

THE
NOBEL
PRIZE

PEACE PRIZE 2024



The fight against
nuclear weapons



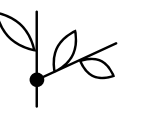
Nobel Prize lessons



The Nobel Peace Prize



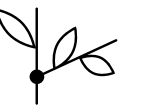
"to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses"



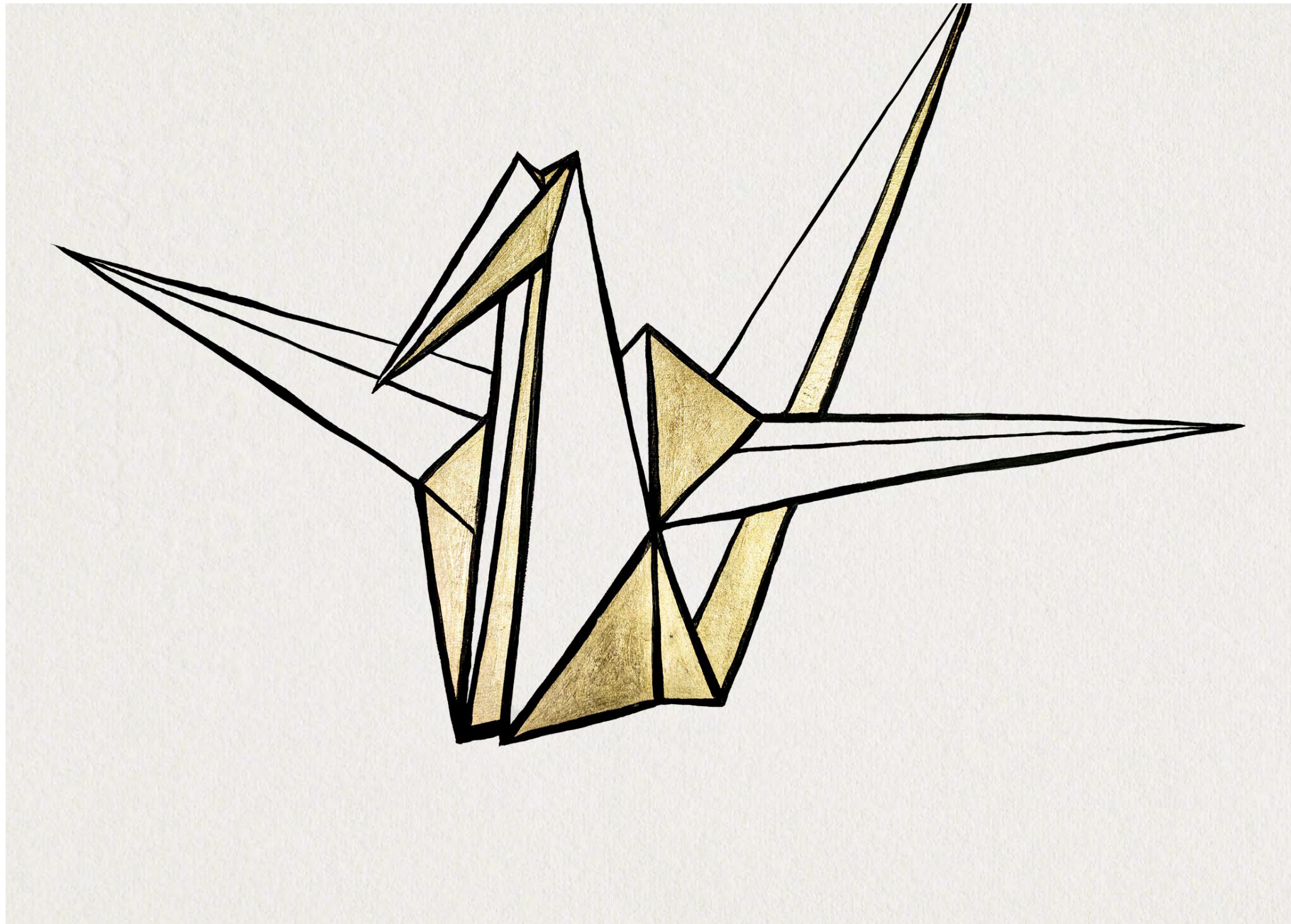
Peace prize 2024



The peace prize 2024 is about the fight against nuclear weapons. The prize is awarded to a Japanese organisation made up of survivors of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



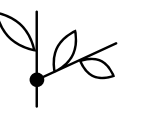
The 2024 peace laureates



Name: Nihon Hidankyo

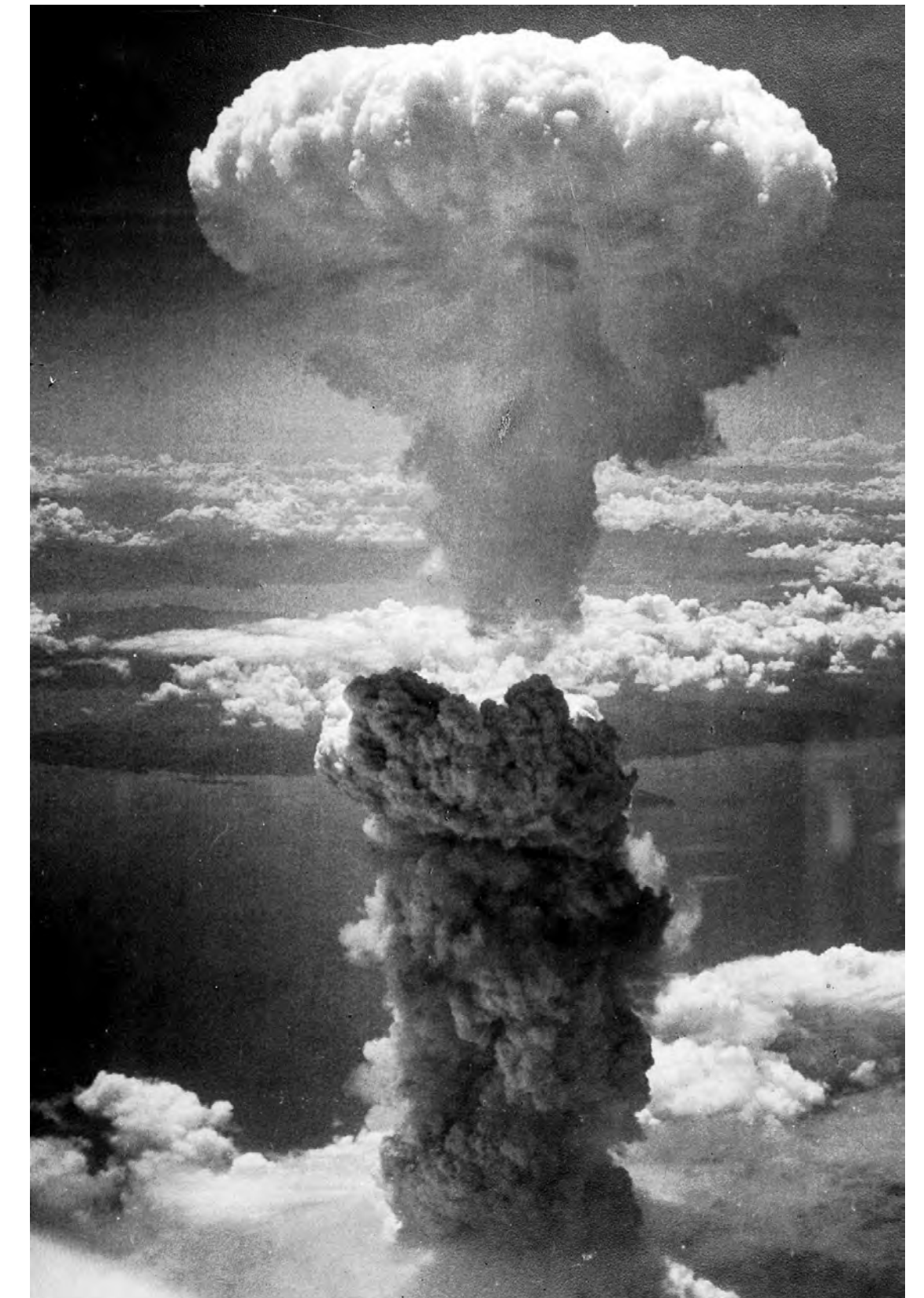
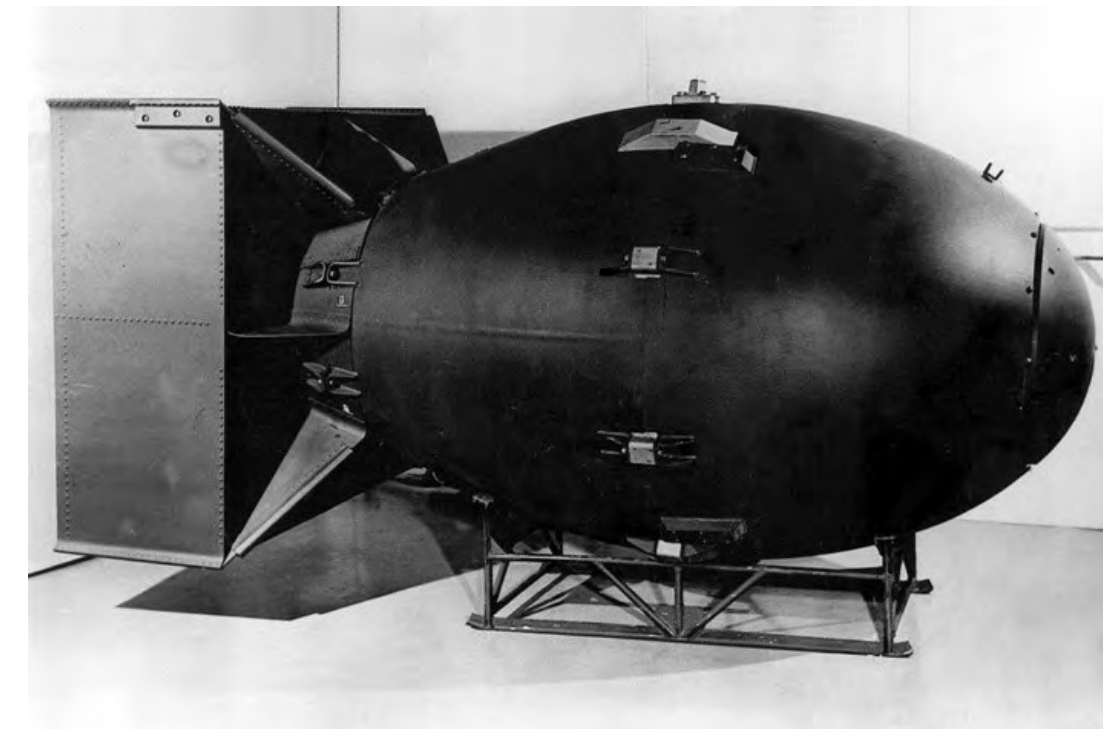
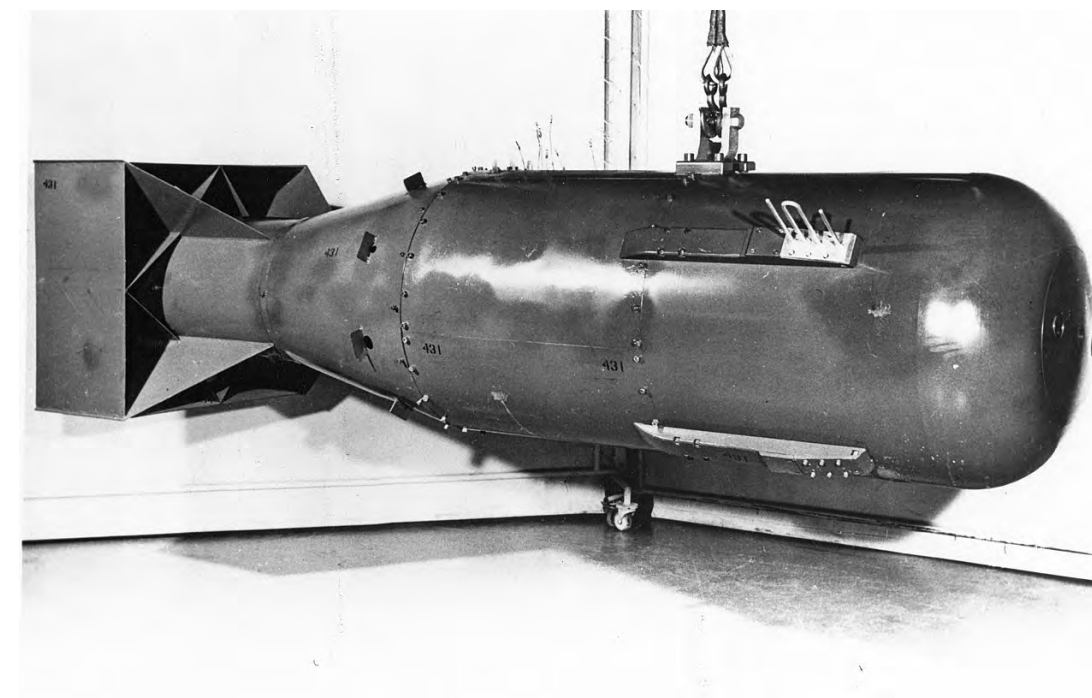
The organisation was founded in 1956 in Japan.

“for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again”



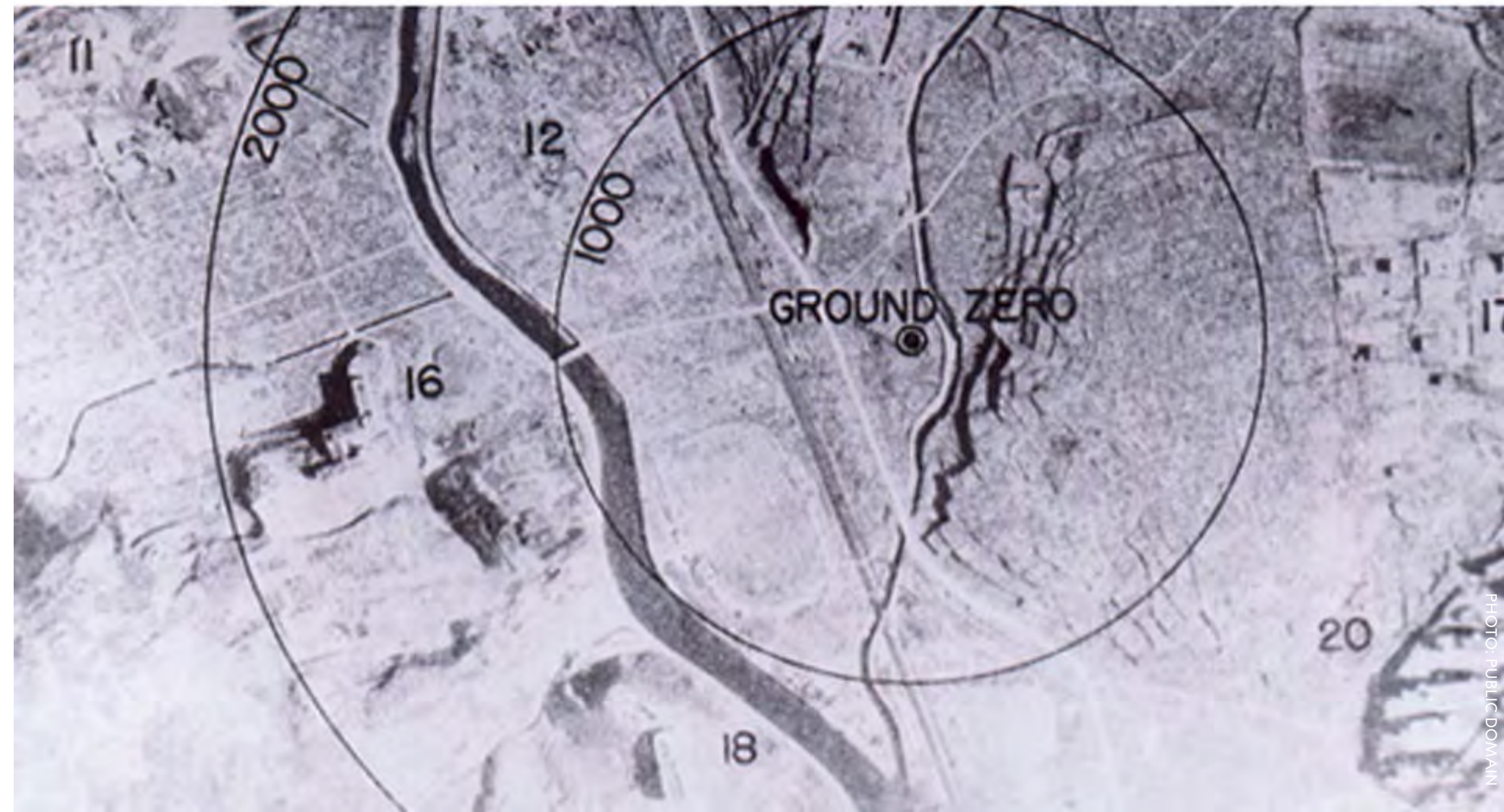
The atom bombs of 1945

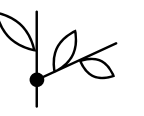
In the final stages of World War Two, atomic bombs were dropped over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



An obliterated city

Aerial photographs of Nagasaki before and after the bombing.





Hibakusha: the survivors

The Japanese word hibakusha refers to the people who were struck by the atomic bombs of 1945.



PHOTO: PUBLIC DOMAIN



PHOTO: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD



A powerful witness testimony

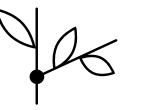
"I still vividly remember that morning. At 08:15, I saw a blinding bluish-white flash from the window. I remember having the sensation of floating in the air. As I regained consciousness in the silence and darkness, I found myself pinned by the collapsed building. I began to hear my classmates' faint cries: 'Mother, help me. God, help me.' Then, suddenly I felt hands touching my left shoulder, and heard a man saying: 'Don't give up! Keep pushing! I am trying to free you. See the light coming through that opening? Crawl towards it as quickly as you can.' As I crawled out, the ruins were on fire."

Quotation from Setsuko Thurlow's Nobel Peace Prize lecture at the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize Award Ceremony.

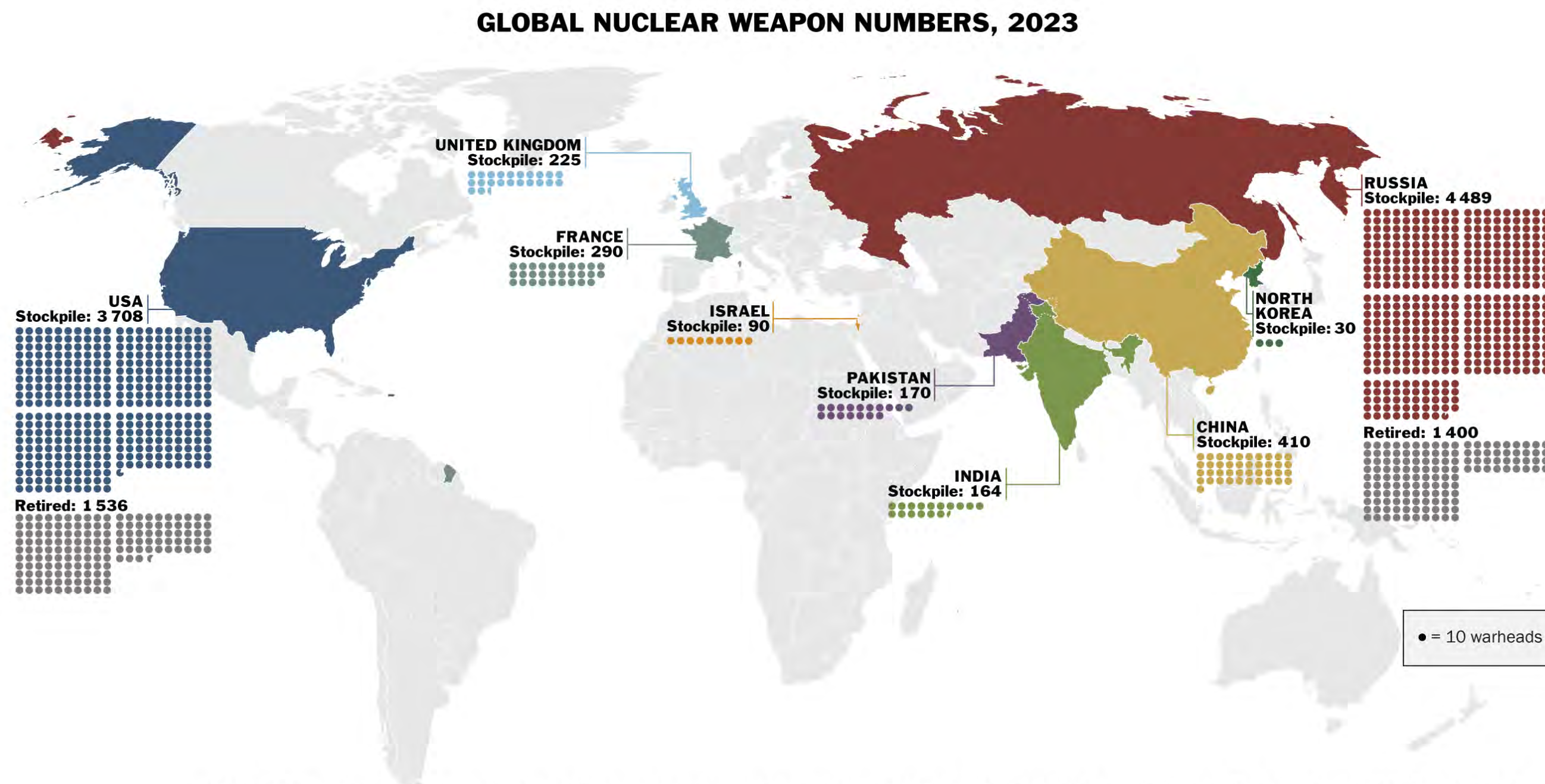
“The nuclear taboo”



Efforts by Nihon Hidankyo and other similar organisations have helped establish an international norm that condemns the use of nuclear weapons.

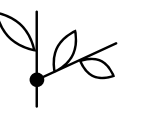


Nuclear-weapon states



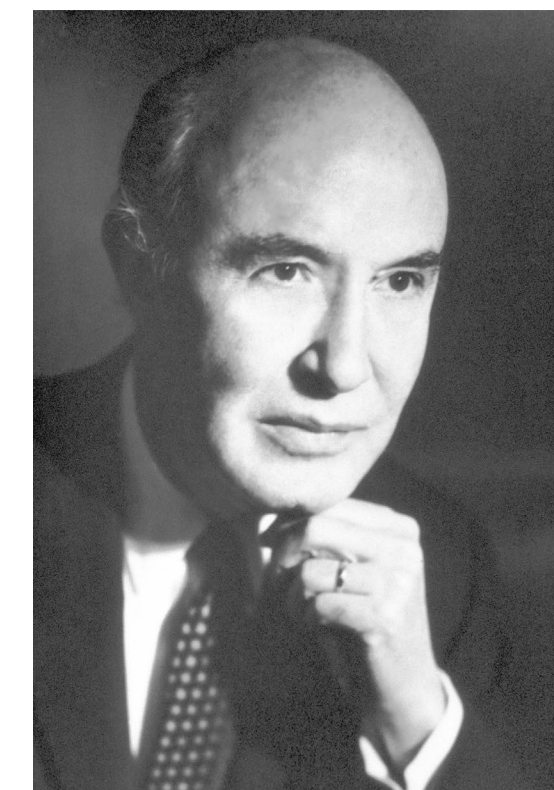
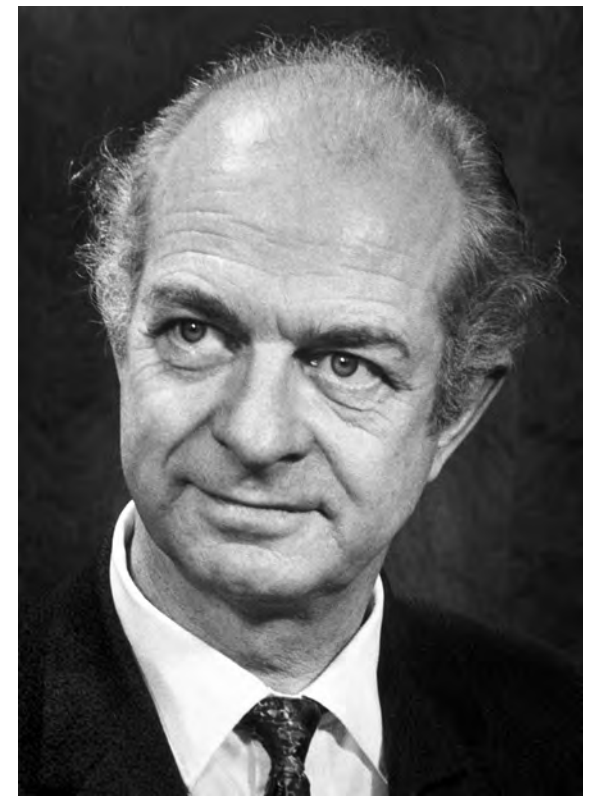
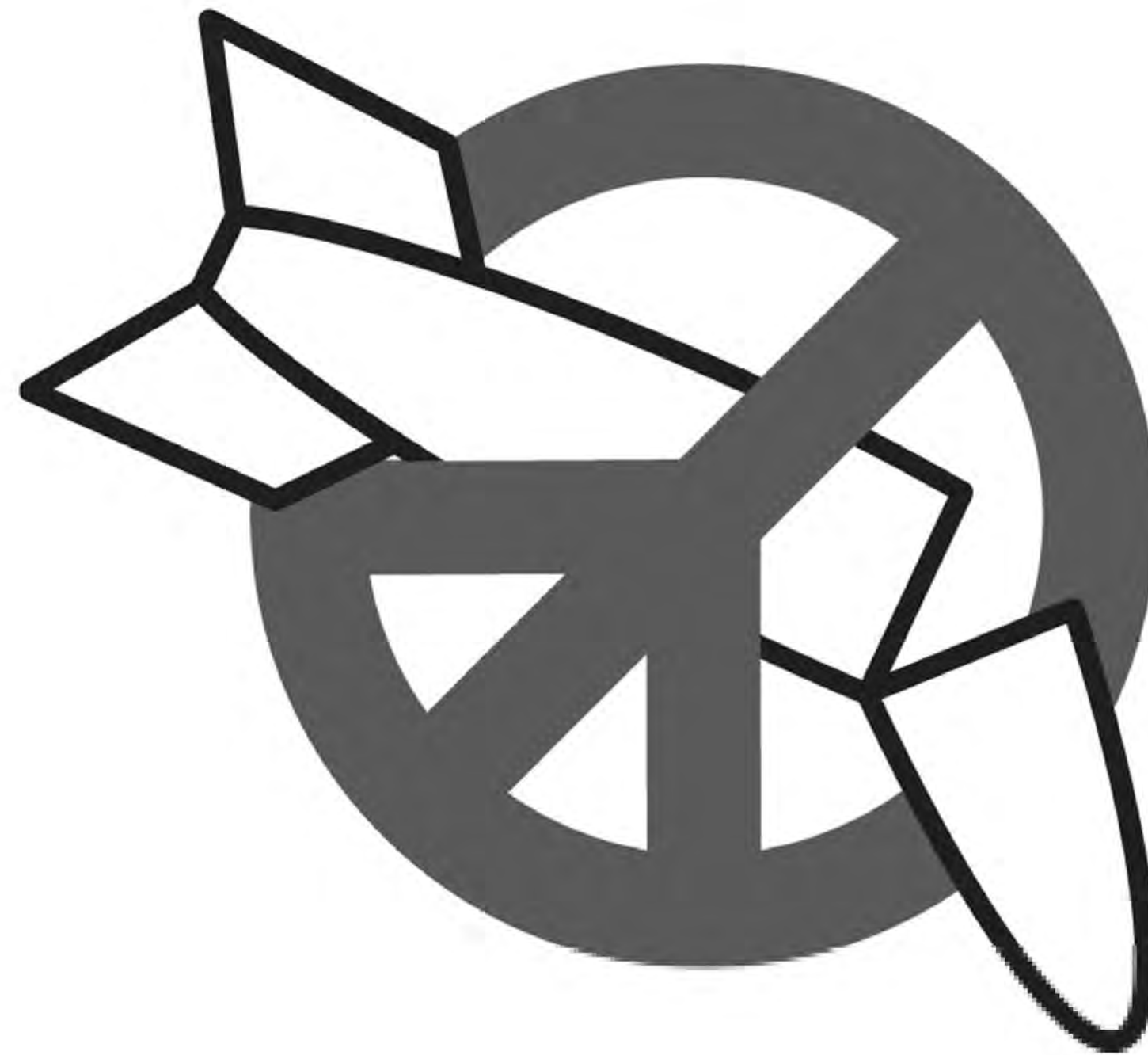
Nine of the world's countries have nuclear weapons today.

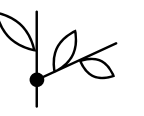
Notes: SIPRI revises its world nuclear forces data each year based on new information and updates to earlier assessments. The data for Jan. 2023 replaces all previously published SIPRI data on world nuclear forces. 'Stockpile' refers to warheads that are intended for use by the armed forces. 'Retired' refers to warheads that are retired from military service and scheduled to be dismantled but remain part of the overall inventory. As of Jan. 2023, SIPRI estimates that only Russia and the USA had significant numbers of retired warheads. Information about the status and capability of North Korea's nuclear arsenal comes with significant uncertainty. North Korea might have produced enough fissile material to build 50-70 nuclear warheads; however, it is likely that it has assembled fewer warheads, perhaps around 30. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply any endorsement or acceptance by SIPRI.



A long tradition of peace prizes against nuclear weapons

The peace prize has been awarded several times for efforts in the fight to free the world of nuclear weapons.





Paper cranes

The story of twelve-year-old Sadako Sasaki is the reason that paper cranes have become a symbol for innocent victims of nuclear weapons.



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FOR THE GREATEST
BENEFIT TO
HUMANKIND

Nobel Prize lessons