

DEN NORSKE NOBELKOMITÉ

HAR OVERENSSTEMMENDE MED
REGLENE I DET AV

ALFRED NOBEL

DEN 27. NOVEMBER 1895 OPPRETTEDE
TESTAMENTE TILDELT

International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War

NOBELS FREDSPRIS FOR 1985

OSLO, 10. DESEMBER 1985

Eivind Aarvik *Gjerdhede Rindneson.*
Ward: Gunnar Stålslett *Francis Rindneson*



Effetti della
Guerra Nucleare
sulla Salute
e sui Servizi Sanitari

SECONDA EDIZIONE



ORGANIZZAZIONE
MONDIALE
DELLA SANITÀ

I.P.P.N.W.

INTERNAZIONALE MEDICI PER LA
PREVENZIONE DELLA GUERRA NUCLEARE

Organizzazione Premio Nobel per la Pace 1985



SEZIONE ITALIANA

WWW.IPPNW-ITALY.ORG

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150 years of humanitarian action
**Council of Delegates of the International
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**
Sydney, Australia, November 2013



Consiglio dei Delegati

**DELLA CROCE ROSSA INTERNAZIONALE
E MEZZALUNA ROSSA**

Sydney, Australia
17-18 novembre 2013

**Lavorare per l'eliminazione delle armi nucleari:
piano d'azione quadriennale**

Progetto di risoluzione

**Documento preparato da
Il Comitato Internazionale della Croce Rossa e la Federazione Internazionale della
Croce Rossa e della Mezzaluna Rossa , di concerto con Croce Rossa e della
Mezzaluna Rossa**

Ginevra, ottobre 2013

16-17871 (E) 191016 ***1617871***

Seventy-first session

First Committee

Agenda item 98 (kk)

General and complete disarmament: taking forward

multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

Austria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia: draft resolution

Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 67/56 of 3 December 2012, 68/46 of 5 December 2013, 69/41 of 2 December 2014 and 70/33 of 7 December 2015 on taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons,

Deeply concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,

Deeply concerned also about the risks related to the existence of nuclear weapons,

Recalling the Declaration of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,¹ in which it is stated, inter alia, that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations, and that all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations,

¹ Resolution S-10/2, sect. II.

² Ibid., sect. IV.

Reaffirming the role and functions of the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission, as set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,² _____ **A/C.1/71/L.41**

Working Meeting. Rome, 24th-25th, 2010

Contribution to the discussion by Michele Di Paolantonio, M.D., President of AIMPGN (IPPNW Italy): michele.dipaolantonio@katamail.com
gsm 0039 368 543722; fax 0039 085 9353333

IPPNW has stressed yet that the nuclear issues should be on the agenda of Summits always second and that young students should have access to the Meetings. Because the vulcan eruption in Island and the stop to the air traffic, the renew of this concept has been delegate to me, President of AIMPGN, the Italian chapter of IPPNW. The last Summit, helded in Berlin, was titled "Breaking Down New Walls to Ensure a World of Human Rights and a World Without Violence". So, I propose, with the support of the Italian chapter of IPB, to give continuity to the Berlin's Summit, that the next Summit, with the common will of as many Nobel Peace Prize Laureates as possible, will develop again a practical international action for the prevention of a nuclear war, organizing, as a part of the Summit's program, a meeting between Iranians, Iraqi and Italians Mayors for Peace, at the presence of the Mayor of Hiroshima. Why?

Let me explain the proposal: recently, on november, 27th, 2009, the Italian chapters of IPPNW and IPB organized in the hearth of the Mediterranean Area, at the center of Sicily island, in the ancient city of Mazzarino, the international meeting: "Peace is in our hands", with the participation of Mayors for Peace coming from Iran, Iraq and Italy. The meeting, focused on the concepts of Peace and Nuclear Not Proliferation, was helded in the theatre of the city, full of students of the local schools with their teachers, talking about the necessity of nuclear disarmament. To stress the concept, for the first time, after twentyfive years, was revealed an important italian contribution to the path that brought USA and USSR, Gorbaciov and Reagan, to the INF Treaty and to the removal of euromissiles from the european theatre (for more informations: www.ipb-italia.org home page, under "Peace is in our hands", open the file "Helsinki '84 (in english)"). That message was given to the Iranian Mayors, in the same day of the General Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency that remarked the Iranian refusal to send abroad its uranium to be enriched, as a message of good will, in the temptative to move in the matter positive decisions by Iranian State. The Iranian Mayors were positively impressed. After their meeting in the theatre, with the students, islamic ayathollah accompanying the Mayors were hosted by catholic italian priests in two ancient churchs in Mazzarino. After that, the Italian chapter of IPB organized a new meeting between those Iranians and Iraqi Mayors for Peace in Halabja, the Kurd Iranian city attacked with chemical weapons of mass destruction on march, 16th, 1988. Italian chapters of IPPNW and IPB moved the Mayor of Halabja to use the terrible imagines and documents of the chemical genocide against is people as material of peace education against weapons of mass destructions. The presence there of Iranians Mayors for Peace was again full of meanings. We are convinced that if the international community, trough the Nobel Peace Laureates, will communicate his respect for the iranain right to develop energy by nuclear power plants at the only condition of the clear acceptance by Iran of the

Joint Forum Medact e IPPNW World Congress

Salute attraverso la pace 2017

Lunedì 4 - Mercoledì 6
settembre 2017

**Confronting guerra, militarizzazione e Global insicurezza come
comunità internazionale per la salute**

Nel mese di settembre 2017, Medact e medici Internazionali per la Prevenzione della Guerra Nucleare (IPPNW) stanno portando insieme un raduno di persone delle comunità salute e la pace per discutere lo stato di guerra globale e di conflitto, e di promuovere la costruzione della pace più efficace e smilitarizzazione come un pre-requisito per la giustizia sociale, la buona salute e la sostenibilità ecologica.

Lavoreremo con una serie di partner per creare un vibrante opportunità di conoscere le radici della guerra, conflitto e la violenza; e di trovare il modo per invertire la recente ripresa della violenza, l'intolleranza e la tensione in tutto il mondo.

Salute attraverso la pace 2017 offrirà opportunità uniche per rete con accademici chiave, le organizzazioni e leader nella pace, la giustizia sociale e della sanità a livello mondiale, tra gli altri. L'impostazione campus universitario di York University fornirà anche molte opportunità di interazione informale e intima e la discussione tra i delegati.

Organizzato da:



Lavorando in collaborazione con:



<https://youtu.be/fUUSipVlUus>



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Climate and Health Effects of Regional Nuclear War

How sudden global cooling could
produce a “nuclear famine”



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Overview

1. Preventing nuclear war is a medical imperative
2. Thousands of nuclear explosions would cause a nuclear winter
3. Even a regional nuclear war using a small fraction of the world's arsenal, would have devastating global climate effects
4. Abolishing these instruments of mass extermination through a Nuclear Weapons Convention is the only responsible way to address this threat to our common security and survival



August 6, 1945

Hiroshima destroyed by
a single 15-kt nuclear
weapon

150,000 deaths from
blast, burns, and
radiation effects



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Medical Consequences of Nuclear War

Effects of a 10- to 20-kiloton nuclear weapon, detonated at an altitude of 1 km include:

- Temperatures of ~7,000 degrees C beneath fireball ignite fires in cities and industrial targets; intense winds fuel firestorms
- Tens of thousands of immediate deaths
- Tens of thousands of burns; thousands of crush and impact injuries
- Thousands of survivors blinded and deafened
- Physicians and other health workers killed; hospitals destroyed
- Acute radiation injuries and long-term radiation-related illnesses

Nuclear Winter

- Massive amounts of smoke and soot from fires rise into the upper atmosphere
- Sunlight reflected back into space
- Rapid, large drops in global surface temperatures
- Collapse of basic, life-sustaining ecosystems

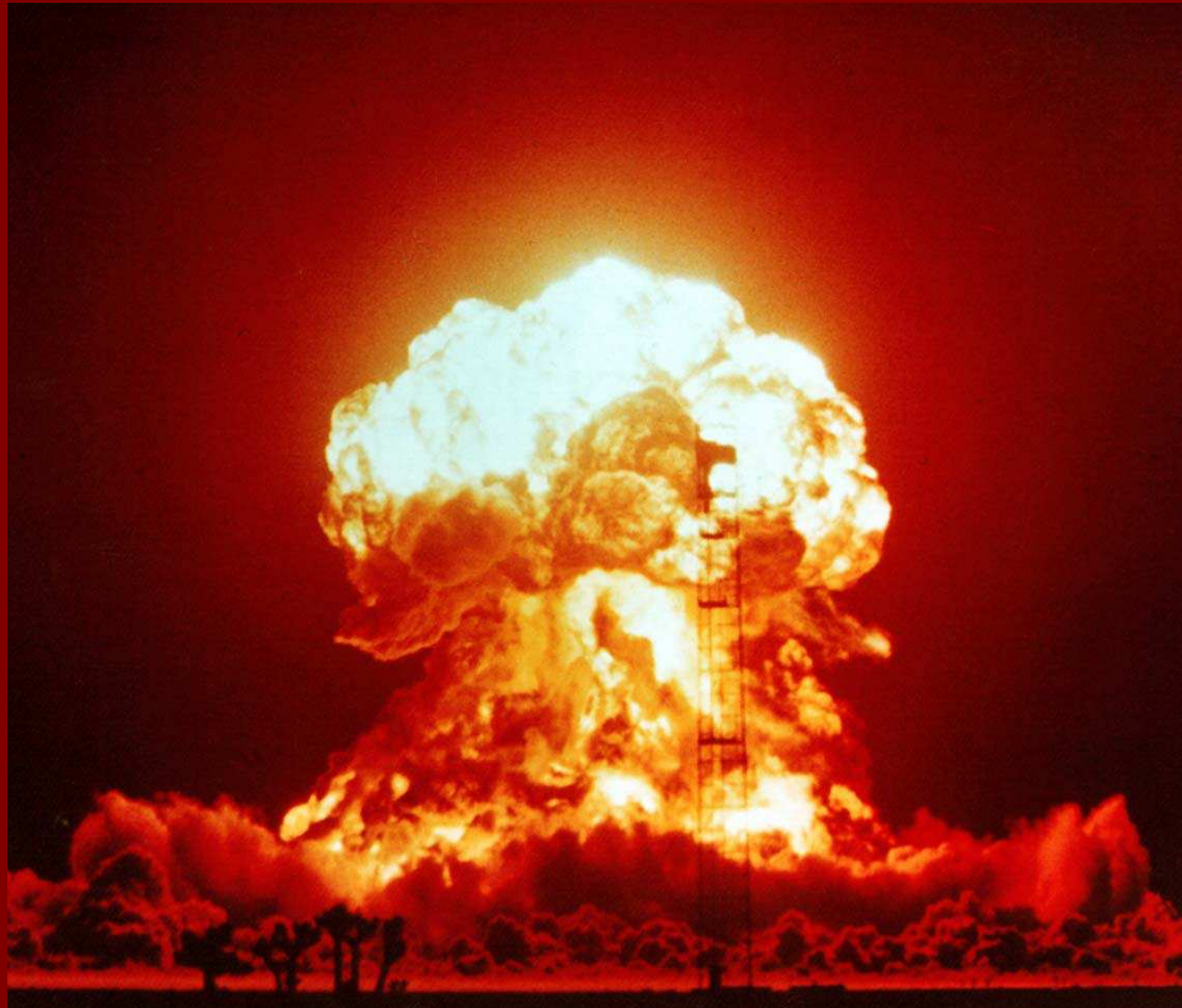
World Nuclear Forces, 2007

United States	10,400
Russia	14,000
China	200
France	348
United Kingdom	200
Israel	80
India	50
Pakistan	60
DPRK (N. Korea)	<10

Source: Federation of American Scientists, NRDC

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Nuclear War in South Asia

- 20,000,000 deaths in major cities in India and Pakistan
- Radioactive contamination throughout both countries and in Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Tibet, China, and other neighbors
- Global climate disruption from smoke and soot

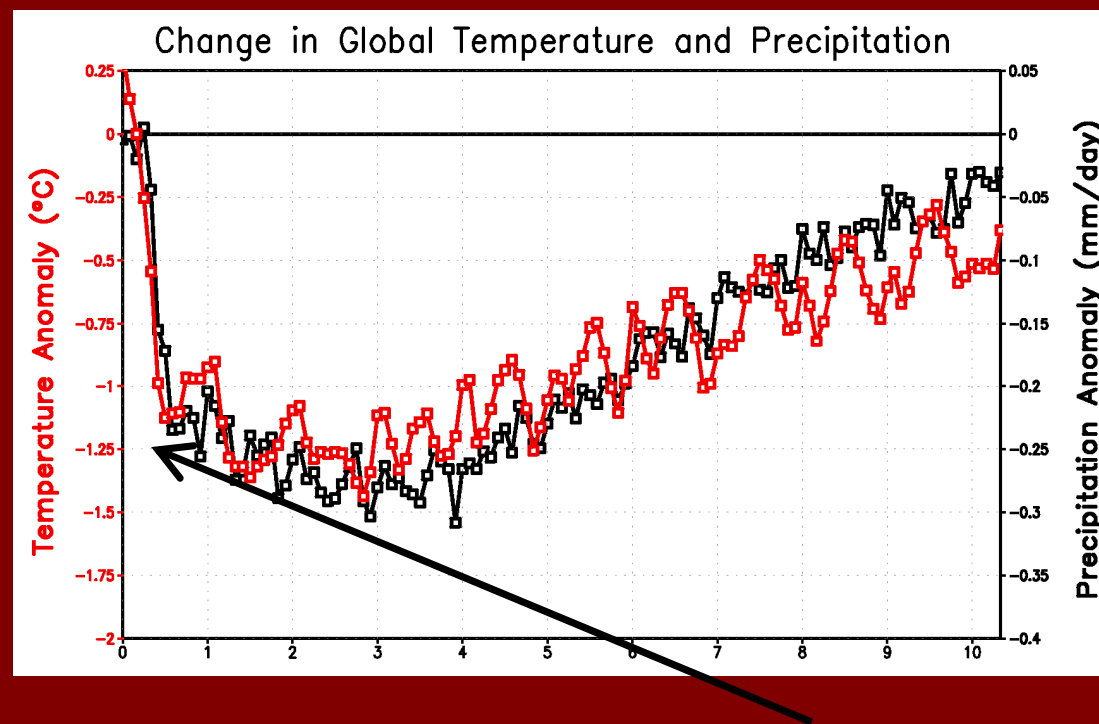
Nuclear War in South Asia

- Nuclear explosions ignite fires that burn whole cities
- Soot lofted high into the atmosphere absorbs incoming sunlight
- Dramatic decrease in amount of light reaching the surface
- Large, rapid drops in surface temperature



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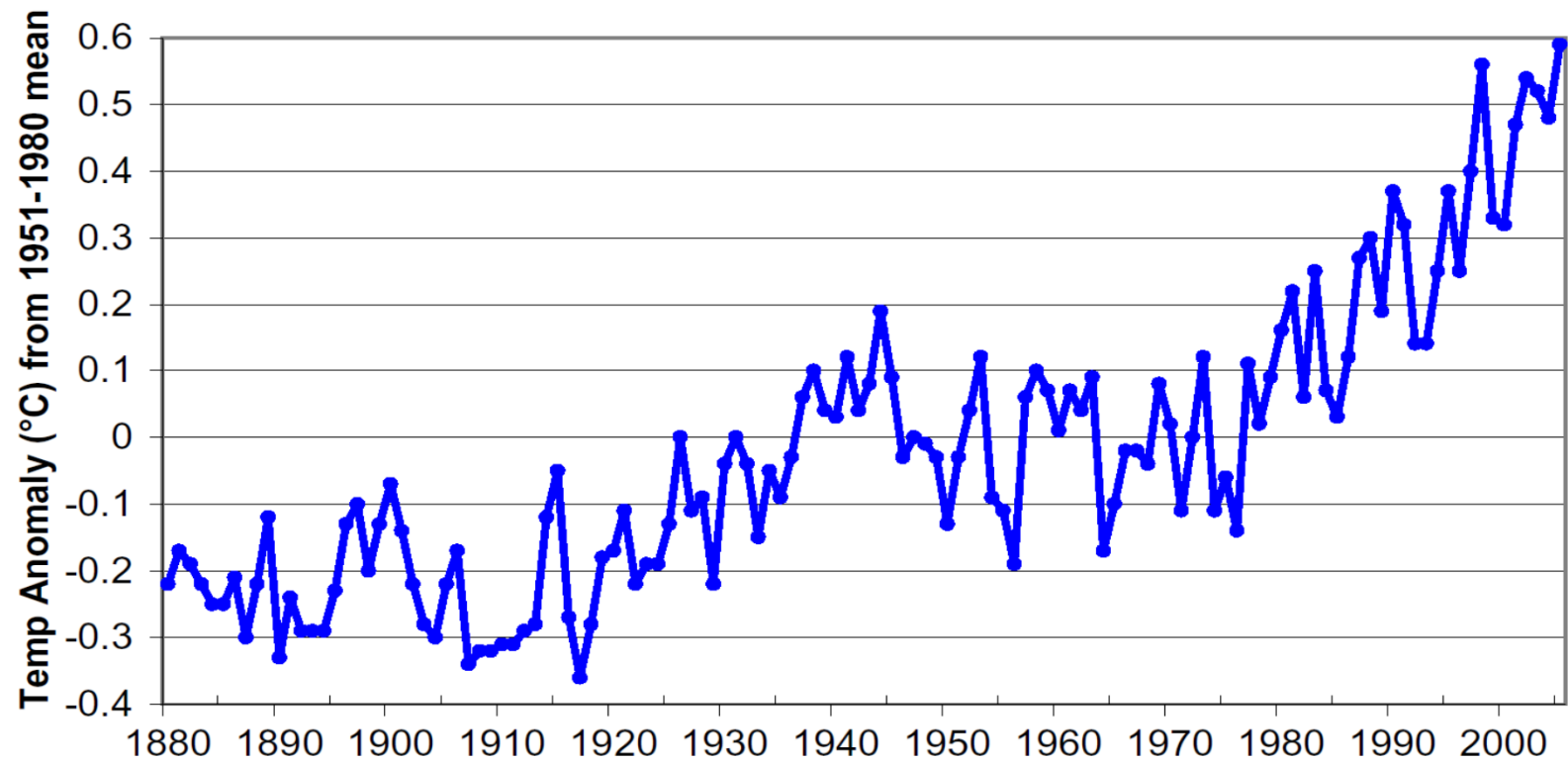
- Average surface cooling: -1.25°C
- Persistent cooling (10 years): -0.5°C

Graph courtesy of Alan Robock

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GISS Global Average Temperature Anomaly



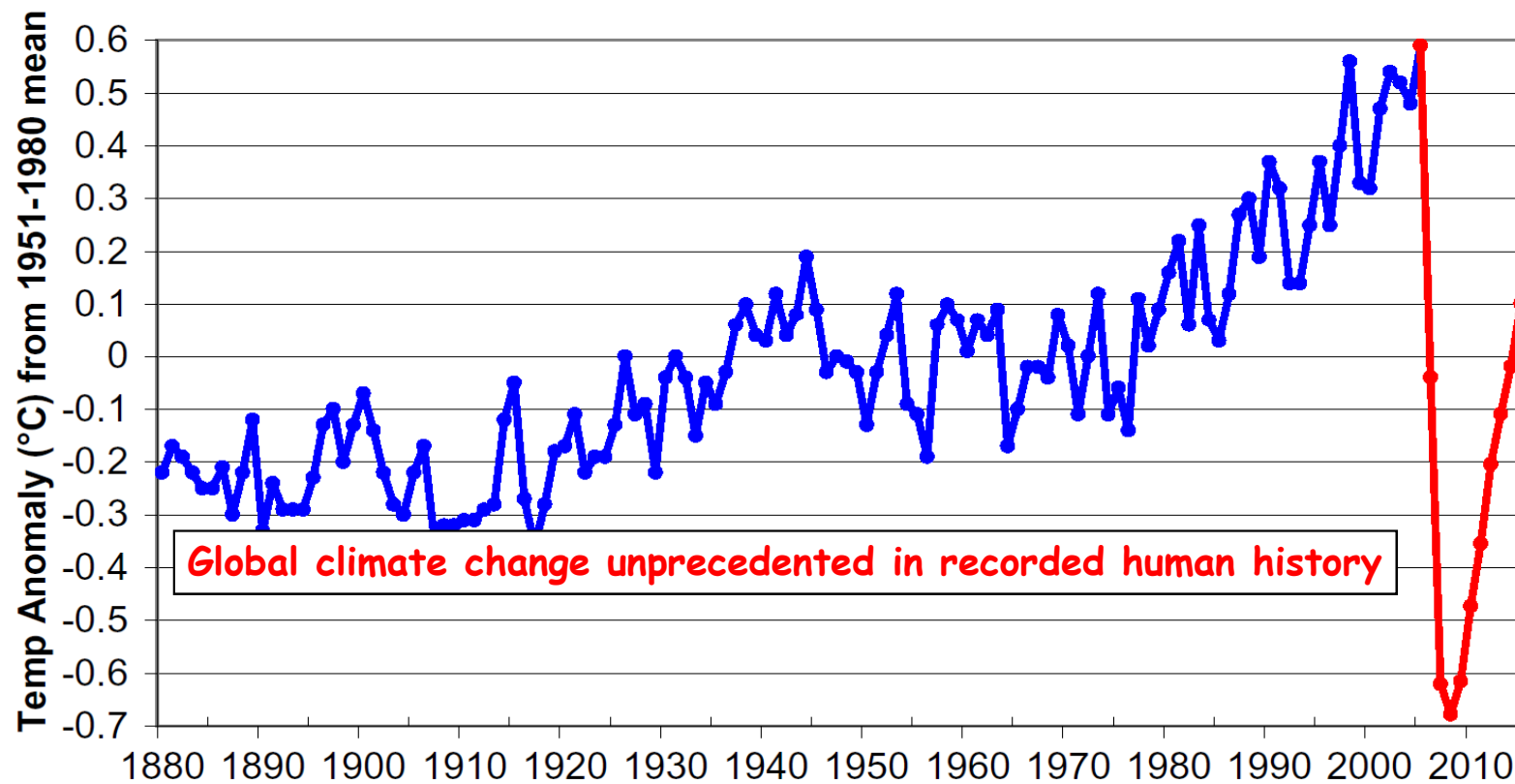
Graph courtesy of Alan Robock

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GISS Global Average Temperature Anomaly

+ 5 Tg smoke in 2006



Graph courtesy of Alan Robock

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Change in Precipitation (%) JJA Year 1

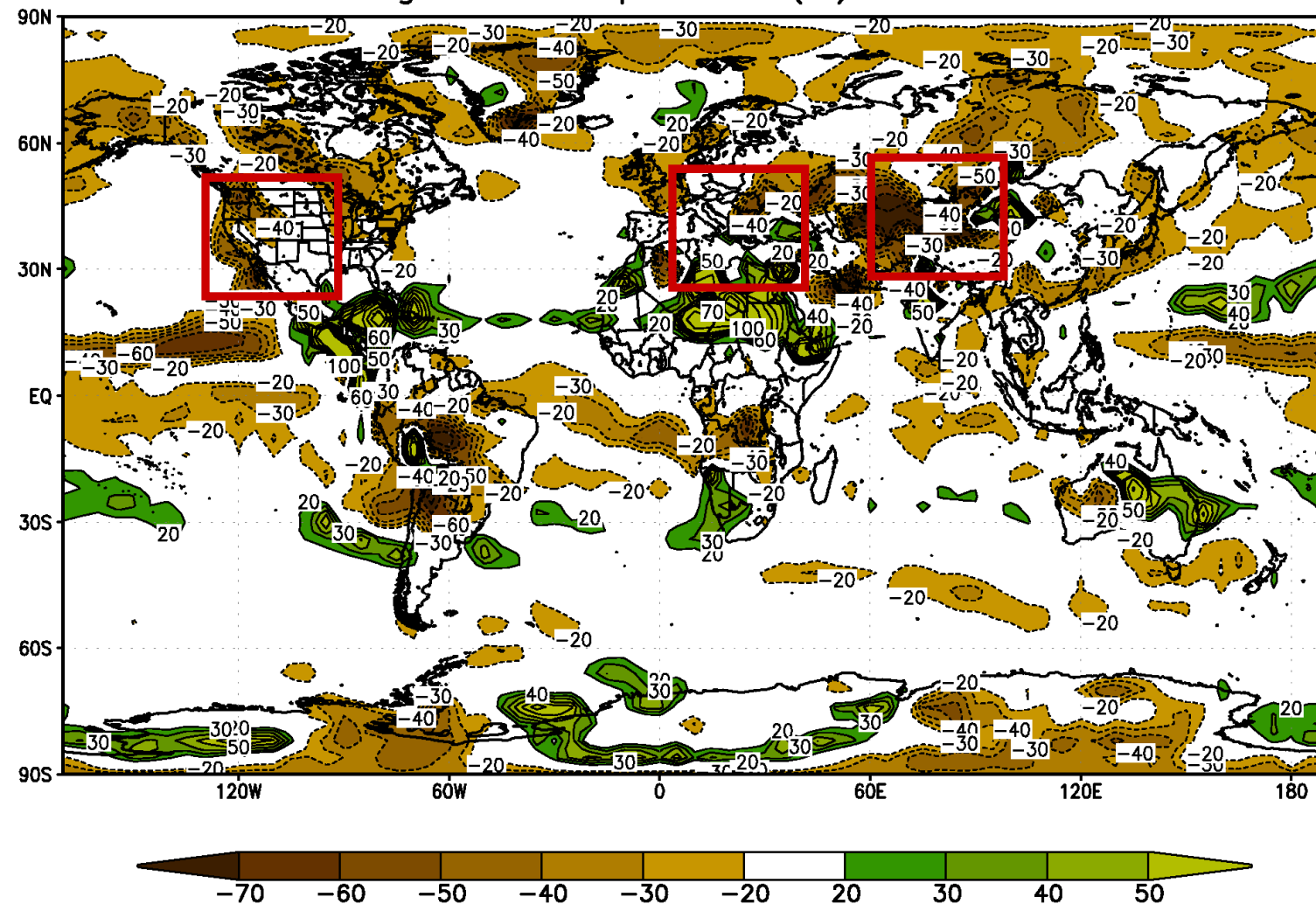
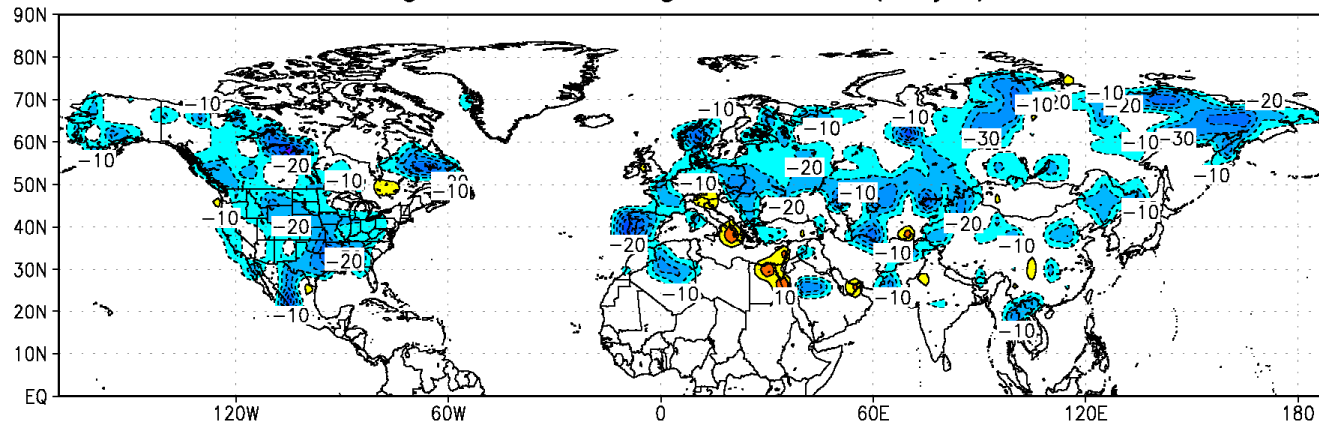


Chart courtesy of Alan Robock

NH Change in Growing Season (days) Year 1



SH Change in Growing Season (days) Year 1-2

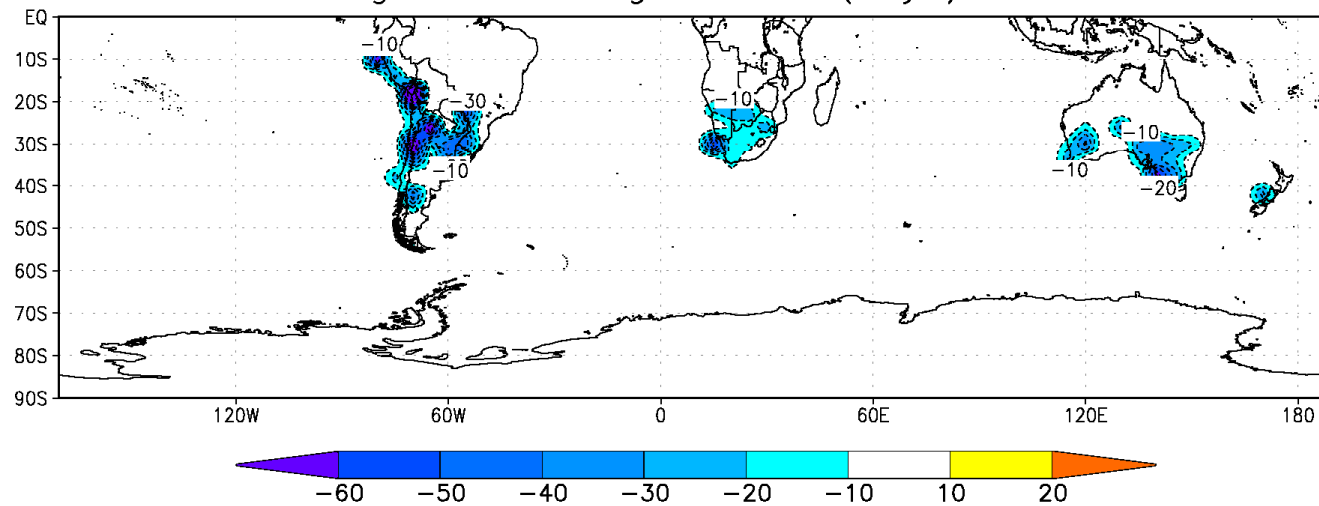
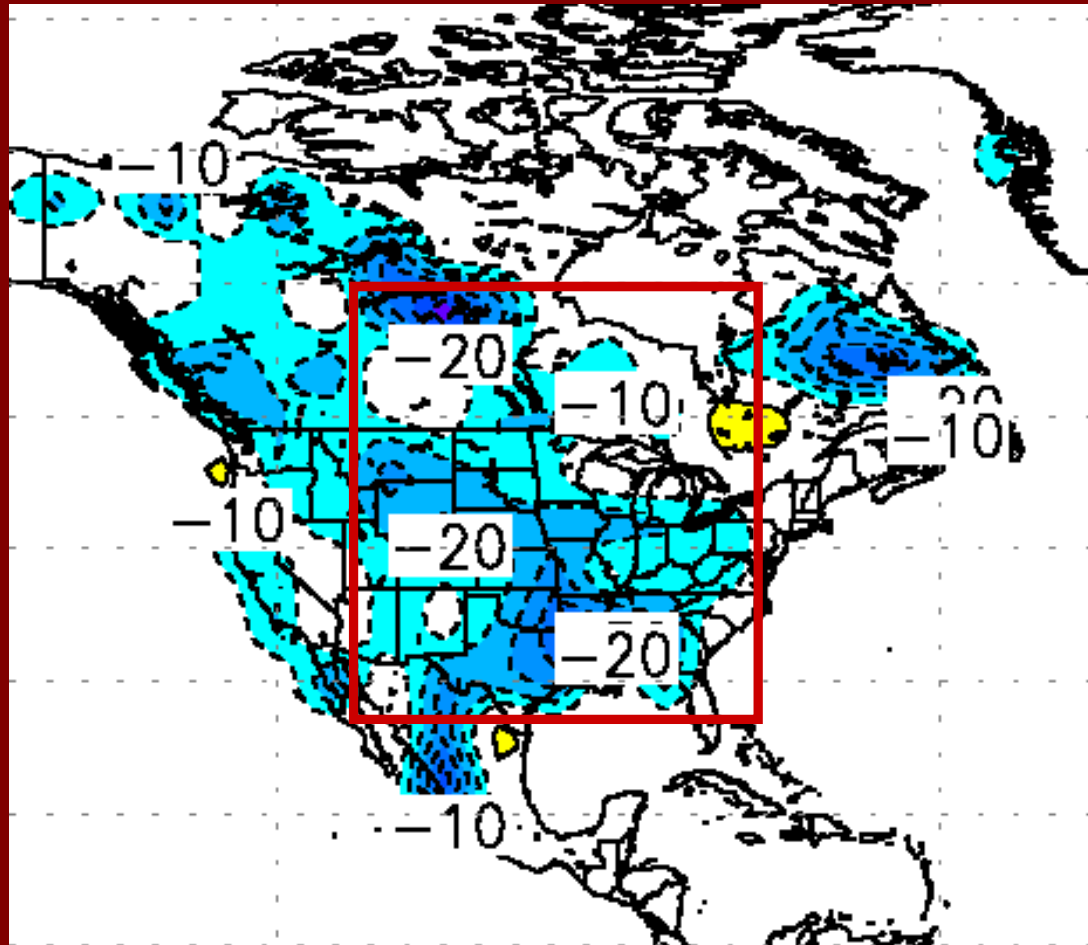


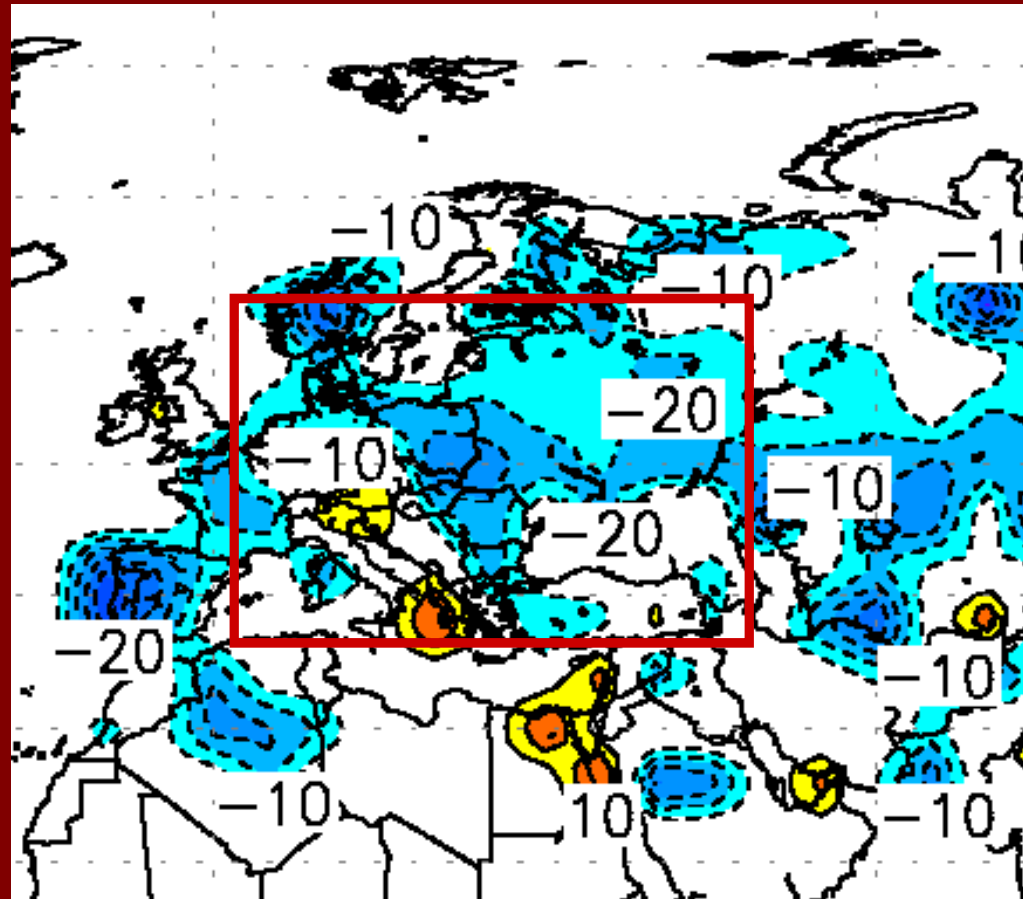
Chart courtesy of Alan Robock

North America



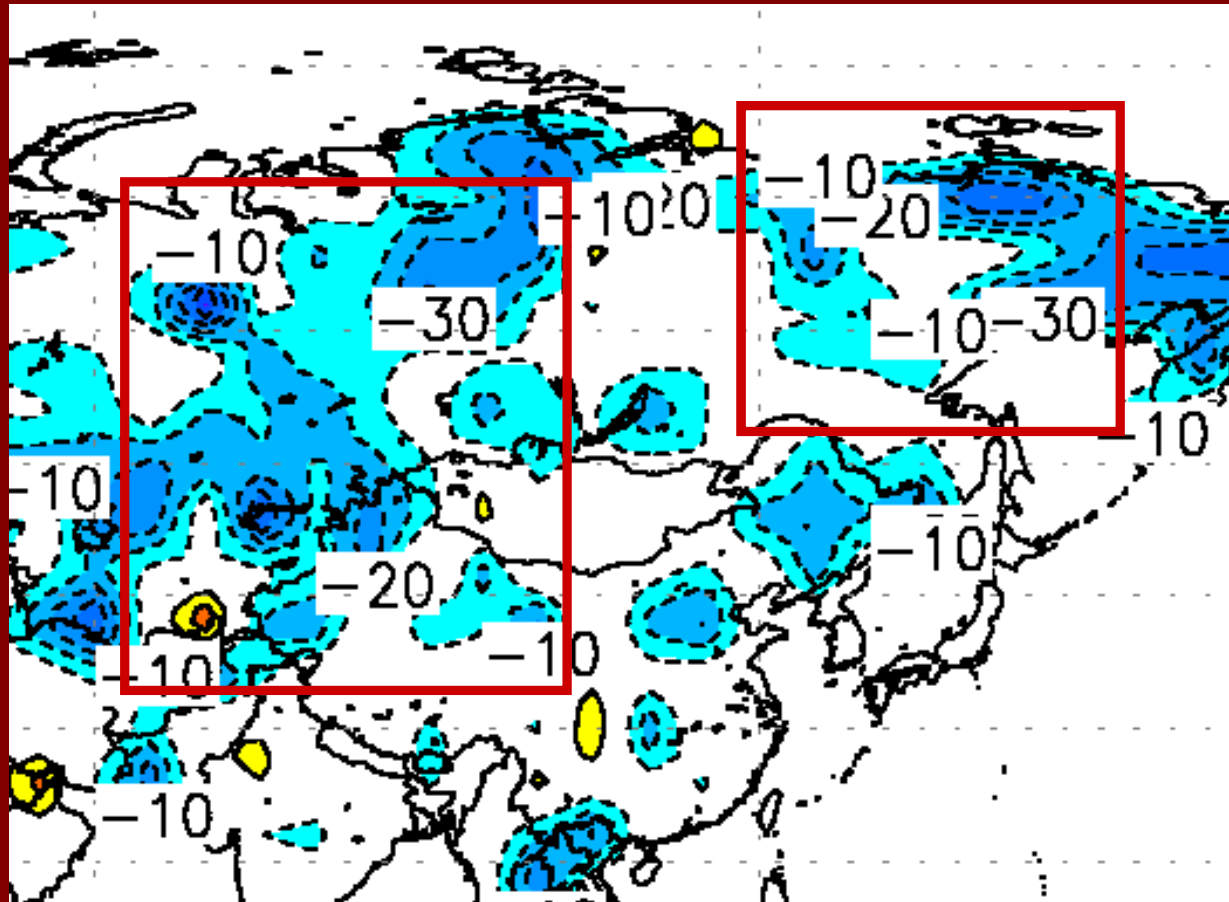
Detail from chart courtesy of Alan Robock

Europe



Detail from chart courtesy of Alan Robock

Asia



Detail from chart courtesy of Alan Robock

Volcanoes and Global Cooling

- Large volcanic eruption in Indonesia
- Prolonged cooling (536-554 AD)
- Extensive crop failures
- Drought
- Severe famine



Laki Volcano

- Eruption in 1783 lasted eight months
- Severe winter resulted in mass starvation of livestock
- Resulting famine killed about one-quarter of Iceland's human population
- Greatest natural disaster in the history of Iceland
- Effects felt as far away as Egypt



Tambora Volcano

- Erupted April 1815
- -0.7 degrees C temperature drop
- Dramatic shortening of growing season

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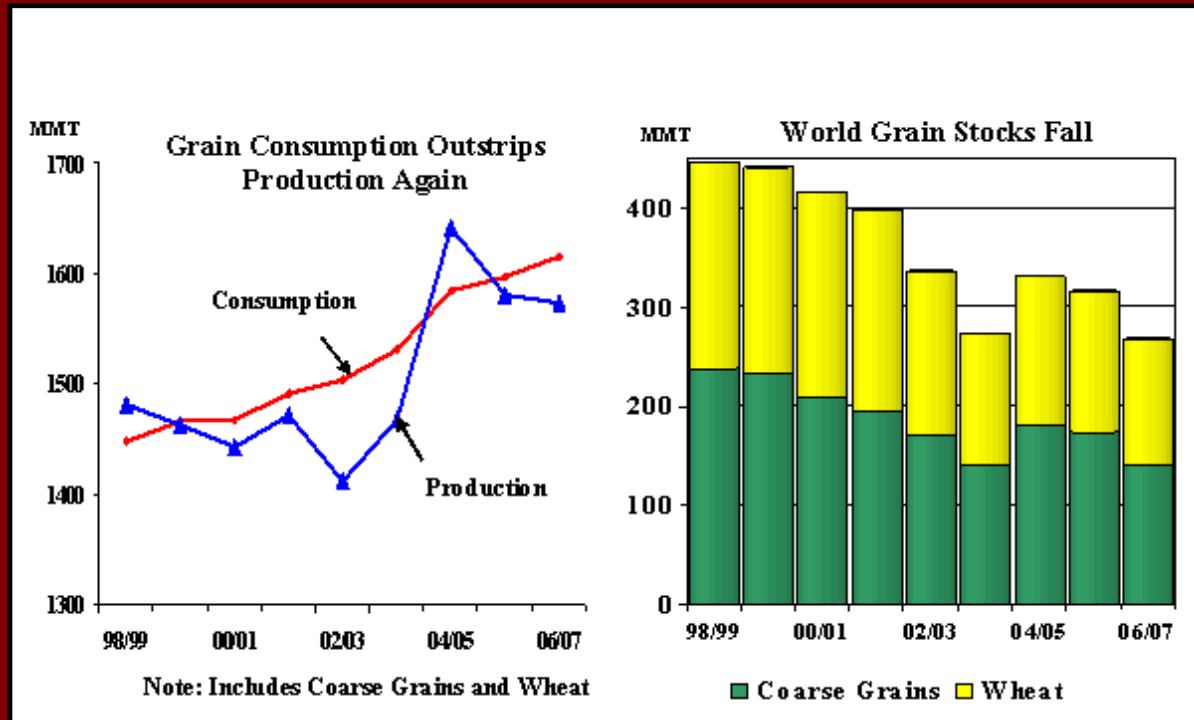


1816 — The Year Without a Summer

- Four major frosts in US and Canada
- June snowstorm in New England
- Extensive crop damage
- Grain prices doubled
- Famine in Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, France, India

Nuclear War: The Impact on Agriculture

- **Sudden cooling**, decreased sunlight, less rainfall shortens growing seasons; reduces crop yields
- Stratospheric **ozone depletion** damages crops sensitive to UV-B
- Disruption of petroleum supplies affects use of farm machinery and fertilizer and pesticide production
- **Radioactive and toxic contamination** takes farmland out of production
- Collapse of distribution system



Annual Grain Consumption:
2,098 million tons

World Grain Stocks:
322 million tons (56 days)

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Chronic Malnutrition Today

- 1,800-2,200 calories
minimum daily requirement
- 800 million people at or below
this level of daily intake

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Availability vs. Accessibility



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Great Bengal Famine of 1943

- Food production declined only 5%
 - Actually 13% higher than 1941 when there was no famine
 - 3 million people died



1972

Price of wheat doubled in response to a fall in global grain stocks to 60 days



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**1 billion dead
from starvation
alone?**

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Epidemic Disease

- Plague
- Cholera
- Malaria
- Typhus

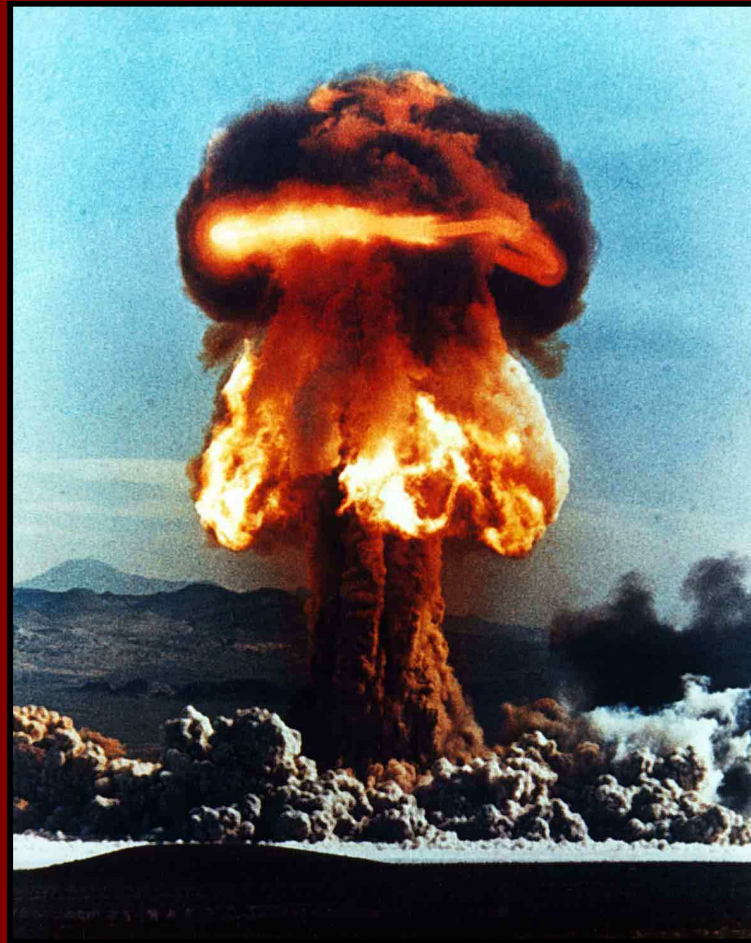


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War and Civil Conflict

- Food riots
- Civil wars
- Wars between nations...



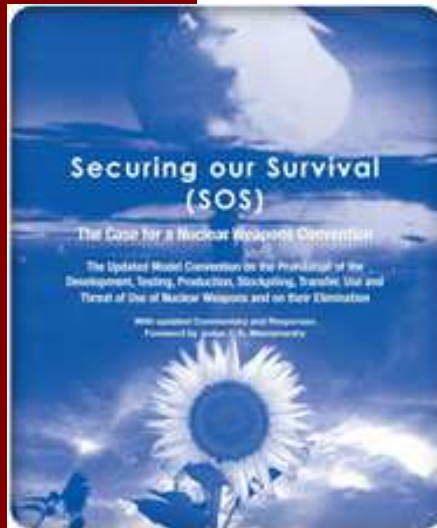
...further use of nuclear weapons?

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i can
international campaign
to abolish nuclear weapons



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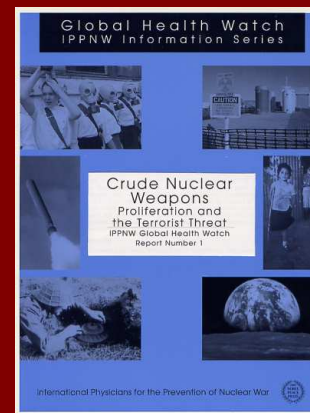
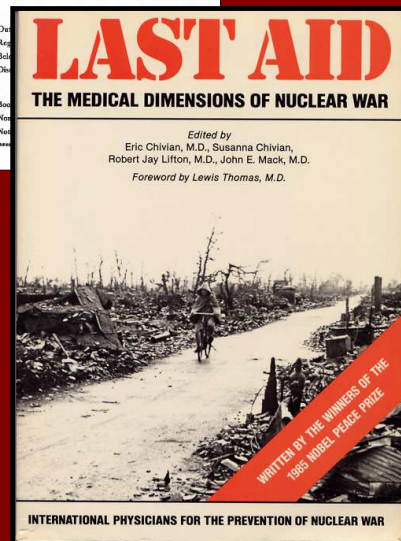


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The New England Journal of Medicine	
Established in 1812 as The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY	
VOLUME 256	MAY 31, 1962 NUMBER 22
	
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NATO Headquarters, 2006



Islamabad, 2007



Moscow, 2006



New Delhi, 2008

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The ICAN Action Plan

- Build awareness among public, health professionals, and decision makers about growing nuclear dangers, including **Nuclear Famine**, and urgent need for **abolition**
- Promote Nuclear Weapons Convention at the UNGA, NPT, and other disarmament forums
- Promote removal of highly-enriched uranium (HEU) from production of medical isotopes
- Build diverse civil society partnerships

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Acknowledgments

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Selected Bibliography

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Complete list of relevant articles and additional resources at:
<http://climate.envsci.rutgers.edu/nuclear>

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