Publication of the Inter-city Solidarity Newsletter

Since the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity met in 1985, the Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons--proposed by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the 2nd U.N. Special Session on Disarmament in 1982--has received the support of a large number of cities and is steadily widening the circle of solidarity.

That seed of peace planted 11 years ago amid the historic conclusion of the East-West cold war has now grown into a tree of peace in the form of the Mayors Conference with 320 cities from 72 countries (as of June 7, 1993). Nonetheless, international problems including environmental destruction, human rights abuses, an increasing frequency of regional conflicts and ethnic strife are mounting. Increased solidarity and mutual understanding are becoming more and more important.

In anticipation of the upcoming 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity to be held in August 1993, we decided to publish the first issue of Inter-city Solidarity to exchange information among member cities on peace and to arouse international opinion on related topics.

We hope Inter-city Solidarity serves as a forum for the regular exchange of information, helping the 'tree of peace' bear fruit and contributing to the realization of a peaceful world, a place where doves, the symbol of the Mayors Conference, can live safely.

3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

From August 4 to 9, 1993, the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity will be held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki under the keynote theme of 'The Role of Cities in Building Peace--Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons.'

As of July 23, representatives from 126 cities from 50 countries are planning to participate in the conference, making it the largest ever.

The numbers of overseas cities participating are 24 from 16 countries in Asia, 12 from 4 countries in Oceania, 11 from 8 countries in Africa, 23 from 12 countries in Europe, 11 from 5 countries in the North America and 4 from 4 countries in South America for a total of 85 cities from 49 countries. Forty-one Japanese cities will participate.

While experiencing the reality of the damage from the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, participants will discuss problems facing the world as it gropes for a new world order of peace. The results of the conference will be announced in the form of a Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal.

Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima
President of World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki
Vice-President of World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity
Participants in the 3rd World Conference of Mayors
for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

ビニャン
パヤニ・M・アロンテ
市長
フィリピン

ニューキャッスル
ジョン・E・マックノートン
市長
オーストラリア

ワリンガ
プライアン・グリーン
郡議長
オーストラリア

スリジャワルダナブ
ラコット
チャンドラ・S・シルバ
議長
スリランカ

Brian Green
Shire President
Warringah
AUSTRALIA

グネイトラ
アブダル・ムハイム・アサド・ハムウィ
県知事
シリア

Ali Kebba Jallow
Chairman
Kanifing
GAMBIA

アンカラ
ムラト・カラヤルシン
市長
トルコ

ルーヴァン
アルフレッド・ヴァンシナ
市長
ベルギー

カタラバー
ジョン・フレデリック
市長
オーストラリア

オバーニュ
ダニエル・フォンテーン
助教
フランス

Bayani M. Alonte
Mayor
Binan
PHILIPPINES

Sri Jayawardene
Chairperson
Sri Jayawardene
SRI LANKA

Abdul Mumaim Assad
Governor
Quneitra
SYRIAN ARAB
REPUBLIC

Murat Karayalçin
Mayor
Ankara
TURKEY

Alfred Vansina
Mayor
Leuven
BELGIUM

John Frederick Gorrie
Mayor
Canterbury
AUSTRALIA

Daniel Fontaine
Deputy Mayor
Aubagne
FRANCE
Participants in the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

マラコフ
レオ・フィゲール
市長
フランス
Léo Figures
Mayor
Malakoff
FRANCE

ポローニャ
ウォルター・ビタリ
市長
イタリア
Walter Vitali
Mayor
Bologna
ITALY

サン・ドニ
パトリック・プロウゼック
市長
フランス
Patrick Braouezec
Mayor
Saint-Denis
FRANCE

コモ
アドリアノ・サンピエトロ
助役
イタリア
Como
Dr. Adriano Sampietro
Deputy Mayor
ITALY

アーヘン(K)
ヴァルター・メーエル
市長
ドイツ
Walter Meyer
Mayor
Aachen(K)
GERMANY

ゲルニカ・ルモ
エドアルド・ヴァレジョ・デ・オレジュア
市長
スペイン
Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua
Mayor
Gernika-Lumo
SPAIN

ハノーバー
ヘルベルト・シュマルスティーク
市長
ドイツ
Herbert Schmalstieg
Lord Mayor
Hannover
GERMANY

プライトン
プライアン・フィッチ
市議会議員
イギリス
Brian Fitch
Councilor
Brighton
U.K.

ペリステリ
テオドロス・ディミトラコポラス
市長
ギリシャ
Theodoros. Dimitrakopoulos
Mayor
Peristeri
GREECE

サンホセ
エリアス・リザノ
市議会議員
コスタリカ
Dr. Elias Lizano Sarquin
Municipality Councillor
San Jose
COSTA RICA

The information for each city is listed in the order of representative, title, city and country in English. The order in Japanese, however, is city, representative, title and country. Only photos which were received by July 23, 1993, are printed.

Inter-city Solidarity
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History of World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

1. **Call for Member Cities**
   At the Second Special Session on Disarmament held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, June 24, 1982, Takeshi Araki, then mayor of Hiroshima, unveiled the *Plan to Promote the Solidarity of Cities Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons*, a plan that proclaimed the need for cities around the world to reach across national borders and start paving the way toward comprehensive nuclear disarmament.

2. **First Call**
   On January 20, 1983, the Mayors Conference announced the convening -- by the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- of a document that appealed to 72 cities in 23 countries across the world to join the organization.

3. **First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity**
   During the period from August 5-9, 1985, the Mayors Conference held its first conference in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with 67 cities from 32 different countries and 33 autonomous local governments from Japan in attendance. The "Hiroshima Appeal" and policies regarding the United Nations Special Assembly on Disarmament were adopted. The Mayors Conference Secretariat office was established in Hiroshima to ensure the longevity of the organization.

4. **First Executive Conference**
   On May 27 and 28, 1987, the First Executive Conference was held in Hannover. The seven cities of Berlin, Como, Hannover, Hiroshima, Lusaka, Nagasaki, and Volgograd were in attendance. Along with strengthening the bonds of solidarity between them, the cities discussed concrete future activities of the Mayors Conference.

5. **Second Executive Conference**
   During the period from April 24-26, 1988, the Second Executive Conference was held in Como. The seven cities of Berlin, Como, Hannover, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Sacramento, and Volgograd were in attendance. The participants deliberated upon what stance to take regarding the U.N. Third Special Session on Disarmament and about the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

6. **Third U.N. Special Session on Disarmament**
   On June 9, 1988, Takeshi Araki -- then mayor of Hiroshima and president of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity -- and Hitoshi Motomochi -- mayor of Nagasaki and vice president of the Mayors Conference -- gave addresses to the Third Special Session on Disarmament held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. They demanded an immediate, comprehensive nuclear test ban, the abolition of nuclear weapons, and urged greater solidarity among cities. At the same session, mayors from the Vice-president Cities of Como and Vancouver were in attendance. The "Como Appeal," adopted at the Como Executive Conference, was submitted at this session.

7. **Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity**
   While celebrating the 100th anniversaries of their municipal status, Hiroshima and Nagasaki hosted the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, August 4-9, 1989. Eighty-one cities from 26 different countries were in attendance, with 38 autonomous local governments from Japan. The keynote theme of this meeting was "Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons -- Roles of cities in the nuclear age." Other major goals of the conference were to convey the facts regarding the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, attending the Peace Memorial Ceremony of the 44th Anniversary of the atomic bombing, and exchanging ideas between cities about the cause of peace. The conference also covered such things as the beginning of movement from confrontation to dialogue between East and West. Intense discussions revolving around such issues as the elimination of nuclear weapons and world peace also took place, with the end of the conference following the adoption of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki appeals.

8. **Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference**
   On January 9, 1991, Takeshi Araki -- then mayor of Hiroshima and president of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity -- and Hitoshi Motomochi -- mayor of Nagasaki and vice president of the Mayors Conference -- gave addresses to the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference at United Nations Headquarters in New York and demanded an immediate, comprehensive nuclear test ban.

9. **Demand for an End to the Gulf War**
   On January 26, 1991, the Mayors Conference proposed to all its member cities that a demand for a quick end to the Gulf War be made to all countries involved in the conflict in the Middle East.

10. **United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO Committee Meeting**
    On January 30, 1991, Anne Rudin, mayor of the Vice-president City of Sacramento, and Goro Kawai, then chairman of the Board of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, attended the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO committee meeting held at U.N. Headquarters in New York where they were questioned by the same committee concerning the Mayors Conference NGO registration application. As a result, the committee decided to recommend granting Category II status to the Mayors Conference at the First Economic and Social Council Regular Assembly held during the period from May 13-31, 1991.

11. **United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO, Category II**
    On May 22, 1991, at the First Economic and Social Council Executive Conference, the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity organization was granted the status of U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO, Category II.

12. **Third Executive Conference**
    The Executive Conference was held in Sacramento, California, U.S.A. October 14 to October 16, 1991. Five cities—Como, Hannover, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Sacramento—attended and discussed the direction of future activities as a U.N. ECOSOC NGO, revisions to the Covenant of the Mayors Conference to include working against environmental degradation in the list of objectives, the holding of the Third World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, and a petition for the holding of a Fourth U.N. Special Session on Disarmament.

13. **United Nations NGO Special Session on Disarmament**
    Held April 20-23, 1993, the session was attended by the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who delivered speeches on proposals to international society regarding progress in disarmament and appealed for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the realization of lasting peace.
Participation in U.N. NGO Special Session on Disarmament

The first U.N. NGO Special Session on Disarmament sponsored by NGOs (non-governmental organizations) was held at the United Nations headquarters for four days from April 20-23, 1993 under the theme of "New Realities: Disarmament, Peace-Building and Global Security."

The conference was sponsored by the NGO Disarmament Committees located at both the New York and Geneva headquarters. Thirty organizations from 20 countries participated, a total of 300 people.

Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka, as president of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, attended the conference and appealed for a comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons, proclamations from nuclear powers stating their intent not to use such weapons, and clarification of intent to abolish nuclear weapons. In addition, he urged a 4th U.N. Special Session on Disarmament be held in 1995, and restated the offer from Hiroshima to provide a permanent facility for the study of confidence-building measures among neighboring countries.

Nagasaki Mayor Hiroshi Motoshima strongly called for the signing of an international agreement on a comprehensive nuclear test ban and suggested Japan, as the world's only survivor of a nuclear attack, provide support for the prevention of pollution from nuclear testing and aid to people exposed during testing or at nuclear power plants.

During the four days of the conference, the role of NGOs was re-evaluated and directions were identified for active work on solving problems that can't be handled by national governments alone.

Recent Developments Related to Disarmament

1989

1990
June 1: Basic agreement reached on Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START).
Aug. 2: Iraq invades Kuwait.
Oct. 3: Germany reunified.
Nov. 19: Signing of treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE).

1991
Feb. 28: End of Gulf War.
Mar. 31: Dissolution of Warsaw Pact military.
April 3: United Nations adopt permanent cease-fire resolution for Gulf War.
May 13: New proposal from US president on abolishing chemical weapons.
July 31: Signing of Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I (START I).
Aug. 19: Coup d'etat staged in Soviet Union by nationalists.
Sept. 27: US President proposes unilateral reduction of nuclear arsenal including all land-based nuclear artillery shells and tactical nuclear missiles.
Dec. 21: Eleven republics, excluding Georgia, sign agreement on establishment of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

1992
April 8: France announces moratorium on nuclear testing in South Pacific to be observed for rest of year.
May 23: United States, Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Belarus sign agreement regarding START I.
June 4: US House of Representatives approve passage of moratorium on nuclear testing (approved by Senate on Aug. 3).
June 16: US-Russia agreement on nuclear disarmament.
Aug. 26: Ban on chemical weapons adopted at Geneva Disarmament Conference.
Sept. 24: US Congress passes bill which includes moratorium on nuclear testing.

1993
Jan. 3: US and Russian presidents sign START II.
Jan. 13: 130 countries sign ban on chemical weapons.
July 3: United States announces it will uphold moratorium on nuclear weapons for one year.
July 3: Russia announces it will uphold moratorium on nuclear weapons for one year.
July 4: France announces it will continue its ban on nuclear testing.

From the Secretariat

The first issue of Inter-city Solidarity has become the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity issue. To bring the conference closer to everybody, we have highlighted the photos of mayors and representatives from participating cities. In the future, we plan to use the newsletter as a medium for improving mutual understanding and solidarity by publishing reports on conferences and disarmament activities and introducing the peace activities of member cities. We look forward to receiving contributions for publication from all member cities.

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Hiroshima, Japan 730
Tel: 082-241-2352 Fax: 082-242-7452 Telex: 653-755 HIRSON J

Inter-city Solidarity