

**The 6th General Conference of Mayors for Peace  
Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombings  
Agenda Items for General Conference**

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(Reference Material)

Appendices 1: Covenant of the Mayors for Peace

Appendices 2: Activity report after the 5<sup>th</sup> General Conference in 2001

Appendices 3: Figures on Mayors for Peace Membership

## Election of Executive Cities (Proposal)

### 1. Candidates of Executive Cities

President:	Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)	
Vice President:	Mayor of Nagasaki (Japan)	
	Lord Mayor of Hannover (Germany)	
	Mayor of Malakoff (France)	
	Lord Mayor of Manchester (U.K.)	
	Councilor of Muntinlupa (Philippines)	
	Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)	
	Mayor of Akron (U.S.)	
	Mayor of Christchurch (New Zealand)	
	Mayor of Florence (Italy)	
	Mayor of Laakdal (Belgium)	<u>Total: 11 Executives</u>

### 2. Reference

<p style="text-align: center;">Covenant of the Mayors for Peace (Excerpt)</p> <p>Chapter III Executive Officials</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Executive Officials</p> <p>ARTICLE 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Executive Officials of the Organization shall consist of: one President; an appropriate number of Vice-Presidents and Executive Members.</li><li>2. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by Solidarity Cities.</li><li>3. The President shall supervise and represent the Organization, and shall chair the Conference.</li><li>4. The Vice-President shall assist the President. In case of the inability of the President to carry out the duties of the office, the Vice-president shall fulfill the duties of the President.</li><li>5. The Executive Members shall be appointed from Solidarity Cities by the President with regional conditions taken into consideration.</li><li>6. The Executive Members shall assist the President and the Vice-President and shall act for the smooth management of the Organization.</li></ol> <p>Term of Office</p> <p>ARTICLE 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The term of office of the Executive Officials shall be until such time that new Executive Officials are elected at a succeeding General Conference. Each office shall be open to reelection.</li><li>2. Whatever the stipulations of previous clauses, if a member-city mayor holding an elected office resigns or retires his or her mayoralty, the succeeding mayor shall assume said office. In such case, the succeeding officer's term shall last as long as the original term of the retiring or resigning officer.</li></ol>
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## Next Steps in the Mayors for Peace Campaign

### 1 Future Activities

Because the NPT Review Conference produced no concrete results leading toward the abolition of nuclear weapons, Mayors for Peace is required to move to Step 4 of its Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons. Here we will set forth our proposal for a set of activities that will press for a nuclear weapons convention concluded by 2010 and the total elimination of nuclear weapons by 2020.

(1) To generate a global groundswell of demand for the abolition of nuclear weapons, we will declare August 6 this year until August 9 next year to be a Year of Inheritance, Awakening, and Commitment. What follows is a brief description of major events and projects proposed for this year accompanied by a rough budget estimate. For more information on these items, please refer to the handout entitled 2020 Vision, Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons.

Events		Estimated budget
<b>① Local actions to mark UN Day, Disarmament Week</b>		\$2,000
	Oct. 24 is UN Day, followed by Disarmament Week. We will call on cities around the world to mark these periods with local public events for education and outreach.	
<b>② World Urban Forum/ World Peace Forum in Vancouver</b>		\$12,000
	Mayors for Peace should have a major presence at the World Urban Forum and World Peace Forum in Vancouver, June	
<b>③ ICJ Opinion 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary/Month of Action</b>		\$16,000
	To commemorate the 10 anniversary of the International Court of Justice advisory opinion, we will work with NGOs and The Hague to hold a major peace rally, which will include displaying the Wall to Protect International Law. We will also call on member cities to hold symposiums to educate the public about the ICJ opinion.	* participating cities will pay their own travel
Projects		
<b>① The Jump-Start Disarmament project</b>		\$13,000
	Prior to and during the UN First Committee meeting in October this year, we intend to lobby hard for a special committee to begin concrete negotiations toward a nuclear-weapon-free world. Our campaign manager will be in New York in Oct-Nov for this purpose.	
<b>② Ask the People Project</b>		\$3,000
	We will work with media organizations to encourage public opinion polls in nuclear-weapon and nuclear-capable countries to demonstrate that abolitionists are the global majority.	

<b>③ Mega-port, Mega-impact Project</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>
<p>Rand Corporation has produced a study revealing the devastating global economic impact of a terrorist nuclear attack on Long Beach, California, one of the world's two dozen mega-ports. We will encourage complementary studies in Europe and East Asia, and publicize the conclusions.</p>	
<b>④ Participation in Int'l, Regional and Local Conferences</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>
<p>This year, we have been invited to the International Local Authorities Peace Conference to be held Sept. 25-28 in Nevsehir, Turkey. Our campaign manager will attend and hold a workshop and exhibition.</p>	
<b>⑤ Advisory Committee, Developing Ties and Outreach</b>	<b>\$45,000</b>
<p>To reinforce our ability to communicate with members and allies, we will create an advisory committee of key members, NGO representatives, and other experts will be assembled to help guide the campaign and hire 1) an experienced, talented web designer to work at least part time and 2) a full time database and communications manager.</p>	
<b>⑥ Educational projects</b>	<b>\$13,000</b>
<p>To help communicate the spirit of Hiroshima to future generations, we will ask member cities to help promote our A-bomb Account Reading project and our campaign to get Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses established in universities around the world. We will be producing and distributing materials for these projects.</p>	
<b>⑦ Fundraising projects</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>
<p>To approach foundations for grants, we will hire a professional grant writer. In addition, we will work with key members or national chapters of Mayors for Peace to implement joint fundraising projects.</p>	
<b>⑧ Strengthening secretariat and overseas office functions</b>	<b>\$383,000</b>
<p>In addition to normal secretariat operations, we have hired an international campaign manager, a US representative, and a UN representative to improve communication and lobbying capacity at the UN. Secretariat personnel will also be increased to manage the increasing workload.</p>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$542,000</b>

(2) Midterm Planning

Projecting this budget for the four campaign years until the next General Conference, we anticipate the following basic expenses, to be expanded as opportunities and funds allow.

Project		Estimated budget
August 2006 to August 2007		
<b>① General activities of the 2020 Vision Campaign</b>		\$160,000
	We assume at least a slight increase in expenses for lobbying at the UN and implementing other events and projects.	
<b>② Mayors for Peace Executive Meeting</b>		\$3,000
	We will need to hold our 7 <sup>th</sup> Executive Meeting to plan for the 7 <sup>th</sup> General Conference and other activities pressing for a nuclear weapons convention by 2010.	*participants pay own travel
<b>③ Management of Secretariat and International Offices</b>		\$383,000
	We assume the reinforced secretariat and international operations will remain at least at the level of the previous year.	
Subtotal		\$546,000
August 2007 to August 2008		
<b>① General activities of the 2020 Vision Campaign</b>		\$180,000
	We assume at least a slight increase in expenses for lobbying at the UN and implementing other events and projects.	
<b>② Management of Secretariat and International Offices</b>		\$383,000
	We assume the reinforced secretariat and international operations will remain at least at the level of the previous year.	
Subtotal		\$563,000
August 2008 to August 2009		
<b>① General activities of the 2020 Vision Campaign</b>		\$200,000
	We assume at least a slight increase in expenses for lobbying at the UN and implementing other events and projects.	
<b>② 7<sup>th</sup> General Conference of Mayors for Peace</b>		\$500,000
	The 7 <sup>th</sup> General Conference will be held in Nagasaki and will deliberate the campaign and other activities of Mayors for Peace for the next four years.	
<b>③ Management of Secretariat and International Offices</b>		\$383,000
	We assume the reinforced secretariat and international operations will remain at least at the level of the previous year.	
Subtotal		\$1,830,000
<b>3 year total</b>		<b>\$2,132,200</b>

## 2 Organizational Development

Mayors for Peace will identify leading cities or NGOs that can act as national secretariats and encourage them to develop national chapters or networks, hold national meetings of member cities, and implement other activities relevant to the situation in their respective countries. Initially, we will seek to form networks in all countries with 10 or more Mayors for Peace members (18 countries). We will work with the leaders of the national chapters to help them raise funds for their own activities and for the international campaign. The models for this stage of development are France, England, Germany, Belgium and Norway.

## 3 Strengthening our financial base

At this point, all expenses for operating the secretariat, holding Executive and General Conferences, and all travel expenses for the president (mayor of Hiroshima) and vice president (mayor of Nagasaki) are paid by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The current General Conference, for example, will cost \$500,000. Furthermore, the Mayoral Delegation to the NPT Conference last May cost Hiroshima and Nagasaki \$50,000, which was supplemented by an American peace organization Global Peacemakers Association (GPA) and the assistance of many volunteers. To ensure that GPA and others will not have to bear an excessive burden in the future, and to conduct the Emergency Campaign as described above, we will work as follows to obtain supplementary sources of funds. Failure to raise sufficient funds would force a cutback in or elimination of the events and projects described above.

### ① Solicit contributions from member cities, NGOs, companies and individuals

Planning well in advance for major activities like the Mayoral Delegation to the NPT Review Conference, we will seek assistance from member cities, NGOs, companies and individuals. We intend to establish a fundraising partner in each country and work with them in an organized way to implement joint fundraising activities. For example, in the US, Global Peacemakers Association, an organization led by the Mayors for Peace US Representative, is leading the fundraising effort.

Projected revenue for the coming campaign year

Category	Amount
Contributions from members	\$100,000
Grants from foundations	\$30,000
Contributions from NGOs, companies and individuals	\$50,000
Total fundraising target 2005-2006	\$180,000

[Model project]

In the US, GPA is sponsoring a landmark anti-nuclear fundraising rock concert. All of the proceeds from this event will come to the Mayors for Peace Campaign. If this concert proves successful, we will use some of the proceeds to sponsor similar events in major cities around the world.

### ② Increasing participant share of General Conference expenses

At this Conference, each participating city is asked to pay ¥10,000 per person (¥25,000 for Japanese cities). For the next conference, we intend to increase this fee to lighten the burden on the host city.

## **COVENANT OF THE MAYORS FOR PEACE**

In August, 1945, the first nuclear weapons ever used in human history caused an indescribable catastrophe for the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Even now a number of A-bomb survivors are still suffering physically, psychologically, and socially from various after-effects. Nevertheless, nuclear weapons have not been abolished; they continue to threaten human existence. Our goal is to maintain environments that enable citizens to lead safe, cultural lives, and to contribute to the attainment of lasting world peace. To this end, we pledge to make every effort to create an inter-city solidarity transcending national boundaries and ideological differences in order to achieve the total abolition of nuclear weapons and avert the recurrence of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies.

We agree to the intent of the "Program to Promote Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" proposed by Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Furthermore, we hope that the "World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity," which held its first session in August of 1985, shall become a permanent organization. Accordingly, we do hereby establish an organization to be known as the "Mayors for Peace".

### **CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES**

#### **Purposes ARTICLE 1**

The Purposes of the "Mayors for Peace" are to contribute to the attainment of lasting world peace by arousing concern among citizens of the world for the total abolition of nuclear weapons through close solidarity among all cities which agree to the "Program to Promote Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" as well as by striving to solve vital problems for the human race such as starvation and poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation. (Cities which agree to the "Program to Promote Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" are hereinafter cited as solidarity cities.)

#### **Purposes ARTICLE 2**

The Organization and solidarity cities, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles;

- (a) The Organization shall be based on friendship, goodwill, and respect for the actual conditions of Solidarity Cities.
- (b) The Organization shall devote itself to the total abolition of nuclear weapons and the attainment of lasting world peace, and to the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of

refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation in cooperation with the United Nations, a major peace-keeping organization in the world.

- (c) Solidarity Cities shall work for the development of friendly relationships and bonds of solidarity among cities on the basis of mutual understanding and shall act in good faith for the attainment of the Purposes in accordance with the present Covenant.
- (d) Solidarity Cities shall seek to increase global awareness of the "Spirit of Hiroshima and Nagasaki" by introducing and expanding the idea of Inter-City Solidarity.

## **CHAPTER II ACTIVITIES**

### **Details of the Activities ARTICLE 3**

The Organization, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall be engaged in the following activities;

- (a) To introduce and expand the idea of inter-city solidarity to worldwide cities.
- (b) To make an appeal for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament to related organizations such as the United Nations.
- (c) To coordinate the following activities promoted by Solidarity Cities.
  - (i) Solidarity Cities shall hold gatherings and events devoted to the cause of disarmament and peace, and/or to the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation and shall send copies of any statement, resolution, or proclamation, associated with these events, to other Solidarity Cities.
  - (ii) Solidarity cities shall transmit messages advocating the total abolition of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations during the United Nations Disarmament Week. In addition, copies of the messages shall be exchanged with other Solidarity Cities.
  - (iii) Solidarity Cities that sponsor workshops or meetings on peace, disarmament, and security issues, and/or the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation shall send relevant pamphlets, books, and materials reporting these results to other Solidarity Cities.
  - (iv) Solidarity Cities that publish or obtain materials, brochures, or books related to peace, disarmament, and security issues, and/or to the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental



degradation shall bring them to the attention of other Solidarity Cities.

- (v) Bearing in mind the current international situation and the urgency and importance of nuclear disarmament, Solidarity Cities shall hold photographic exhibitions which describe and depict to citizens around the world the actual nature of the devastations wreaked by the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
  - (vi) The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki shall cooperate by providing necessary exhibition photographs and introducing documentary films, slides, and books, that depict the disaster caused by the atomic bombings.
- (d) To sponsor and organize events as may be necessary to achieve the Purposes stated in the present Covenant.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS**

##### **Executive Officials**

##### **ARTICLE 4**

1. Executive Officials of the Organization shall consist of: one President; an appropriate number of Vice-Presidents and Executive Members.
2. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by Solidarity Cities.
3. The President shall supervise and represent the Organization, and shall chair the Conference.
4. The Vice-President shall assist the President. In case of the inability of the President to carry out the duties of the office, the Vice-President shall fulfill the duties of the President.
5. The Executive Members shall be appointed from Solidarity Cities by the President with regional conditions taken into consideration.
6. The Executive Members shall assist the President and the Vice-President and shall act for the smooth management of the Organization.

##### **Term of Office**

##### **ARTICLE 5**

1. The term of office of the Executive Officials shall be until such time that new Executive Officials are elected at a succeeding General Conference. Each office shall be open to reelection.
2. Whatever the stipulations of previous clauses, if a member-city mayor holding an elected office resigns or retires his or her mayoralty, the succeeding mayor shall assume said office. In such case, the succeeding officer's term shall last as long as the original term of the retiring or resigning officer.

**CHAPTER IV  
CONFERENCE**

General Conference and  
Executive Conference  
**ARTICLE 6**

The Organization shall hold a General Conference and an Executive Conference.

General Conference  
**ARTICLE 7**

1. The General Conference shall meet every four years in principle.
2. The General Conference shall be held to achieve the Purposes stated in Article 1 and to decide and approve relevant questions.

Executive Conference  
**ARTICLE 8**

1. The Executive Conference shall consist of the Executive Officials and shall meet when the occasion arises.
2. The Executive Conference shall be authorized to make emergency decisions for the Organization in place of the General Conference with the exception of electing the President and the Vice-President.

Convocation  
**ARTICLE 9**

The General Conference or the Executive Conference shall be convoked by the President.

Voting  
**ARTICLE 10**

1. Each Solidarity City participating in the General Conference or the Executive Conference shall have one vote. In case of absence, each Solidarity City may delegate its vote by proxy to another participating city.
2. Decisions of the Conference on all questions shall be made by a simple majority vote of participating cities. In case of tie votes, the President shall cast a deciding vote.
3. When circumstances render it impossible to hold a Conference, decisions shall be made by votes conveyed in letters to the Secretariat from Solidarity Cities.

**CHAPTER V**  
**THE SECRETARIAT**

Establishment of the Secretariat  
**ARTICLE 11**

The Secretariat shall be established in Hiroshima to operate the Organization.

Secretariat Staff  
**ARTICLE 12**

1. The Secretariat shall be comprised of a Secretary-General and support-staff.
2. The Secretary-General and support-staff shall be appointed by the President.

**CHAPTER VI**  
**SHARE OF EXPENSES**

Expenses  
**ARTICLE 13**

Expenses required to operate the Secretariat (ordinary expenditure) and expenses required to hold the Conference (extraordinary expenditure) shall be decided by the General Conference on the recommendation of the Executive Conference.

**CHAPTER VII**  
**MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

Amendments  
**ARTICLE 14**

Amendments to the present Covenant shall come into force upon adoption by a two-thirds majority of the participating cities at the General Conference.

Delegation

## **ARTICLE 15**

Decisions required to operate the Secretariat, other than those stipulated in the present Covenant, shall be made by the President.

### **Supplementary Provision**

The Mayors of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Berlin, Hannover, Como, Lusaka, Sacramento, Vancouver and Volgograd shall assume responsibilities as President and Vice-President respectively until a next session of the General Conference is convened.

This covenant was executed on November 1, 1986.  
Revised on October 16, 1991, effective the same day.  
Revised on August 5, 2001, effective the same day.

## Major Activities since the 5<sup>th</sup> General Conference (2001)

### 1. Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons

2003 : Launch of Emergency Campaign

2004 : - The European Parliament (February), U. S. Conference of Mayors (June), National Council of Japan Nuclear Free Local Authorities (July), and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (September) all adopted a resolution to support the Campaign

- Participated in the NPT Review Conference Preparatory Committee Meeting (UN Headquarters, NY; April)

- Launched the Year of Remembrance and Action for a Nuclear Weapon-Free World (August)

2005 : - The Japan Association of City Mayors (Japan, January) and the National Conference of Black Mayors (U. S., April) adopted a resolution to support the Campaign

- Attended the World Social Forum and called for support of the Campaign (Porto Alegre, Brazil, January)

- Implemented the International Law Campaign at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki A-bomb Museum (January)

- Participated in the NPT Review Conference (UN Headquarters NY : May)

### 2. Increase in member cities

At the time of the 5<sup>th</sup> General Conference : 102 countries and territories 508 cities

Joined after the 5<sup>th</sup> General Conference : 10 countries and territories 572 cities

At the time of the 6<sup>th</sup> General Conference : 112 countries and territories 1,080 cities

[Countries and territories where member cities increased]

Taiwan (1 city), Nicaragua (1 city), Senegal (1 city), Northern Mariana Island (1 city), Cyprus (1 city), Norway (49 cities), Finland (1 city), Albania (1 city), Argentina (4 cities), Romania (1 city)

[countries where number of member cities rapidly increased]

Belgium : Increased from 229 cities by 6 more cities, for a total of 235 cities

Germany : Increased from 103 cities by 74 more cities, for a total of 177 cities

Norway : Increased from 0 cities by 49 cities, for a total of 49 cities

Spain : Increased from 3 cities by 36 more cities, for a total of 39 cities

France : Increased from 35 cities by 34 more cities, for a total of 69 cities

America : Increased from 25 cities by 27 more cities, for a total of 72 cities

Italy : Increased from 30 cities by 27 more cities, for a total of 57 cities

England : Increased from 20 cities by 12 more cities, for a total of 32 cities

### 3. Increase in member cities in the official and suspected Nuclear Weapons States

2001 : 9 cities

2002 : 10 cities

2003 : 17 cities

2004 : 23 cities

2005 : 35 cities (as of the end of July)

(member cities in official and suspected Nuclear Weapons States : 8 countries 221 cities)

4. Implemented a support program to establish Hiroshima Nagasaki Peace Study Courses in universities around the world
  - 2003 : International Christian University (Japan) conducted a Hiroshima Nagasaki Seminar (April)
  - Waseda University (Japan) established a course (April)
  - Japan Studies Association (U.S.) held a workshop in Hiroshima (June)
  - Hiroshima University (Japan) established the course (October)
  - 2004 : Technische Fachhochschule Berlin/University of Applied Science Berlin (Germany) established the course (April)
  - Kansei Gakuin University (Japan) established the course (April)
  - Meiji Gakuin University (Japan) established the course (April)
  - 2005 : DePaul University (U.S.) held the Hiroshima Seminar in the Study Abroad Program (June)
  
5. Sponsor Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb exhibitions in member cities
  - 2001 : Oberlin (USA : September)、 Volgograd (Russia : September)
  - 2002 : Wellington (New Zealand: May)、 Ottawa (Canada : November)
  - 2003 : Atlanta (USA : September)、 Coventry (England : October)
  - 2004 : Aubagne (France : September)
  - 2005 : Nantes (France : January)
  - Compton Community College (USA : March)
  
6. Developed and implemented measures to reflect the International Court of Justice advisory opinions on a city level
  - 2003 : Collected information on legal precedents through inquiries to member cities and support from Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy
  
7. Transmission and sharing of peace information through updating the website
  - 2002 : Changed design of the website for easy browsing
  - 2003 : Created the pages for Peace Activities and Member City Directory
  - 2004 : Created the pages for the 2020 Vision Campaign and Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses
  - 2005 : Changed website URL to <http://mayorsforpeace.org/> for easy access.
  
8. Made protests against sub-critical nuclear tests
  - 2001 : Protested against a sub-critical nuclear test conducted by the U.S. (December)
  - 2002 : Protested against a sub-critical nuclear test jointly conducted by the U.K. and the U.S. (February)
  - Protested against sub-critical nuclear tests conducted by the U.S. (June, August, September)
  - 2003 : Protested against a sub-critical nuclear test conducted by the U.S. (September)
  - 2004 : Protested against a sub-critical nuclear test conducted by the U.S. (May)
  - Protested against a series of sub-critical nuclear tests conducted during the year by Russia (August)

## List of Major Activities since the 5<sup>th</sup> General Conference of Mayors for Peace

- August 2001 ○Held 5th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity (in Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City, attended by 105 cities and 2 organizations in 28 countries)  
Renamed The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity as “Mayors for Peace”  
○Taipei City joined the conference, marking the first entry by Taiwan
- September 2001 ○The A-bomb exhibition was held in Volgograd, Russia (Sept. 8<sup>th</sup> ~ Oct. 7<sup>th</sup>)  
○The A-bomb exhibition was held in Oberlin, in the United States (Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> ~ 21<sup>th</sup>)
- December 2001 ○Protested a subcritical nuclear test conducted by the United States  
○London (U.K.) joined the conference
- February 2002 ○Protested a subcritical nuclear test conducted by the United States and United Kingdom
- March 2002 ○Changes made in website contents (design changed for increased convenience of use)  
○Paris (France) joined the conference
- April 2002 ○Leon joined the conference, marking the first entry by Nicaragua  
○Dakar joined the conference, marking the first entry by the Republic of Senegal
- May 2002 ○The A-bomb exhibition was held In Wellington, New Zealand (May 1<sup>st</sup> ~ 12<sup>th</sup>)
- June 2002 ○Protested a subcritical nuclear test conducted by the United States  
○The general conference of U.S. mayors called for the Mayors for peace
- August 2002 ○Protested a subcritical nuclear test conducted by the United States
- September 2002 ○Protested a subcritical nuclear test conducted by the United States
- November 2002 ○The A-bomb exhibition was held in Ottawa, Canada (Nov. 21<sup>st</sup>, 2002 ~ March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2003)
- March 2003 ○Urging them to avoid military attacks on Iraq, sends Statement to the United States, Iraq and the United Nations  
○There were 50 American cities entered in the conference  
○Changes made in website contents (corner & directory established for introduction of peace activities)  
○Information on judicial precedents regarding advisory judgment by the International Court of Justice was gathered through member cities, and data was obtained on precedents of “Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy”
- April 2003 ○International Christian University (Japan) conducted a Hiroshima Nagasaki Seminar (local studies were done in Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses)  
○Waseda University (Japan) established Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses
- May 2003 ○Tinian & Agingan joined the conference, marking the first entry by the Northern Mariana Islands
- June 2003 ○Morfu joined the conference, marking the first entry by Cyprus  
○The Japan Studies Association (U.S.) held the “Hiroshima/Nagasaki Review” in Hiroshima City (local studies by American researchers of the realities of exposure to the A-bomb)
- September 2003 ○The A-bomb exhibition was held in Atlanta, in the United States (Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> ~ Nov. 15<sup>th</sup>)

- Protested a subcritical nuclear test conducted by the United States
- October 2003
  - The A-bomb exhibition was held in Coventry, the United Kingdom (Oct. 3<sup>rd</sup> ~ 29<sup>th</sup>)
  - Hiroshima University (Japan) established Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses
  - Held the 6<sup>th</sup> Executive Conference of the Mayors for peace (in Manchester, the United Kingdom)
- November 2003
  - Launched “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons”
  - Baler joined the conference, marking the first entry by Norway
- February 2004
  - Created the pages for “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons”
  - European Parliament adopted a resolution to support “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons”.
- March 2004
  - Created the pages for Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses
- April 2004
  - Technische Fachhochschule Berlin/University of Applied Science Berlin (Germany) and Kansei Gakuin University (Japan) established Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses
  - Participated in the NPT Review Conference Preparatory Committee Meeting (UN Headquarters, NY)
- May 2004
  - Protested a subcritical nuclear test conducted by the United States
- June 2004
  - The general conference of U.S. mayors resolved to support the “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons”
- July 2004
  - Mariehamn joined the conference, marking the first entry by Finland
  - The national convention of the Japan Nuclear Free Local Authorities resolved to support the “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons”
- August 2004
  - Launched “Year of Remembrance and Action for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World”
  - Protests made against frequent subcritical nuclear tests conducted by Russia
  - There were more than 50 cities in France entered in the conference
- September 2004
  - The A-bomb exhibition was held in Aubagne, France (Sept. 14<sup>th</sup> ~ 29<sup>th</sup>)
  - The world congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) adopted a resolution to support “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons”.
- October 2004
  - Meiji Gakuin University (Japan) established Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses
  - The Mayors for peace were awarded with the World Citizenship Award (from the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation)
- January 2005
  - Gramsh joined the conference, marking the first entry by Albania
  - There were more than 150 cities in Germany entered in the conference
  - Athens (Greece) joined the conference
  - The A-bomb exhibition was held in Nantes, France (Jan. 11<sup>th</sup> ~ Feb. 27<sup>th</sup>)
  - The Japan Association of City Mayors (Japan) adopted a resolution to support “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons”.
  - Attended the World Social Forum and called for support of “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons” (Porto Alegre, Brazil)
  - Implemented the project “The Wall to Protect of International Law” at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki A-bomb Museum



- February 2005   ○ Appeals made at the NPT Review Conference to the Japanese government and embassies in Japan from countries possessing nuclear weapons (U.S., Russia, U.K., France, China) to play an active role geared towards the elimination of nuclear weapons
- March 2005      ○ The A-bomb exhibition was held at Compton Community College in the United States (March 18<sup>th</sup> ~ April 22<sup>nd</sup>)
- April 2005      ○ Brussels (Belgium) joined the conference  
                   ○ There were 200 cities in the conference from nuclear power nations & nations suspected of having nuclear weapons  
                   ○ Salta, along with 3 other cities, joined the conference, marking the first entry by Argentina  
                   ○ The National Conference of Black Mayors (U.S.) adopted a resolution to support "Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons".
- May 2005        ○ Attended NPT Review Conference (UN headquarters, NY)  
                   ○ The number of cities belonging to the conference exceeded 1,000 (as of May 9<sup>th</sup>: 111 nations, 1,002 regions)  
                   ○ There were more than 200 cities in Belgium in the conference  
                   ○ Sibiu joined the conference, marking the first entry by Romania  
                   ○ Changed website URL (address simplified for increased convenience of use)  
                   <http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/>
- June 2005       ○ DePaul University (U.S.) held the Hiroshima Seminar in Hiroshima (local studies were done in Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses)

**Table 1 : Mayors for Peace Annual Variation of Membership**

Year	Newly joined cities	Total Number	Remarks	Major Affiliated Cities (Major National Capitals and Executive Cities of Mayors for Peace)
1982	2	2		Hiroshima (Japan), Nagasaki (Japan)
1983	25	27		Como (Italy), Hannover (Germany), Budapest (Hungary), Volgograd (Russia)
1984	30	57		Ottawa (Canada), Amsterdam (Netherlands), Stockholm (Sweden), Rome(Italy)
1985	58	115	1 <sup>st</sup> General Conference	Manchester (UK), Vilnius (Lithuania), Lusaka (Zambia), Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic), Amman (Jordan), Sana 'a (Yemen), Moscow (Russia), Beijing (China), Kiev(Ukraine)
1986	49	164		Lilongwe (Malawi)
1987	37	201		Kabul (Afghanistan), Lisbon (Portugal)
1988	27	228		Vienna (Austria), Wellington (New Zealand), Sofia (Bulgaria)
1989	56	284	2 <sup>nd</sup> General Conference	Malakoff (France), Muntinlupa (Philippines), Nairobi (Kenya), Berlin (Germany), Tehran (Iran), Delhi (India), Jakarta (Indonesia), Dhaka (Bangladesh)
1990	4	288		
1991	10	298		Windhoek (Namibia), Valletta (Malta), Kingston (Jamaica)
1992	12	310		Bhutan (Thimphu), Tegucigalpa (Honduras)
1993	74	384	3 <sup>rd</sup> General Conference	Hanoi (Viet Nam), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Kathmandu (Nepal), Montevideo (Uruguay), Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
1994	17	401		Phnom Penh (Cambodia), Dublin (Ireland), Chisinau (Moldova)
1995	9	410		Habana (Cuba), Kampara (Uganda)
1996	6	416		
1997	9	425	4 <sup>th</sup> General Conference	
1998	36	461		
1999	22	483		Minsk (Belarus), Georgetown (Guyana)
2000	17	500		Christchurch (New Zealand)
2001	12	512	5 <sup>th</sup> General Conference	Taipei (Taiwan), London (UK)
2002	23	535		Paris (France), Dakar (Senegal)
2003	29	562		La Paz (Bolivia)
2004	90	652		Suva (Fiji)
2005	428	1,080 (as of 25 July)		Athens (Greece), Bern (Switzerland), Brussel (Belgium), Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), Luxembourg (Luxembourg), Florence ( Italy)

Fig.1: Annual change in number of affiliation

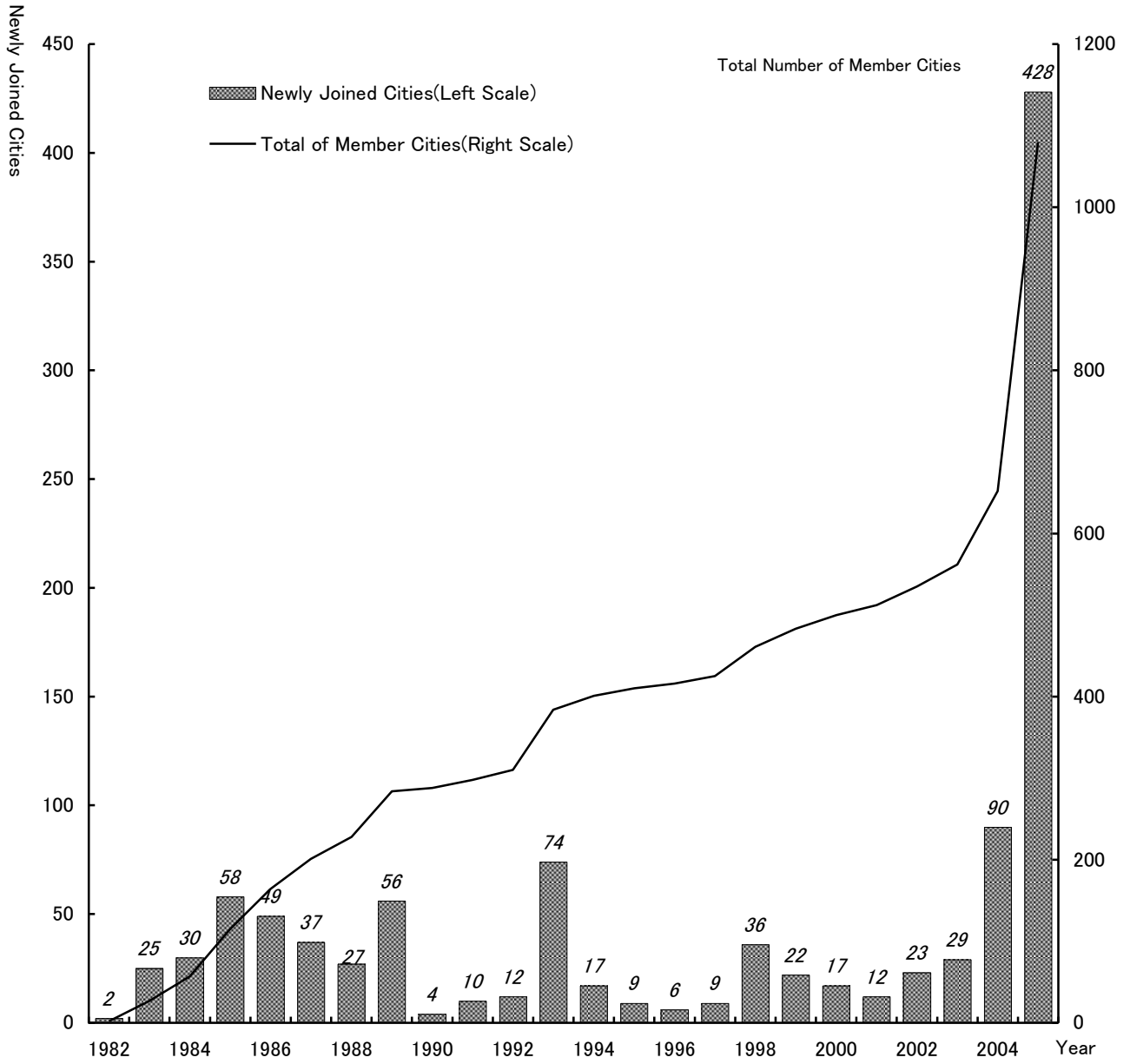


Table 2: Number of Mayors for Peace Member Cities by Region

Region	Nations and Territories	Number of member cities	Nations with large memberships
Asia	25	124	Sri Lanka 19, Philippines 14, India 14, Pakistan 11, Bangladesh 8, China 7, Malaysia 6
Africa	22	36	South Africa 5, Mali 4, Gambia 3, Zambia 3
Oceania	8	55	Australia 34, New Zealand 13
Europe	38	746	Belgium 235, Germany 177, France 69, Italy 57, Norway 48, Spain 39, UK 32, Netherlands 13, Russia 12,
South America	8	18	Brazil 6, Argentina 4, Chile 2, Bolivia 2,
North America	11	101	USA 72, Canada 16, Mexico 3
計	112	1,080	

\*Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union (NIS) are included in Europe

Fig. 2: Composition Ratio by Region

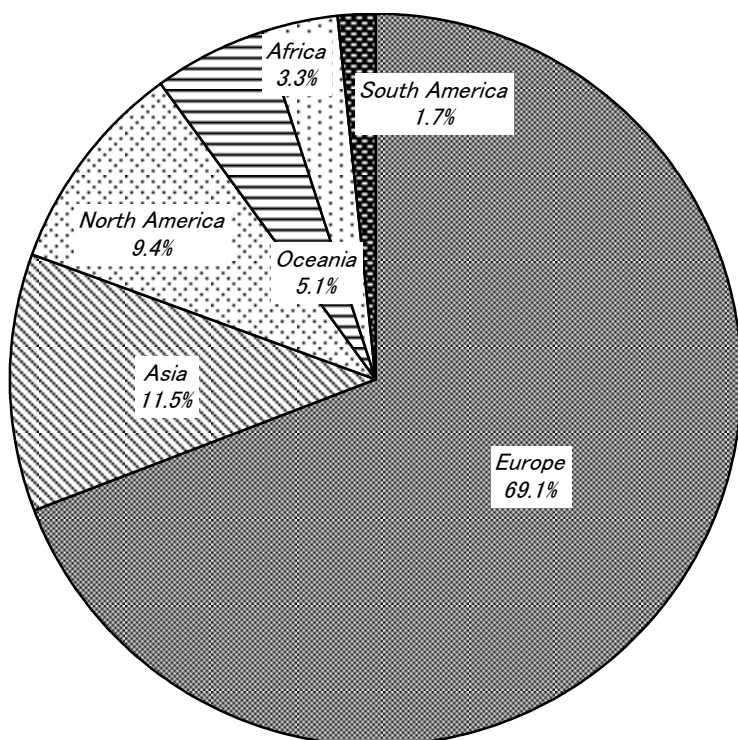


Table 3: Countries with large memberships

Nations	Cities
Belgium	235
Germany	177
USA	72
France	69
Italy	57
Norway	48
Spain	39
Australia	34
UK	32
Sri Lanka	19
Canada	16
India	14
Philippines	14

Table 4: Membership in the “Official” and Unofficial Nuclear Weapon States

Category	Nations	Member Cities	Major Cities
“Official” Nuclear Weapon States	USA	72	Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston, Atlanta, Denver, Detroit
	Russia	12	Moscow, St. Petersburg, Volgograd, Sochi
	UK	32	London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Coventry, Manchester, Bradford, Cambridge, Leeds
	France	69	Paris, Nantes, Verdun, Aubagne, Malakoff, Lyon, Caen, Chaville, Angers
	China	7	Beijing, Chongqing, Hangzhou, Dalian, Chengdu, Wuhan, Fuzhou
Unofficial Nuclear Weapon States	Israel	4	Jerusalem, Haifa, Netanya, Ashkelon
	India	14	Delhi, Kolkata, Imphal, Mumbai, Chandernagore
	Pakistan	11	Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta, Hyderabad, Faisalabad, Okara
Total		221	

Fig. 3: Annual Change of Membership in the “Official” and Unofficial Nuclear Weapon States

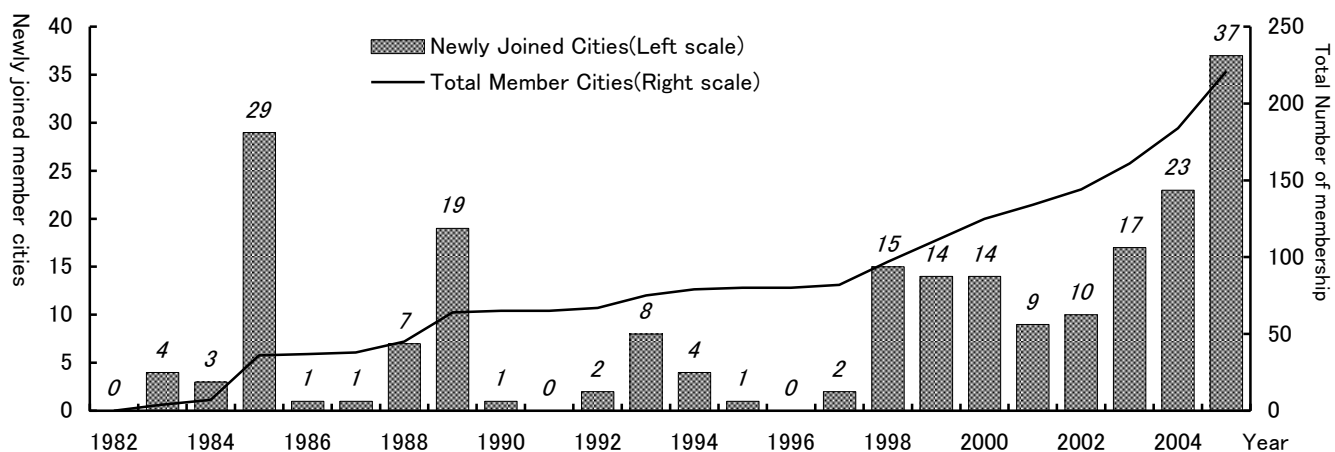


Table 5: Participation to the General Conference in the “Official” and Unofficial Nuclear Weapon States

Category	Nations	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
“Official” Nuclear Weapon States	USA	9	14	8	7	6
	Russia	1	2	2	1	4
	UK	6	4	1	2	3 Cities & 2 groups
	France	2	5	3	6	8
	China	6	1	1	0	0
Unofficial Nuclear Weapon States	Israel	0	1	0	0	1
	India	0	1	2	5	7
	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
Total		24	28	17	21	29 Cities & 2 groups

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The World Conference of Mayors for Peace

presents

# **2020 Vision**

**An Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons**

**August 2005**

**Mayors for Peace**

## **1 Background**

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) entered into force in March 1970, becoming the central international agreement for the abolition of nuclear weapons. The NPT Review Conference in 2000 adopted a final document containing the promise of “an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon states to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals.” This promise was seen as a significant step toward the abolition of nuclear weapons, which has long been the most fervent desire of Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities.

However, the current world situation affords little optimism. The United States, the nuclear superpower, is evidently uninterested in implementing its NPT promise. It has publicly reserved the option of a preemptive first strike with nuclear weapons and has openly stated its intention to develop small “useable” nuclear weapons. North Korea has withdrawn from the NPT and has told the US it plans to build and possess nuclear weapons. The NPT regime teeters on the verge of collapse, and the elimination of nuclear weapons remains a distant and elusive goal.

In response to the mounting peril they perceive, the Mayors for Peace decided at its executive conference in Manchester, UK, in October 2003, to launch an “Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons” to promote this “2020 Vision,” a program to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2020, the 75 anniversary of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Mayors for Peace, other global associations of local authorities, NGOs and private individuals are now working together to promote this campaign.

## **2 Objectives**

- 1) To strengthen the NPT Regime and encourage the international community to:
  - a) agree to immediately deactivate all nuclear weapons and terminate all launch on warning policies;
  - b) immediately begin concrete negotiations on the elimination of nuclear weapons, with the intent to conclude a nuclear weapon convention that will eliminate all nuclear weapons by 2020;
- 2) To press for the nuclear weapons convention to go into effect at the NPT Review Conference in 2010, followed by a good-faith effort to eliminate nuclear weapons within the following decade;
- 3) To create a peaceful world completely free from the threat of nuclear weapons by 2020.

## **3 Outline of the Campaign to August 2005**

The Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons envisioned the following four steps:

### **Step 1 -- the NPT Preparatory Committee Meeting (From April 26, 2004 to May 7.)**

Mayors for Peace brought a mayoral delegation of 19 mayors and deputy mayors from 12 countries to attend the NPT PrepCom held at UN Headquarters in New York. Seven representatives of the delegation delivered speeches calling for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, and we had individual meetings with UN Undersecretary General Nobuyasu Abe and with national government representatives, including the Non-Aligned Movement, EU, Russia, China and Brazil. We sought to present as strongly as possible our citizens’ demand for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. We also met with City Councilors of New York City and with anti-nuclear NGOs to expand our network of allies in the struggle for a nuclear-weapon-free world.

### **Step 2 -- Year of Remembrance and Action for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World; August 6, 2004- August 9, 2005**

Cities and peace groups around the world have long commemorated Hiroshima Day (August 6) and Nagasaki Day (August 9) and are continuing to promote initiatives to educate the public regarding the danger of nuclear weapons. Mayors for Peace designated August 6, 2004 to August 9, 2005 as a “Year of Remembrance and Action for a Nuclear Weapon Free World”.



### **Step 3 --NPT Review Conference, May 2 to 27, 2005**

Mayors for Peace formed a mayoral delegation of 167 city representatives (51 of them mayors) from 80 cities/municipalities in 16 countries and participated in the NPT Review Conference. These mayors, led by the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, represented the voices of peace-loving citizens in demanding liberation from the nuclear threat. Mayor Akiba had circled the globe in January 2005 to promote participation in the delegation. In Washington DC he addressed the U.S. Conference of Mayors annual winter meeting, and in Belgium and Germany he met with mayors, parliamentarians, and government officials.

#### **(1) Participation in the Peace March and Rally**

On May 1, our Mayoral Delegation participated in the Peace March and Rally calling for the abolition of nuclear weapons and opposition to war. The Peace March started from a point in front of the UN building and continued about three kilometers to Central Park. About 40,000 people gathered from around the world to file through the streets of New York. The Rally was held in Central Park, where the Peace March ended. On behalf of Mayors for Peace, the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki delivered speeches at the Rally.



Peace Rally in the streets of New York

#### **(2) Attending the opening of the NPT Review Conference**

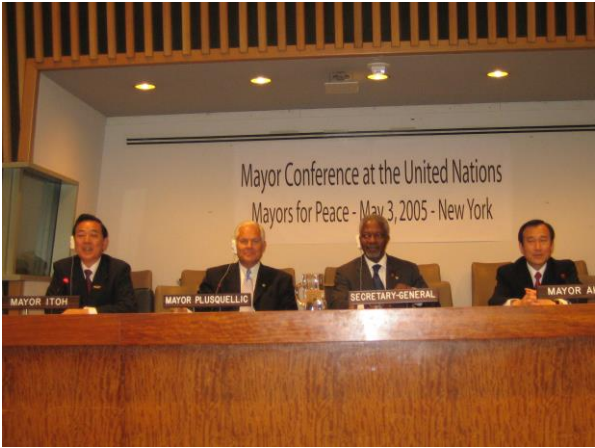
On May 2nd, Mayors for Peace mayoral delegation attended the opening of the NPT Review Conference, showing that many mayors around the world support the abolition of nuclear weapons and had high hopes for the Conference. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, in his opening address, stressed that “the only guarantee that nuclear weapons will never be used is for our world to be free of such weapons,” making clear the mandate of the Review Conference.

#### **(3) Mayor Conference at the United Nations**

On May 3<sup>rd</sup>, a Mayors Conference was held at the Japan Society near UN Headquarters. In the morning session, distinguished guests including H.E. Mr. Nobuyasu Abe, the UN



Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and former US Ambassador Chowdhury of Bangladesh delivered speeches. A luncheon session followed in Conference Room 4 of UN Headquarters. There, H.E. Secretary General Annan spoke as our distinguished guest, expressing his high hopes for Mayors for Peace and his belief in the possibility of realizing the abolition of nuclear weapons through the initiatives of civil society and especially the Mayors for Peace. On this occasion, Mayor Akiba personally handed the Secretary General a Request for Leadership and Positive Action toward the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. In the afternoon, the Mayoral Delegation gathered to discuss the future agenda of Mayors for Peace.



Mayors Conference with UN Secretary General Annan

**(4) NGO Representatives speak at the NPT Review Conference**

On May 4<sup>th</sup> a special luncheon session was arranged for NGO representatives after the official plenary session of the NPT Review Conference. Ten representatives from NGOs including the Japan Congress Against A and H Bombs, the Japan Council Against A and H Bombs, International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, and Abolition 2000 delivered their speeches, calling for national delegates to abolish nuclear weapons. In this session, Ms. Yoko Ono Lennon delivered an impressive speech stressing that the A-bomb survivors warning, “No More Hiroshimas and Nagasaki” has never been more important. “Let us wake up, come together, and work on cleaning and healing our planet, instead of further destroying it.” .



Mayor Ito of Nagasaki speaking at the 2005 NPT Review Conference



Mayor Akiba of Hiroshima speaking at the NPT Review Conference 2005

**(\*) Participation in the Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones**

On April 26, prior to the NPT Review, the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki participated in the opening session of the Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones Conference on behalf of Mayors for Peace. Mayor Akiba served as spokesman for civil society in an opening ceremony that included representatives from the signatories of the four Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and such international dignitaries as Dr. Mohammed ElBaradei, Director General of the IAEA, and Brazilian Ambassador Sergio Duarte, president of the NPT Review Conference. Mayor Akiba spoke highly of the efforts made by the Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zones and requested further leadership to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world.

**4 Next Steps for the Mayors for Peace Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons**

**YEAR 3 OF A 17-YEAR CAMPAIGN 2003-2020 (August 6, 2005 to August 9, 2006)**

**The Year of Inheritance, Awakening, and New Commitment**

The first priority for this year is to pass the torch of anti-nuclear activity from the Hibakusha to the rest of the world; the second is to awaken the global public from the nuclear trance; and the third is to inspire the abolitionist majority to work with new commitment to eliminate nuclear weapons. To effectively pass the torch and awaken the public, the campaign will emphasize two “awakened” attitudes.

**(1) Nuclear weapons are obsolete, absurdly dangerous, and must go now.**

The campaign will consistently and assuredly declare that nuclear weapons are no longer tolerable. They never were tolerable, of course, but we tolerated them. No more! They are passé. They are relics of the Cold War and a war culture. They are an anachronism. Some still seek to rely on them or turn them into something useful, but such people are trapped in the past. In today’s world, only a terrorist has any use for nuclear weapons. The US Conference of Mayors said it clearly. “Weapons of mass destruction have no place in a civilized world.” Biological and chemical weapons have been banned. The obvious next step is to ban the most heinous weapon of all. As Yoko Ono reminded us at the UN in May, “It’s clean up time!” Let’s get to work.

**(2) Abolitionists are the Great Majority.**

The vast majority of nations has renounced nuclear weapons and want to see them abolished. The vast majority of people want to be liberated from the nuclear threat. Two thirds of Americans recognize that the proper, stable way to prevent nuclear proliferation is: “No nation should possess them.” (66% in AP poll of US citizens, March 31, 2005). Those of us actively struggling to eliminate nuclear weapons are no fringe group. We represent the majority. Those clinging to nuclear weapons are a tiny minority. Without exception nuclear-weapon programs were created in secret and maintained without proper democratic oversight. The task is to develop democratic modes of action to assert the will of the Great Majority.

**Campaign Action Plan**

The year leading to the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary was declared the Year of Remembrance and Action; 2005-2006, the year following the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary, will be the Year of Inheritance, Awakening and New Commitment. The campaign will work at the UN level, the local government level, and the grassroots level to promote global events, internationally coordinated local events, and ongoing activities.

During the coming year (2005-2006), Mayors for Peace will emphasize three main events:

**(1) UN Day and Disarmament Week, October 24-30, 2005**

We will ask Mayors and activists to hold public events at City Halls around the world. Disarmament Week coincides with the final days of the UN General Assembly's First Committee deliberation of peace and security resolutions. Every effort will be made to ensure that substantive, action-oriented resolutions are debated in that forum, and we will ask all our members and allies to help focus public attention on the extent to which these crucial deliberations support the 2020 Vision Campaign.

**(2) The World Urban Forum (June 19-23) and World Peace Forum (June 23-28),**

The World Urban Forum and World Peace Forum will be held in Vancouver, Canada. These are seen as important opportunities to raise consciousness among mayors, city officials, and peace activists regarding the struggle against the nuclear threat. A Mayors for Peace delegation will attend both events. At the Urban Forum, every effort will be made to conclude a Treaty of Cities by which the signers will declare themselves nuclear free and, regardless of national borders, will press national governments to engage constructively in planning for a nuclear-weapon-free world.

**(3) The tenth anniversary of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion on Nuclear Weapons and the Month of Action for Compliance**

On 8 July 1996, the ICJ issued an advisory opinion establishing the legal obligation of all nations to negotiate and conclude an agreement on measures for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Mayors for Peace will declare 8 July 2006 (ICJ Day) to 9 August 2006 (Nagasaki Day) a Month of Action for Compliance. We will propose to potential partners that the Month be launch by a major demonstration in the Hague on the anniversary.

To support and complement the major events described above, the Mayors for Peace will organize and/or encourage the following ongoing activities:

(1) **The "Jump-Start Disarmament" Project** – In reaction to the total lack progress at the NPT Review Conference, it is looking likely now that a resolution will be put forward in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly that would clear the way for new inter-governmental talks on nuclear disarmament. Such a resolution will likely be adopted, leading to talks beginning in Geneva as early as January 2006. What is still unclear is whether and to what extent the talks will be focused on a program of action for achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world and whether all the key states will participate constructively. The *Jump-Start Disarmament* Project will press to ensure that the necessary resolution is adopted with broad support and that it will create a special committee that will begin effective work toward the goal of the 2020 Vision, and begin mounting pressure for the full participation of all states.

(2) **The "Ask the People!" Project** -- To underscore that the members of Mayors for Peace truly speak for the people of the world when they advocate achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free world by 2020, we will promote national polls centered on this issue in as many as fifty countries. The Project will begin immediately to raise funds from foundations. The design of the questions will also begin as soon as possible, ideally with the pro bono assistance of an experienced poll designer(s). The "Ask the People!" Project would be officially launched on UN Day (see event above). Ideally at least one polling operation in one country would be in the works by that time. Polls would be conducted throughout the following eight months, with a final push for completion in July. The compiled global results would be made public on the 61<sup>st</sup> anniversary in Hiroshima (see events above). The political authority of Mayors for Peace and all other abolitionists will be greatly enhanced by the fact that they definitely speak for the Great Majority.

(3) **The "Mega-Port, Mega-Impact" Project** – The Rand Corporation has conducted a study to predict the impact of a terrorist nuclear bomb exploding in the port of Long Beach, California. This powerful study, which paints a frightening picture of economic disruption and hardship nationwide (in the US) and worldwide, will probably be released in August. Mayors for Peace, in cooperation with the U.S. Conference of Mayors (currently led by the Mayor of Long

Beach, Beverly O'Neill), will seek out mayoral organizations in Europe and Japan that could become partners in promoting an internationally coordinated study of other mega-ports in Europe and Asia. Mayors for Peace would also seek funds for widespread publication and distribution of the findings. Ideally, this study will be completed while Mayor O'Neill is still President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, i.e. June 2006. It would thus be available for use at the World Urban Forum (see above). The purpose of this project is to educate local government authorities and the general public regarding the far-reaching impact of even a small nuclear explosion in any one of the world's two dozen mega-ports, lending urgency to the effort to eliminate the nuclear weapons and control the fissile materials that make such an attack possible.

#### **(4) Educational projects**

Mayors for Peace places a high priority on reaching out to young people, educating them about nuclear weapons and involving them in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat. We will encourage activists and mayors in all member cities to work closely with their schools to promote this subject at every opportunity. In addition, we are developing two specific projects.

- The A-bomb Account Reading Project encourages older children and adults to read hibakusha testimony to younger children and other groups. In Hiroshima we have found this an excellent way to teach the subject and generate energy for related activities.

- We are also promoting the establishment of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses in colleges and universities around the world. We are developing curriculum and making direct contacts with professors and university presidents in an effort to encourage schools to take up the atomic bombings and the message of the hibakusha as formal academic subjects of inquiry.

#### **(5) Developing Ties and Outreach**

Broad-based collaboration and mutual support have been essential to the Emergency Campaign since its inception. However, this phase of the campaign will emphasize cooperation and coordinated action as never before. Some of our key allies and related campaigns include:

##### *Other Local Government Networks*

Mayors for Peace has established close working relations with the U.S. Conference of Mayors and Sister Cities International, both based in Washington. The Japanese association of cities has endorsed the 2020 Vision Campaign. Associations of nuclear-free local authorities, especially in Japan and Europe, are powerful allies. Two local authority networks in Italy have endorsed the Campaign, and we work closely with another natural ally, the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities. These fraternal relationships will be deepened, but they should also be emulated in other countries. As an international organization, it is appropriate for Mayors for Peace to have mutual relations with regional and international associations of mayors and municipal authorities. Meetings of the national organizations provide opportunities for Mayors for Peace members to meet each other and reach out to other mayors. Local peace activists can be very helpful in facilitating such activities, since there is not yet a reflex among most mayors to think of these national meetings as campaigning opportunities.

##### *National legislators*

In New York, both in 2004 and 2005, Mayors for Peace and the Parliamentary Network for Nuclear Disarmament cosponsored meetings. At the 2005 meeting, a joint declaration was issued that remains useful as an organizing tool for outreach to mayors and members of parliaments (MPs). Many MPs have their constituencies entirely within a city. In most cases they will have a strong interest in maintaining close ties with the mayor, and in responding to the requests of citizens. MPs should be invited to participate in City Hall events, like the UN Day/Disarmament Week activities (see above). In most governmental systems, MPs' have an oversight function, which enables them to require government officials to appear before them and answer questions under oath. This could be vital in some instances in order to get to the bottom of a government's lackluster performance in developing a plan of action for a nuclear-weapon-free world.

### *The Abolition Now! Campaign*

Abolition 2000, through its Abolition Now! Campaign, has been and will continue to be our main partner in reaching out to other constituencies. As a member of the Abolition 2000 network, Mayors for Peace will work with other members to update and implement the Abolition Now! Campaign in accordance with the Abolition Now! mandate adopted in May 2005 in New York.

### *Projects of Japanese Anti-Nuclear Organizations*

These organizations, especially those in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, are vital allies for Mayors for Peace. Every effort will be made to work closely with these organizations and to help them work in tandem with Abolition 2000 and other allies outside of Japan.

### *The "No LOW" Project*

Forty-four Nobel Prizewinners, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, several leading NGOs and an increasing number of governments are already demanding that all nuclear-weapon states abandon their LOW (launch on warning) policies. This project advocates an easy, rational, absolutely necessary step to take to avoid the accidental extinction of the human race. Mayors for Peace will help to publicize and obtain support for this project.

### *German Poster Campaign and the Wall to Protect International Law*

Both of these campaigns have demonstrated appeal and effectiveness. Mayors for Peace will support and learn from them in every way possible.

### *Peace Pillar Campaign*

For Mother Earth in Belgium is promoting the idea of placing peace pillars in cities around the world. This campaign is a good fit with Mayors for Peace, so we will explore ways to cooperate, including the possibility of establishing the peace pillars as a Mayors for Peace prize to be given to cities that make outstanding contributions to the cause.

## **Organizational Priorities**

The following activities are seen as related to both the emergency campaign and the normal organizational activities of Mayors for Peace:

### *Advisory Board*

An Advisory Board will be formed to help guide the Campaign. It will report to the Executive Committee and will be chaired by the President. It will be composed of key members, NGO leaders, and other experts. Communications will be done primarily by internet, although there is provision for occasional telephone conference calls.

### *Recruiting*

To broaden and strengthen our network, Mayors for Peace will continue to recruit new members. Our target will be 2006 members by August 6, 2006. We will especially encourage all our member mayors to assist this effort as well as asking allied organizations to include the recruitment of mayors in their other programs. In return, of course, we will be more than happy to support signature, petition, statement or resolution campaigns organized by others.

### *Support for Peace Commissions*

Mayors for Peace will encourage member mayors and local activists to work together to form peace commissions in cities around the world. Peace commissions convened and led by an assigned city official are an excellent way to help the peace and justice community in any city work in better coordination and cooperation with each other and with the municipal government. This project has been taken up by the Association of World Citizens and the International Association of Educators for World Peace, with whom Mayors for Peace will cooperate.

### *Fundraising*

As you can see, we are preparing for an ambitious campaign year. We believe that our campaign has real potential for success, but only if it effectively brings the nuclear threat to public consciousness. Hiroshima and Nagasaki have carried the financial burden of Mayors for Peace almost alone over its 24-year history. They can continue to support the bulk of the costs of the

Secretariat infrastructure and General Conferences, which this year cost \$450,000. In the last campaign year, however, they spent well over \$150,000 on our global 2020 Vision Campaign, including over \$50,000 on the Mayoral Delegation to New York. After years of recession in Japan, it is impossible for these cities to continue to fund the campaign's rapid expansion. The fact that we have grown from 500 members to over 1000 members in two years indicates the extent to which our activities and expenses are growing. Mayors for Peace is, thus, forced to appeal to its member cities; to hold fundraising events; to approach foundations; and to explore a variety of fundraising methods in order to finance campaign events and projects. We hope that all of our allies will be open to participating in or including us in large-scale fundraising efforts.

**Appendix: List of statements of support for the 2020 Vision Campaign**

**1) Resolution passed by the European Parliament (February 26, 2004)**

On 26 February, 2004, the European Parliament, in its Plenary Session in Brussels, adopted a resolution that includes support for the Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons promoted by Mayors for Peace. A follow-up resolution was adopted in 2005.

**2) Resolution passed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors (June 28, 2004)**

On June 28, 2004, a resolution supporting our Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons was adopted by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, which has 1,183 member cities, at its 72nd Annual Meeting held in Boston, the United States.

**3) Resolution passed by Japan Council of Nuclear-Free Local Authorities at the National Convention of Japan Nuclear Free Local Authorities (July 30, 2004 )**

On Friday, 30 July, 2004, the National Council of Japan Nuclear Free Local Authorities held its 19<sup>th</sup> National Convention of Japan Nuclear Free local Authorities in Nagasaki City. A resolution to support the Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons, as promoted by the Mayors for Peace, was adopted during the Convention.

**4) International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (September 16, 2004)**

On September 16, 2004, Mayors for Peace President and Hiroshima Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba addressed the 16th IPPNW World Congress in Beijing, requesting support for the Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons.

**5) Resolution passed by Japan Association of City Mayors (January 26, 2005)**

On January 26, 2005, the Japan Association of City Mayors adopted a Resolution Demanding the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons. This resolution mentioned the importance of the NPT Review Conference and described the Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons in its appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

**6) Resolution passed by the National Conference of Black Mayors (US, April 30, 2005)**

On April 30, the National Conference of Black Mayors passed a resolution stating that it joins the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the World Conference of Mayors for Peace in calling upon the President of the United States and the U.S. government to support a decision by the 2005 NPT Review Conference to commence negotiations on the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2020.

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**Ideas Please**

Any ideas you have about how to present the campaign effectively and distribute our information widely will be gratefully received. Please contact us at the numbers or addresses above, or visit the Mayors for Peace website at: <http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/> Thank you.