



They are built to turn living things to radioactive dust. Their ongoing construction is polluting and destroying our environment.

They are here to protect and uphold racist, extreme capitalist agendas of exploitation and domination.

Their existence is in direct contravention of international law, yet nuclear weapons are here in this world.

This is despite numerous UN resolutions calling for nuclear disarmament.

There are no UN teams calling to inspect their dismantling.

They're not on the map.

They're not on the news.

But they're here.

Nuclear

Weapons:

Just get rid of them.

The 2000 Walk for Nuclear Disarmament will start with a rally at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) building in the Hague, the Netherlands on the 16 May 1999. This is the place where the ICJ declared the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons illegal in its Advisory Opinion in July 1996. However, NATO still continues to threaten the whole existence of the planet with its nuclear weapons. With this walk we want to bring the call for nuclear disarmament from the Hague to NATO HQ in Brussels, Belgium, where the walk will end with rallies, non-violent direct actions, ..., and a peace camp on 27-30 May 1999.



Locked to the gate of French Embassy to protest nuclear testing in Polynesia, 1995

We demand that NATO, as a nuclear alliance:

- declares a no first use policy
- immediately promotes a European Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, starting in Central Europe
- stops violating Articles I and II (nuclear sharing) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and withdraws its US nuclear weapons from Belgium, Britain, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey
- practices democracy by allowing NGO's to participate in its policy making

All nuclear weapons states should:

- take their nuclear weapons off alert
- separate warheads from their delivery vehicles
- start negotiations at the latest by the year 2000 for a Convention Banning Nuclear Weapons



introduction

This is the campaign booklet for the national contacts of the 2000 Walk for Nuclear Disarmament. It gives you information about the practicalities of the walk as well as more detailed information on the illegality of nuclear weapons and NATO as a nuclear alliance, registration forms... all kind of things that people interested in joining the walk might want to ask from you. In case of any further questions don't hesitate to contact the For Mother Earth International office which is also the place to order more flyers and posters.

A participant's handbook with similar information will be made and sent to the walkers by February 1999.

We hope this booklet will be helpful for you not only when organising the 2000 Walk for Nuclear Disarmament but also in your other activities and future campaigns.

Good luck for your work as a national contact of the walk!

For Mother Earth International
office

For Mother Earth has a long experience in organizing walks. Before this walk we have organised two cross-continental walks: the "Walk Across America" from New York City to the Nevada test site (1992) in solidarity with indigenous people whose lands are being poisoned by nuclear industry, and the "Walk Across Europe for a Nuclear Free World" from Brussels in Belgium to Moscow in Russia (1995). We have also organised many shorter walks like the walk in the surroundings of Chernobyl in Ukraine (1996) and the Walk for Nuclear Disarmament from NATO HQ to the Trident submarine-base in Faslane, Scotland (1998). Check our website (www.motherearth.org) for reports and photographs of these walks and for more information about For Mother Earth!

WHAT MAKES NUCLEAR WEAPONS ILLEGAL?

What Makes The Threat Or Use Of Nuclear Weapons Illegal?

Nuclear weapons fail to discriminate between military and civilian targets and personnel ; fail to comply with the principle of neutrality in time and place.

Because of their very nature, nuclear weapons cannot be used without violating international law. The use or threat of nuclear weapons is therefore clearly illegal.

Ak Malten from the Global Anti- Nuclear Alliance states on neutrality in time: "I cannot think of a war which goes on for 240,000 years.

But during the explosion of a nuclear bomb highly toxic substances are formed to remain poisonous for 240,000 years. As radioactivity travels over borders, it is impossible to escape the violation of the principles of neutrality. This means that it is illegal to use nuclear weapons in ALL circumstances under the international law.

What Has This Illegality of Nuclear Weapons To Do With The Nuremberg Principles?

Nuremberg Principle IV reads: "The fact that a person acted pursuant to an order of his government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him."

When a military person is ordered to assist his government in committing an interna-

tional crime under Nuremberg Principles, he should refuse to obey the order.

The civilian, who tries to do everything in his or her power to do to prevent a crime is only going one step further.

What Are Those international Crimes Under Nuremberg Principles? What Crime Could This Nuclear Resister Be Trying To Prevent His Or Her Government From Committing?

Nuremberg Principle VI reads: "The crimes hereinafter set out are punishable as crimes under international law:

(a) Crimes against peace:

(i) Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances;

(ii) Participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the acts mentioned under (i).

(b) War crimes:

Violations of the laws or customs of war which include, but are not limited to, murder, ill treatment or deportation to slave-labour or for any other purpose of civilian population of, or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war, of persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.

variable lower - yield warhead - because six 100 kiloton warheads on a missile are not a credible deterrent threat to a "aggressive" regime or terrorists.

Such scenarios fall far short of those given in the ICJ's only concession, that it could not "conclude definitively whether the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be lawful or unlawful in an extreme circumstance of self-defence, in which the very survival of a State would be at stake." We can therefore argue that NATO's first use would be illegal, whatever the yield of the nuclear weapon used.

In Paragraph 94 of the Opinion, the ICJ challenged the nuclear States that they had neither specified any legal circumstance for use, nor convinced it that "limited use would not tend to escalate into the all-out use of high-yield nuclear weapons." It is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine a situation in which using nuclear weapons first would not create such an escalation.

Furthermore, on 28 October 1996, Judge Wolf, at a District Court Trial in Stuttgart, Germany, said in supporting the arguments of NVDA defendants:

"The Court shares (the defendant's) view by a decision made by the International Court of Justice about the illegality of nu-

clear armaments under public international law, and is confirmed in this opinion... Because such an extreme situation no longer exists in any case since the end of the East-West confrontation in Europe, the stationing of nuclear weapons and the maintenance of installations necessary for their use is not justifiable. The same is true for the related military strategy which still includes the option of the first use of nuclear weapons by... NATO."

Complying With Humanitarian Law

The ICJ concluded that the threat or use of nuclear weapons is generally illegal. Indeed, it found no circumstance in which the threat or use of nuclear weapons would not violate humanitarian law. Even in extreme circumstances, the threat or use of nuclear weapons must comply with international humanitarian law (paragraph 105D). Thus any use must, for example, discriminate between combatants and non-combatants, must not cause unnecessary or superfluous suffering, and must respect neutral States.

The NATO nuclear States deploy some, at least, of their nuclear warheads on behalf of the Alliance, and are willing to use them in collective self-defence. Although some of these warheads might be relatively small, the majority are far larger in their yield than the Hiroshima bomb.

For example, most UK Trident warheads are 100 kilotons - about 8 times larger than Hiroshima; moreover, most UK Trident missiles have six warheads - and US Trident II ones have eight 450 kiloton warheads. Such enormous destructive power, combined with the ability to cause untold human suffering and damage to generations to come from radiation effects, makes them incapable of complying with humanitarian law.



Member of European Parliament David Morris following "disappointing" meeting with NATO. Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days, July 8th, 1998

The Authority of The International Court of Justice

The UK government has consistently argued that the Opinion is not binding and changes nothing. However, on 24 September 1996 in the UN, the UK Foreign Secretary pledged "both moral and material support" to the ICJ, adding that "the more we accept that international law must be the foundation of international relations, the safer we shall all be."

The ICJ is the UN's Court. It can give Advisory Opinions on any question at the request of a UN agency, such as the General Assembly, in order to assist that agency in its duties. These Opinions emphasize international law with the highest possible authority. An Advisory Opinion is only given after careful and lengthy deliberation by 15 judges (14 in the case of the Advisory Opinion on the legal status of nuclear weapons) after full hearings involving all interested States and UN agencies. In this case, 43 states - a record number, including the USA, UK and France - filed written submissions and 22 (again including the NATO nuclear States) made oral statements.

The USA, UK and France have ratified the Hague and Geneva Conventions, and have affirmed the Nuremberg Principles. They are therefore bound to abide by these. Thus, the ICJ's decision that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally violate the Law of War as codified in these conventions and principles means, that the NATO nuclear States are under an obligation to respect this.

It is also worth pointing out that in December 1994, by a comfortable majority, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) requested the Court to deliver its Advisory Opinion on the threat or use of nuclear weapons. On 10 December 1996, an even larger ma-

jority of the UNGA adopted Resolution 51/45M which "takes note of" the Opinion and "expresses its appreciation to the ICJ". The Resolution went on to call for "negotiations in 1997 leading to the early conclusion of a Nuclear Weapons Convention".

CONCLUSION

By ignoring the ICJ's decision, NATO is defying the most authoritative view of how international law applies to nuclear weapons; it is opposing the overwhelming majority of world opinion; and it is failing to heed what the UK Foreign Secretary said in the UN on 24 September 1996. This sets an irresponsible example, and augurs ill for the safety of the world.

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Street theatre in front of the NATO headquarters in Brussels, July 8 th 1998

The Nuremberg Connection

The ICJ's confirmation that the Nuremberg Charter, as part of humanitarian law, applies to nuclear weapons has serious implications for all involved in implementing NATO's nuclear policy. For example, military professionals need to be seen to be acting within the law if they are to be distinguished from hired killers or terrorists.

Military professionals shunned chemical and biological weapons before they were prohibited, because they were too indiscriminate and repulsive. NATO's plans to use even low-yield nuclear weapons are vulnerable to the ICJ's finding that the effects of nuclear weapons are unique, and more severe, widespread and long-lasting than those of chemical weapons. In so doing, the ICJ confirmed that nuclear weapons are in the same stigmatised category of weapons of mass destruction as chemical and biological weapons - only in many respects far worse.

Unanimous Call for Nuclear Disarmament

The judges' unanimous call in paragraph 105F for nuclear disarmament went further than Article VI of the NPT, by stating that negotiations should be concluded irrespective of any treaty on general and complete disarmament, behind which hitherto the nuclear States have hidden. This challenges the current perception among NATO decision-makers that "nuclear might is right" and lawful, and that NATO nuclear policy is sustainable.

Although NATO's nuclear plans are secret, its post-Cold War posture shows that it has no intention of renouncing nuclear weapons. Its latest communique, on 10 December 1996, stated that "the nuclear

forces of the Allies continue to play a unique and essential role in the Alliance's strategy of war prevention..." What was not acknowledged was that it is determined to maintain a nuclear warfighting capability; and it is prepared to threaten to use low-yield warheads first, backed by massive nuclear strikes when its public stance is one of last-resort, so-called "minimal deterrence" in self-defence.

NATO as a Nuclear Alliance

NATO is an alliance which relies on a nuclear deterrence doctrine. The NATO Nuclear Planning Group takes collective decisions. Therefore NATO, as an institution as well as its individual members, carries responsibility for its nuclear policy.

What is more, the USA, UK and France would seek to involve as many NATO members as possible in any decision to use nuclear weapons. Paragraph 97 of the Advisory Opinion is quite clear in limiting the threat or use of nuclear weapons by a State to an extreme circumstance in which its survival, and not that of any other state, would be at stake. This casts considerable doubt on the legality of NATO's policy of collective nuclear self-defence.

To date, there is no evidence that the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has responded to the implications of the ICJ's Opinion. The eyes are now on NATO to demonstrate that its nuclear plans would:

- 1) fit the criteria of extreme circumstance;
- 2) not violate the humanitarian laws of warfare.

Concluding we suggest that NATO should urgently review its nuclear policy in order to comply with the ICJ's opinion.

NATO

Nuclear Illegality

The following notes summarise what we believe are the strongest arguments flowing from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion of 8 July 1996 which can be used in exposing the illegality of NATO's nuclear policy.

As a general point, it is important to emphasise that the ICJ found threat and use to be indivisible. Whatever is illegal about use is also illegal about threat. This relates directly to nuclear deterrence.

NATO Secrecy

NATO's nuclear plans are secret, and NATO is very vague in making any statements or declarations about its nuclear policy, which even increased since the end of the cold war. However it is important to realise that NATO's nuclear policy is no longer limited geographically.

It also doesn't mention the use of nuclear weapons as a "last resort", a last option only to be used if all other options failed.

NATO's First Use Option

NATO retains the option of using nuclear weapons first. This is especially applicable to the most likely scenario for the threat or use of nuclear weapons by the NATO nuclear States. The USA, UK and France have plans to threaten to use nuclear weapons against even non-nuclear "rogue" States to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, or to protect US/UK/French "vital interests" anywhere in the world.

In a letter dated 31 March 1997, David Davis, the then Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) says: "The long-standing NATO doctrine of sub-strategic use does not mean that nuclear weapons might be used in other than extreme circumstances; it means that in extreme circumstances NATO would be prepared to use nuclear weapons in a limited way to warn an aggressor that he must cease his aggression and withdraw or face the prospect of a strategic strike." This clearly is a threat to use nuclear weapons first.

For such so-called sub-strategic use, the USA is deploying the B61-11 "bunker-busting" nuclear weapon, which has a selectable yield between 300 tons and approx. 340 kilotons. A non-nuclear NATO member State's aircraft could be required to deliver this. Meanwhile, some of the missiles in the currently patrolling UK Trident submarine are fitted with a single,

(c) Crimes against humanity:
Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts done against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, when such acts are done or such persecutions are carried on in execution of, or in connection with any crime against peace or any war crime. "

So, How Do Nuclear Weapons Relate To The Nuremberg Principles?

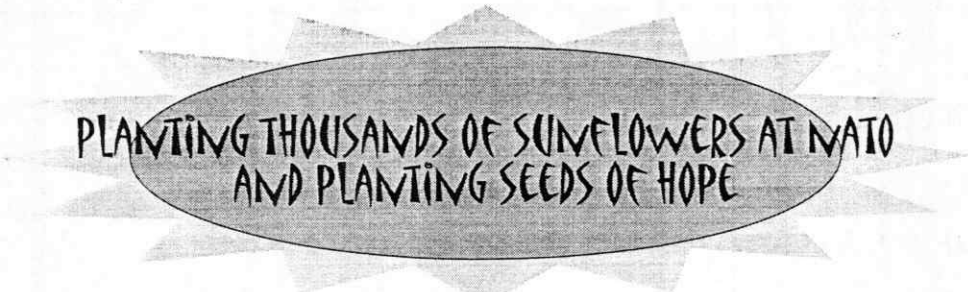
"....., the threat to use nuclear weapons (i.e., nuclear deterrence/terrorism) constitutes ongoing international criminal activity, namely: planning, preparation, conspiracy and solicitation to commit crimes against peace, crimes against humanity, war crimes, as well as grave breaches of the Four Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocol One of 1977, the Hague Regulations of 1907, and the international Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, inter alia. These are the so-called inchoate crimes that under Nuremberg Principles constitute international crimes in their own right. The conclusion is inexorable, therefore, that the possession, design, testing, development, manufacture, deployment, and the threat to use nuclear weapons together with all their essential accoutrements are criminal under well-recognized principles of international law....."

[Quote from: Francis A. Boyle: "The Nuremberg Defence in Courts"; in "The Right To Refuse Military Orders" ; page. 83 - 84; IPB, 1984; ISBN 951-9193-40-5 ; Edited By Merja Pentikäinen

WE, CITIZENS OF
THIS WORLD, SEE IT
THEREFORE AS
OUR DUTY ACCORD-
ING TO THE
NUREMBERG
PRINCIPLES TO ACT,
TO UPHOLD INTER-
NATIONAL LAW,
AND WILL TAKE
RESPONSIBILITY
BY INSPECTING
NUCLEAR SITES IN
ORDER TO PRE-
VENT THE PREPA-
RATION OF CRIMES
FROM HAPPENING



*Can't see, can't speak, can't listen...
Walk to Chernobyl, Ukraine, 1996*



PLANTING THOUSANDS OF SUNFLOWERS AT NATO
AND PLANTING SEEDS OF HOPE

Sunflowers have become the symbol of a nuclear-free world. Abolition 2000, a global network to eliminate nuclear weapons has adopted this symbol for its growing movement.

After Ukraine gave up its last warhead, the Defense Ministers of the US, Russia and Ukraine met on a former Ukrainian missile base on June 4, 1996. They celebrated by scattering sunflowerseeds and planting sunflowers. Former secretary of Defense William Perry declared on this occasion, "Sunflowers instead of missiles in the soil would insure peace for future generations."

At the end of the walk we want to scatter sunflower seeds all around NATO headquarters, and demand that they scrap their illegal and immoral nuclear policy. We will not only sow seeds in the ground, but also hang thousands of sunflowers at the fence. You can help to get thousands of people's presence visualized at NATO!!!

FUNDRAISING

We are ordering 5,000 to 10,000 card-board sunflowers. However, you can also make your own if you prefer to.

The idea is that you ask people who can not make it to the walk but agree with its purpose to put their wish and signature on the back of these sunflowers which are printed as a post-card. Also along the way, as we walk from The Hague to Brussels, walkers will be asked to invite the public to give us their wishes for a nuclear-free world.

As we need money to make this campaign succesful, we will use these card-board sunflowers as a major tool for fundraising. On the walk we want to sell these sunflowers for 5fl. in the Netherlands and 100 Bfr. in Belgium (aprox 3US dollars). It is not clear yet how much we will charge to regional organisers who want to order these sunflowers. It will depend on the price we will get for purchase, the amount you order, and the area in which you live.

Order form :

Yes, I want to order ___ sunflower(s) á 100 BEF / 5 NLG to be planted in front of NATO HQ.

Name : _____

Street: _____

Zipcode: _____

Town: _____

Country: _____

Organisation: _____

For Mother Earth International
Lange Steenstraat 16/d
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tel & fax +32-9-2338439
email: international@motherearth.org
<http://www.motherearth.org/>

Account: #001-2055174-14

Swiftcode: CGAKBEBB

Message: '2000 Walk for Nuclear Disarmament'

Bank info: ASLK, Belfortstraat 43, 9000 Gent, Belgium

TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE PRESS WORK

Using the Media

THROUGH THE YEARS CAMPAIGNERS AND ACTIVISTS HAVE REALISED THAT THERE IS EFFORT AND SKILL NEEDED TO GET YOUR ACTION PUBLICISED IN THE MEDIA, AND THESE GUIDELINES ARE TO HELP YOU TO DO THAT.

SOME GUIDELINES:

- * First of all realise that members of the press are not our friends, but also not our enemies. They need us as much as we need them.
- * Try to identify a contact person(s) at every media outlet, and keep him/her informed. Provide him/her with background papers, and let them know that you are committed to the issue.
- * Don't be afraid to ask about the needs of reporters: how they work, deadlines, etc. Please be aware of deadlines! Don't call in middle of radio-news, or five minutes before closing time of the news desk at the TV-station.
- * Always keep your message short and simple. Speak slowly. Remember your audience. Be aware that only a few sections of the media will give us an opportunity for a more in depth story, (for example magazines or the opinion-page in newspapers).
- * Write a short invitation/news release with 'The Five Ws' in first paragraph : who, what, why, when and where. Always mention the contact details.
- * Create a 'visual' action. Brainstorm about the image you want to relay to the general public. Create a photo-opportunity which contains all the elements you want to communicate - five Ws! Think about the image when planning a protest or event. Make clear clean banners (black print on white or yellow)!
- * Remember that television and photos are the most powerful communication tools today. Include movement and sound for TV, audio for radio, ... and a good interesting short story.
- * Contact the wire-services (AP, Reuters, your national agency) first, as they will distribute your story to TV, radio, newspapers and magazines. Wire services provide one of the best ways to insure successful coverage. Don't forget the national and international TV and photo-agencies if you can guarantee a good story. A good photo-story might be picked up by several newspapers and reach millions of people.
- * If you have an important story, arrange for your own camera (Betacam, digital or Hi-8) and photographer. Absent agencies might be interested in your video-footage and photos.
- * Radio news and news agencies cover events as they happen. Their news desks are amongst the first to call when your

protest has started. Call them with regular updates if your event takes several hours, and brief them once it has ended.

* Don't forget to name one activist responsible for the contacts with the media during the event, to give regular briefings, point out spokespeople and photo-opportunities, take note of their names and contacts, deal with press calls on the mobile, etc.

* Send an objective report to your contacts. Mention agencies on your action-report (for example TV footage and photographs through Reuters). This might encourage a local TV station or a newspaper to pick up the story.

* And finally some special media-terms :

- give information under 'embargo' if its confidential till a certain time;
- release your 'photographs or TV-footage' as a 'pool' so other reporters can also make use of them (not exclusive);
- go 'off the record' if you don't want this information being quoted (but be aware that some journalists might not respect this
- give a reporter an 'exclusive' story (one which you don't give to other reporters) if this might help to break the news. You might be able to give it to other reporters afterwards, but it's important to be careful.

YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MEDIA

Be aware that members of the media – like all of us in some way – have their own agendas. You need to be aware that sometimes your words and even your issue may be manipulated, even by sympathetic journalists. In other cases your action may not be reported at all, however much effort you put into getting the media there. The main thing to ensure is that your action is effective even without the media.

* Spread the word yourself, using your own media – your own newsletters/magazines, or information evenings/video showings.

* Incorporate into the action other ways of informing the public about nuclear weapons and the need to act against them. For example, leafletting or petitioning in your town centre later on the same day.

Any questions/comments are welcome at pol@motherearth.org

Citizens Inspection Team's news briefing after the disappointing meeting with NATO leaders, July 8th 1998



MODEL NEWSRELEASE

->>>>> PLEASE PRINT, PUBLISH & NETWORK !!!!

Two thousand plan to walk for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons
taking International Law from The Hague to NATO headquarters in Brussels

October 21, 1998 - Between May 16 and May 30 1999 the international For Mother Earth network is convening a major end-of-the-millennium Peace Walk for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons. For Mother Earth wants to mobilise 2000 walkers linking the UN World Court (ICJ) in The Hague (Netherlands) to NATO headquarters in Brussels (Belgium). The event will end with a four days international peace camp in Brussels on May 30th 1999.

Pol D'Huyvetter, campaigner at For Mother Earth, and initiator of the walk stated : 'Our dream is for the peace walk to count 2,000 participants walking for the immediate start of multilateral negotiations for a UN Treaty Banning All Nuclear Weapons by the year 2000. We demand the NATO member states to abide by their international treaty obligations as confirmed by the ICJ in July 1996. NATO's nuclear policy is hypocritical and criminal. It is time for the world to realise that NATO is the main obstacle for negotiating a treaty banning nuclear weapons. With this walk we will take international law to the criminals in Brussels'.

The walkers will start their journey at the footsteps of the International Court of Justice in The Hague with a rally on Sunday May 16th. On July 8 1996 this UN Court, the highest legal body on earth, decided that 'not only the use but also the threat to use nuclear weapons is generally contrary to international law'. The Court also declared with unanimity that there exists a legal obligation to negotiate a treaty banning all nuclear weapons, referring to Article VI of the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty. A public meeting hopes to attract testimonies of Hibakusha from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Indigenous People who suffered from uranium mining and atomic testing, international jurists, etc ...

Arriving at NATO there will be public rallies, vigils, inspections for preparation of war crimes by NATO's Nuclear planning Group. The walkers demand the disclosure of documents from NATO's 'Nuclear Planning Group' giving detailed information on its nuclear weapons, including sites of deployment, amount of warheads, yield, targets, type, cost, etc ...

For Mother Earth has already gathered wide-spread support for the walk; The European Youth For Action, Friends of the Earth International, the International Peace Bureau and Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament are some of the first supporters. For Mother Earth hopes to receive the full-support and cooperation from Abolition 2000, the global network to abolish nuclear weapons. Abolition 2000 gath-

ers over 1000 NGO's worldwide.

There are to date (November 13th) regional contacts in Aotearoa/New Zealand, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroun, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, India, Middle East, the Netherlands, Norway, the Pacific Islands, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Sierra Leone, USA, West Africa and Zambia. New regional contacts organising publicity and possible transport to the Netherlands can contact For Mother Earth international in Belgium <E-mail : international@motherearth.org>. For Mother Earth invites people to join the walk in small - mostly regional- organised groups.

The walkers will cover aprox. 20km/15miles/day, during ten days to reach Brussels (including restday). Mobile kitchens, support vehicles for gear, first-aid and a communications bus will travel along with the walkers, who might camp at different sites at night.

The peace walk will be a closing event for the May 10-15 1999 'Hague Appeal for Peace' (HAP). HAP is scheduled to become the major international NGO conference with several thousands of participants calling for 'the abolition of war in the 21st century'.

Founded in 1991, For Mother Earth to date organised two cross-continental peace walks in 1992 (USA) and 1995 (Europe), and continues to organise walks to promote disarmament, protection of the environment and Indigenous Peoples rights.

More information : <http://www.motherearth.org/>

Registration forms can be obtained today. People in need of a visa should contact For Mother Earth as soon as possible.

For more information contact:

For Mother Earth International Office
2000 Walk 4 Abolition
Lange Steenstraat 16-d
9000 Gent, Belgium
Phone +32-9-233 84 39 (also a manual fax)
Fax +32-9-233 73 02
E-mail international@motherearth.org
Homepage <http://www.motherearth.org/>

Donations are needed on account # 001-2055174-14
Benef: For Mother Earth - Voor Moeder Aarde vzw,
Bank : Algemene Spaar & Lijfrentekas, Belfortstraat 43, 9000 Gent, Belgium
SWIFT CODE : CGAKBEBB

MOBILISING PEOPLE TO

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FROM SINGLE RAINDROPS TO A THUNDERSTORM:

To get more people than just the organising core group to your actions you need to do some outreach. There are countless ways of letting people know about your plans and convincing them to join - just use your imagination! These are an example on how to spread the information and reach out the activists, not forgetting the people who are not (yet) involved in peace movement. The grandmother of your neighbour might be curious to know more about anti-nuclear campaigning!

- write an article to be published in activist/alternative-media
- make a flyer and distribute it in public places: cafes, bookshops, etc. - and other organisation's mailings. Go to demonstrations of other groups and spread it there.
- make a poster and put it in public places
- invite the members of your organisation
- invite people from your former events
- get your stuff published in Action Updates of other groups and organisations
- invite other groups/organisations to join
- keep your website updated and create links with other webpages
- send info, an article etc. to different e-mail list-servers
- include the information in your e-mail signature
- use your friendly press-contacts to get

the message published in newspapers, radio...

- go and talk in meetings and info-evenings
- invite your friends, family, neighbours...
- organize a benefit party / dinner with an information table

OUTREACH TO DIFFERENT GROUPS:

Be aware that different groups may have different reasons for joining the campaign.

Here are some examples, most of which are over-simplified.

- * Environmental groups => Environmental impact of nuclear weapons
- * Families and parents groups, Medical organisations => threat to health
- * Peace organisations => the threat to international relations
- * International issues/justice organisations => hypocrisy of nuclear weapons states
- * Anti-establishment / anarchist groups => the hypocrisy and the challenge to domestic law
- * Political parties, lawyers groups => international law
- * Public spending campaign groups => the cost of nuclear weapons

Nuclear weapons threaten all of us, and all of the issues that we are working on.

TIPS FOR CHEAPER TRANSPORT TO

BENELUX

(BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBURGH)

If you are under 26, you should be aware that you can often receive discount on train, bus and air-fares. Also inform for group-travels if you are a group.

GENERAL ADVISE TO GO CHEAPER

If you come overland:

- In Europe

Bus / Train:

Compare the prizes. The cheap bus and train companies, are mostly national companies, especially in Eastern Europe. Eurolines is definitely the cheapest international bus company. Trains are very expensive in Western Europe.

Hitch hiking :

This is definitely the cheapest and most adventurous way of travelling. Hitch hiking is still very common in Eastern & Western Europe. In Eastern Europe they might ask you some

money, while in the West people don't expect any compensation. It saves you enormous amounts of money. It might often move you faster than trains, as long as you make sure you are 'clean', friendly and have clear card-board signs showing where you are going. Once on the motorway, always stay on the gas-stations to move swiftly ... and ask the people refueling to help you on your way.

Car / Van:

If you come by car, please inform us if you can offer empty seats.

If you come by plane:

- Book your air-ticket as soon as possible
- Contact a travel agency, explain the project and purpose of your trip, and get your fare sponsored or a discount (it works!!).
- Inform for stand-by tickets (filling up empty seats for very cheap fares)

walkers

INFO

Practical information for the walkers

In January 1999 we will publish a detailed brochure specially for the participants.

However, out of experience we know that some people want to know some basics NOW. Here follows a top ten for what walkers might want to know, some of which are repeated in the guidelines which go to every walker along with the registration-form.



1. Let walkers know they have to register as soon as possible so we can work out the necessary visas, and organise adapted logistics.

2. We will walk an average of 20 to 25km/day. We will walk both along large, major and smaller quiet roads. Some training beforehand, a good pair of shoes and a strong spirit are important.

3. Every walker can walk on his/her own speed. Only for entering a major town and on other special occasions we ask people to walk as one group.

4. Walkers' gear will go on a support vehicle (max. 10kg + sleeping bag and tent)

5. We will sleep outdoors. Bring your tent, and inform us if you can not, so we can arrange enough common tents.

6. People are welcome to join for one or more days ... though we appreciate as many people as possible to stay for the whole walk.

7. There will be a support vehicle for people who become sick or who's body refuses to walk. We are looking for doctors and nurses to participate on the walk. A van for first aid will go along with the walk.

8. The community kitchen will be vegetarian/vegan.

9. The walk community will not tolerate abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs.

10. Every walker will be asked to pay 15 ECOs participation fee a day (see details what this means in your local currency on back of registration-form).

FOR MOTHER EARTH IS AN EXPERIENCED ORGANISER OF PEACE MARCHES. IN TOTAL WE HAVE ORGANISED AND COORDINATED APROX. 12.000 KM / 7.500 MILES OF WALKING SINCE 1991. WE HAVE LEARNED A LOT, ALSO ON THE LOGISTICS WHICH ARE NEEDED TO SUSTAIN A WALKERS COMMUNITY.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE LOGISTICS WHICH ARE PLANNED FOR THE WALK FROM THE HAGUE TO BRUSSELS.

• **KITCHEN**

The mobile kitchen collective

'Rampenplan' has agreed to cook for the walk.

'Rampenplan' is a group based in Sittard (the Netherlands),

They have been around for many years now, and have their roots in the anti-nuclear movement from the seventies. Rampenplan has built a very good reputation all across Europe for their excellent work in supporting grass-root events. They have several kitchens, which travel across Europe to support different events (conferences, camps, walks, ...). Their kitchen is often organic, and always vegetarian and vegan. And believe us: it is excellent.

Rampenplan has been cooking at several events of For Mother Earth, including the 5.500km walk from Brussels to Moscow. Rampenplan carries plates, cups, forks, knives, ... so you wont have to bring this with you. In general Rampenplan appreci-

ates help in the kitchen (chopping vegetables, washing dishes, looking for food donations, ...).

• **GEAR**

You will not have to carry your gear on this walk. For Mother Earth will organise support vehicles for this purpose. But it is repeated: do not carry more than 10kg/20 pound of gear (excluding tent and sleeping bag). During the walk across America, we vividly remember a day when a walker arrived with four suitcases and a mattress.

• **BLISTERBUS**

With larger walks we always have a van

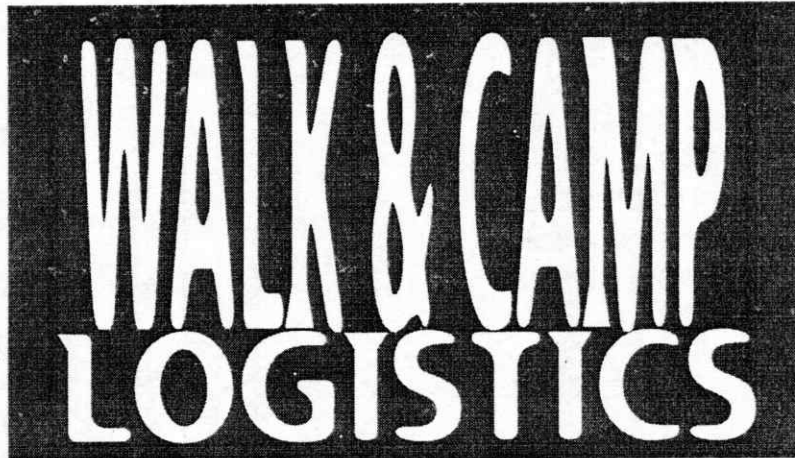
marking and sweeping the road. It doesn't only carry first-aid materials, but also provides the walkers with water and possible snacks. We should have different

vans doing this job during this walk (let us know if you come with a van, and if it could be used for this purpose).

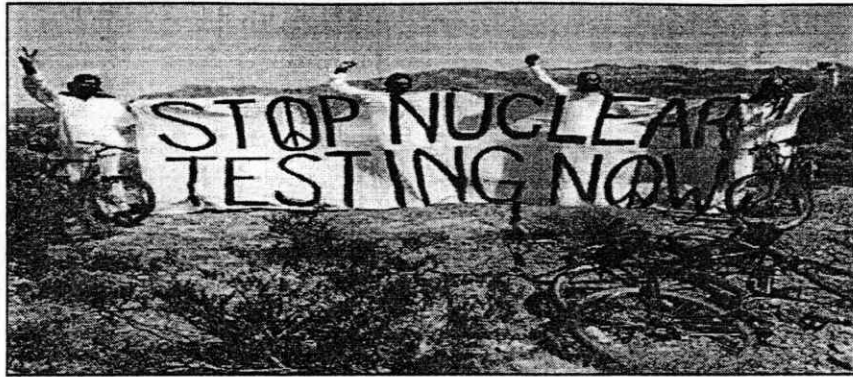
• **CAMPING OUTSIDE**

We will camp outside. City councils along the way are asked to provide the walkers with a camp site (park, football field,). We will always ask for water, showers and toilets to be available. Still, be prepared to survive without a shower every single day.

As many people as possible should bring their own tent. However, we will also have tents for the kitchen, meetings ... and limited inside sleeping places for the nights.



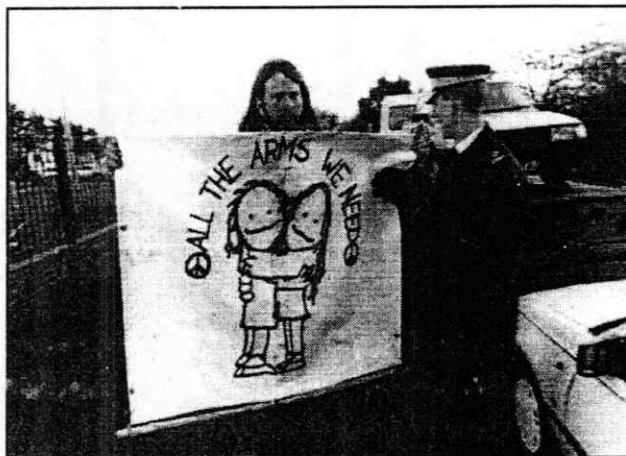
Four cyclists
on their way to
the Ground
Zero at Nevada
Test Site dur-
ing the Walk
Across Amer-
ica, 1992



What to bring to the walk?

Here is a priority list of what to bring to the walk

- a good, happy and non-violent spirit
- colorful flags, banners, signs, ... (identifying the region/group you're coming from)
- a back-pack with your personal things (maximum 10kg/20pounds, excluding tent and sleeping bag)
- tent and sleeping bag (let us know if you won't bring a tent)
- music instruments
- good walking shoes
- the weather in this part of the world in the second half of May can be very good. It is late spring. However, be prepared for rain, and bring rain-clothes.



What NOT to bring

- food (except if you have special diet)
- eating utensils (plates, cups, ... will be available)
- illegal drugs and alcohol
- animals (dogs, cats, etc ...)
- weapons in your back-pack, pockets, mind or heart

NON-VIOLENCE GUIDELINES OF THE WALK

The walkers will not:

- **Discriminate anyone on the basis of sex, race, nationality, etc.**
- **Engage in physical violence or verbal abuse toward any individual**
- **Abuse alcohol or drugs**
- **Carry weapons**

All the actions taking place during the walk will be open and public.

OPERATION SNOWBALL

- REGISTRATION FORM FOR AFFINITY GROUPS INCLUDED!!

Dear friends,

Thank you for the interest you have shown for the peace walk. Today we start operation snow-ball !!! Besides the core group of organisers and the regional contacts, we have decided to set up 'affinity groups' to become the basic structure for the walk. Of course, we also expect many people showing up alone. We do however hope that most of the people will register and participate as members of affinity groups or at least register through regional contacts (see the list at the end of the booklet).

THIS WILL HELP US IN MANY WAYS :

.....

BEFORE THE WALK :

-> Affinity groups (AG) should have clear contact persons for each affinity group joining this event. The group registrations will give less administration for overall registrations. AF's might also give feed-back and more input on decision-making by core-group of organisers. Finally they might decide to take up a clear organising task (i.e. set up first aid, media and communications, finances, etc ...).

DURING THE WALK :

-> Affinity groups will be an initial set-up for decision-making for speakers-councils. AG's will also provide a structure for easier task-devision (i.e. kitchen, clean-up of sites, ...), as well as for organising non-violence trainings and non-violent direct actions.

AFTER THE WALK :

-> Affinity groups might continue campaigning locally

We hope you will welcome this proposal, and feel enthusiasm to use the attached registration form.

And let us be clear that you can both be part of an affinity group, be a regional contact and a member of the core-group!!!

REGISTRATION FORM
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Affinity group name and contact person(s) :

(please choose someone with an E-mail account if possible)

Name	Address	Phone/fax/e-mail
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

We are also still looking for :

CORE GROUP members to coordinate finance, kitchens, accomodation, routes, first aid, campsites, etc.

REGIONAL CONTACTS to collect and disseminate information on a national/regional level.

Please help in any way you can !

REGISTRATION FORM

2000 WALK FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Please, fill in one form per person. Read the guidelines first. When you have questions while filling in this form, don't hesitate to contact us. Please **register and pay your registration fee as soon as possible** for logistical reasons.

1. General:

First name: _____ Surname: _____
Street: _____
Town: _____ Country: _____
Tel: _____ Fax: _____
E-mail: _____
I use certain medicines: _____

If you need a visa to enter the European Union, fill in before the end of January 1999.

Date of birth: _____ Place of birth: _____
Passport number: _____
Date of issue: _____ Valid until: _____
Issued by: _____

2. Participation:

- I want to join the 2000 Walk for Nuclear Disarmament
 for the whole walk 15-30 of May 1999
 for a shorter period from _____ till _____

- I want to join the Hague Appeal for Peace in The Hague, The Netherlands
May 11-15 1999. Please send me more information.

3. In case of an emergency, who to contact:

First name: _____ Surname: _____
Street: _____
Town: _____ Country: _____
Tel: _____ Fax: _____

4. Which experiences do you have?

- driving licence: B (car) / C (truck) / CE (truck and trailer)
 mechanics media First Aid
 non-violent direct actions cooking languages: _____
 non-violence training nursing peace walks
 other experiences:

Please add description of your experiences and talents, that can be useful for the Walk.

REGISTRATION & PARTICIPATION FEE'S

* Registration fee is 25 ECO

* The participation fee will be 15 ECOs a day, children from 5 to 12 years 7 ECOs.

Please be aware that the ECO-rates are updated regularly, these will give you an idea on how much it will cost for you!

* The ECO system is a solidarity currency rate based on so called food basket principle. It is counted so that 15 ECO's is the costs that everyone would have made in their home country anyway, including e.g. food and living. For example, this way a person from Russia pays less than a person from Germany. This way it is possible for everybody to participate regardless of the economical state of their country.

VISA INFORMATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

If you need a visa to enter the European Union you should register at the latest in the end of January 1999 to get the necessary documents in time. But the sooner the better!!

You will only have to make one visa application to join the walk. A visa application for the Netherlands or Belgium will be valid for all Schengen Countries, which is a group of countries who are now all issuing "Schengen visa's". A Schengen visa will therefore be valid in the Netherlands and Belgium, but also in other member states Austria, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

ECORATES (e.g 1 eco = 20 Albanian Leks)

Country	1 ECO =	Country	1 ECO =
Albania	Lek 20	Luxembourg	Franc 21
Austria	Schilling 7	Macedonia	Denar 8
Belarus	Rubel 1700	Netherlands	Gulden 1,12
Belgium	Franc 21	Norway	Crown 4
Bosnia	10%	Poland	Zloty 0,65
Bulgaria	Leva n/a	Portugal	Escudos 70
Croatia	Kuna 1	Romania	Lei 500
Czech Rep.	Crown 5	Russia	Rubel 700
Denmark	Crown 3,8	Slovakia	Crown Sk 5,5
Estonia	Crown 3,3	Slovenia	Tolar 45
Finland	Mark 3	Spain	Peseta 70
France	Franc 3,4	Sweden	Crown 4,5
Germany	DM 1	Switzerland	Swiss Franc 0,9
Greece	Drachme 130	Turkey	Lira 23000
Hungary	Forint 32	Ukraine	Hrivna 0,3
Ireland	Pound 0,35	United K.	Pound 0,35
Italy	Lira 1000	US	Dollar 0,7
Latvia	Lat 0,07	Yugoslavia	Dinar 1
Lithuania	Litas 0,6		

regional contacts

For Mother Earth coordinates this walk with assistance of regional contacts. If you want to become a regional contact, contact the international office.

For Mother Earth - International coordination office:

For Mother Earth,
Lange Steenstraat 16/d, 9000 Gent, Belgium
Phone: +32-9-233.84.39. / Fax: +32-9-233.73.02
International giro account: 000-1318561-19
Office email: international@motherearth.org
Website: <http://www.motherearth.org>

AOTEAROA/NEW ZEALAND:

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Fax : +8802-9555321.
Office email: yadc@bangla.net

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Office email: belgium@motherearth.org
Website: <http://www.motherearth.org/bel/belidx.html>

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22.62;62
Office email: pressejeune@camnet.cm

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Phone: +56-2 208 7595/ Fax: +56-2 232
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Office email: urdk44@hotmail.com

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Fax : + 233 21 500393
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kbaah@lhug.africaonline.com.gh

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Fax: +354 557 1047
Office email: thor@peace.is

INDIA:

South-Asians Against Nukes,
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Office email: aiindex@mnet.fr

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Norwegian Hague 99 office, c/o Norwe-
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Attn. Trond Rasmussen,
Storg. 33 c/4,
N-0184 Oslo, Norway
Phone +47-2298 2630 /Fax: +47-2244
7616
Office email: ikff@online.no

PACIFIC ISLANDERS:

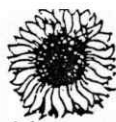
Richard Salvador
Office email: salvador@hawaii.edu

PAKISTAN:

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Phone +92-21-455 7009 or 4552170
Fax +92-21-455 7009
Personal email: B.M.Kutty@cyber.net.pk
Office email: kara-
mat@piler.khi.sdnpk.undp.org

ROMANIA:

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Attn. Aungiira Aurel Duta,
A Obregia 5 Bl, R14 Ap. 69 Sct 4,
Bucharest 755711, Romania



Abolition 2000

A Global Network of over 1,000 citizen groups on six continents campaigning for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Abolition 2000 International Petition

Missiles to Sunflowers: A New Commitment for a New Century

We call upon all states, and particularly the nuclear weapons states, to make the following commitments:

1. END THE NUCLEAR THREAT. End the nuclear threat by deactivating all nuclear weapons, withdrawing all nuclear weapons from foreign soil and international waters, separating warheads from delivery vehicles and disabling them, committing to unconditional no first use of nuclear weapons, and ceasing all nuclear weapons tests, including laboratory tests and "subcriticals."

2. SIGN THE TREATY. Sign a Nuclear Weapons Convention by the year 2000, agreeing to the elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework.

3. REALLOCATE RESOURCES. Reallocate resources to ensure a sustainable global future and to redress the environmental devastation and human suffering caused by nuclear weapons production and testing, which have been disproportionately borne by the world's indigenous peoples.

(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

1. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
2. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
3. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
4. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
5. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
6. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
7. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
8. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
9. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____
10. Name: _____ Email*: _____
Address: _____

**By providing your email address, you will receive periodic updates on Abolition 2000.*

The results of this petition will be delivered to the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conferences, the Human Rights Commission, and the governments of nuclear weapons states and nuclear threshold states.

Please return Abolition 2000 International Petitions to:

Abolition 2000 c/o Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

1187 Coast Village Rd., Ste. 123 • Santa Barbara CA 93108-2794

805-965-3443 • fax 805-568-0466 e-mail: a2000@silcom.com • website: <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000>