



# Briefing paper

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Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2018

No.15

Subject: Disarmament debate and peace education initiatives around the UK & Ireland

## 1. Introduction

This report has been developed by the Chapter Secretary to provide an overview of the national and international nuclear weapons disarmament debate as two major conferences take place – the upcoming Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty Preparatory Conference in Geneva and the UN High Level Conference on Nuclear Weapons in New York in May. It also considers a number of positive moves to develop peace education programmes for schools, and related positive developments such as peace trails, peace trees and public peace places. These events were considered in some detail at the joint Chapter seminar with the UK & Ireland Nuclear Free Local Authorities (NFLA), held in Leeds Civic Hall on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March.

## 2. International debate on nuclear weapons and disarmament

In 2017 two quite different currents took place in the international nuclear weapons debate – on one side, two thirds of the members of the United Nations (UN) agreed to the development of the International Nuclear Weapons Prohibition Treaty, whilst on the other there has been a real concern over the North Korean nuclear weapons programme and increasing moves towards the upgrade and redevelopment of the nuclear weapons of the existing nuclear weapon states. It is likely these currents will continue to be the focus of the international debate over nuclear weapons, disarmament and proliferation throughout 2018.

These issues were considered at the joint Mayors for Peace / NFLA seminar by Dr Rebecca Johnson of the Acronym Institute, who is also on the Steering Committee of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), recipient of the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize.

Dr Johnson noted that the agreement of the International Nuclear Weapons Prohibition Treaty is an important step change in the nuclear weapons debate, which is having its impact, even on the nuclear weapon states and their supporters, who are resisting being involved in this process.

Dr Johnson noted that the Prohibition Treaty has been drafted very much to try and bring all states together to promote multilateral nuclear disarmament as swiftly as possible.

The Treaty encourages strong **humanitarian disarmament** with its preamble recognising:

- catastrophic humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons;
- the importance of the experience of 'hibakusha' (Survivors), and their rights;
- environmental, health, socioeconomic consequences including disproportionate impacts on women and girls and indigenous peoples;
- its compatibility with other relevant treaties including the NPT, CTBT, as well as International Humanitarian Law;
- the necessity to support and strengthen women in nuclear disarmament, as equal, full and effective participation is essential for sustainable peace and security;

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- the vital role of public conscience;
- the importance of peace and disarmament education.

Article 1 of the Treaty outlines in detail that it bans any country from developing, testing, producing, manufacturing or stockpiling nuclear weapons. Articles 2 – 5 of the Treaty has been written to encourage nuclear weapon states to join the Treaty. This can be achieved by, either signing the treaty and negotiating a timetable for the elimination of existing weapon stockpiles; or by first eliminating their weapons and then signing (for example South Africa took this course of action under the NPT).

Groups like ICAN and Mayors for Peace are now seeking to:

- **Encourage all states to sign** – adapting different strategies to encourage sign-up;
- **Entry into force** – are seeking to encourage the first 50 countries to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible (early 2020 is seen as a likely date for when enough national Parliaments have ratified, at present 7 already have of the 122 who originally supported it);
- **Develop strategies to persuade** nuclear-armed and nuclear-dependent (umbrella states) governments to join the treaty;
- work with **campaigners, parliamentarians, Mayors / councillors** (to sign ICAN's Parliamentary / Mayors pledge for the Treaty), **banks/companies** (through the 'Don't bank on the bomb' report noted below).
- Cooperate at the upcoming UN Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty Preparatory Conference in April or the UN High Level Conference on Nuclear Disarmament in May.

### 3. **Debate on nuclear weapons in the UK and the Republic of Ireland**

As the UK is one of the original 'P5' nuclear weapons states and a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, the debate on nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament is inevitably more challenging. The replacement and enhancement of the Trident nuclear weapons programme has support from a majority of MPs in the Westminster Parliament, but there are a considerable (and since the 2017 general election) and increased number of MPs with real concerns over it. The financial challenge of delivering Trident will remain a core logistical issue for the UK Government, but it remains presently strongly committed to delivering new Trident submarines and missiles.

In the Chapter / NFLA seminar, Dr Johnson noted a coalition of groups in ICAN were working together to find ways to challenge the Government to engage on the multilateral disarmament discussion at the United Nations and set out the financial, moral, ethical and political responsibilities of its nuclear weapons policy.

At the local level, concerns over the safety of nuclear weapon road convoys remain prescient, as do concerns over nuclear security, cyber security attacks and the potential for nuclear terrorism. The need to reduce international tension between nuclear weapon states is also a real priority, and recent progress with discussions on North Korea's nuclear weapon programme is to be cautiously welcomed. The growing tension between Russia and the United States, UK and France is alarming and ways to de-escalate these tensions needs to be considered.

Fabian Hamilton MP, Labour's Shadow Peace and Development Minister and a Leeds North East MP, spoke at the seminar about the active work he was leading on in finding ways to engage on the promotion of multilateral nuclear disarmament. Mr. Hamilton explained that his post was especially created by Labour Leader Jeremy Corbyn MP, in October 2016. There is no equivalent ministerial office holder in the current government. Mr Hamilton noted that this reflects the importance attached to achieving peace and disarmament in the party.

Mr Hamilton described how he had arrived in New York for the nuclear weapon treaty talks in 2017 at the very time that the US, British and French Ambassadors to the United Nations were demonstrating outside the building denouncing the treaty. As a Member of Parliament, he met separately with the British Ambassador, Matthew Rycroft, to tell him that he should not have condemned the treaty without first reading its contents or attending the talks.

Mr Hamilton spoke passionately about his commitment to ensure that a Labour Government would use its armed forces as a “force for peace” in the world, by, for example, being employed to respond to natural disasters, and that peace and disarmament was “an absolute priority for Jeremy Corbyn, and simply too important not to happen.”

He noted that the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress were working to establish an arms diversification agency to provide alternate jobs for workers in the nuclear weapons industry. Mr Hamilton also spoke passionately about his commitment to ensure that a future Labour Government would use its armed forces as a “force for peace” in the world, by, for example, being employed to respond to natural disasters, and that peace and disarmament was “an absolute priority for Jeremy Corbyn, and simply too important not to happen.” He encouraged delegates for continuing their own efforts in promoting peace and disarmament, and the need to develop cross-party consensus on some of these issues.

The Chapter Secretary also noted in his presentation, that while the UK Government is one of those states currently resistant to the Nuclear Weapons Prohibition Treaty, the Irish Government is one of its core supporters. The full ratification of the Treaty is going through the Irish Dail (Parliament) and the Irish Government see it as one of the ‘critical enablers’ in the future disarmament debate.

A joint letter from the groups that make up ICAN UK (which includes the NFLA) has been developed prior to the upcoming UN conferences to the UK Foreign Secretary to encourage active participation and engagement. The final copy of the letter is attached as Appendix 1.

#### **4. Mayors for Peace at the NPT and UN High Level Conference**

The Chapter Secretary outlined that a delegation of leading Mayors for Peace members would be in Geneva in late April (21<sup>st</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup>) to meet with national delegations and other disarmament NGOs. Led by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, various meetings have been arranged to both encourage states to sign and ratify the Nuclear Weapons Prohibition Treaty and find ways to discuss with those states opposed to the Treaty on ways to accommodate their concerns.

The Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will be one of 15 direct presentations to the UN Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Conference in Geneva. The conference is important as the first major gathering since the Prohibition Treaty was agreed upon, and that nuclear weapons states and their supporters will be in attendance.

Mayors for Peace are also holding a Youth Forum as a side event at the conference, as part of the consistent campaign to encourage peace education. This is discussed in more detail below.

In May, the Mayors for Peace International Secretariat and two of its US-based Executive Advisors will be at the UN in New York to continue these discussions at the UN High Level Conference on Nuclear Disarmament. This will be an opportunity to try and embed the issues at the heart of the treaty and find ways for de-escalating current tensions. Current work is taking place to encourage nuclear weapons states like the UK to attend and engage in the conference.

A report on both conferences will be provided in a Chapter briefing in late May.

#### **5. European development of Mayors for Peace**

The Geneva conference allows European Lead Members of Mayors for Peace to also meet and discuss ways to develop continental cooperation and a loose structure. At the Mayors for Peace General Conference in Nagasaki in August 2017, European Lead Members decided to find ways to promote not just the development of nuclear disarmament, but greater support for other issues which would improve peace, security and international cooperation.

Over the past few months, a number of telephone conference meetings have been held to discuss this matter in more detail. The meetings have looked at a potential structure to a

'European Chapter' that could lead on issues such as how to promote peace education, how to deal with the ongoing issues around increased levels of refugees and displaced people, the dangers of climate change and the threats of terrorism and political extremism. Cooperation with like-minded international local government groups and NGOs is a priority as well.

A core aim of this meeting and wider dialogue is to make Mayors for Peace much more visible across Europe and to deepen interest in its work on nuclear weapons and peace promotion more broadly. The meeting will consider these matters as well as look at the direction forward and logistical challenges such as budgets and staffing. A report on the outcome of this meeting will be provided in late May.

## **6. Developing peace education programmes – a number of best practice studies**

The Chapter / NFLA seminar also focused on practical, local ways for Mayors for Peace members to promote peace and tolerance. At both the December 2017 meeting in Manchester and the March 2018 meeting in Leeds, a number of examples of best practice in developing peace education programmes for schools were given, as well as other ways to promote the Council's commitment to peace.

### ***Greater Manchester's peace education work and the anniversary of the May attack -***

At the Manchester meeting, mention was made of the work of the Tim Parry Johnathan Ball Foundation for Peace based at the Warrington Peace Centre in supporting those affected by the terrorist attacks in Manchester and London in 2017. Moves to develop a comprehensive peace education programme in schools across Greater Manchester is progressing.

For further information on how the Foundation for Peace is assisting those affected in the London and Manchester terrorist attacks, and its wider support on promoting peace education go to their website – <http://www.peace-foundation.org.uk>.

As a Vice President of the Mayors for Peace, Manchester City Council is organising a number of special events to commemorate the first anniversary of the Manchester Arena terrorist attack. These include a special Civil Memorial Service in Manchester Cathedral on Tuesday 22 May, from 2-3pm, attended by an invited congregation including the families of those who lost their lives, those injured, first responders, civic leaders and senior national figures. This service will be screened on a big screen in Cathedral Gardens in the city centre. For those who cannot make it to Manchester, the service will also be screened at York Minster, Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral and Glasgow Cathedral.

In the evening, 'The Manchester Together - With One Voice' event, will be held from 7.30pm to 9 pm in Albert Square in front of Manchester Town Hall. This will see choirs come together in song to share the spirit of solidarity and remember all those affected by the Manchester Arena attack. It will culminate in a communal 'singalong' at which everyone is encouraged to join in.

A 'Trees of Hope Trail' through the city centre will also begin the weekend before the anniversary. People will be able to leave personal messages of hope, and support for those affected, on trees placed at key locations around the city centre from Victoria Train Station to St Ann's Square.

### ***Peace Jam's educational programmes –***

At the Leeds meeting, Graham Golding of the organisation 'Peace Jam' talked of its work and educational programmes. Peace Jam is a US headquartered organisation, with local groups such as in the UK. The foundation brings the experiences and vision of Nobel Peace Laureates to a younger audience and promotes peace education.

Graham noted that, with over 20 years of experience around the world, the Peace Jam Foundation is a global leader in developing young leaders and engaging them in their local and global communities to promote peace. The mission of the Peace Jam Foundation is to create young leaders committed to positive change in themselves, their communities,

and the world through the inspiration of Nobel Peace Laureates who pass on the spirit, skills, and wisdom they embody.

14 individual Nobel Peace Laureates are on the Peace Jam Foundation Board and they work together with administrators for the common cause of developing the leadership skills of young people in a progressive and specialised way.

Peace Jam's youth programmes are based on three pillars:

- Education - young people spanning ages 7-25 participate in this dynamic skill-building leadership and service programme It is designed to give young people the tools they need to address authentic community needs.
- Inspiration - 14 Nobel Peace Laureates whose wisdom and experience are used to guide and inspire young leaders to create positive change.
- Action – engaging young people in community projects aimed at solving real community and global problems.

In 2008, the Nobel Peace Laureates issued a 'Global Call to Action' to the young people of the world. Their goal is to work with young people to complete '1 Billion Acts of Peace' projects by the year 2020 to address the root causes of local and global problems. They also identified 10 issue areas that were the most pressing.

The 10 key issue areas include:

- Education and community development
- Protecting the Environment
- Alleviating Extreme Poverty
- Global Health and Wellness
- Non-proliferation and Disarmament
- Human Rights for All
- Ending Racism and Hate
- Advancing Women and Children
- Clean Water for Everyone
- Conflict Resolution

These are broadly similar to the UN's Millennium Development Goals. The 'Billion Acts of Peace' programme encourages each local group to register its project on the Peace Jam website. Regular events are held around the UK and Peace Jam are working with a number of schools across the country on supporting such work. Major conferences have been held in Bradford, Winchester and Leeds.

For further information please go to the Peace Jam website: <http://www.peacejam.org.uk>

***The work of CRESST to promote peer mentoring and conflict resolution skills*** - Carolyn Leary of CRESST – Conflict Resolution Education in Sheffield Schools Training – noted it was established in 1994 and it has worked with over 80 primary, special and secondary schools in Sheffield and across the north of England.

CRESST delivers conflict resolution skills, mediation training and restorative approaches to young people's organisations and service providers. CRESST primarily delivers a 'whole school' approach to primary schools with tailored workshops for all older children. It encourages pupils to volunteer to train as peer mediators, such as to handle local disputes at break times and lunch times. It engages with all school staff, lunchtime supervisors, school governors, and also provides parent training. CRESST also provides all training materials to those involved in its programmes.

To date, over 3,000 children have been trained as peer mediators in schools to sustain schemes over a number of years.

In surveys of peer mediators, 88% felt it had made a difference to them as a person, with 99% of them feeling ready to take on the role and 100% enjoying the training. Of lunchtime supervisors, 67% would 'certainly' and 33% would 'sometimes' refer children to the peer mediators for support. 98% of them also understood the role of peer mediators.

CRESST have also established a 3 year pilot programme called 'Youth's Resolving Conflict' with 3 secondary schools. This has included:

- Personal & Social Health education (PSHE) lessons for all younger years groups,
- training for volunteer student conflict coaches/mediators,
- group-work programmes for targeted students about gang culture, online conflict, expressive arts,
- staff training in mediation skills and restorative approaches.

The key findings of this programme include:

- Young people found the CRESST training **new, enjoyable and relevant** and they can describe the skills they have learnt.
- In follow-up surveys after 8 and 18 months they can **remember and describe the skills** they have learnt and most describe **having used them**.
- If CRESST's training were delivered year on year it could contribute to **a whole school change of ethos**.
- Training young people to act as **student volunteer mediators** and conflict coaches was valued by the young people involved and recognised by the staff as valuable training in **life skills**.
- Seeing these young people as **agents for social change** in their schools was less successful for many contextual reasons to do with school settings.

In the future, CRESST plan to work with 6 new secondary and special schools in the Yorkshire and Humber region over the next 3 years. They also aim to work with as many primary schools as possible, and will continue to deliver training in 'Restorative Approaches' to conflict resolution. They also have direct links with the national 'Peace Education Network' and the national 'Peer Mediation Network'.

For further information go to the CRESST website – <http://www.cresst.org.uk>.

These three examples are excellent best practice case studies that can be supported by UK and Ireland Mayors for Peace members. They are a very productive and useful way to show solidarity and visibility in your membership. Further case studies in Scotland, Wales and Ireland will be showcase at future meetings, and a list of relevant groups will also be put together.

## 7. **Peace Trails, peace poles, peace gardens, peace trees and so on**

The Chapter seminar highlighted some excellent examples Mayors for Peace and NFLA members can seek support from in promoting peace education at a local level.

There are many other examples to promote local peace work, including:

- The development of town or city centre peace trails can be used as a way to show the progressive history in promoting peace and conflict resolution locally. There are excellent examples in Bradford, Leeds, London, Manchester, Coventry, Birmingham and Mayo. Manchester is currently undertaking a new Young Peoples Peace Trail – to see its existing European peace trail project go to <http://www.discoverpeace.eu>.
- A number of members have erected peace poles / peace flames containing messages of peace in various languages. Excellent examples can be found in towns and cities across the UK and Ireland and in over 180 countries. For further information go to the Peace Pole Project – <http://www.peacepoleproject.org>.
- Some Mayors for Peace members have prominent peace gardens. Good examples can be found in Sheffield, Birmingham, Derry / Londonderry, Oldham, Hampstead, Camden and the Tibetan Peace Garden by the Imperial War Museum in London. A new contemplative peace space / garden is also been developed in Manchester to

incorporate much of its peace trail work. It is quite straightforward for many members to consider converting an existing green space into a peace garden.

- Many members have developed peace trees as living symbols of peace. Through Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a number of UK members have grown gingko trees that derive from a tree damaged in the atomic bombing that regrew the following spring. Examples now include Manchester, Edinburgh, Shetland Islands, Hull and Oldham. Manchester has used its gingko trees as an innovative peace education project as reported in previous Chapter Policy Briefings. If members want to get gingko tree seeds from Hiroshima please contact the Chapter Secretary – [s.morris4@manchester.gov.uk](mailto:s.morris4@manchester.gov.uk).
- A number of members have cooperated with the Anne Frank Trust to grow Anne Frank Peace Roses, such as at Manchester Jewish Museum and in the Tower Gardens in York. For further information go to the Trust website – <https://annefrank.org.uk>.

This list is by no means exhaustive and the Chapter Secretariat would be happy to hear of other examples to promote.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations**

This year will see dynamic, but sometimes contradictory, change occur in the national and international debate on nuclear weapons. Whilst the creation of the Nuclear Weapons Prohibition Treaty has galvanised many states and the wider disarmament movement, the consistent challenge to it from around 35 states shows the movement to bring about meaningful disarmament remains as difficult as ever.

Whilst positive moves at potential denuclearisation begin to emerge in the Korean Peninsula, the possibility of the Iran nuclear agreement unravelling remains alarming. The growing antipathy in recent weeks between Russia and the United States, the UK and NATO states risks concerns over a new cold war.

The upcoming conferences on disarmament and the increased visibility of ICAN and other disarmament groups remains at the core of progressing matters in a positive manner.

Moves to develop some kind of loose European structure and activity to Mayors for Peace is very much welcomed by the UK and Ireland Chapter. It is hoped some of the very difficult issues that create a lack of peace in Europe could be more readily addressed by members if these activities intensify. Cooperation with other groups is to be welcomed, such as with the ICAN UK joint letter and the signing of the ICAN Parliamentarians and councillors pledges.

The excellent case studies supporting and promoting peace education provided at the most recent seminars in Manchester and Leeds are recommended for consideration by individual members of Mayors for Peace, as well as for NFLA members. They are relatively inexpensive to organise and the briefing shows there are groups willing to cooperate with local authorities. Such activity can make the Mayors, Provosts and Leaders for Peace Chapter more visible, which is one of the key aims of the Chapter.

The next Chapter meeting is being planned to be held in Clydebank, West Dunbartonshire in September. It will be part of an international series of events being held around a major rally and conference being held close to the Faslane nuclear weapons naval base. The Chapter meeting will be an opportunity for Scottish and Irish members to get more involved, with future meetings in Wales and Ireland also being planned for the future. Further details will be provided nearer the time.

The Chapter Secretariat encourages dissemination of this report by Mayors, Provosts, Council Leaders and councillors in discussion with Chairs of Education / Children's Services.

Photos from the recent Chapter meeting in Leeds Civic Hall are attached as Appendix 2.

**Joint ICAN UK letter to the UK Government**

The Rt Hon. Boris Johnson MP  
Secretary of State  
Foreign & Commonwealth Office  
King Charles St  
London SW1A 2AH  
16 April 2018

Dear Secretary of State,

We are writing to urge the UK to use the imminent Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee meeting to recognise and act upon the UK's international obligation to work for a world free of nuclear weapons.

As you will be aware, disarmament is a fundamental pillar of the NPT regime. However, the widespread feeling that the NPT's Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) are neglecting their disarmament obligations recently led the UN's High Representative for Disarmament Affairs to link the lack of visible progress on disarmament to the declining health of the NPT regime. Izumi Nakamitsu stated in a recent meeting at Parliament that only demonstrable progress towards nuclear weapons states' implementing their obligation under Article 6 to negotiate in good faith towards disarmament can "ensure the long-term viability of the Treaty."

Little progress has been demonstrated to the international community on the steps towards disarmament agreed in the NPT's 2000 and 2010 Action Plans. At the same time, the NWS have been taking steps to modernise their arsenals - tolerating the risks of global devastation through accident, mistake or cyber- attack - with Russia and the US also adopting more aggressive nuclear postures. For example, both states have rejected ICBM de-alerting, and have placed emphasis on 'lower yield' nuclear weapons and their 'usability' in recent policy announcements. These represent not only a dangerous development but also a set of policies that are clearly opposed to NPT commitments. We were therefore deeply disappointed to see the UK government "welcome" the recent US Nuclear Posture Review, and we ask what steps the government will take to ensure that our close ally steps back from policies that will undermine the NPT regime.

There is clearly an urgent need for states to build common ground on disarmament. Steps should be taken by the UK to build bridges with Non-Nuclear Weapons States (NNWS), which must include signalling unmistakable progress towards the UK's obligation to disarm. They must also include acceptance of, and engagement with, the new realities in the international non-proliferation and disarmament architecture.

As a country whose National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review links the UK's future security and prosperity to the health of the rules-based international system, the UK needs to ensure it acts to strengthen, not undermine, this system. Irrespective of the UK's position, the rules-based international system now unquestionably includes the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). In that context we would point out that the TPNW, as is made clear in its Preamble, is firmly anchored within international humanitarian law. Consequently, the UK should announce its intention to start constructively engaging with the TPNW, including through a commitment to attend future Meetings of States Parties as an observer.

Such a participatory policy could minimise misconceptions about the TPNW and the continued importance of the NPT to states. Many UK allies will now be pursuing additional and mutually reinforcing work under the TPNW, towards common goals on non-proliferation and disarmament that are described within the NPT and other treaties.

Participation would also provide an opportunity for the UK to contribute towards these goals by offering expertise to discussions and processes on subjects such as verification, and measures to assist individuals and remediate environments affected by nuclear weapons - given our history of nuclear testing, which continues to carry a legacy of harm.

Such an approach would send an important signal to NNWS that the UK is taking seriously their legitimate concerns about the catastrophic humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons and the urgent need for disarmament, which led to the negotiation of the TPNW. Within the UK, the Scottish Government and Parliament share the views of the UN member states that adopted the TPNW. The Scottish Government and Parliament's constructive participation in the UK's engagement with these allies should be welcomed by the UK Government.

An additional opportunity to cooperate with states on efforts to bring about nuclear disarmament, the UN High Level International Conference on Nuclear Disarmament, takes place in May 2018. We urge the UK to attend this meeting at ministerial level or above and to use the opportunity to develop relations with NNWS and make progress on the UK's disarmament obligations.

If the UK is to live up to its aspirations of a Global Britain, the UK cannot cherry-pick those forums for multilateralism that the government is most comfortable dealing with and ignore others. By adopting a policy of engagement and supporting the system as a whole, the UK can strengthen international cooperation at a time when the risks posed by nuclear weapons are considerable and arguably growing.

We urge the UK to take all opportunities to work constructively towards the common goal of a world without nuclear weapons.

Yours sincerely,

Signed by members of the following organisations -  
Scottish Parliament Cross Party Group on Nuclear Disarmament  
Nuclear Free Local Authorities, UK and Ireland  
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament  
Medact UK  
Religions for Peace (UK)  
Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy  
Article 36  
Scientists for Global Responsibility  
Movement for the Abolition of War  
United Nations Association – UK  
UNA Scotland and UN House Scotland  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Peace representatives in the United Reformed Church, the Methodist Church, the Quakers, Christian  
CND, Northern Friends Peace Board and Pax Christi  
Edinburgh Peace & Justice Centre  
Soka Gakkai International – UK  
Gina Langton, 80,000 Voices  
Trident Ploughshares  
Hastings Against War  
Fellowship of Reconciliation

Photos from the joint seminar in Leeds Civic Hall



Left: Fabian Hamilton speaking at the seminar



Right: Dr Rebecca Johnson of ICAN UK speaking at the seminar



The Lord Mayor of Leeds, Councillor Jane Dowson, and a selection of the attendees to the seminar.

Mayors and councillors also signed the ICAN Mayors / Councillors pledge for a nuclear weapons free world on the table.