

A 2017-es Nobel Békedíj: ICAN: Nemzetközi Kampány a Nukleáris Fegyverek Betiltásáért

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Kivonat:

A 2017-ben Béke Nobel díjjal elismert Nemzetközi Kampány a Nukleáris Fegyverek Betiltásáért, angol nevén Internationan Campaign for Abolishing Nuclear Weapons, **ICAN** valamint a Kiváncsi, Érdekelte Tudósok Egyesülete (Union of Concerned Scientists, **UCS**) erőfeszítései 2017. július 7-én egy olyan **ENSZ határozat**hoz vezettek el, amely húsz éve az első, a szerződést aláíró felekre jogilag is kötelező érvényű szerződés az atomfegyverek leszereléséről. Ennek a Szerződésnek a háttérében az atomfegyverek létezésével és azok magas fokozatú riadókészültségben tartásával kapcsolatos, növekvő nemzetközi aggodalom áll, mely az előadásban ismerttetendő, katasztrófa közeli, de nem közismert helyzetek józan, tudományos elemzésén alapul, és amelyekben **sokszor csak egy hajszálon múlt az atomháború kitörésének és következményének, az évtizedekig tartó nukleáris télnek az elkerülése.**

Áttekintés

**Bevezetés és motiváció:
mi a felelősségünk, és mit tehetünk?**

**Felismerés:
a nukleáris világegés nem lehetetlen**

**Mi lehet egy nukleáris világegés
Kiváltó oka?**

**A 2017-es Nobel békedíj:
A nukleáris világegés megelőzhető!**

**Mit tehetünk egy békésebb és biztonságosabb világért?
Belső béke**

Az ENSZ anti-nukleáris határozatának támogatása

Összefoglalás és köszönetnyilvánítás

A Nobel Alapítvány honlapjáról

https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2017/

Orbán Ottó: Egy jó borivó vágáns éneke

A CARMINA BURANÁBÓL
(Túlpolitizált éveinkre)

Halálmadár kuvikolja
a fekete lombban:
kórság és ragály lakását
lásd a hatalomban.
Kioltja szemed világát,
összetöri mércéd,
hazugsággal marja sárrá
mondатаid ércét.
Ujjujuj, az ördög vezeti a táncot,
arcodra varázsol ráncot,
nyakadra vasláncot.

Társad aki volt eleddig,
sarkon fordul, otthagya,
Mulatozol, mint az élők,
de belül halott vagy.
Hívedül lakájt szegődtetsz,
címeres gazembert,
ki pátenssel lopja össze,
ami karddal nem ment.
Ujjujuj, az ördög vezeti a táncot,
arcodra varázsol ráncot,
nyakadra vasláncot.

Kárba vész önáltatásod,
műved féreg rágja;
hiába két súlyos érve,
a bárd és a máglya.
Birodalmak sziklaszirtjét
egy perc porba rontja –
ki a koldus, ki a császár,
nem vallja ki csontja.
Ujjujuj, az ördög vezeti a táncot,
arcodra varázsol ráncot,
nyakadra vasláncot.

Legjobb lenni csavargónak,
semmirekellőnek,
aki buzgón oltja lángját
tűzet fogó nőnek.
Megcsapatják, lenyakazzák,
nem kell ahhoz per se,
de túlél száz birodalmat
jó borról írt verse.
Ujjujuj, az ördög vezeti a táncot,
arcodra varázsol ráncot,
nyakadra vasláncot.

Introduction: the end of the Cold war did not remove the largest danger

Most of you probably heard of the opinion that scientist (esp. physicists) have some special collective responsibility to do something about nuclear threats, because :

- 1.) scientists understand related scientific & technical matter better than other people
- 2.) scientists were involved in the creation of nuclear weapons (albeit initially in the context of the struggle against fascism during WW2)

– but in fact we are usually as deceived as the general public about what is really the biggest danger! .

- Most people were deceived by the alleged “end of the Cold War” ...
- ... but, e.g., the former U.S. Secretary of Defense William J. Perry said recently: “The probability of a nuclear calamity is higher today, I believe, than it was during the cold war”

What or who can hurt us, and how much?

Non-nuclear countries were swindled by Non-Proliferation treaty in 1970, since nuclear powers have not really reduced their nuclear arsenals much:

- Superpowers USA & Russia now hold more than 90% of 14000+ nuclear weapons, and the strongest ones - thermonuclear (H-bombs)
- Also China, France, Britain + more recent nuclear powers India, Pakistan and Israel hold lots of nukes too ... but much less than the 2 superpowers.

Still, for many years already, following (mainly USA) politicians, mainstream media coverage of nuclear threats concentrate on:

- (a) North Korean development & testing of nuclear bombs + wild threats (... but only 10-20 "small" nukes and unreliable missiles),
- (b) Iranian nuclear program (... but, with no nukes yet!), and
- (c) the possibilities that terrorist groups somehow obtain and use some kinds of nuclear weapons, even just a "dirty bomb".

Yes, the North Korean danger is very big – possibly tens of millions of deaths already from their first strike, primarily in South Korea + maybe some also in Japan (& Guam?) ... probably anti-missile shield will help against NK. Most importantly, all this pales in comparison with a nuclear war between superpowers ⇒ billions of deaths globally, possibly ending our civilization.

Global nuclear winter = mini ice age

- The average temperature lowered by some 20 deg.C to even 35 deg.C can persist for 2 years, and lowering by some 10 deg.C for several more years. And even just 1 year is enough to totally disrupt the food production on our entire planet. ⇒ **Starvation of billions.**
- maybe **MAD** → **SAD** = **Self-Assured Destruction** doctrine, because even if one superpower defeats the other by the 100% successful first strike and suffers no retaliation at all, the nuclear winter may still assure the attacking country's self-destruction
- – of course, along with the destruction of everybody else.
- – Hopefully, more top “commanders” of superpowers will realize that larger nuclear arsenals actually make also them **LESS** safe! (such as Perry, Hagel, Turner, ...)
- **As a mathematician, former US defense secretary Perry co-signed the petition of 3000 scientists from more than 84 countries supporting the OUN treaty banning and stigmatizing nuclear weapons.**
(Max Tegmark: <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/why-3-000-scientists-think-nuclear-arsenals-make-us-less-safe/>)

What can cause a nuclear war when nobody wants it?

- Unfortunately, there are several possible ways ... but let us concentrate on: **the most likely = by accident/mistake or miscalculation:** Systems of nuclear weapons (especially those of superpowers) are on **hair-trigger alert**, and several times already, misinterpreted signals about an enemy attack, false alarms, and the like, almost triggered nuclear war.
- (A terrorist provocation can be specifically designed to try to lead to such a miscalculation.)
- With thousands nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert and ready to launch at a moment's notice - a fatal accident is bound to occur eventually.
- **Check:**
<https://futureoflife.org/background/nuclear-close-calls-a-timeline/>
<http://nuclearfiles.org/menu/key-issues/nuclear-weapons/issues/accidents/20-mishaps-maybe-caused-nuclear-war.htm>
<http://www.ucsusa.org/nuclear-weapons/us-nuclear-weapons-policy/reducing-the-risk>

Is there any hope for a safer world? What can we do?

- On 7. of July 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a treaty which categorically prohibits nuclear weapons. (122 votes Yes, 1 vote No, 1 abstaining, and around 70 not present.)
- Before this, nuclear weapons were the only weapons of mass destruction without a prohibition treaty, despite the widespread and catastrophic humanitarian consequences of their intentional or accidental detonation.
- This treaty gives nuclear weapons a status similar to chemical weapons (banned 1992) and biological weapons (banned 1972), and land mines (banned 1997 by Ottawa treaty). In these cases wide STIGMATIZATION of these weapons achieved some positive results.
- Former USA Secretary of Defense William Perry said publicly: “The new UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is an important step towards delegitimizing nuclear war as an acceptable risk of modern civilization. Though the treaty will not have the power to eliminate existing nuclear weapons, it provides a vision of a safer world, one that will require great purpose, persistence, and patience to make a reality. ...”
- Even just taking missiles off hair-trigger alert would be a tremendous progress, by reducing the chance of the “accidental nuclear war”

The Nobel Peace Prize 2017

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

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The Nobel Peace Prize 2017



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International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

Prize share: 1/1

The Nobel Peace Prize 2017 was awarded to International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) *"for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its ground-breaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons"*.

A Nobel Alapítvány honlapjáról

https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2017/

The Nobel Peace Prize 2017

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

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DEN NORSKE
NOBELKOMITE
The Norwegian Nobel Committee

English

Norwegian

The Nobel Peace Prize for 2017

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 2017 to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). The organization is receiving the award for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its ground-breaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons.

We live in a world where the risk of nuclear weapons being used is greater than it has been for a long time. Some states are modernizing their nuclear arsenals, and there is a real danger that more countries will try to procure nuclear weapons, as exemplified by North Korea. Nuclear weapons pose a constant threat to humanity and all life on earth. Through binding international agreements, the international community has previously adopted prohibitions against land mines, cluster munitions and biological and chemical weapons. Nuclear weapons are even more destructive, but have not yet been made the object of a similar international legal prohibition.

https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2017/

The Nobel Peace Prize 2017



Through its work, ICAN has helped to fill the gap in international law. The absence of a ban on nuclear weapons is the unacceptable human suffering caused by these weapons. ICAN has mobilized organizations from around 100 different countries and governments upon the world's nations to pledge to cooperate and work together to eliminate nuclear weapons. To date, 127 states

© ICAN

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

Furthermore, ICAN has been the leading civil society actor in the endeavour to achieve a prohibition of nuclear weapons under international law. On 7 July 2017, 122 of the UN member states adopted the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. As soon as the treaty has been ratified by 50 states, the ban on nuclear weapons will enter into force and will be binding under international law for all the countries that are party to the treaty.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee is aware that an international legal prohibition will not in itself eliminate a single nuclear weapon, and that so far neither the states that already have nuclear weapons nor their closest allies support the nuclear weapon ban treaty. The Committee wishes to emphasize that the next steps towards attaining a world free of nuclear weapons must involve the nuclear-armed states. This year's Peace Prize is therefore also a call upon these states to initiate serious negotiations with a view to the gradual, balanced and carefully monitored elimination of the almost 15,000 nuclear weapons in the world. Five of the states that currently have nuclear weapons – the USA, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China – have already committed to this objective through their accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1970. The Non-Proliferation Treaty will remain the primary international legal instrument for promoting nuclear disarmament and preventing the further spread of such weapons.

THE FACTS



Catastrophic harm

Nuclear weapons are the most destructive, inhumane and indiscriminate weapons ever created. Both in the scale of the devastation they cause, and in their uniquely persistent, spreading, genetically damaging radioactive fallout, they are unlike any other weapons. They are a threat to human survival.

[TAKE ACTION ▶](#)[DONATE ▶](#)

Nuclear arsenals





General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 July 2017

Original: English

United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination

New York, 27-31 March and 15 June-7 July 2017

Agenda item 9

Negotiations, pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution [71/258](#) of 23 December 2016, on a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination

Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Determined to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences that would result from any use of nuclear weapons, and recognizing the consequent need to completely eliminate such weapons, which remains the only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons are never used again under any circumstances,

Close Calls with Nuclear Weapons

HIGHLIGHTS

Both the United States and Russia keep nuclear-armed missiles on high alert, ready to launch within minutes. This posture increases the risk of an accidental,

Despite the most elaborate precautions, it is conceivable that technical malfunction or human failure, a misinterpreted incident or unauthorized action, could trigger a nuclear disaster or nuclear war.

— U.S. –Soviet Accident Measures Agreement,
September 1971

In some cases, early warning sensors were fooled by natural phenomena that appeared to have the signature of a missile attack:

- **September 26, 1983.** A Soviet early warning satellite showed that the United States had launched five land-based missiles at the Soviet Union. The alert came at a time of high tension between the two countries, due in part to the U.S. military buildup in the early 1980s and President Ronald Reagan's anti-Soviet rhetoric. In addition, earlier in the month the Soviet Union shot down a Korean Airlines passenger plane that strayed into its airspace, killing almost 300 people. The Soviet officer on duty had only minutes to decide whether or not the satellite data were a false alarm. Since the satellite was found to be operating properly, following procedures would have led him to report an incoming attack. Going partly on gut instinct and believing the United States was unlikely to fire only five missiles, he told his commanders that it was a false alarm before he knew that to be true.

During that period, there were numerous accidents involving nuclear-armed strategic aircraft. Bombs were dropped by mistake and planes crashed. Several close calls nearly resulted in nuclear explosions, but at least some of the safety systems worked and prevented a nuclear detonation. The United States ended its practice of airborne alert the day after a U.S. bomber carrying four nuclear bombs crashed near Thule, Greenland, in 1968, contaminating the surrounding area with plutonium. Instead, nuclear bombers were kept on high alert; they were kept armed and on runways ready to take off. In 1991, President George H.W. Bush finally removed U.S. strategic bombers from high alert. Their weapons were moved to storage; they are no longer ready to take off within 15 minutes, but can still take off within 24 hours.

Erroneous or ambiguous warnings from U.S. or Russian early warning sensors of an incoming nuclear attack are relatively common.

Russian satellites monitoring U.S. missile fields did not show any additional launches, and Russian leaders declared the incident a false alarm. The event detected was

Hivatkozások és köszönetnyilvánítás

1. Dubravko Klabucar professzor úr előadása az Eszterházy Károly Egyetemen
EKE GyKRC

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1wf7ojl-8eXHGgkUHwYeVsGugGXPNpaMS>

2. A 2017-es Béke Nobel-díj:

https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2017/

3. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN):

<http://www.icanw.org/the-facts/>

4. Union of Concerned Scientists:

<https://www.ucsusa.org/>

<https://www.ucsusa.org/nuclear-weapons#.W>

Thank you so much, professor Klabucar!

Köszönöm a figyelmet és Klabucar prof segítségét!

