

April 22, 2023

Request for Endorsements

Don't Contaminate Ukrainian Soil with Depleted Uranium Weapons

An Urgent Appeal to the G7 Hiroshima Summit (May 19-21, 2023)

By the Citizens' Network Opposing the Use of DU Weapons in Ukraine ^(*)

Deeply concerned about the grave situation created by the war in Ukraine, we, the undersigned, feel an unprecedented sense of crisis. With nuclear plants in the line of fire and frequent threats to use nuclear weapons, we feel catastrophe looming ever closer. And now, in this context, we hear that depleted uranium (DU) ammunitions are being delivered to Ukraine by the U.K..

DU munitions are made of nuclear waste. If used in Ukraine, many Ukrainians will be harmed and the natural environment will likely be irreparably contaminated. Thus, while hoping above all for a prompt end to the war, we demand that the countries involved in the G7 Hiroshima Summit take the following actions:

- 1) Japan, the host of the G7 Hiroshima Summit, should issue emphatic appeals at the G7 Summit regarding the inhumanity of both DU and nuclear weapons, arousing international public opposition to the use of these weapons in Ukraine.
- 2) The U.K. should halt delivery of DU munitions to Ukraine and withdraw immediately those already delivered.
- 3) If the Russian military has already used DU munitions in Ukraine, the danger of which Russia itself has admitted, they should disclose the locations where they have used them. It should do its utmost to repair the damage, cooperating with efforts to help the natural environment recover.
- 4) Ukraine should refuse to use the DU ammunitions supplied by the U.K. DU munitions will, in all likelihood, harm the health of Ukrainian soldiers and people, and the contamination will make postwar recovery even more difficult.

Please endorse this appeal, *Don't Contaminate Ukrainian Soil with Depleted Uranium Weapons*, at Change.org (<https://chnng.it/9w4Dg5drhm>) by May 7, 2023, though your signatures will be appreciated even after this date. By signing you will strengthen our efforts to highlight this issue prior to and during the G7 Hiroshima Summit to be held May 19-21 in Hiroshima.

We will try our best to draw the attention of the G7 leaders and the hundreds of journalists who will gather from around Japan and the world to this urgent and global issue.

Contact: hibakushaforum@gmail.com

For the list of initiators and the reasons for this appeal, please see the following pages.

* This appeal follows the "Statement against the delivery of depleted uranium munitions to Ukraine by the British Government" delivered to the U.K. ambassador to Japan on April 12, 2023, and its content is based on the appeal issued by HANWA (Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapons Abolition) on March 27, 2023. Both of these appeals are uploaded at the online signature site for this appeal.

Initiators [in alphabetical order; * =co-directors]

- : ADACHI Shuichi (representative, HANWA=Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapons Abolition)
- : AKIBA Tadatoshi (former mayor of Hiroshima)
- : ANZAI Ikuro (professor emeritus, Ritsumeikan University)
- : COHEN-JOPPA, Jack (co-coordinator, the Nuclear Resister/U.S.A.)
- : DIVERTITO, Stefania (Environmental journalist and writer/Italy)
- : FUJIMOTO Yasushi (secretary-general, HANWA)
- : FURITSU Katsumi (doctor; advisor, ICBUW=International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons)
- : HABA, Kumiko (professor emeritus, Aoyama Gakuin University; President, ISA Asia Pacific)
- : HIRAOKA Takashi (former mayor of Hiroshima)
- : HUH Woo Sung (professor emeritus, Kyung Hee University/South Korea)
- : IANNZZELLI, Francesco (representative, PeaceLink/Italy)
- : IKUTA Manji (a second-generation hibakusha, Musician)
- : INOUE Toshi (doctor; council member, JIM-NET)
- : JACOBS, Robert A. (professor, Hiroshima Peace Institute)
- : KAMANAKA Hitomi (film director, Bun Bun Films Co., Ltd.)
- : KAZASHI Nobuo (ICBUW Hiroshima Office; HANWA) *
- : KIMURA Shinzo (radiological hygienics researcher)
- : KOIDE Hiroaki (former Assistant professor, Kyoto University Research Reactor Institute)
- : KODERA Takayuki (chairperson, Chernobyl Children's Fund;
former director, Maruki Gallery for the Hiroshima Panels) *
- : KONISHI Katsuya (journalist; Visiting professor, Akita International University)
- : LEE, Jong Kwan (professor, Sungkyunkwan University/South Korea)
- : LEEPER, Steven (representative, Peace Culture Village)
- : LOPEZ, Damacio (director, International Depleted Uranium Study Team [IDUST] /U.S.A.)
- : MACDONALD, Isabel (the San José Quaker Peace Center/Costa Rica)
- : MOHR, Manfred (co-chair, ICBUW; professor of international law, Germany)
- : MORITAKI Haruko (advisor, HANWA=Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapons Abolition)
- : NORIMATSU Oka Satoko (co-Coordinator, International Network of Museums for Peace/Canada)
- : NAKAMURA Keiko (associate professor, Nagasaki University)
- : OGURA Keiko (Hibakusha, director of Hiroshima Interpreters for Peace [HIP])
- : OHNO Giichiro (medical doctor, Japanese Coalition Against Military Research in Academia,
The Association for the Verification of Inhuman Conduct by Japanese Researchers
and Health Care Professionals during the War)
- : SAKIYAMA Hisako (former member of the National Diet of Japan
Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation)
- : SATO Maki (Advisor in international cooperation)
- : SCARRY, Elaine (professor, Harvard University/U.S.A.)
- : SUZUKI Tatsujiro (professor, Nagasaki University;
council member, Pugwash Conferences on Science and International Affairs)
- : TAIRA Aika (Secretariat, Christian Network for Peace- sticking to the Peace Constitution)
- : TAKAHARA Takao (senior fellow, PRIME=International Peace Research Institute Meiji Gakuin University)
- : TAKAHASHI Hiroko (professor, Nara University)
- : TAKAHASHI Yuta (co-representative, Kakuwaka Hiroshima)
- : TAKEDA Takao (monk, Nipponzanmyohoji Temple)
- : TAKEMINE Seiichiro (professor, Meisei University)
- : THORNTON, Tara (deputy director, Endangered Species Coalition/U.S.A.)
- : TOYODA Naomi (photo-journalist, JVJA=Japan Visual Journalist Association)
- : TSUTAJA Gaku (artist/U.S.A.)
- : VARTANIAN, Khajak (radiologist; DU specialist/Basra, Iraq)
- : VERJAUW, Ria (spokesperson, ICBUW; coordinator Leuven Peace Movement/Belgium)
- : WATANABE Tomoko (NPO ANT-Hiroshima)
- : YAGASAKI Katsuma (professor emeritus, Ryukyu University)
- : YAMADA Kosaku (professor emeritus, Kyoto University)

Grounds for the Appeal

Lies about DU

On March 20, British Minister of State for Defence Annabel Goldie admitted that the Challenger 2 battle tanks the UK plans to send to Ukraine are equipped with DU (depleted uranium) armour-piercing rounds. In response, Russian President Putin stated that Russia would “respond accordingly.” Defence Minister Shoigu referred to the possibility of “a nuclear collision,” and Russia followed up by announcing a plan to deploy “tactical nuclear weapons” in Belarus. This announcement has further raised tensions around the world.

However, *Explosive Ordnance Guide for Ukraine*, the 2022 report of GICHD (Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining) lists DU rounds (“3BM32 Vant”) among the weapons provided by Russia to its own armies in Ukraine.¹ Thus, Russia’s reaction is the height of deception and further evidence of the egregious inhumanity of Russia’s military actions in Ukraine.

On the other hand, the statements made by the U.K. and the U.S.A. also contain grave deceptions. They argue that DU is a “standard component” of conventional ammunitions in use for a few decades now. But this does not mean that DU is not a problem; the reality is completely opposite. Such denial of the risk can be made only because they are disregarding, or ignorant of, the scientific findings to the contrary and the voices of the victims suffering DU damage, particularly Iraqis, particularly children, as well as the soldiers of various countries who served in Iraq and the former Yugoslavia.²

What are DU rounds?

Although DU rounds are not “nuclear weapons, they are produced by military recycling of radioactive wastes (DU=depleted uranium). DU is U-238 left behind after the enrichment process that produces “fissionable uranium 235” needed for nuclear weapons and nuclear power generation. The penetrator of a 30 mm DU round is said to contain about 300 grams of DU.³

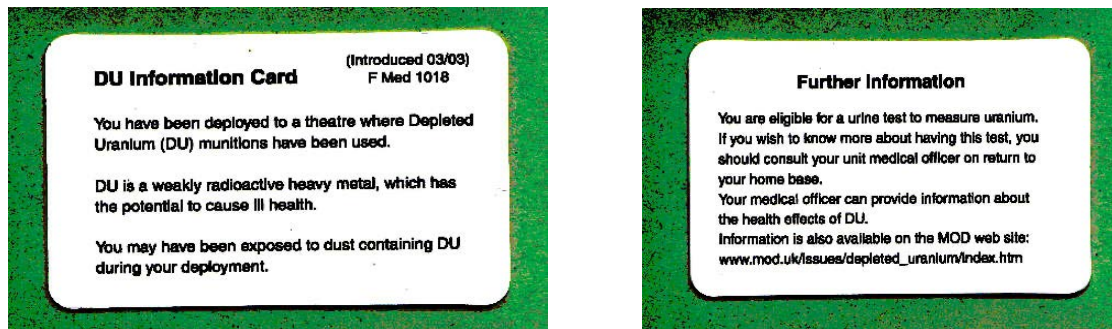
DU is not “fissionable,” but it is radioactive with strong chemical toxicity. Consequently, wherever DU rounds are used, whether on battlefields or on firing ranges, and even if they miss the target and get stuck in land,⁴ they can cause a wide variety of long-term harms to human bodies and environments.⁵

DU risk: denied and confirmed

DU is considered a possible cause of the increased childhood cancer, leukemia, and congenital deformities in Iraq where large amounts of DU were dispersed during the Gulf War and the Iraq War.⁶ Many of the soldiers (from U.S., U.K. and elsewhere) who fought in these wars suffered the so-called “Gulf War Syndrome,” which caused heated international controversy. DU is also a suspected cause of the “Balkan Syndrome” suffered by European soldiers who were sent to the former Yugoslavia for the PKO mission in 1999 after the conflict there. Especially in Italy, lawsuits were initiated by the suffering soldiers and their families.⁷

In providing DU rounds to Ukraine, the U.K. is downplaying the toxicity of DU, but the U.K. is clearly aware of that danger. We learned in 2004 that the U.K. Army was issuing to its own

soldiers deployed in Iraq the “DU Information Card” shown below to alert them to the risk of exposure to DU in Iraq.⁸



Most significantly, as has been widely reported, UNEP (the United Nations Environment Plan) points out in its 2022 report, *The Environmental Impact of the Conflict in Ukraine: A Preliminary Review*: “Depleted uranium and toxic substances in common explosives can cause skin irritation, kidney failure and increase the risks of cancer.”⁹ In addition, the international community should consider seriously the conclusion that “the placenta is not a barrier to DU migration,” which was drawn from an animal experiment conducted by AFRRRI (U.S. Armed Forces Radiological Research Institute) around the time of the Iraq War.¹⁰

International actions promoting the prohibition of DU weapons

ICBUW (International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons) was launched in October 2003 to establish an international ban on DU weapons.¹¹ On March 22, 2007, a bill to prohibit DU rounds was adopted unanimously in the Belgian Parliament.¹² In May 2009, the European Parliament adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for concrete actions toward the prohibition of DU weapons. In addition, the UN has been adopting a resolution that alerts the international community to the DU problem almost every other year since 2007.¹³

On the military side, it is now known that the U.S. army plans to phase out DU rounds by November 2026.¹⁴ This move is evidence that the U.S. military has come to understand that they can no longer ignore international public opinion and the campaign to ban DU rounds.

Appealing again from Hiroshima

In March 2003, the human message, “NO WAR NO DU!” was formed by about six thousand people standing in Hiroshima’s Central Park. That event was an expression of vehement protest against the imminent attack on Iraq and the likely use there of DU rounds. On March 24 a half-page ad featuring an aerial photo of the “NO WAR NO DU!” appeal (shown below) was carried in *The New York Times*.¹⁵

We deeply regret that Hiroshima has to send that same message again, twenty years later. Although the target of international blame has shifted from the U.S.A. and its invasion of Iraq to Russia and its invasion to Ukraine, the danger of DU weapons remains obscured by the deceptive rhetoric of politicians and militaries. The international community must recognize DU rounds as “inhumane weapons” that cause human suffering extending far beyond the battlefields in time and space. All nations should cooperate with and accelerate the effort to eliminate DU together with nuclear weapons.

(Ad carried in The New York Times, March 24, 2003:
The “NO WAR NO DU! Human Message” Committee)

Let's call out NOW photo by Naom Toyota




On March 2 in Hiroshima, 6000 people gathered to form this “human message”: NO WAR NO DU (depleted uranium). The US has admitted having used more than 300 tons of DU during the Gulf War; it is likely to use more DU and new nuclear weapons as well in the war against Iraq.

Hiroshima says NO to more Hibakusha (radiation victims) The White House’s denial of the radioactive and toxic effects of DU weapons is FALSE

International Appeals against DU:
“The United States has conducted two nuclear wars. The first against Japan in 1945, the second in Kuwait and Iraq in 1991.” (Dr. Helen Caldicott)

“Depleted-uranium weapons are an unacceptable threat to life, a violation of international law and an assault on human dignity.” (Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General of the U.S.)

“[T]he Veterans Administration conducted a state-wide survey of 251 Gulf War veterans families in Mississippi. Of their children conceived and born since the war, 67% have illnesses rated severe or have missing eyes, missing ears, blood infections, respiratory problems and fused fingers.” (Metal of Dishonor: Depleted Uranium, p. 148)

“The Defence Ministry is misleading the public by issuing incorrect information about the harmlessness of DU. That information can do nothing but lead the whole world in a terribly wrong direction.” (a British veteran suffering from the Gulf War syndrome, Discounted Casualties, p. 97)

Origin, Uses, Effects of Depleted Uranium
Depleted uranium (DU) is a byproduct of the process during which fissionable uranium (uranium 235) used to manufacture nuclear bombs and reactor fuel is separated from natural uranium...
DU (uranium 238) is about 40 percent less radioactive than natural uranium, but it remains radioactive for 4.5 billion years. Because it is such a highly dense metal— heavier than lead or steel— it is prized for its abilities to both penetrate military armor and provide shielding against attack.
Upon impact, DU produces extremely fine uranium oxide dust that is both chemically toxic and radioactive. Easily spread by wind, it is inhaled and absorbed into the human body and absorbed by plants and animals, becoming part of the food chain. (from “Iraq links cancer to uranium weapons: U.S. likely to use arms again in war” by Robert Collier, San Francisco Chronicle, January 13, 2003)

Please visit the following sites for more information about this ad and DU:
www.2001peace.org/ www.transnet-jp.com/DUbar/
www.aseanchildren.org/ www.100us.org/

“March 2 Hiroshima NO WAR Human Message” Committee
P.O. Box 3, Aki-Hakushi, Hiroshima, Japan 731-0191
Email: 100us@100us.org
Global Peacemakers Association,
P.O. Box 6097, Atlanta, GA 31109
Email: peace@100us.org Tel: 404-888-0586

photo by Michio Ide photo by Naom Toyota

¹ “ICBUW Statement on British DU Ammunition to Ukraine,” March 22, 2023. (<https://www.icbuw.eu/en/>).
Cf. *Explosive Ordnance Guide for Ukraine*, 2nd edition, 2022, GICHD, p.109 (<https://bit.ly/3Zfl0TS>).

See also “Depleted Uranium Weapons: State of Affairs 2022 (ICBUW, July 3, 2022), which states that “Russia has a significant number of different DU-rounds in its arsenals. There are reports of mass production of the improved Svinets-1 and Svintes-2 depleted uranium ammunition.... It seems that Russia didn’t abandon its DU programme, but on the contrary – it has increased production volumes and is actively modernizing outdated tanks to make them capable of firing DU ammunition.”

Furthermore, the above-mentioned ICBUW Statement states: “According to media reports [in Russia], Russian forces in Ukraine have also recently received the more modern 3BM60 "Svinets-2" ammunition” (<https://bit.ly/3KrHQVU>).

² Similar critical views are presented in recent reports in the media. See “Ukraine war: UK defends sending depleted uranium rounds after Putin warning” (BBC, March 22); “A look at the uranium-based ammo the UK will send to Ukraine” (*The Washington Post*, March 23); “What are the depleted uranium munitions the UK is sending to Ukraine?” (*ALJAZEERA*, March 23).

³ Such military reuse of DU was devised to dispose of the enormous and increasing amount of “depleted uranium” accumulated through nuclear exploitation. DU rounds are considered “ideal” both economically and militarily; DU is provided almost for free to military industries, and DU rounds are so powerful that they render conventional tanks almost useless. (Because DU alloys can be much harder than steel and denser than lead, they are used in anti-tank penetrators and tank-armour as well.)

However, DU burns on impact, turning into minute particles, which are scattered through the area. The term “depleted” is intended to cover up the danger DU poses, giving a misleading impression as if the substance were “depleted” of radioactivity and chemical toxicity. We use the term here because it is commonly understood, but we hope the problem hidden by that name will be kept in mind.

There are many books, articles and documentaries on the danger of DU weapons; just to mention a few available in English, *Metal of Dishonor---Depleted Uranium: How the Pentagon Radiates Soldiers & Civilians with DU Weapons* (1997) by John Catalinotto and Sara Flounders; *Discounted Casualties: The Human Cost of Depleted Uranium* (2001) by Akira Tashiro; *Poison DUst* (2005; 84 min.) directed by Sue Harris; *Uranium 238: The Pentagon's*

Dirty Pool (2009; 28 min.) directed by Pablo Ortega.

⁴ DU contamination has caused serious problems near firing ranges around the world, such as those in New Mexico (U.S.), Scotland (U.K.), Sardinia (NATO), and Maehyang-ri in South Korea (U.S.) as well as around the production facility that operated for years in upper New York State.

Controversy arose also in Japan when it was learned that U.S. forces fired 1, 520 DU rounds to strike Torishima Island near Okinawa in 1995-96.

Heated debates were triggered in the Japanese National Diet when it was reported in November 2003 that strong radiation was detected coming from remnants in Samawah in southern Iraq, where Japan was planning to send its Self-Defense Forces for “humanitarian assistance in reconstruction.” SDF soldiers risked exposure to radiation due to DU. The troops ended up carrying Geiger counters during their deployment there. See, “Depleted uranium said polluting Samawah,” *The Japan Times*, Nov. 22, 2003 (<https://bit.ly/3ohcEiS>).

⁵ According to an official statement by the U.S. forces, more than one million DU rounds were used in the Gulf War and about 320 tons of DU was contained in these penetrators. It is estimated that about half that amount was expended in the Iraq War. In a word, enormous amounts of radioactive waste have been dispersed into the environment. The use of DU reveals a blatant double-standard on the part of the users because such use would constitute an illegal and criminal act if carried out on the army’s homeland.

Regarding the effects of DU on human health and the environment in Iraq, see, for instance, Dr. Jawad Al-Ali’s report in “Iraqi Doctors in Hiroshima” and Haruko Moritaki’s report, “What hath the United States wrought in Iraq? Hiroshima Emergency Survey Report on DU and War Damage in Iraq (2003.6.22-7.5)” included in *Hiroshima Appeal for Banning DU Weapons* (NO DU Hiroshima Project, Oct. 2003). Both of these reports are based on investigations into increased incidence of malignant tumors, contamination of soil and underground water, and high levels of uranium detected in the urine of children patients.

⁶ In May 2009 the First International Cancer Conference was held to address the question of increased cancers in the southern city of Basra, sight of one of the most violent and extended battlefields in the two wars.

⁷ In June 2004 the court in Rome ordered the Italian Ministry of Defense to pay 500, 000 euro to the family of Stefano Melone, who served in the Balkans and died of multiple cancers.

Furthermore, in May 2019 Italian Minister of Defense Elisabetta Trenta announced her decision that the soldiers who suffered serious disease after serving in the Balkans should be entitled to compensation even if a conclusive link could not be made. See “Italy’s defense minister backs link between cancer in military personnel and exposure to toxic uranium,” *DefenseNews*, May 31, 2019 (<https://bit.ly/3AdoJby>).

This article states: “In recent years, 366 Italian military personnel have died, and 7,500 have taken sick with conditions potentially linked to depleted uranium, prompting courts in Italy to demand compensation, despite denials from military officials that any link existed.”

⁸ Ray Bristow, “The Deception by the U.K. Government Continues: The Gulf War, the Balkans, and the Iraq War,” included in *Seeking a World without Uranium Weapons* 2009, in Japanese).

⁹ “Ukraine war: UK defends sending depleted uranium rounds after Putin warning,” BBC, March 22, 2023 (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65032671>).

Cf. *The Environmental Impact of the Conflict in Ukraine: A Preliminary Review*, UNEP, October 14, 2022 (<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/environmental-impact-conflict-ukraine-preliminary-review>).

¹⁰ Cf. “Depleted Uranium: Scientific Basis for Assessing Risk,” Nuclear Policy Research Institute, July, 2003, p.15. (<https://www.helencaldicott.com/depleted.pdf>).

¹¹ For ICBUW campaign details, please visit its homepage at <https://www.icbuw.eu/en/>.

¹² This bill prohibits the production, storage, provision, delivery and use of DU rounds as well as tank-armor containing DU inside Belgium. It was the world’s first domestic law banning DU weapons based on the “precautionary principle.” Costa Rica followed by adopting a similar bill on April 27, 2011.

¹³ There are only four countries that have been opposing the resolution; they are U.S., U.K., France, and Israel. Russian has been abstaining. For more detail, see <https://www.icbuw.eu/en/>

Among the countries confirmed to have produced DU munitions are: U.S.A., U.K., France, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Serbia. (U.K. ceased producing large caliber ammunition in 2003.) The countries confirmed to have possessed DU munitions are: Israel, Greece, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Thai, and Taiwan in addition to the producing countries mentioned above. However, it has not been confirmed which countries still possess or have discarded DU munitions.

¹⁴ See “ICBUW Statement on British DU Ammunition for Ukraine” (March 23, 2023) and “Depleted Uranium Weapons: State of Affairs” (July 3, 2022). However, we also have to note the recent report that “[t]he U.S. military is still developing depleted uranium munitions, notably the M829A4 armor-piercing round for the M1A2 Abrams main battle tank, [RAND senior defense analyst Scott] Boston said” (*Washington Post*, March 23).

¹⁵ For Hiroshima-based actions after the Iraq War, please visit: *Toward a Nuclear-Free Future! Global Hibakusha Report from Hiroshima to the World* (2021) at (<https://bit.ly/3ZI6r2r>).