A special NFZ symbol, similar to the one designed for New Zealand, is made for each country visited to capture the imagination and interest of media and audiences.

Lessons from the campaign

A nuclear free neutrality with the focus on an alternative foreign and defence policy, but avoiding domestic issues, appealed to people on the right, left and centre of the political spectrum as it did not seek to change the existing social order or take on too many issues. Bob Jones' New Zealand Party, the Democratic Party, and the last two annual conferences of the Labour Party approved positive neutrality or a very similar policy.

People feel empowered by their experiences with the local authority campaign — that they can do something in their own area about the nuclear threat and make a difference at the national level and internationally. This is a mass movement of concerned citizens of all classes. We have successfully avoided a 'fringe' image and divisive issues that could reduce support for the basic nuclear free policy.

Larry Ross

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PEACEMAKING ASSOCIATION**

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NUCLEAR FREE ZONES IN THE WORLD

1.

5 Nuclear Free Zone Treaties

The number of countries that have ratified each treaty is given in parentheses.

- * Antarctic Treaty, 1959
(26, incl. USA & USSR)
- * Outer Space Treaty, 1967
(83, incl. USA & USSR)
- * Latin American Treaty, 1967
(also known as Treaty of Tlatelolco;
24, incl. USA & USSR)
- * International Seabed, 1971
(73, incl. USA & USSR)
- * South Pacific, 1985
(9 with 2 pending; protocols ratified
by USSR & China, but USA, UK
and France refuse to sign)

22 Nuclear Free Zone Countries

Countries that either explicitly or implicitly prohibit nuclear weapons by national law, policy or constitution. (?) means NFZ may not be enforced.

- * Austria
- * Belau (Palau)
- * Denmark (?)
- * Faeroe Islands
- * Finland
- * Greenland (?)
- * Iceland (?)
- * Japan (?)
- * Malta
- * Federated States of Micronesia
(Ponape, Kosrae, Truk and Yap)
- * New Zealand
- * Northern Marianas (?)
- * Papua New Guinea (?)
- * The Philippines (?)
- * The Seychelles
- * The Solomons
- * Spain
- * Sri Lanka
- * Sweden
- * Switzerland
- * Vanuatu

4,329 Nuclear Free Zone Communities in 23 Countries

Democratically declared NFZ cities, counties and provinces as of November 1988. List compiled by Nuclear Free America, 325 E. 25th St., Baltimore MD 21218; 301-235-3575. Please inform NFA of any additions or corrections.

- 9 Argentina
- 111 Australia (over 56% of the population)
- 281 Belgium (over 45% of the population)
- 178 Canada (over 64% of the population,
including all of Ontario, Manitoba,
the Northwest Territories and over
60% of British Columbia)
- 20 Denmark
- 3 Finland
- 1 France (Lutterbach)
- 192 Great Britain (over 60% of the
population, including all 8 counties
in Wales and 32 NFZs in Scotland)
- 70 Greece
- 117 Ireland (over 50% of the population)
- 700 Italy
- 1,399 Japan (first NFZ declared in 1958;
includes 13 provinces, 1/3 of all
municipalities & over 68% of the
population)
- 100 Netherlands
- 105 New Zealand (over 72% of the
population)
- 140 Norway (includes 23 NFZ ports)
- 21 Philippines (over 25% of the the
population)
- 105 Portugal (over 50% of the population)
- 400 Spain (over 45% of the population)
- 7 Sweden
- 1 Tahiti (Faa'a)
- 168 United States of America (87 are
legally-binding)
- 1 Vanuatu (Port-Vila)
- 200 West Germany

New Zealand leads the world with over 72% of the population covered by locally-declared NFZ's.

November 1989 Compiled by Nuclear Free America
325 E. 25th St Baltimore MD 21218, U.S.A.

1542 Nuclear Free Zone Communities in Japan Now

Nuclear Free Zone Information No.12 Feb. '91 (quarterly)

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**N.Z. NUCLEAR-FREE
PEACEMAKING ASSOCIATION**
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RESOLUTIONS* and DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly during its

TENTH SPECIAL SESSION 23 May-30 June 1978



CATALOGUE
NO 14-23
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NZNFPA
BOX 18541
CHRISTCHURCH
NEW ZEALAND

EXCERPTS FROM: OFFICIAL RECORDS: SUPPLEMENT No. 4 (A/S-10/4)

COLLATED AND PRINTED BY: NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE COMMITTEE. P.O. BOX 18541, CHRISTCHURCH 9, N.Z.

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1978

These resolutions were reaffirmed by all states at SSDII in 1982. Reissued by NZNFPA 14/4/88

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES

32. All States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, and the prevention of nuclear war. In this context, while noting the declarations made by nuclear-weapon States, effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons could strengthen the security of those States and international peace and security.

33. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the zone concerned and the full compliance with those agreements or arrangements, thus ensuring that the zones are genuinely free from nuclear weapons, and respect for such zones by nuclear-weapon States constitute an important disarmament measure.

59. In the same context, the nuclear-weapon States are called upon to take steps to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The General Assembly notes the declarations made by the nuclear-weapon States and urges them to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

60. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure.

61. The process of establishing such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. In the process of establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be taken into account. The States participating in such zones should undertake to comply fully with all the objectives, purposes and principles of the agreements or arrangements establishing the zones, thus ensuring that they are genuinely free from nuclear weapons.

62. With respect to such zones, the nuclear-weapon States in turn are called upon to give undertakings, the modalities of which are to be negotiated with the competent authority of each zone, in particular:

(a) To respect strictly the status of the nuclear-weapon-free zone;

(b) To refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States of the zone.

64. The establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole.

DISARMAMENT - OTHER MEASURES

37. Significant progress in disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, would be facilitated by parallel measures to strengthen the security of States and to improve the international situation in general.

41. contribute to limiting the arms race. Unilateral measures of arms limitation or reduction could also contribute to the attainment of that goal.

121. Bilateral and regional disarmament negotiations may also play an important role and could facilitate negotiations of multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament.

20. Among such measures, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority.

At the same time, other measures designed to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war and to lessen the danger of the threat or use of nuclear weapons should be taken.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

15. It is essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation. In order that an international conscience may develop and that world public opinion may exercise a positive influence, the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information on the armaments race and disarmament with the full co-operation of Member States.

99. In order to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, the specific measures set forth below, designed to increase the dissemination of information about the armaments race and the efforts to halt and reverse it, should be adopted.

100. Governmental and non-governmental information organs and those of the United Nations and its specialized agencies should give priority to the preparation and distribution of printed and audio-visual material relating to the danger represented by the armaments race as well as to the disarmament efforts and negotiations on specific disarmament measures.

101. In particular, publicity should be given to the Final Document of the tenth special session.

104. Throughout this process of disseminating information about developments in the disarmament field of all countries, there should be increased participation by non-governmental organizations concerned with the matter, through closer liaison between them and the United Nations.

106. With a view to contributing to a greater understanding and awareness of the problems created by the armaments race and of the need for disarmament, Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations are urged to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels.

ABOUT THE NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR FREE ZONE COMMITTEE



BACKGROUND

The New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone Committee originated from a public meeting called by Larry Ross at the W.E.A. in December 1981. It is an incorporated society under the Charitable Trusts Act of 1957.

We have an executive committee of 12, and over 1,000 members, supporters and affiliated groups throughout New Zealand, and 150 other individuals and groups overseas.

OBJECTIVES

Our objectives are (1) a nuclear free zone with a foreign policy based on neutrality and international peacemaking for New Zealand; (2) a South Pacific nuclear weapon free zone; (3) to assist other groups and states to become neutral peacemaking nuclear weapon free zones; (4) to help prevent nuclear holocaust and promote international peace, co-operation, justice and support for the United Nations.

THE NZ NUCLEAR FREE ZONE CAMPAIGN

Since its beginning in 1981, the campaign has involved an expanding series of strategies and materials for local and national use, and recently, international. The main elements are EDUCATION, ACTION, and RESEARCH with supporting PRODUCTS and LITERATURE. The list of specific examples of committee projects is long and is available on request. Some examples:

EDUCATION — Selection and distribution of a wide range of peace products and literature including stickers, badges, articles and books; organizing and conducting workshops, stalls and public lectures; conducting national and local lecture tours.

ACTION — Rapid response to important events; organizing guest lecture tours; aiding local groups with products; literature and organization for local and national actions; issuing of media releases and commentary on events.

RESEARCH — Investigating and reporting on issues including the global arms race, U.S. bases in N.Z., implications of the ANZUS Treaty, secret military and intelligence agreements, alternative foreign policy, publication of the 'Peace Researcher'.

CURRENT EMPHASIS AND THE FUTURE

Recent events revolving around NZ's nuclear warship ban have evolved so rapidly that committee activities have been difficult to plan. But our base programme and objectives are unchanged, current emphasis being on the LEGISLATE NOW campaign to support the government in every way possible. Once strong legislation is secured for NZ, focus can be concentrated on using that historic NZ nuclear free zone precedent to encourage other South Pacific nations to declare nuclear weapon free zones. The Committee will also continue research and education on the many other areas of US military involvement in New Zealand such as Deep Freeze, Tangimoana and Black Birch, and the numerous agreements that are independent of the ANZUS Treaty. NZ's entanglements in the US nuclear strategy are continuing. For these reasons the work of the Committee and your support are as important as ever.

CAMPAIGN FOR COMPREHENSIVE POLICY CHANGE

The dangers of the nuclear age demand new ways of thinking and policies if humanity is to survive. 'Defence' alliances, such as A.N.Z.U.S. have become suicide pacts — trapping New Zealand into conventional and perhaps nuclear wars. Rather than 'defence' a primary purpose of alliance systems and foreign bases according to declassified U.S. military documents is "to draw nuclear fire away from the American mainland in any big war". (ChCh Press 20/2/85. Full statement on request).

New Zealand needs fundamental changes in its foreign and defence policies to avoid nuclear war entrapment and to play a constructive role in preventing a nuclear holocaust. Traditional thinking is that New Zealand needs big partners including the A.N.Z.U.S. pact to defend us. The nuclear war age and above revelations have not changed basic policies.

We have constructed a national campaign to change that 'mindset' to a comprehensive foreign and defence policy based on declaring New Zealand a neutral, Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, including withdrawal from military alliances, and active international peacemaking. We call it 'Positive Neutrality'.

Although great support has been received, powerful forces oppose us. Regardless of the facts, some people are unable or unwilling to change. This 'mind-set' coupled with apathy and psychic numbing, are major factors preventing change within New Zealand and internationally.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT NEEDED FOR CAMPAIGN

We require support and funding for a much greater campaign, to educate the public as to the dangers of nuclear war, New Zealand's involvement through A.N.Z.U.S. and other agreements, and the urgent need to change our policies.

We plan to increase national advertising, mailing campaigns, help to local peace groups and others, more lecture tours, discussions with M.P.s etc.

DIRECT FINANCIAL HELP

Periodic donations are essential to the continuation and growth of our campaigns. Some give \$5 and it is a sacrifice. Others give \$50, \$100, \$500 and one gave \$1,000. Large donations are encouraging as they enable us to move the campaign ahead in confidence that people agree with our priorities, policies and actions. They share our sense of urgency and can afford to share our commitment financially and believe our campaigns are the right way to deal with the problem. They can trust us to stick to our objectives, cultivate mass support and not move into other issues, best served by other groups.

We greatly appreciate your financial support. Reply coupon at bottom of page or with order form

Help show the Americans that our nuclear-free policy will help them as much as it helps us, because the arms race cannot go on indefinitely without bringing annihilation for all.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF NUCLEAR FREE NEW ZEALAND

REPLY FORM

A FUND TO EDUCATE AMERICANS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF NEW ZEALAND'S NUCLEAR-FREE POLICIES. RECEIPT AND REPORT SENT TO DONORS.

Name

Address

City

Zone

Campaign Donation \$

Please return form to: N Z Nuclear Free Zone Committee, Box 18, 1, Christchurch, 9

SUPPORT ALTERNATIVE NEW ZEALAND POLICY

Help campaign for an alternative New Zealand Foreign and Defence Policy based on declaring New Zealand a neutral, Nuclear Weapon Free zone; including withdrawal from military alliances and active international peacemaking.

Name

Address

City

Zone

Phone

Campaign Donation \$

Subscription to Newsletter \$12.00

Will help Campaign

Send me ☐ petitions

Please return form to: N Z Nuclear Free Zone Committee, Box 18541, Christchurch, 9