

Introduction

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In Africa, Kenya CCND is the only organization have statue to attend the Conference of Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 2010, we open dialogue with Kenya Government at 10.00 am on 14th, October 2010 the meeting was held at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of International Conference Organization (IOC) Mr.Maina and Third Secretary Ms.Esther Njoroge and CCND was represented with Mr Charles Osango Who have provisional Accreditation with CTBTO and Our Partner International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Dr Walter Odhiambo and Paul Saoko the agenda was "Unfinished Business" (the Negotiation CTBT Entry into force)

Positive developments at the Non-Proliferation Treaty review conference

The Non-Proliferation Treaty review conference has concluded with a number of positive developments, including a final agreement which commits the nuclear weapon states to 'accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament' and to 'rapidly move towards an overall reduction in the global stockpile of nuclear weapons [and] further diminish the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies'.

In another development, it was agreed that the UN General Secretary would convene a conference in 2012, to be attended by all countries of the Middle East, to discuss a WMD-free Middle East.

The Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament-Kenya, draw its origin from Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament-United kingdom in England which established a special CCND-UK a section in England. Kenya became branch center CCND-UK of England. In 2007 CCND-UK in England decided to hand the functions of their chapter Kenya to a committee representing all faith communities in Kenya and Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament-Kenya will became official launch in 2009 at the st Charles community center at a ceremony will be preside over by then Brother of the st Charles community center of Kenya.Bro.charles osango.Miss Gilbert Caroline the co chair of CCND-UK in England.

Can a nuclear explosion trigger earthquake?

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Mw 8.8 OFFSHORE MAULE, CHILE,
February 27, 2010 06:34:14

This earthquake occurred at the boundary between the Nazca and South American tectonic plates. The two plates are converging at a rate of 80 mm per year. The earthquake occurred as thrust-faulting on the interface between the two plates, with the Nazca plate moving down and landward below the South American plate.

Coastal Chile has a history of very large earthquakes. Since 1973, there have been 13 events of magnitude 7.0 or greater. The February 27 shock originated about 230 km north of the source region of the magnitude 9.5 earthquake of May, 1960-the largest earthquake worldwide in the last 200 years or more. This giant earthquake spawned a tsunami that engulfed the Pacific Ocean. An estimated 1600 lives were lost to the 1960 earthquake and tsunami in Chile, and the 1960 tsunami took another 200 lives among Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Approximately 870 km to the north of the February 27 earthquake is the source region of the magnitude 8.5 earthquake of November, 1922. This great quake significantly impacted central Chile, killing several hundred people and causing severe property damage. The 1922 quake generated a 9-meter local tsunami that inundated the Chile coast near the town of Coquimbo; the tsunami also crossed the Pacific, washing away boats in Hilo harbor, Hawaii. The magnitude 8.8 earthquake of February 27, 2010 ruptured the portion of the South American subduction zone separating these two massive historical earthquakes.

A large vigorous aftershock sequence can be expected from this earthquake.

Arms

President Obama on Monday discussing his new nuclear strategy, which would limit the conditions for using such weapons.