

On July 7, at the U.N. headquarters in New York City, 122 nations adopted the first international treaty banning nuclear weapons, and, on October 19, ICAN (the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons) was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize “for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its groundbreaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons.”

Those opposed are the nine countries generally recognized as nuclear powers, and those NATO countries that were pressured by and/or feel dependent on those nine.

Beatrice Fihn, ICAN’s executive director, does not expect that nuclear weapons will be gone tomorrow, “but I think this is a moment to be inspired.”

ICAN, from their office of three, credited “the tireless efforts of many millions of campaigners and concerned citizens worldwide who, ever since the dawn of the atomic age, have loudly protested nuclear weapons, insisting that they can serve no legitimate purpose and must be forever banished from the face of our earth.”

Amen.

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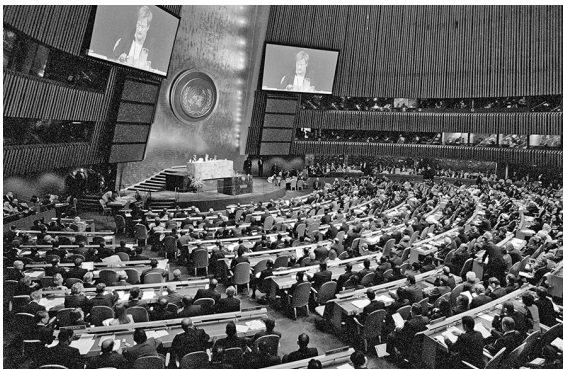


Photo: United Nations