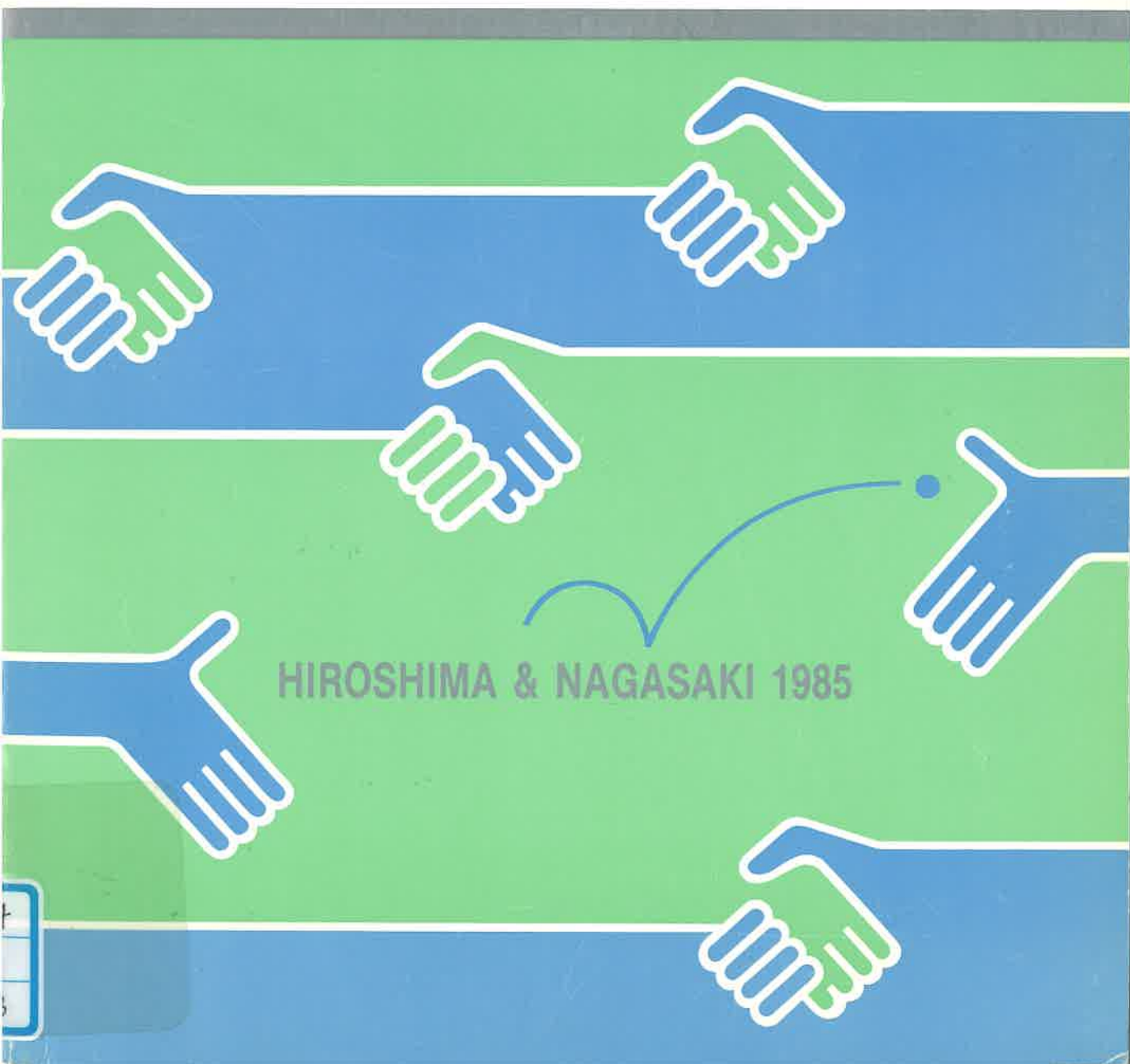


1st WORLD CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
FOR PEACE
THROUGH INTER-CITY SOLIDARITY
—PROCEEDINGS—



HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI 1985

1st WORLD CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
FOR PEACE
THROUGH INTER-CITY SOLIDARITY
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HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI 1985



Takeshi Araki



Hitoshi Motoshima

Delegates from 100 cities in 23 countries — 67 cities in 22 foreign countries and 33 Japanese local governments — joined in the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities August 5-9, 1985.

For the two host cities committed to the maintenance of inter-city ties in paving the way for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, the assemblage proved itself to be a truly rewarding undertaking. Our heartfelt thanks go to the delegates and all others who helped to bring it to such a great success.

Both Hiroshima and Nagasaki have for many years been calling for the eradication of nuclear arms. Our call has generated affirmative responses from many cities of the world; it has been reinforced by a worldwide rise of sympathetic public opinions.

The reasons of our anxiety remain, however. Despite our efforts, nuclear tests are still being forced.

It was under these circumstances that the conference was opened on the theme of "Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons — Roles of Cities in the Nuclear Age."

The Hiroshima session of the meeting heard presentations from 10 cities and panel discussions were held to seek ways in which we work for peace.

In Nagasaki, 19 cities delivered reports, and invigorated exchange of opinions and discussions followed among municipal representatives who explored ways of eternal peace.

At the end of the discussions were adopted Hiroshima and Nagasaki Appeals that pointed to the urgency of the abolition of nuclear weapons. Also adopted was the "Policy Toward the Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament," which was forwarded to the secretary general of the world body asking for its sustained efforts.

The five-day meeting produced great achievements. It immeasurably enhanced the inter-city solidarity and engineered the creation of a collective awareness of the importance of the roles cities could play toward world peace.

We believe that activities will be stepped up for inter-city solidarity aimed at the elimination of nuclear weapons in many parts of the world. We would be very happy if this publication could find any use for the promotion of such activities.

Takeshi Araki
Mayor of Hiroshima

Hitoshi Motoshima
Mayor of Nagasaki

1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-City Solidarity
—Proceedings—

July 1986

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PROGRAM

7

August 4th (Sun.)

- 11:00-21:00** Registration
18:00-20:00 Dinner
20:15-21:00 Briefing
-

August 5th (Mon.)

- 8:00** Visit the Peace Memorial Park
-Monument of Peace Memorial City (Memorial Cenotaph)
-Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
- 10:00** Opening Ceremony (Hiroshima City Auditorium)
-Announcement of the Opening
Itsuki Matsui Chairman, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee to Promote
Appeal for Peace
-Welcome Speech
Takeshi Araki Mayor of Hiroshima
-Congratulatory Address
Jan Martenson Under-Secretary-General, Dept. of Disarmament
United Nations
Toranosuke Takeshita Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture
Masaaki Myojo Chairman of Hiroshima Municipal Assembly
- 10:35** -Keynote Address
Alfonso Garcia-Robles
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Dis-
armament, A Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Soedjatmoko President of United Nations University
- 11:50** -Commemorative Concert
"Hiroshima" Music by J.I. Tejón, Words by E. Blunden
Elisabeth University of Music
- 12:55** Lunch (Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 14F, Sanyo, Seto)
- 14:30** Plenary Session I (Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F, Kujaku)
"Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Consequence of nuclear war"
Coordinator: Michio Nagai Senior Advisor to the Rector,
United Nations University
-Keynote Address
Seiji Imahori President of Hiroshima Women's University
Itsuzo Shigematsu Chairman, Radiation Effects Research Foundation
Tatsuichiro Akizuki Director General, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion
of Peace
Akihiro Takahashi Program Director, Hiroshima Peace Culture
Foundation
-Questions and answers
- 16:45** Meeting with A-bomb Survivors (Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 1F, Rose and 8F, Momiji)
- 18:45** Welcome Reception hosted by Mayor of Hiroshima (Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F, Kujaku)

8 Program**August 6th (Tues.)**

- 7:45 **Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony** (Peace Memorial Park)
- 9:10 Hiroshima City Tour
- 11:30 Lunch (Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 14F, Sanyo, Seto)
- 13:00 **Plenary Session II** (Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F, Kujaku)
 "What can be done by cities to promote nuclear disarmament?"
 Coordinator: Michio Nagai
 -Reports from ten cities—how to approach peace
 -Questions and answers
- 14:40 **Panel Discussion**
 Coordinator: Michio Nagai
 Panelists: Toshiyuki Toyoda Professor, Meiji Gakuin University
 Toru Yano Professor, Kyoto University
 Douglas W. Sutherland Mayor, Sydney
 Herbert Schmalstieg Mayor, Hannover
- 16:30 **Hiroshima Appeal** Takeshi Araki Mayor of Hiroshima
- 17:00 **Press Conference** (Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F, Kujaku)
- 18:30 **Party Cruise** (aboard the "Galaxy")

August 7th (Wed.)**Transfer Conference location to Nagasaki.**

- 9:00 Departure from Hiroshima Grand Hotel (1st group)
- 9:00 Departure from ANA Hotel Hiroshima (2nd group)
 (through Hiroshima Grand Hotel) (2nd group)
 "Bullet Train" and Express train
- 14:06 Arrival at Nagasaki
- 15:04
- 19:00 **Welcome Reception** hosted by Mayor of Nagasaki
 (Nagasaki Grand Hotel, B1, Banquet Hall Room)

Program 9**August 8th (Thurs.)**

- 9:00 **Welcome Speech** (Nagasaki City Peace Hall)
 Hitoshi Motoshima Mayor of Nagasaki
 Congratulatory Address
 Isamu Takada Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
 Kimihiko Nakashima Chairman of Nagasaki City Council
- 9:20 **Plenary Session III** (Nagasaki City Peace Hall)
 "Roles of cities to attain peace"
 Coordinator:
 Soichi Iijima President of Nagoya University
 -Reports from 19 cities—how to approach peace. (—coffee break—)
 -Discussions
- 12:00 Lunch (Parkside Hotel 4F, Chohoden)
- 13:30 **Movie** "The Atomic Bomb in Nagasaki" (Nagasaki City Peace Hall)
- 13:45 **Reports of A-bomb experiences** (Nagasaki City Peace Hall)
 -Questions and answers
- 14:45 **Visit the Nagasaki International Culture Hall** (Atomic Bomb Museum)
- 19:00 Dinner (Nagasaki Grand Hotel B1, Banquet Hall)

August 9th (Fri.)

- 10:30 **Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony** (Peace Park)
- 12:30 Lunch (Nagasaki Grand Hotel B1, Banquet Hall)
- 15:00 **Nagasaki Appeal** (Nagasaki City Peace Hall)
 Hitoshi Motoshima Mayor of Nagasaki
- 15:10 **Policy toward the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly
 Devoted to Disarmament**
 Takeshi Araki Mayor of Hiroshima
- 15:20 **Closing Ceremony** (Nagasaki City Peace Hall)
 -Closing Speech
 Takeshi Araki Mayor of Hiroshima
 Hitoshi Motoshima Mayor of Nagasaki
 -Address of thanks
 Representatives of the participating cities
 -Announcement of the closing of the Conference
 Masakazu Miyagawa Deputy Mayor of Nagasaki
- 16:00 **Press Conference** (Nagasaki City Peace Hall)
- 19:00 **Farewell Party** (Restaurant Chisan)

— Program for Accompanying Guests —
(Spouses' Program)

We have prepared an itinerary for the accompanying guests so that they may get to know something of the natural features, lifestyles and culture of Japan.

Hiroshima	Nagasaki
August 5th (Mon.)	August 8th (Thur.)
15:00 Ueda-Ryu-Wafudo Tea Ceremony; Stroll	9:30 Aino Observation Platform
16:00 through a Japanese Garden	10:40 Unzen National Park
16:30 Miyabi Kimono Show	11:30 Stroll around Hot Springs
17:30	12:00 Lunch at Hotel Toyo-kan
August 6th (Tues.)	13:00
7:45 Peace Memorial Ceremony	13:40 Visit Shimabara Castle,
9:10 City Tour	14:30
13:15 Cruise to Miyajima Island 	August 9th (Fri.)
13:35 Sightseeing and Shopping in Miyajima	9:05 Visit Nagasaki International Culture Hall (Atomic Bomb Museum)
15:45 Cruise to Ujina Port 	10:30 Peace Memorial Ceremony
	11:45
	13:30 Lunch at Japanese Restaurant "Kagetsu", seeing Japanese Dance
	15:00
	15:15 Visit Chinese Temple "Sofukuji"
	15:45 Visit Glover Garden and Oura Catholic Church

AUSTRALIA**Ashfield**

Mr. Lewis Herman, Mayor
Mrs. Cecile G. Herman

Canterbury

Mr. Kevin J. Moss, Mayor

Lismore

Mr. Robert W. Scullin, Mayor
Mrs. Margaret Scullin

Mr. Craig Scullin

Mr. Byron C. Stevens, Town Clerk

Mrs. Yasuko Stevens

Preston

Mr. Alan L.P. Hogan, Mayor

Sunshine

Mr. Ian Mcd. Mill, Mayor

Mrs. Marie L. Mill

Sydney

Mr. Douglas W. Sutherland, Lord
Mayor

Wolongong

Mr. Bill Mowbray, Deputy Lord Mayor

Mr. Robert Gray, Chief Clerk

AUSTRIA**St. Ulrich**

Mr. Thaddäus Steinmayr, Mayor
Mrs. Ingeborg Steinmayr

BELGIUM**Antwerpe**

Mr. G. De Corte, Alderman

CANADA**Ottawa**

Mrs. Marion Dewar, Mayor
Ms. Vera T. Pantalone

Terrace

Mr. George Clark, Alderman

Mr. Fred MacDonald, Alderman

Vancouver

Mr. Michael F. Harcourt, Mayor

CHINA**Beijing**

Mr. Fu Lin Sun, Deputy Mayor

Ms. Yu Gan, Deputy Section-chief
Foreign Affairs Office

Mr. Chuan Shi

Chengdu

Mr. Maozhou Hu, Mayor

Mr. Bing Kai

Mr. Zhanguo Liu, Deputy Section-
chief of Chengdu Foreign Affairs
Office

Chongqing

Mr. Yang Xiao, Mayor

Mr. Dong Hui Zhang, Deputy Direc-
tor, Foreign Affairs Office

Mr. Sifeng Wei, Deputy Division Chief
Foreign Affairs Office

Fuzhou

Mr. Yongshi Hong, Mayor

Mr. Baiying Gao, Vice President of
Chinese People's Assn. for Friend-
ship with Foreign Countries

Mr. Xueding Huang, Interpreter

Hangzhou

Mr. Boxi Zhong, Mayor

Mr. Jinxi Wang, Deputy Chief of the
Sister City Relation Sec. of Foreign
Affairs Office

Ta-lien

Mr. Fu Hai Wei, Mayor

Mr. Qing Liang Tong, Deputy Section-
chief, Foreign Affairs Office

Mr. Yong Yu Shao, Interpreter

FRANCE**Aubagne**

Mr. Daniel Fontaine, Le Premier Maire
Adjoint

Mrs. Josette Fontaine

Mrs. Miho Cibot-Shimma, President
de l'Institut Hiroshima-Nagasaki-
France

Verdun

Mr. Jacques Barat-Dupont, Mayor

Ms. Jacqueline Antoine, Chargée de
Mission à l'Industrialisation

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**Berline**

Mr. Erhard Krack, Mayor

Mr. Georg Sommer, Advisor

Mr. Bernhard Köcher, advisor

Dresden

Mr. Gerhard Schill, Lord Mayor

Magdeburg

Mr. Werner Herzig, Lord Mayor

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF**Frankfurt am Main**

Dr. Hans-Jürgen Moog, Mayor

Mrs. Moog

Hannover

Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg, Lord Mayor

Mrs. Uta Schmalstieg

Dr. Karl-Ernst Bungenstab, Kultur-und Sport-dezernent

Lemgo

Mr. Reinhard Wilmbusse, Mayor

Mr. Wolfgang Fabian, Stellvertreter Bürgermeister

Mr. Helmut Holländer, Landesverbandsvorsteher

ITALY**Campegine**

Mr. Pierangelo Orlandini, Mayor

Mr. Nelson Marmiroli

Cassino

Mr. Vincenzo Mattei, Mayor

Mr. Antonio Ferraro

Mr. Giuseppe Carello

Cernobbio

Mr. Enrico Liron, Mayor

Mr. Bruno Getti, City Council Member

Como

Mr. Claudio Bianchi, Alderman

Mr. Mino Nosedà, City Council Member

Mr. Gianstefano Buzzi, City Council Member

Marzabotto

Mr. Dante Cruicchi, Mayor

Pistoia

Dr. Luciano Pallini

Reggio Emilia

Mr. Giordano Gasparini, Alderman

Sesto San Giovanni

Mr. Biagi Liberato, Mayor

Mr. Locati Ambrogio

Torino

Mr. Giuseppe Lodi, City Council Member

JORDAN**Amman**

Mr. Ismael Armouti, Deputy Mayor

Mr. Al-Hadeed

MEXICO**Acapulco**

Mr. Alfonso Argudin Alcarz, Mayor

NETHERLANDS**Amsterdam**

Mrs. Tineke Van den Klinkenberg, Alderman

Mr. Martin Diemer

Arnhem

Mr. G.J. Polderman, Councillor

Middelburg

Mr. M. Vinke

Mr. Van der Sloot

Rotterdam

Mr. Henk Van der Pols, Deputy Mayors

SPAIN**Guernica**

Mr. Juan Luis Z. Arronategui

Mr. Ignacio M.E. Monteberría

SRI LANKA**Nuwara Eliya**

Mr. Edmund S. Rajapakse, Mayor

Mrs. Pushpa P. Rajapakse

Mr. David Balasooriya

SWITZERLAND**Geneve**

Mr. Roger Dafflon, Deputy Mayor

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**Damascus**

Mr. Hisham Shammout, Vice President Executive Board of Damascus City

Mr. Sameer Al-Dawoody, Director Financial Dept.

Quneitra

Ms. Hassan Al-Sakka, Mayor

Mr. Muhammed-Kheir Faiz Eid, Director Mayor's Office

U.S.S.R.**Kiev**

Mr. Evgenii A. Yasinski, Deputy Mayor

Mr. Anatoli I. Gritsenko

Mr. Alksei A. Peshii

Mr. Takashi Yasui

Mr. Kazuyoshi Fujita

Vilnius

Mr. Kazys V. Kachonas, First vice-Chairman of the Municipal Executive Committee of the Town Vilnius

Volgograd

Mr. Vladimir I. Atopov, Mayor

Mr. Nikolai G. Sidorov

Mr. Nikolai I. Loktionov

UNITED KINGDOM**Coventry**

Mr. William McKernan, Lord Mayor

Mr. John F. Wates

Edinburgh

Mr. John H. McKay, Lord Provost

Mr. William Rae, Press Officer

Glasgow

Mr. Robert Gray, Lord Provost

Mrs. Mary Gray

Lambeth

Mr. Lloyd Leon, Mayor

Mrs. Ann Leon

Manchester

Mrs. Rhona Graham, City Councillor

Ms. Anna Wilkins

Newport

Mr. Cyril Summers, Mayor, Councillor

U.S.A**Carmel-by-the-Sea**

Mrs. Charlotte F. Townsend, Mayor

Hilo

Mr. Dante K. Carpenter, Mayor

Mrs. Olan Carpenter

Irvine

Mr. Larry A. Agran, City Council Member

Mrs. Phyllis F. Agran

Mr. Kenneth D. Agran

Ms. Lena Friedman

Marina

Mr. Robert T. Ouye, Charter Councilman

Palo Alto

Mr. Michael H. Shuman

Mr. Julius Margolis

Mrs. Doris Margolis

Philadelphia

Dr. William M. Evan

Sacramento

Mrs. Anne Rudin, Mayor

Dr. Edward Rudin

Ms. Barbara Weidner

Saratoga

Mrs. Virginia L. Fanelli, Mayor

Mr. Dominic A. Fanelli

Takoma Park

Mr. Sam Abbott, Mayor

VIET NAM**Ho Chi Minh**

Mr. Nguyen Vo Danh, Vice Chairman of the People's Committee

Mr. Nguyen Chon Trung

Mr. Tran Van Tao

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC**San'a**

Mr. Yehya Ali Al-Eryany, Mayor's Assistant

Mr. Fuad Al-Eutaih

Mr. Abd El-Karim Al-Goby

Mr. Hussin H. Al-Gorbany

ZAMBIA**Lusaka**

Mr. M.C. Sata, Mayor

Mr. N.J. Mapala, District Executive Secretary

Mr. H. Daka, Councillor

JAPAN**Fuchu**

Hideo Urakami, Mayor
Tadashi Taguchi, Chief of Mayor's Office

Fuchu-cho

Kihei Yamada, Mayor
Yoshiaki Keitoku, Chief of the General Affairs Dept.

Fujisawa

Shun Hayama, Mayor
Kikuo Mitsuhashi, Chief, Liaison Office of the Mayor

Hachioji

Shigeo Hatano, Mayor
Shoji Sekine, Chief of Secretariat Section

Hirakata

Kazuo Kitamaki, Mayor
Mitsuaki Hatanaka, Head Asst. of Secretary Section
Minoru Nishikawa, Deputy Mayor

Hiroshima Prefecture

Toranosuke Takeshita, Governor
Seizo Inada, Section Chief Secretary

Itabashi Borough

Keizo Kurihara, Mayor
Shigeru Kinoshita, Chief, General Affairs Section

Kawasaki

Saburo Ito, Mayor
Shoichi Akiyama, Director, Bureau of Citizens
Shuichi Osamura

Kita-kyushu

Gohei Tani, Mayor
Kiyoshi Miyamoto, Chief, Secretary Section

Masakatsu Hayashi

Kobe

Takumi Yasuyoshi, Treasurer
Kenji Kobayashi, Assistant to Director General for Cashier's Office

Kochi

Tatsuo Yokoyama, Mayor
Masao Morita, Chief, Mayor's Office

Kofu

Tyuzo Hara, Mayor

Masataka Hayashi, Pro-Mgr., Secretary Section

Kure

Tamotsu Sasaki, Mayor

Kyoto

Kazuo Higashi, Director, General Affairs Bureau

Machida

Joji Takayama, Director, Office of Planning

Matsuyama

Tokio Nakamura, Mayor
Sumio Ii, Chief, Secretary Section

Mihara

Takayoshi Doi, Mayor

Mitaka

Sadao Sakamoto, Mayor
Mitsuo Iguchi, Director of Mayor's Office

Nagasaki Prefecture

Isamu Takada, Governor

Nagoya

Noboru Kono, Director, General Affairs Bureau
Yukihiro Toyoshima, Staff, International Section

Naha

Yasuharu Oyadomari, Mayor
Toshihiko Namisato, Chief of the Secretary Section

Nakano Borough

Yoshimichi Aoyama, Mayor
Toshitaka Kumasaki, Director of Planning Dept.

Nerima Borough

Kensuke Tabata, Mayor
Toshiki Murayama, Director of Mayor's Office

Nishinomiya

Yoneji Yagi, Mayor
Mitsuhiro Tamura, Director of Mayor's Office

Ohno-cho

Tsuneto Taniguchi, Mayor

Ohta Borough

Koichi Amano, Mayor
Yoshihiro Toba, Chief, General Affairs Section

Okinawa

Choko Kuwae, Mayor
Takeru Takara, Chief of Secretarial & Public Information Bureau

Osaka Municipal Government

Toshio Dosaki, Director of Administration Div., General Affairs.
Toshiyuki Nakamura, Chief for General Affairs Section

Takamatsu

Nobuo Waki, Mayor
Hajime Takashige, Chief of Secretary Section
Tatsuo Isao, Asst. Director, Mayor's Office

Tsushima

Masaru Igeta, Mayor
Ichiro Kato, Director, Office of Planning and Management

Yokohama

Kurasaku Saita, Mayor
Akio Watanabe, Asst. Chief, Administration & Coordination Div., Administration

Hiroshima

Takeshi Araki, Mayor
Itsuki Matsui, Deputy Mayor
Masahiko Ikeda, Director-General, Office of the Mayor
Moriaki Kawamura, Chairman of the board of directors, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Nagasaki

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor
Masakazu Miyagawa, Deputy Mayor
Terumasa Matsunaga, Director, Nagasaki International Culture Hall



Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki delivers an address during the opening ceremony.



A keynote address by the Nobel Peace Prize winning Alfonso Garcia-Robles, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament.



Elisabeth University of Music performs a commemorative concert under the baton of its rector J.I. Tejon.



Seiji Imahori, presidents of Hiroshima Women's University, speaks on sociological effects of the A-bomb holocaust in his keynote address at the Plenary Session I.



About 200 delegates take part in the discussion. They represented 67 cities in 22 foreign countries and 33 local governments in Japan.



Volgograd Mayor Vladimir I. Atopov (above) and Vancouver Mayor Michael F. Harcourt (right) make presentations on roles of cities toward peace during the Plenary Session II.



Delegates meet with A-bomb survivors.



Panelists discuss the roles cities can play for promotion of nuclear disarmament. They are, from left to right, Lord Mayor of Hannover Herbert Schmalstieg; Lord Mayor of Sydney Douglas W. Sutherland; Kyoto University Professor Toru Yano and Meiji Gakuin University Professor Toshiyuki Toyoda.



Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki announces the Hiroshima Appeal. Seated behind the rostrum are, from left to right, Hannover Lord Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg; Kawasaki Representative, Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima; Michio Nagai, senior advisor to the rector of United Nations University; Nuwara Eliya Mayor Edmund S. Rajapakse and Sacramento Mayor Anne Rudin.



On behalf of the delegates to the conference, Hannover Lord Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg (extreme left) and Volgograd Mayor Vladimir I. Atopov (extreme right) lay the wreath at Peace Memorial Park of Hiroshima during the peace memorial ceremony. They are accompanied by Michio Nagai, senior adviser to the rector of United Nations University.



Delegates to the conference tour through the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum where the remains of the A-bomb havocs are on display.



Sipping green tea, wives of foreign delegates and others taste Japanese culture in tea ceremony at Ueda-Ryu-Wafudo. They are, from left to right, Mrs. Yasuko Stevens from Lismore, Australia; (Interpreter); Mrs. Pushpa P. Rajapakse from Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka; Mrs. Ann Leon from Lambeth, U.K. and Miss Jacqueline Antoine from Verdun, France.



Mayor Takeshi Araki of Hiroshima welcomes the guests at a reception.



Mayor Araki and his wife receive a gift from a foreign delegate.



Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima makes an opening address at the Nagasaki session of the conference.



A choir of boys and girls welcomes the conference participants.



In the Plenary Session III, 19 cities made presentations on "Roles of cities to attain peace."



A-bomb survivors report on their experiences. They are, from left to right, Sumiteru Taniguchi; Sakue Shimohira; Tomitaro Shimotani (and two medical doctors) Tatsuichiro Akizuki and Issei Nishimori.



Amsterdam Alderman Tineke Van den Klinkenberg makes presentation in the Plenary Session III on the theme of "Roles of cities to attain peace."



Soichi Iijima, president of Nagoya University (left), Mayor Yongshi Hong of Fuzhou (center) and Deputy Mayor P.A. Wolters of Middelburg present the wreath at the August 9 Peace Memorial Ceremony, as representatives of conference participants.



Ottawa Mayor Marion Dewar announces the Nagasaki Appeal.

On Aug. 5 10:00-10:20 a.m.
At Hiroshima City Auditorium

Master of Ceremonies: Masahiko Ikeda, Director-General,
Office of the Mayor of Hiroshima

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Hiroshima



Press Conference



Participants view exhibits at the Atomic Bomb Museum
in the Nagasaki International Culture Hall.



Wives of foreign mayors enjoy the Japanese garden of "Kagetsu."

Announcement of the Opening

Itsuki Matsui

Chairman, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee to Promote Appeal for Peace

I now solemnly declare to open the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Welcome Speech

Takeshi Araki

Mayor of Hiroshima City

Today, on the occasion of holding the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity, it is a great honor for me to welcome and to have the attendance of Mr. Jan Martenson, the U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; His Excellency Alfonso Garcia-Robles, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Mexico, for Conference on Disarmament, Head of Delegation, and Mr. Soedjatmoko, Rector of the United Nations University (Under-Secretary-General), and participation of a large number of cities both at home and abroad.

"Let all the souls here rest in peace; For we shall not repeat the evil." This epitaph is to be found on the "Memorial Monument of Hiroshima, City of Peace" which we have visited and dedicated flowers a little while ago. This epitaph is the pledge for peace of everyone who stands in front of the Monument. It is the "Spirit of Hiroshima" itself which, having endured the grief of the past and having overcome hatred, is based on humanism in its fundamental sense, in which the co-existence and prosperity of all mankind are properly sought after.

Forty years ago, at 8:15 a.m., August 6, 1945, the City of Hiroshima was destroyed in a moment by the world's first

use of an atomic bomb. Some 350,000 citizens were exposed to radiation and more than 140,000 of them are estimated to have died instantly or over the next four months. I was also exposed to radiation in a factory 4 kilometers from the hypocenter. That atomic disaster is still stamped indelibly on my mind, and I recall it only with deep regret and sorrow.

People who have barely survived the A-bomb devastation have been suffering psychologically and socially from the various aftereffects, such as keloids, leukemia, malignant tumors and other diseases. All aspects of devastation caused by a single atomic bomb and its aftereffects have been under continuous research.

The central characteristic of the damage from nuclear weapons, which is far beyond our imagination of conventional weapons, is that massive destruction takes place instantly as well as uniformly over a huge area because of the heat rays, blast, and radiation, and thus an indiscriminate massacre is perpetrated on people regardless of age and sex, including combatants or non-combatants. Above all, radiation has a dreadful killing power that lingers on as deadly ashes and residual radiation cause further death among survivors.

Now I would like to have the honor to quote the speech by Prime Minister Dr. Olof Palme at the workshop of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and International Security Issues in Hiroshima in December, 1981. Dr. Palme visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and said after seeing a display of A-bombed stone steps, "There was one picture in the Museum which showed, as it read, a human shadow imprinted on a stone step. The granite-hard stone remained, but presumably there had been one person sitting there on the stone step, and not even the ashes of the person remains, because he had been hit by a 5,000 C heat wave. And one wonders whether

this will be the fate of the entire human race if this madness or the arms race continues; to be no more than a human shadow imprinted on stone steps."

The atomic bomb on Hiroshima may be a small-scale weapon by the standards of today's nuclear weapons. However, it had such an awesome destructive power and cruelty. If there should be another nuclear war, it would surely lead to the annihilation of the whole human race.

It is imperative that we uphold the lofty ideal of lasting world peace and use our collective wisdom to redirect the tide of history from confrontation to communication, from animosity to amiability.

The citizens of Hiroshima, who underwent the experience of the atomic bombing, are firmly determined that nuclear weapons shall not be used again for no matter what the reasons. We have consistently appealed to the world for the abolition of nuclear weapons. The City of Hiroshima aims to build "A City of International Peace and Culture" dedicated to peace — a symbol of the idea of lasting world peace. Both the City and the citizens of Hiroshima have been making efforts to uphold this ideal city image. The duty imposed on Hiroshima, in particular, is to appeal to the world against the misery of war and the cruelty of nuclear weapons, to make our experience known to the coming generation, to rebuild Hiroshima as a peace city, and to contribute to the realization of lasting world peace.

Since my inauguration as Mayor of Hiroshima, I have visited the United Nations Headquarters four times so far. Through the A-bomb Photographic Exhibition in the U.N. Headquarters, an interview with the Secretary General, and my attendance at the General Assembly, I have emphasized the actual condition of the A-bomb disaster and appealed for the immediate abolition of nuclear weapons.

Above all, I was given an opportunity,

as a member of NGO, to address the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament on June 24, 1982. In my statement, I gave an account of my own experience of the A-bomb disaster. I called for an immediate and complete banning of nuclear tests and freezing of all nuclear weapons stocks, which should be ultimately eliminated. I also called on the heads of nuclear powers and those in leading positions in the countries of the world and especially their young people, representing next generation, to come to Hiroshima and to see first hand the actual nature of the damages of the atomic bombing. I also proposed that a Summit Conference of Peace and Disarmament be held in Hiroshima, and that an international institute for research on peace and disarmament be established in Hiroshima. Furthermore, I called for the solidarity of cities throughout the world which will be formed, regardless of national boundaries, to share efforts for paving a road toward the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Today, the nuclear war-heads accumulated in the world are said to total 50,000 — one million times as destructive as the bomb used on our city. This is enough to kill and destroy all living creature on earth almost any number of times. I believe that the world peace supported by the "Balance of Power" will not last long.

Moreover, the nuclear disarmament negotiation between the United States and the Soviet Union which had been discontinued for a long time has finally resumed last March, but the result fell short of our expectations. However, in a U.S.-Soviet Summit talks to be held in Geneva this coming November under such state of affairs, we expect that a gleam of light will be found toward the total abolition of nuclear weapons which is the aspiration of Hiroshima.

We think that efforts for disarmament, especially for the abolition of nuclear

weapons, and moves toward establishing everlasting world peace should not be expected only of the central governments of countries. Since the victims of war, especially nuclear war, are the cities and citizens living therein, it is indispensable for urban administrations, as well as individuals, to share in responsibility for creating peace.

Taking these considerations in mind, I, with the joint signature of the Mayor of Nagasaki, have called upon 237 cities in 58 countries around the world to participate in the "Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" since January, 1983. So far, we have received the replies of agreement of solidarity from 111 cities in 33 countries. This "1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity" has been opened as part of the Program.

We intend to make strenuous efforts to disseminate the "Spirit of Hiroshima" based on the A-bombed experience to cities of the world and to expand the solidarity of cities. As one of the A-bomb survivors, I wish to express my commitment to work steadily for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and for the attainment of lasting peace.

His Holiness Pope John Paul II delivered the "Appeal for Peace" at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park on his pastoral visit to Hiroshima in February, 1981: "War is the work of man. War is destruction of human life. War is death. To remember the past is to commit oneself to the future. To remember Hiroshima is to abhor nuclear war."

Hiroshima is not merely a witness of history. Hiroshima is an endless warning for the future of mankind.

One torch ignites another in unending succession, and still the first torch keeps burning. The flame of Hiroshima should be kept alive and handed down from one person to another and to posterity.

I wish to express my deep appreciation

to all the mayors and other representatives from the cities who have visited Hiroshima on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings, and I sincerely hope that the actual condition of damages caused by nuclear weapons has been fully understood and transmitted extensively to the citizens of your cities.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of World War II as well as the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings.

Unfortunately, we fought as enemies in the past.

And many precious lives were lost.

I would like to pray in silence with all of you for the war dead in World War II to pledge our efforts again for not repeating the tragedy of war and establishing everlasting peace.

Pray in Silence.

Congratulatory Addresses

Address 1

Jan Martenson

Under-Secretary-General
Dept. of Disarmament, United Nations

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to have been invited to attend the opening ceremony of the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity which is being held in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The suffering inflicted on their people and the solemn pledge of the survivors of that ordeal never to allow such a tragedy to happen again should constitute the source of our renewed resolve towards the imperative of peace in the nuclear age.

Since the beginning of the nuclear age, the question of the prevention of a

nuclear war has been the priority issue of the United Nations and of the international community as a whole. As the Secretary-General has also recently stated, preventing such a war remains the *conditio sine qua non* of all our endeavours.

Indeed, the Preamble of the Charter saw as the reason for the very existence of the United Nations "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." The Charter itself referred to "the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources." Those two precepts have today acquired a compelling urgency as the accumulation of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, is increasingly perceived as being much more a threat than a guarantee of security for the future of mankind.

In the four decades since the United Nations was established, global military expenditures have reached the estimated level of more than \$800 billion a year. This is equivalent to almost \$2 million every minute, while some 40,000 children are dying every day of hunger and disease.

Nuclear arsenals have grown to the point where they have a combined destructive capacity many times larger than that unleashed during the entire Second World War, in fact more than that of all conventional wars in history of mankind. We have all been reminded here at the museum of the devastation that can be inflicted on a city by what is now considered a small nuclear device. Today, this world carries 50,000 such a devices equivalent to 1 million Hiroshima Bombs.

Yet this horrible dimension of modern warfare should not lead us to forget that since the end of World War II, there have been more than 150 conflicts in which some 20 million people have been killed.

Against this background, the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

acquires a still greater importance. Full adherence to the provisions of its Charter would afford increased security for each and every state. What has to be achieved is a halt and a reversal of the arms race, bringing the level of armaments gradually down in a mutually balanced, equitable and verifiable manner.

The world organization provides a forum where all the fundamental questions concerning disarmament can be given the necessary prominence and can be dealt with in their complex interrelationship. Thus, over the years, international security, development and disarmament have come to be seen as directly related to each other and as constituting the foundation of lasting peace. Meaningful achievements in one area are difficult to be sustained in the long-run without steady progress in the others. The growing interaction between those issues has therefore emerged as a major challenge facing the United Nations at its 40th anniversary year.

When talking about the world situation today, the sombre perspectives should not lead us to despair. I believe that there are at least three reasons for at least slightly less pessimism. One is the rationality of human beings. Politicians and decision-makers all over the world are well aware of the consequences of unleashing a nuclear war, in which there will be no winners, only losers. Another reason is the economic dimension. I do not believe that any country or group of countries can, in the long-run, simultaneously and successfully cope with inflation, unemployment, recession, social improvement, economic development, development assistance and meet the ever-mounting costs of the arms race. This brings me to the third factor, which is the growing role of a constructive, realistic and well-informed public opinion in all countries all over the world. It was with a view to inform, educate and generate public

understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of disarmament that the General Assembly unanimously launched the World Disarmament Campaign during its second special session in 1982.

While directed at all the people, its main constituencies are: Parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations, the media, research institutes and academic communities the world over. The Campaign is to be carried out in a factual, objective and balanced manner universally, being a vehicle for learning as well as for informing and having a constituency which cuts across ideological, political and national boundaries.

Ladies and gentlemen, your conference offers an opportunity to further communication and understanding of the vital issues concerning arms limitation and disarmament among the people of the world. Such an undertaking is in itself a clear acknowledgement of the urgency attached by you to the problems involved in the process of disarmament as well as a step forward in the continuous search for constructive ways and means necessary to the solution of those problems. I shall take this occasion to wish you all every success in your endeavour and particularly I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for their initiative in sponsoring this First World Conference of Mayors for Peace.

Address 2

Toranosuke Takeshita

Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

On the occasion of opening of the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity, I would like to say a few words of congratulations.

Thank you very much for visiting Hiroshima from faraway cities of the world.

As the governor of the Prefecture of Hiroshima, I would like to extend my cordial welcome to all of you.

And also, I would like to extend my deepest respect to you who have been making sincere efforts day and night towards the realization of everlasting peace of the world.

The City of Hiroshima 40 years ago was a prosperous city with a population of about 330,000.

However, the atomic bomb reduced the city to ashes. More than 100,000 people were killed. Unhappy experience indeed, unprecedented in the history of mankind.

After the bombing, it was said that no trees or grass would grow in Hiroshima. However, as you can see now, thanks to the undaunted will and continuous efforts of the citizens, the city has revived like a Phoenix as modern city.

It has become one of the major cities of Japan. And, furthermore, it is aiming to grow into an international peace and culture city open to the world. But the citizens of Hiroshima can never forget that today's prosperity is only built upon the precious sacrifices 40 years ago.

In order to insure the future of prosperity, not only for Hiroshima, but also for the humanity, it is inevitable to realize the everlasting peace in the world.

However, today's world situation is made extremely difficult by intensive arms race which even extends into the outer space.

There is no question that once a nuclear war breaks out, only consequence will be the extinction of humanity without no winners or losers.

Responding to the call of the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Cities, mayors of more than a hundred cities of the world have assembled here to discuss ways of realizing the world peace and strengthening our solidarity.

It is indeed a significant occasion and I have a great expectation for fruitful outcome of the conference.

I would like to express my deepest respect to the Mayors of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki Cities who have worked so hard to realize this conference, and I sincerely hope that this conference will be a great success.

Thank you very much.

Address 3

Masaaki Myojo

Chairman of Hiroshima Municipal
Assembly

On the occasion of the opening of the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity, I should like to express a few words of congratulations on behalf of the Hiroshima City Council.

I should like to extend my cordial welcome to all of you from Japan as well as from various countries of the world.

Now, looking at the world situation, we find that the arms race by nuclear powers is accelerating at a rapid pace.

It is a matter of the greatest concern for those who are wishing for everlasting peace of the world.

Under these circumstances, the citizens of Hiroshima have been strongly calling for nuclear disarmament as well as the general complete disarmament.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing.

The City Council of Hiroshima, responding to the wishes of citizens, has unanimously adopted a declaration for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons, and creating peaceful City of Hiroshima.

We are determined to appeal to the world for the need of urgency for abolishing nuclear weapons, and to work for building a peaceful city.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the world's first cities to experience a nuclear holocaust. And now the representatives of cities from the world over are here in these cities all aspiring to see the abolishment of nuclear weapons.

The fact that you are attending this conference will arouse public interest in the cause. I hope for a success of the conference, which I believe, will go a long way to spreading the movement to forge the solidarity of peace-loving cities of the world.

I also wish that you will take this opportunity to see for yourself how the two cities had suffered, and your continued work for world peace is appreciated greatly.

Lastly, I would like to pray for the further activities and health of all the people gathered here.

Introduction of Messages and Congratulatory Telegrams

Masahiko Ikeda, Director-General, Office of the Mayor of Hiroshima

We have received many messages and cables.

Due to the limitation of time, I would like to pick out and introduce only one message among them.

This is the message from the ministers of the 6 signatories of the Delhi Declaration.

It has been taken here by Mr. Alfonso Garcia-Robles who is to make a keynote address afterwards.

Message from the Six Heads of State or Government Signatories of the Delhi Declaration August 5, 1985

The death and suffering in Hiroshima forty years ago is a foretaste of what lies in store for the whole world if we let the arms race run to the end. Today, all of us are in a sense citizens of Hiroshima, sharing the horror of becoming victims of nuclear holocaust. Every individual and every nation has the right and the duty to be involved in ending the nuclear threat. In the Delhi Declaration of January 1985, we called for an all-embracing halt to the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, to be followed by disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons under a strengthened United Nations. There is no better way to honour the victims of Hiroshima than to redouble our efforts to achieve these goals.

Raul Alfonsín Argentina	Rajiv Gandhi India
Miguel de la Madrid Mexico	Julius Nyerere Tanzania
Olof Palme Sweden	Andreas Papandreou Greece

We have also received messages from Mr. E. Honecker who is the chairman of the Council of the State of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Thomas Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles, Mr. Marion Barry, the Mayor of Washington D.C., Mr. Klaus Von Dohnanyi, the Mayor of Hamburg in Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Alexandro Costa, the Mayor of Karara in Italy and many other messages.

And I would like to pick out and introduce one cable among them.

“Wishing this conference would conduce to the abolition of nuclear arms and the establishment of everlasting peace” from Mr. Takeo Miki, who is the former Prime Minister of Japan and the head of the Parliamentary League for the promotion of world disarmament.

And we have also many other congratulatory cables from the people in various fields.

On Aug. 5 10:35-11:35 a.m.
At Hiroshima City Auditorium

Master of Ceremonies: Masahiko Ikeda

1. **“Survival or Nuclear Weapons: An Inescapable Alternative”** . 37
Alfonso Garcia-Robles, Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarma-
ment, A Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

2. **“Cities in the Nuclear Age”** 44
Soedjatmoko, Rector, United Nations University

Keynote Addresses

Introduction of Keynote Speaker

Masahiko Ikeda, Director-General, Office of the Mayor of Hiroshima

I would like to introduce Sir Alfonso Garcia-Robles who is the Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament.

Sir Alfonso Garcia-Robles who entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico served as the ambassador at Sweden, Brazil and the United Nations. And he served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico from 1975 to 1976.

As all of you know, he devoted himself to the peaceful diplomacy and contributed a great deal to the conclusion of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America: Treaty of Tlatelolco for establishing the first nuclear-free zone in the world.

He also serves as the Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament at present.

And in 1982, he received the Nobel Prize for having contributed to the promotion of disarmament.

So I would like to call upon Sir Alfonso Garcia-Robles to state on "Survival Or Nuclear Weapons: An Inescapable Alternative".

"Survival or Nuclear Weapons: An Inescapable Alternative"

Alfonso Garcia-Robles

Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament, A Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

Mr. Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Myojo, chairman of the City Council of Hiroshima, Mr. Takeshita, governor of Hiroshima Prefecture, Mr. Nagai, mayors of the world participating in this conference, ladies and gentlemen.

"Forty years ago, when atomic bombs were blasted over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the human race became aware that it could destroy itself, and horror came to dwell among us. . . . Almost imperceptibly, over the last four decades, every nation and every human being has lost ultimate control over their own life and death. For all of us, it is a small group of men and machines in cities far away who can decide our fate. . . ."

Those are the opening words of the Joint Declaration which the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Sweden, Tanzania and Mexico signed in New Delhi on January 28, 1985. They explain why Takeshi Araki, Mayor of this city, could rightly state in his Peace Declaration of 1982: "Hiroshima is not merely a witness of history. Hiroshima is an everlasting warning for the future of mankind. If Hiroshima is ever forgotten, it is evident that the evil will be repeated and human history be brought to an end." That, I think, is also why, together with Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki, they felt it necessary to emphasize, in the joint

foreword they wrote for the well known book published six years ago which provides exhaustive and authoritative information on "the physical, medical and social effects of the atomic bombings":

"The citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have risen above grief and hate to a belief in mankind's essential unity, and with one voice they proclaim: 'No more Hiroshimas. No more Nagasakis.' And in order that man will never repeat these disasters, they have unceasingly called for the elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth."

This appeal for the elimination of those dreadful instruments of mass destruction has been repeated every year in the peace declarations issued by the two Mayors on the anniversaries of the bombings of their respective cities. It faithfully reflects what may be described as the United Nations philosophy on nuclear disarmament, whose essential elements are to be found in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament which convened in 1978. On that occasion, the most representative organ of the world community, the General Assembly:

- expressed its alarm by the "threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race";
- called attention to the fact that "mankind today is confronted with an unprecedented threat of self-extinction arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced. Existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth";
- underlined that "the increase in weapons, especially nuclear weapons, far from helping to strengthen international security, on the contrary weakens it";

- stressed that "enduring international peace and security cannot be built on the accumulation of weaponry by military alliances nor be sustained by a precarious balance of deterrence or doctrines of strategic superiority";
- declared that "all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations";
- emphasized that "while the final objective of the efforts of all States should continue to be general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the immediate goal is that of the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war";
- emphasized also that "nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization. It is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons. The ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons".

The United Nations philosophy on nuclear disarmament thus defined should be understood as the culmination of thirty years of practice — perhaps we could even say, of jurisprudence — of the General Assembly in this sphere. To understand why its Charter is silent on this fundamental question it will be enough to recall that it was signed on June 26, 1945 when nuclear weapons were not yet known. As has been rightly pointed out, the Charter is "a pre-atomic age Charter" and in this respect it was obsolete before it actually came into force. However, a few weeks after the San Francisco Conference the two atomic bombs which obliterated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were to open the eyes of all peoples of the world to the frightening threat posed by the new weapons. From that moment on, and particularly since the fusion or hydrogen

bomb was successfully tested in 1952, disarmament has become one of the most serious concerns of mankind. It is, therefore, only natural that the position of the United Nations with regard to nuclear weapons has been clearly defined since the very first resolution of the General Assembly, which was adopted on January 24, 1946, five and a half months after the Hiroshima bomb. The resolution, which was unanimously approved, created an international commission which was asked to "proceed with the utmost dispatch and enquire into all phases of the problem" and to make "specific proposals" for, *inter alia*, "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons."

Since then the Assembly has adopted several hundreds of resolutions on disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, whose tone has gradually become stronger and has reached its climax in the peremptory declarations of its first special session to which I have previously referred. It is easy to understand it if one takes into account that the atomic or fission bomb of 1945, whose destructive power was measured in kilotons or thousands of tons of dynamite, was to be followed as from 1952 by the hydrogen or fusion bomb which requires as the unit for measuring its destructive power the megaton, equivalent to a million tons of dynamite.

That must be why Albert Einstein, who had the sad privilege of sharing to a high degree the responsibility for the production of nuclear weapons, was to issue, together with Bertrand Russell, a historic Manifesto made public in London on July 9, 1955, proclaiming *inter alia* the following:

"We are speaking on this occasion, not as members of this or that nation, continent or creed, but as human beings, members of the species Man, whose continued existence is in doubt.

"We have to learn to think in a new way. . . .

"It is feared that if many H-bombs are used there will be universal death sudden only for a minority, but for the majority a slow torture of disease and disintegration."

A few years later that eminent philosopher of history whose name was Arnold Toynbee made the following declaration which illustrates the justification of the assertions of the Manifesto which I have just recalled:

"Each time a new weapon was invented in the past, people said that it was so terrible that it must not be used. Nevertheless, it was used and, although it was terrible, it did not lead to the disappearance of the human race. But now we have something that could really extinguish life on our planet. . . . In fact, the threat to mankind's survival has been much greater since 1945 than it was during the first million years of history."

A few statistics may be useful to better understand, in the light of the cold and irrefutable eloquence of figures, how well founded are the above opinions:

The destructive power of the Hiroshima bomb was thirteen kilotons, which is the equivalent of thirteen thousand tons of dynamite. At present the arsenals of the two "nuclear superpowers" include, not only one, but many nuclear bombs of twenty megatons, which means the equivalent of twenty million tons of dynamite.

The total of nuclear warheads in existence, according to reliable estimates, is approximately fifty thousand, with an explosive power considerably higher than a million Hiroshima bombs, meaning an explosive power of almost four tons of dynamite for each inhabitant of the earth.

The effects of nuclear weapons which have been known for a long time are of two kinds: on the one hand the immediate effects, produced by a most powerful

blast wave, intense thermal radiation and initial nuclear radiation; on the other hand the delayed effects originated by radioactive fallout which may last for several decades. Bearing in mind that there have been 200,000 dead as a result of the Hiroshima bomb, it is safe to conclude that the existing nuclear arsenals could annihilate some two hundred forty thousand millions of human beings; in other words, a figure sixty times larger than the total population of the planet.

In addition to those well known effects of nuclear weapons, numerous scientific studies carried out in several countries in the past three years provide sufficient findings to indicate that a nuclear war, even if it were possible to carry it out on a limited scale, would produce smoke, soot and dust of sufficient magnitude to trigger what has received the name of "nuclear winter." This would cause an unprecedented and hitherto unrecognized peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosion, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war.

Some time ago, an annual publication of recognised authority in this field — *World Military and Social Expenditures* — endeavoured, in its issue of 1981, to describe what a nuclear war would be like. I wish to read this description now because although it is already five years old I still consider it within its conciseness the one which more closely conforms to both the scientific information available and the conclusions which may be drawn from the two nuclear bombings which the world has witnessed. It was couched in the following terms:

"Because there are so many of these weapons now, the effects of nuclear war cannot be grasped by looking only at isolated urban attacks. There are more of these weapons than there are cities in all the world. Once unleashed, the bombs would have multiplier ef-

fects. Thousands of explosions would ravage the earth and its people.

"The immediate physical effects of nuclear bursts are monstrous explosive blasts and fire. An attack on cities and military facilities would create winds of hurricane force, sweeping firestorms across whole continents. The nuclear detonations would release not only their own radiation but the radiation in the reactors and nuclear weapons which would also be under attack.

"People not immediately burned to death, blown apart, or asphyxiated in shelters would find themselves in a nightmare world, populated by the dying, dead, and insane. Food, crops, and land contaminated. Water undrinkable. Medical facilities, lines of communication and transportation obliterated.

"In the quiet of a dying planet, radiation would sweep across oceans, and into the atmosphere, depleting the ozone layer, and releasing harmful ultraviolet rays. As these rays killed off all remaining animal life, the collapse of the ecosystem would leave a global wasteland."

There might be some who claim that it would be impossible to guarantee that descriptions as the one just mentioned reflect accurately what would happen if a nuclear war were to occur. The answer would be that there is no doubt that forecasts of such a nature, however authoritative their sources, will inevitably contain a certain degree of speculation. It will be necessary, however, to bear always in mind in this connection what former President Carter stated on January 14, 1981 in his farewell address to his compatriots:

"Our minds have adjusted to it, as after a time our eyes adjust to the dark. Yet the risk of a nuclear conflagration has not lessened. It has not happened yet, but that can give us little comfort — for it only has to happen once."

In his outstanding book *The Fate of the*

Earth published in 1982, Jonathan Schell has said essentially the same thing in the following terms:

"In other words, once we learn that a holocaust might lead to extinction we have no right to gamble, because if we lose, the game will be over, and neither we nor anyone else will ever get another chance."

This is not my first visit to Hiroshima. Three and a half years ago, in December 1981, I had the privilege to spend a day here together with the members of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues. Among the many memories I have from that occasion I will mention only three: our visit to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, in particular the Atomic bomb Dome, the Cenotaph and the Peace Memorial Museum, where its director gave us relevant information on some of the most important items on display; the compilation of color pictures drawn by many survivors to "reincarnate the fatal inferno caused by the atomic bombing in 1945" and published in book form under the title "Unforgettable Fire"; and the informal colloquium we had in the afternoon of the same day when I took the liberty of suggesting that it should be compulsory for the Heads of State or Government of the nuclear-weapon Powers to visit Hiroshima and try to understand the message it conveys.

It was at the same meeting that Olof Palme, the Chairman of the Commission under whose name it is generally known, after expressing his support for my modest suggestion, added the following:

"I would widen it. I would bring here all the men in the laboratories, who work with these dreadful things. I would bring here all the men and women in the 'think tanks', and in the strategic commands, and some research institutes which play around with so-called scenarios — first strike, counter-force, second strike and so on — as if it

was on a chessboard where everything is predictable. And they would, I hope, cease to play such foolish games once they have been here. And I would like to have all those who say that 'victory is possible' in a nuclear war to come here and see for themselves. And I doubt if they will ever say that again."

An appraisal along similar lines has been made more recently by the United Nations Secretary General, Javier Perez de Guellar, who, in an address to the General Assembly on December 12, 1984, declared something which I find quite appropriate to recall in the present occasion:

"A nuclear war could never remain limited and could never be won. Its effects would not be confined to the nuclear adversaries but would threaten the existence of all the peoples on this earth. It could lead to the extinction of humanity. Like supreme arbiters, with our disputes of the moment we threaten to cut off the future and extinguish the lives of the innocent millions as yet unborn. There can be no greater arrogance."

All what I have reviewed here today and many other facts, figures and authoritative opinions which could have easily been added if it had not been imperative to keep my address within reasonable limits, prove conclusively how timely is this First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity, which meets in Hiroshima and Nagasaki under the sponsorship of the two cities, and how well advised have been their Mayors to "unceasingly call for the elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth."

It seems axiomatic that only through such elimination of those terrible instruments of mass destruction would it be possible to eliminate also the danger of self-extinction that their existence involves for mankind. If the accelerated development of nuclear weapons is almost always the blind result of the mere

momentum of the technological process, which will inevitably be subject to human or technical failure, with unpredictable consequences; it is absurd to claim that it is possible to achieve national security by increasing universal insecurity; if the nuclear arsenals which have been stockpiled are more than sufficient to cause, not once but many times over, death and destruction throughout our planet, either instantaneously or by slow and painful disintegration; if nuclear weapons have no military purpose whatsoever, for only a madman would consider using them and thus bringing about universal suicide, then we must conclude that it is imperative and most pressing to take the necessary steps for the immediate application of those measures which may deserve the highest priority for achieving the cessation of the nuclear arms race as a first step to nuclear disarmament.

And since, as agreed in paragraph 48 of the Final Document, approved by consensus in 1978 by the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and "unanimously and categorically reaffirmed" in 1982 by the second analogous special session, "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament" the nuclear-weapon States "which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", it would appear quite relevant and appropriate that this Conference urge the two major nuclear-weapon States which are presently carrying out bilateral negotiations in Geneva, to strictly comply in such negotiations with the joint declaration approved by them on January 8, 1985, at the high level of the Secretary of State of the United States and the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Soviet Union, in which it is clearly and unequivocally stated:

"The sides agree that the subject of the negotiations will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms — both strategic and intermediate

range — with all these questions considered and resolved in their inter-relationship.

"The objective of the negotiations will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability.

"The sides believe that ultimately the forthcoming negotiations just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere."

The two negotiating States should also — and this is particularly a case to recall the well known aphorism "last but not least" — as several times requested by the General Assembly, "bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake in this question."

I have just so far read the text which I prepared some time ago following the invitation to leave this address from the bureau of the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity.

Since the time when I prepared this text, there have been some significant and quite relevant developments which lead me to incorporate the following address.

A week ago, on July 29th, the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Gorbachev, made the statement whose essential part raises as follows. I quote.

Striving to facilitate the termination of the dangerous competition of building nuclear arsenals, I am wishing to set forth the example as follows. The Soviet Union has decided to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosion, starting from August 6th this year. We call on the Government of the United States to stop, starting from this day which is observed world-wide the Day of the Hiroshima Tragedy caused by the nuclear explosion.

Our moratorium is proclaimed to January 1st 1986. However, I will remain in effect as long as the United States on its part refrains from conducting nuclear explosions.

Undoubtedly a mutual moratorium by the USSR and the United States on any nuclear blasts would be able to be the example also for all the states processing nuclear weapons.

This is all the quotation of what Mr. Gorbachev said. This appeal hence reflex what the United Nations General Assembly upon the initiative of Mexico and Sweden has been energetically promoting since 1981.

It has indeed approved so far for resolutions which were made in the number of 3684 of December 9, 1981, 3772 of December 9, 1982, 3862 of December 15, 1983 and 3952 of December 12, 1984, respectively.

In these resolutions, the General Assembly of the United Nations settles the treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions by all the states as the matter of the highest priority. And in addition to this, these resolutions have the common paragraph as follows.

I would like to quote this paragraph.

The General Assembly of the United Nations calls on the nations which solved positively the treaty of prohibition of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under the water, and the treaty of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, to halt all nuclear test explosions without delay, as their virtually special responsibility on their treaties, and as the relevant measures.

And these moratoria can be proclaimed mutually or unilaterally. Unquote.

In the light of what I have just recalled, it will be easy to realize that this moratorium proclaimed by the Soviet Union is the important first step in the right direction for the attainment of the goal which the United Nations have been pursuing for more than a quarter of a cen-

tury. On the same day of the Soviet initiative, it was made public in the United States that President Reagan had sent a letter to the General-Secretary, Gorbachev, containing an unconditional invitation to the Soviet Union to observe its next underground nuclear test explosion.

To that effect, the experts of the Soviet Union are to be allowed to visit the United States to observe the test ground and bring there any instrument they deem necessary to make sure of the measuring of the scale of the test. Since this matter undoubtedly leads to the improved confidence in monitoring capability on the halt of nuclear tests, I think that some kind of compromised solution can be made.

This compromise means the mutual acceptance of the respective initiatives. I think that this compromise is very significant and meaningful, even if it may delay the start of this moratorium on the August 6, 1985.

But, somewhat later, although for anyone familiar with this solution, it is true most probably for this moratorium to become known as the Hiroshima Moratorium.

Thank you for your attention, ladies and gentlemen.

Introduction of Keynote Speaker

Masahiko Ikeda, Director-General, Office of the Mayor of Hiroshima

I would like to introduce Mr. Soedjatmoko who is the Rector of the United Nations University.

Mr. Soedjatmoko took up his posts of the chief editor of various newspapers in the Indonesian journalism, and served very actively.

In the political world, he served as a member of the National Assembly of Indonesia from 1956 to 1959, and served as

the ambassador to the U.S. from 1968 to 1971.

And further he contributed to the national politics as the adviser of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1980, he was appointed as the Rector of the United Nations.

And he has been promoting various activities such as the diffusion of knowledges of research and study through the world-wide cooperation and the network of research institutions and scholars.

Now, I would like to call upon Mr. Soedjatmoko to speak on "Cities in the Nuclear Age."

"Cities in the Nuclear Age"

Soedjatmoko

Rector, United Nations University

Mayor Araki, Mayor Motoshima, Governor Takeshita, Chairman Myojo, Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen.

Of all the many 40th anniversaries observed in 1985, including the end of World War II and the founding of the United Nations, surely none matter more than August 6th and August 9th. The citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the door-keepers of the nuclear age. They have dedicated themselves to insuring that door, twice opened, shall remain forevermore and firmly shut.

I don't believe that anyone could bring himself, or herself, to blame the people of these cities if they expressed a desire to bury their painful memories, to enjoy a hard-won affluence and the simpler joys of civic life — such as the triumphs of a great baseball team like the Hiroshima Carp. Keeping alive the memory of August 1945 is a heavy burden for Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But there are

represented here today nearly 100 cities that will not allow Hiroshima and Nagasaki to carry that burden alone. Some of them are sister-cities to our hosts, and some, like Volgograd and Dresden, have also known near-total devastation in war.

This World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity is remarkable for the coming together of three factors: A unique setting, in the only two cities to have experienced the atomic bomb; the participation of local, municipal governments from around the world; and a particular placement in time, 40 years after the dreadful initiation of the nuclear age and on the threshold of a new period of nuclear danger.

First, the setting: The atomic bomb that in a flash reduced this city to rubble at 8:15 in the morning, 40 years ago tomorrow, transformed Hiroshima into not merely a place but a symbol with everlasting, universal significance. The first atomic bomb unleashed by man against man was, tragically, not the last; Nagasaki suffered the same fate three days later. The citizens of both cities rebuilt their communities and their lives with great difficulty, and with little external aid in the early years since their nation, exhausted and battered by war, had little help to offer.

Seeing these two thriving cities today, it is difficult to imagine the devastation in which they lay 40 years ago. It is this very difficulty — the difficulty of remembrance — that Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as cities, have set themselves to combat. Today, they stand, irrevocably, for the appalling human consequences of nuclear war. And they have set for themselves the task of assuring that the rest of the human community shall never forget what happened here on August 6th and 9th, 1945; shall have brought home in vivid, searing images the cost in human flesh and blood — in human accomplishment and spirit — of modern warfare. The hibakusha, and

even those citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki born after the blast, are the primary custodians of a vitally important part of humanity's collective memory.

So much of contemporary debate about nuclear weapons is conducted in abstractions: numbers of warheads, throw-weights, configurations of strategic triads, and the dreadful geometry of deterrence with its premise of mutual assured destruction.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki of all places on earth can tell us what mutual assured destruction really means: the multiplication of horror beyond our minds' ability to comprehend — until we come here. The rationality of nuclear strategic doctrine is reduced to absurdity by the reality of the Hiroshima of August 6th, 1945, and the Nagasaki of August 9th. The nuclear strategists and their political masters urge peace-loving people to be "realistic" about the need for nuclear arms, to concede the logic of a game-theory whose antidote for murder is suicide. The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in contrast, urge all people to confront the human reality of atomic war, firm in the conviction that the reality of their experience may drive out the spurious rationality of the war-gamers.

The people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki enter the debate over nuclear weaponry not as strategists, not as theoreticians, not even as politicians in the usual sense, but as representatives of human communities that have — these two alone — actually experienced the horror of nuclear attack. They present the human face — the terribly wounded and traumatized human face — of nuclear war. And they have invited other cities, from many different countries, to join them in working for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, so that their tragedy will not be visited on other human beings in other cities.

Some of these cities have declared themselves to be, like Japan, nuclear-free zones. Such a declaration constitutes a

direct refusal by citizens to participate in the folly of nuclear armament. This refusal is an important symbol, and potentially an important tool in the struggle to halt and reverse the arms race. One of the most disturbing aspects of the nuclear age is the overwhelming sense of powerlessness that people feel in confrontation with these awesome weapons and a global military-industrial complex seemingly immune to the reality of human agony. To declare one's own community a nuclear-free zone manifests a deep and basic human desire for freedom from dread; a desire to play neither the role of victim nor that of victimizer. But it is surely illusory to suppose that any city — or even any country — can unilaterally opt out of the nuclear danger. We all exist under the nuclear umbrella or the nuclear shadow — usually both at once — of the global balance of terror. We are all tied to social and economic and political systems that support — or at least tacitly accept — the nuclear stalemate that holds all of human civilization hostage.

But there are important signs of resistance and refusal — of which this gathering is one. It must be recognized, however, that the struggle to dispel the nuclear shadow will be a long and arduous one. Declaration and demonstration of our intent to do so is not enough: It is only the beginning of the struggle. The friends of peace must develop the political and scientific and technical expertise to challenge with authority the nuclear strategists — but the friends of peace must also retain their sure attachment to the human meaning of the nuclear threat, their insistence on the primacy of life and freedom.

Four-and-a-half years ago, the city of Hiroshima and the United Nations University joined together in inviting Pope John Paul II to speak from this same platform. I would like to recall to you some of his words on that occasion. He said, "In the past, it was possible to

destroy a village, a town, a region, even a country. Now, it is the whole planet that has come under threat. This fact should finally compel everyone to face a basic moral consideration: from now on, it is only through a conscious choice and through a deliberate policy that humanity can survive. The moral and political choice that faces us is that of putting all the resources of mind, science, and culture at the service of peace and of the building up of a new society, a society that will succeed in eliminating the causes of fratricidal wars by generously pursuing the total progress of each individual and of all humanity We must say to the people of today: Do not doubt, your future is in your own hands. The building of a more just humanity or a more united international community is not just a dream or a vain ideal. It is a moral imperative, a sacred duty, one that the intellectual and spiritual genius of man can face, through a fresh mobilization of everybody's talents and energies, through putting to work all the technical and cultural resources of man."

It is local authorities, with their close links to their constituencies, who have the greatest possibility for stimulating direct action in promoting peace and international understanding. They have also the greatest opportunity to respond to and activate the desires of their communities to work for nuclear disarmament. With the opportunities also come responsibilities. I feel that one of the most importance of these is an educational responsibility: to insure that citizens have access to realistic information about the human consequences of nuclear war, to build the political and civic constituencies for peaceful and constructive uses of our scientific and technical capacities, to foster the spirit of international cooperation and the instinct for survival of not just ourselves and our neighbors, but the whole human family.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the best

possible places to begin this effort of education, for no one who comes here can go away unmoved and unsobered by the exposure to their ordeals. Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced first-hand what they hope—and work to assure—will never happen to another city: the total, though in this case temporary, breakdown of a community, the destruction of all municipal facilities and services, the long legacy of illness and fear. At this conference, the two cities share their experiences with representatives of 64 cities from twenty-three countries, as well as with 33 Japanese cities.

I find it particularly encouraging that there are a number of cities of the Third World represented here. The menace of nuclear weapons cannot be adequately addressed as an issue solely of East-West confrontation. Yet there has been a tendency to do so, both in the North and the South. Let us look more closely at the irrationality of confining the nuclear issue to the East-West dimension. In order to do so we must touch upon three salient issues: the condition of instability in the Third World, nuclear proliferation, and the environmental impact of large-scale nuclear war as encapsulated in the "nuclear winter" theory.

Since the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, more than 150 wars have taken place in the world. The vast majority of them have taken place in the Third World. The pace and scale of social change; the devastating impact of economic recession, the festering of old grievances and the upsurge of new demands have strained the social and political resilience of the Third World societies to the breaking point. On top of this, the Third World has become an arena for the acting out of East-West competition, precisely because the achievement of nuclear parity has made it too dangerous for the super-powers to fight each other directly. The outcome of conflicts in the Third World has con-

siderable impact on the strategic balance in the world as a whole. It is worth noting that in most of the instances in which the use of nuclear weapons has been seriously contemplated since August, 1945, Third World countries have been involved.

The patterns of armed conflict in the Third World are unpredictable, and the long-term political stability of many developing countries and regions is doubtful. In such an unsettled context, the prospect of nuclear proliferation is terrifying. Yet it is very likely that insecurities arising from new or existing tensions will lead some countries toward an all-out effort to acquire nuclear weapons. The most powerful incentive for any nation to do so is the assumption that its opponents are planning to do the same, or have actually embarked upon the process. This vicious spiral is already underway, between India and Pakistan, Brazil and Argentina, South Africa and the front line states, Israel and Iraq. Many other states have the technical capability to develop nuclear weapons in a relatively short time.

Even more terrifying than the spread of nuclear weapons to potentiality unstable or irresponsible nations is the prospect of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of non-governmental groups, especially those who have already shown their willingness to use terrorist tactics, and to sacrifice the lives of innocent civilians in the attempt to further a political aim. You may remember that, a few years ago, an undergraduate student at Princeton University in the United States published a credible blueprint for an atomic weapon. The increased sophistication, portability and power of nuclear devices, the transparency of the basics of their design, and the increasing circulation of fissile materials breaks down any confidence that the nuclear monopoly can be retained for very long. If an undergraduate student can design a textbook bomb, the nuclear suitcase bomb cannot be far behind. Already

government arsenals contain "backpack" bombs—tempting targets for theft if not imitation.

The growth of the nuclear power industry raises the risk of proliferation in two ways. The diversion of weapons-grade uranium from conventional reactors has been constrained in large part by suppliers' and manufacturers' safeguards. However, the current economic crisis in the nuclear power industry has turned the reactor business into a buyers' market. There is a danger of a consequent bidding-down of safeguards by countries that are in a position to buy reactors. Secondly, the development of the breeder reactor, even if it operates only in the industrial countries, is beginning to put such quantities of plutonium into circulation that preventing the diversion of the small amount needed to construct a small weapon begins to seem a Herculean task.

If it is foolish for the North to ignore the conditions and capabilities of the South in calculating ways to keep the nuclear genie bottled up, it is equally foolish for the Third World to look upon the nuclear threat as something of concern only to the nuclear-weapons states and their neighbors and close allies, irrelevant to the pressing problems of hunger and poverty. This complacency has been shattered by the elaboration of the "nuclear winter" theory, whose plausibility is now almost universally acknowledged though its potential severity and duration are still controversial. The prospect of a global nuclear winter following a sizeable exchange of weapons in the northern hemisphere makes clear that all countries are imperiled by atomic weapons, whether or not they possess or plan to acquire such weapons. As I said before, there can be no opting out of the danger. The Third World has a direct and urgent stake in progress on nuclear arms control, and in the re-establishment of an atmosphere of detente between the super-powers that will permit such progress.

The universality of the nuclear threat makes it imperative that the peace movement achieves a similar universality. There is particular urgency that it make itself felt in the threshold nuclear states. The problems of nuclear proliferation, the arms race, and hair-trigger readiness for nuclear war are too vital to be consigned to governments alone. Moreover, it is important to remember that the major revolutions in consciousness that have come about in the past two decades are the products, not of national policies for the most part, but of peoples' movements. I am thinking of the environmental protection movement, the women's movement, the labor movement, various civil rights movements, and so forth. In these areas, governments have been followers more often than leaders. Peace activists should not remain isolated from other people's movements, but should join with them in coalitions for the pursuit of common goals. When the people demand to be heard and insist upon defining problems and pushing for their solutions, governments often do, in time, respond—even governments that are not democratic in form.

It is not enough, however, for the people to demand peace. A deeper level of analysis is required, in order to understand the forces that obstruct peace. The United Nations University is one institution that is seeking, through research on the theme of peace and security, to gain a better understanding of how to move toward a positive peace, which represents a genuine resolution of conflicts rather than a reliance on military force.

Pope John Paul II spoke in Hiroshima of the need to build a society that will eliminate the causes of war by pursuing progress for all of humanity. Peace without the resolution of injustice is a sterile, and a fragile, peace. So those of us in cities and communities around the world who hope to push aside the nuclear shadow, along with the lesser but still ter-

rible shadow of conventional war, cannot just cry for peace; we must also work for peace—and that means working for justice, the transformation of our societies step-by-step, and the transformation of our relationships with the people of other societies.

I have dwelt upon the meaning of the setting in which this conference is taking place, and on the significance of the representation of other cities here. Now I would like, briefly, to say a word about the historical moment at which we gather. We are 40 years into the nuclear age, and we live with a vivid and growing sense of peril. Yet I think we can draw some hope from the fact that in these forty years nuclear weapons have not been used in war. Nuclear weapons technology has become increasingly accessible. The nuclear power industry has grown; as a result the arcs of the nuclear fuel cycle have lengthened. Political tensions certainly have not subsided. Yet there has been a rather surprising restraint in proliferation thus far. This is no grounds for complacency, but it may perhaps indicate that humankind has some collective instinct to avoid the fate of the dinosaurs.

I put this forward more as a hope than a conviction. The cities where our people live and work, love and play, would be the first casualties in a nuclear war. So they must be the first line of defense against the occurrence of such a war. Local government in the service of its citizens' needs has a responsibility to address itself to the international and national as well as local issues that affect citizens' welfare and security. Of these, none is more urgent than nuclear disarmament.

Thank you.

Keynote Reports

On Aug. 5 2:30-4:15 p.m.

At Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F, Kujaku

Master of Ceremonies: Yasushi Yamada

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

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M.C.: Yasushi Yamada, Vice-Director of Office of Mayor of Hiroshima

We are ready to open the plenary session 1 on the subject of "Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Consequence of nuclear war."

My name is Yamada, the Secretary-general of this conference. I ask for your cooperation.

This session is to be chaired by Mr. Araki, the Mayor of Hiroshima, which is the sponsoring city.

I would like to give the floor to Mr. Araki, the Mayor of Hiroshima, to chair the plenary session I.

Chairman: Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima

Thank you for this introduction.

I would like to serve as the chairman throughout this conference in Hiroshima.

First of all, I would like to explain the way of the proceeding of this session.

Today at this session, the persons concerned with Hiroshima or Nagasaki are scheduled to explain the real situation of the damage caused by the A- bomb dropping.

And then, the panel discussion is to follow.

During the plenary session tomorrow afternoon, ten cities are to report how to approach peace.

And afterwards, the panel discussion is to be held in reference to those reports from ten cities.

At the end of this two-day conference, I would like to conclude by adopting Hiroshima Appeal.

And please allow me to appoint the following 12 mayors in addition to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as the members of the drafting committee for Hiroshima Appeal and the Approach to the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.

The names of the cities and mayors are as follows.

German Democratic Republic
Berlin
Mayor: Mr. Erhard Krack
Italy
Cassino
Mayor: Mr. Vincenzo Mattei
United Kingdom
Glasgow
Lord Provost: Mr. Robert Gray
China
Hangzhou
Mayor: Mr. Boxi Zhong
Japan
Kawasaki
Mayor: Mr. Saburo Ito
Sri Lanka
Nuwara Eliya
Mayor: Mr. Edmund S. Rajapakse
U.S.A.
Sacramento
Mayor: Mrs. Anne Rudin
Canada
Vancouver
Mayor: Mr. Michael F. Harcourt
France
Verdun
Mayor: Mr. Jacques Barat-Dupont
U.S.S.R.
Volgograd
Mayor: Mr. Vladimir I. Atopov
Federal Republic of Germany
Hannover
Lord Mayor: Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg
Australia
Sydney
Lord Mayor: Mr. Douglas W. Sutherland

Now, I would like to start this session. I would like Dr. Nagai who is the former Minister of Education and the Senior Advisor to the Rector of the United Nations University to serve as the coordinator throughout this two-day conference in Hiroshima.

Now, I would like to give the floor to Dr. Nagai.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai, Senior Advisor to the Rector, United Nations University

I am Nagai appointed an important role of coordinator just now. I ask for your cooperation.

Now, I would like to start this session.

As written in the program, first of all, four persons are to make keynote reports concerning the real situation of the A-bombing.

After these four presentations, there will be time for questions and answers. So, please save all of your questions until all these four presentations are finished.

As I would like to introduce these four speakers, I would like each of these four speakers to come up to the stage in the order of calling out of names respectively.

In Japan, we address a person with San.

This is very convenient and can be applied to everyone whether one is male or female, old or young, single or married.

I have just introduced San, a form of honorifics, to the persons from abroad. I would like to call upon these four speakers in the order of Mr. Seiji Imahori-San, President of Hiroshima Women's University, Itsuzo Shigematsu-San, Chairman of Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Tatsuichiro Akizuki-San, Chairman of Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace, and lastly Akihiro Takahashi-San, Program Director of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation.

First of all, I would like Dr. Imahori to report the real situation of the effects caused by the A-bombing from a sociological point of view. Dr. Imahori has been involved in the supervision of "Record of the Hiroshima A-bomb War Disaster" edited by the City of Hiroshima as well as the edition of "Hiroshima And Nagasaki" edited by the Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

He is an historian well versed in the issues of A-bombs and peace.

In 1981, he served as the Chairman of the Executive Committee to invite the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues whose chairman was Olof Palme, the present Prime Minister of Sweden to Hiroshima.

Now, I would like to give the floor to Dr. Imahori.

Keynote Reports

"Sociological Effects of A-bombing"

Seiji Imahori

President of Hiroshima Women's University

During the 15 years of war from 1931 to 1945, we fought a war in East Asia. There are many problems related to this 15-year war. During this period, there was no distinction made between combatants and noncombatants, involving many innocent citizens in the war efforts. Many countries protested, saying that this was indeed against international law. President Roosevelt of the United States was particularly strong in voicing protest. He protested over dozen times against the minister of foreign affairs of Japan. He was determined not to kill any noncombatants in the war efforts. What did the Japanese Government respond to such protests? It said, "Because we are in the state of war, we can not help inflicting some damage on noncombatants."

This response of the Japanese Government actually was one of the most important elements in encouraging the President to drop the atomic bomb on Japan. I want to emphasize that an atomic bomb is a weapon to kill all the people living in the impact zone combatants and noncom-

batants. If the Japanese had acted to distinguish combatants from noncombatants, President Roosevelt would not have gone ahead to develop nuclear bombs. Because he insisted on making this distinction. That is my feeling about the course of developing nuclear weapons. At an early stage of developing an A-bomb, the Germans attacked Guernica, and other war actions took place. The development of an A-bomb was started with Germany in mind. But at the time of considering the target of the dropping of A-bombs, the target was set on Japan. It was on May 5, 1943 when he decided to drop the bombs on Japan. And it was on September 18, 1944 when he confirmed with Prime Minister Churchill the decision to drop the bombs on Japan. This has been revealed by the documents that have been released recently. Of course, A-bombs were also developed in Japan. And Japan was also responsible in instigating the United States to develop these bombs. Japan therefore has now a duty and obligation to work for the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

But there is another question why the U.S. dropped these bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

And Kyoto as well as Kokura were also among the targets considered. The reasons for choosing Hiroshima and Nagasaki were that they were congested areas so that it would be easier and more convenient to measure effects of the bombs.

In other words, A-bombs developed to attack cities and citizens were actually used in order to measure the effects of the bombs to citizens. Therefore the atomic bombs, from the very outset, were not developed and used as a means of war. I must also emphasize this point. There are many people who can say that certain preventive measures could be taken against nuclear attacks. But I must say that the victims were left to die, they never received any medical care after the dropp-

ing of the bombs. Because all the hospitals and most of the doctors as well as most of the nurses, police force, broadcasting stations, transportation facilities and all other institutions were annihilated. Any other authorities that might have helped these victims were totally destroyed and eliminated at the time of the bombing. It was totally impossible to extend medical cares or other assistance to the victims. If another bomb is to be used now, the same thing is sure to happen.

Furthermore we have other people who were not directly the victims of the explosion of A-bombs. There were people who came into the cities to give assistance to the direct victims. And these people who came later to the cities were also affected. Therefore there was a second wave of atomic victims. And there were a large number of people who were exposed to radiation and the black rain that came after the bombing. So the secondly wave of victims numbered large. They were courageous people. They were doctors with strong social and professional consciousness to help the victims and those people were hurt subsequently. This is indeed an important matter to consider. It follows therefore that the devastating effects of radiation persists and expands gradually. This matter indeed constitutes one of the most characteristic features of the atomic bombings which was unimaginable from conventional weapons. Thirdly I must also emphasize that the victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not only Japanese. There were many non-Japanese who suffered; hundreds of prisoners of war who were from Great Britain, United States, Indonesia, Australia and the Netherlands. They had been in a POW camp located only 600 meters from the hypocenter; they all died in the blast. In Hiroshima, there were about 2,000 American Citizens of Japanese descents. They also suffered from the A-bombs in these two cities.

There were many people engaged in church missionary activities. They included Germans, Polish and others. There were many exchange students from China, Mongolia and South East Asia. And they numbered quite a lot too. Then there were also some White Russians as well as some overseas Chinese merchants. They were local residents in these cities. So there were a considerable number of non-Japanese people who suffered.

Especially, at the time of the dropping of the A-bombs, there were 25,000 to 28,000 Koreans in Hiroshima, and about 12,000 Koreans in Nagasaki. Among them, 5,000 to 8,000 Koreans in Hiroshima, and 1,500 to 2,000 Koreans in Nagasaki died. These facts show that the A-bomb victimized not only Japanese but may other peoples as well. I'm sure that the same thing will happen when the next atomic bomb is dropped anywhere. Let me say more about what really happened when the atomic bomb was dropped. All the buildings within the 2-kilometer radius, and 90 percent of the houses and buildings within the 3-kilometer radius were reduced to ashes. Within the 4 to 5 kilometer-radius, two thirds of the buildings were made unlivable. Hibakusha numbered about 350,000 in Hiroshima, and about 270,000 in Nagasaki. And as for the non-Hiroshima residents Hibakusha, there were 77,590 in Hiroshima, and 28,592 in Nagasaki. The second-stage Hibakusha who suffered from radiation during rescue operations numbered 11,347 in Hiroshima, and 5,568 in Nagasaki. Among the victims of the A-bombs, 130,000 people had died in Hiroshima, and 70,000 people died in Nagasaki by the end of October in 1945. The numbers had grown to 200,000 in Hiroshima, and 140,000 in Nagasaki by the end of October in 1950. I must also say that communities were also destroyed by the A-bomb. Within the area of one kilometer radius, 79% of the families lost their family member or members as a

result of the bombing. And within more than 3 kilometers around, 42% of the families had one or more of the family members deceased. Furthermore there were many people who had to evacuate leaving their parents and children to die. Because otherwise, they would also have been killed. And this left a deep psychological trauma throughout the rest of their life. I must say that mothers, most of the time, could not abandon their dying children and as a result both the mother and the children perished. This resulted from the deep affection that the mother had towards their children. So there was such an irreparable destruction of family ties. Furthermore neighborhood organizations as well as work places were completely destroyed. People felt very bad because they had to forsake some of the members of their own communities, families, relatives and mutual-relief associations.

What about the assets that were lost in these two cities by the A-bombs? In Hiroshima, given Japan's productive national income at 1,044 yen, in 1944, the total loss which amounted to at least 884,100,000 yen was equivalent to the total yearly income of 850,000 people. In Nagasaki, the total loss amounted to 380,100,000 yen equalling the total yearly income of 480,000 people. Also lost were the culture and historical properties of the 300-year-old cities that could not be measured in dollars and cents. Furthermore the economic loss of the A-bomb survivors after the end of the war was also considerable. We must also look at the life that the victims led after the end of the war. They suffered indeed a great deal. The A-bomb victims had received relief from the Japanese Government for 2 months after the end of the war. But two months later, financial and medical aids were terminated. But then many survivors had no means of living. And because of the lack of assistance, many people died from starvation and medical inattention.

If any assistance had been provided during the 5 years from 1945 to 1950, 40,000 to 50,000 people would have been saved. The International Red Cross only sent about 1.5 tons of medical supplies such as bandages enough for about 10,000 people. That was the best International Red Cross was able to do.

The occupation forces did not offer any assistance fearing it might give rise to the demand for reparation. Even after 1950, there were many survivors who led difficult lives. In 1965, the employment rate was only 82.1% among the male survivors, while its national average was 88.5%. And it was 38.3% among the female survivors, while its national average was 34.5%. As for the unemployment rate, it was 2.8% among the male survivors, while its national average was 1.1%. And it was 0.8% among the female survivors, while its national average was 0.5%. Therefore it followed inevitably that the victims had very difficult life to lead due to the unemployment and job insecurities. Marriage posed a problem for A-bomb survivors. Of course, there were many problems related to young girls who were A-bomb survivors.

In 1958, there was a survey carried out by the Prefecture of Hiroshima. And it was found that only 49% of female Hibakusha between the age of 20 to 29 were not married while its ratio was 4.4% among non-Hibakusha. Many victims were unable to find spouses. Also there were many families in very difficult plights. And these situations resulted in many troubles. They suffered from large medical expenses. In 1965, the ratio of persons needing medical treatments among A-bomb victims was twice the national average. And 44% of the A-bomb victims needed medical expenses. In terms of cost, medical cost increased about 2.5 fold. Many of them had to undergo surgical operations. However they had very small amount of income. The result of this survey tells that they suffered from

daily livings. And if we classify the families of the A-bomb victims into three income classes, the highest income class accounted for 10% after the war and it was down to 8 percent at one time. But it recovered to 10% after a while. The people in this class had an ability to recover themselves. However, as for the people who became very poor because of the bombing of the A-bombs, they could not recover after the war. The low income class accounted for 39.1% before the war, and increased to more than 50% in the 1950s, and then increased to more than 60% in 1960s. So many people became poorer. Many people were laughed at. There are not only people suffered the bombing the A-bombs, but also some people suffering other wise instead of having suffered the bombings of the A-bombs. In Hiroshima, during the last period of the war, the number of children who evacuated to other areas of Japan totaled 23,500. And 4,000 to 5,000 of them were left as orphans. So there were families, parents who were affected by the war. And in the same way, many people were transferred, and moved to other areas, local areas. And one of the results of the bombings of the A-bombs, the social problems of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, such as solitary elderly persons and orphans, became very serious problems. I would like to conclude by saying that we, Japanese, are also responsible for the the A-bomb disaster. Nuclear weapons lead to genocide, sociocide, biocide and earthcide. And further, they will devastate the globe completely, and exterminate the humanity completely. That is to say, nuclear weapons mean the total destruction of the earth.

So in terms of human rights, these bombs should not be allowed to exist on earth. Japanese people may be indifferent to the situations in other countries. But these bombs are intended to kill citizens and noncombatants. Nuclear weapons have been developed to attack cities.

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And promoting nuclear disarmament to attain the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the duty for the A-bomb victims. So all the citizens all over the world should be united in order to eliminate these types of weapons, transcending all the political differences or differences in the ideas and creed.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Next, I would like to call upon Mr. Itsuzo Shigematsu.

Mr. Shigematsu has been serving as a member of WHO Advisory Panel on Health Statistics since 1973.

And, from 1982 to 1983, he served as the Vice-Chairman of the International Committee of Experts in Medical Sciences and Public Health to Implement Resolution WHO 34, 38, "Effects of Nuclear War on Health and Health Services."

"Health Effects of the Atomic Bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki"

Itsuzo Shigematsu

Chairman, Radiation Effects Research Foundation

Ladies and Gentlemen: I should like to make a presentation on the health effects of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the use of slides.

(Slide 1) Atomic bombs were detonated over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. The energy released by the Nagasaki plutonium bomb exceeded that of the Hiroshima uranium bomb, but physical damage in Hiroshima was much greater than in Nagasaki because of the differences in topography and distribution of buildings between the two cities.

(Slide 2) This picture shows the explosion of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima on the left side and that in Nagasaki on the right side.

(Slide 3) Physical effects of the atomic bombs consist of a combination of blast, heat and radiation. Blast damage and fire occurred well beyond 4 kilometers, particularly in Nagasaki. The gamma radiation from both bombs extended out to 2 to 2.5 kilometers, whereas the neutron particles which were more evident in Hiroshima traveled a much shorter distance due to absorption in the air.

(Slide 4) The number of acute deaths in Hiroshima due to the bombing by the end of December 1945 is estimated to be around 110,000 out of a population of approximately 330,000. The corresponding estimate in Nagasaki is about 70,000 out of around 250,000. The number of those injured is approximately the same as that of deaths in both cities.

(Slide 5) This is a case of severe burn in a person exposed at a distance of 500 meters from the hypocenter in Hiroshima.

(Slide 6) The burn pattern corresponded to the dark colored design of the clothing.

(Slide 7) This is a typical case of radiation injury with subcutaneous petechiae on the face.

(Slide 8) Epilation is also one of the characteristic signs in radiation injuries.

(Slide 9) The foregoing described the acute effects of atomic bombs on health. ABCC or the US Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission and JNIH or the Japanese National Institute of Health had conducted studies on the late health effects among atomic bomb survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki from 1947 to 1975, when RERF or the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, which is equally supported by both the governments of Japan and the United States, succeeded the ABCC-JNIH research program.

(Slide 10) This picture shows the present

facilities of Hiroshima RERF, being the former buildings of ABCC.

(Slide 11) The Nagasaki Branch Laboratory recently moved into this new building.

(Slide 12) A nation-wide survey of atomic bomb survivors was first conducted in 1950, when a total of 285,000 survivors were enumerated. A cohort of about 110,000 subjects was then selected from these survivors for the purpose of follow-up studies on their late health effects. The life span in this cohort has been under study since 1958 and autopsies have also been performed for pathological studies. Since 1958, a detailed biennial medical examination program called the "Adult Health Study" has been conducted on a subsample comprising about 1/5 of this cohort or 20,000 subjects. A separate cohort of 2,800 in utero exposed children and their nonexposed controls has been followed for mortality after birth as well as for morbidity.

(Slide 13) A large scale genetic study was conducted based on pregnancy registrations in both Hiroshima and Nagasaki from 1946 to 1954. Furthermore, a cohort consisting of 77,000 children whose parents were either exposed or not exposed was set up in 1960 for mortality follow-up and later for cytogenetic and biochemical genetic studies.

(Slide 14) Besides these studies, other projects such as cardiovascular disease and cancer investigations, immunological studies and reassessment of atomic bomb dosimetry have been developed as shown in this slide.

(Slide 15) The late health effects of atomic bomb radiation which have been studied based on these research programs are summarized in the following three slides. This slide indicates the effects for which a definite relationship to atomic bomb exposure has been established. Radiation effects have been shown in an increase in leukemia and malignant tumors of such sites as the thyroid, breast,

lung and stomach. An excess of cataracts, chromosomal aberrations, small head size and mental retardation in the in utero exposed, and a delay in growth and development shortly after the bombing were also observed.

(Slide 16) This is an unfortunate boy with small head size, belonging to the in utero group.

(Slide 17) This slide shows the effects for which there is a borderline or suggestive relationship, such as other sites of malignant tumors and certain changes in immunity.

(Slide 18) We have failed to observe an increase in some kinds of malignant tumors, any excess of mortality other than that due to malignant tumors, any radiation-related acceleration of non-specific aging, sterility, or genetic effects. However, these negative findings do not necessarily mean that such effects do not exist. They may imply that the sample sizes of the studies were not adequate or the indices of radiation effects employed were not of sufficient sensitivity.

(Slide 19) Last year, WHO or the World Health Organization published a report of the International Experts Committee on the "Effects of Nuclear War on Health and Health Services."

(Slide 20) This report has already been translated into several languages. This slide shows the French and Chinese editions.

(Slide 21) The final conclusion of this report which was reached after careful review of all the available data is cited here. It reads as follows: "The only approach to the treatment of the health effects of nuclear explosions is primary prevention of such explosions, that is, the prevention of atomic war."

I have borrowed these words to conclude my presentation. Thank you.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Next, I would like to call upon Mr. Tatsuichiro Akizuki. Mr. Akizuki is the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotions of Peace.

He was exposed to the A-bombing in the City of Nagasaki.

As he is a physician, he suffered from many troubles in treating A-bomb victims as the Department Chief of Urakami First Hospital.

He is also baptized as a Catholic.

And he has been serving actively as the Department Chief of St. Francis Hospital.

He has been very active in telling the stories of Hibakusha, A-bomb victims.

“My Experiences in Nagasaki”

Tatsuichiro Akizuki

Chairman, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

Thank you, my name is Akizuki. The mayors representing 67 cities from 22 countries of the world, the mayors of 33 cities of Japan, those who are the true representatives of the citizens overcoming the differences of ideology and creeds. It is indeed a great honor for me, a Hibakusha of Nagasaki, to be given the opportunity to speak to you on the occasion of the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Intercity Solidarity on behalf of all the Hibakusha of Nagasaki and those who were killed. I would like to express my gratitude to all of you. I'm a physician. I'm a Hibakusha, atomic bomb survivor. I would like to report to you what I have seen and experienced in Nagasaki as a physician.

On the night of August 9, 1945, when

the atomic bomb was dropped, I was a physician working for a Catholic hospital with about 70 patients in Urakami. Then I was told that a new type of bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima on 6th of August. The President of the Medical College who had witnessed the damage of Hiroshima told me that Hiroshima had been wiped out. Of course, we did not know that it was an atomic bomb. Niida, the President of the Medical College, Japanese scholars, Japanese people, and even the Japanese leaders were ignorant of the situation of the world. It was fine and hot on the very day, 9th of August.

At 8 o'clock in the morning when I was about to start my job, there was an air-raid warning which meant that enemy planes were approaching. In those days, the Japanese army, navy, and the air force had been incapacitated and most of the anti-aircraft guns in Hiroshima had been destroyed.

The Allied Forces made many raids on many cities in Japan day and night. “They will not come today,” I thought. I was anxious about my patients, and then the air-raid warning was lifted. I started the treatment of my patients. Suddenly there was a glary flash of light, burning flash, gigantic shock with a huge sound. I thought that an enemy's bomb or a bomber had dropped on the hospital. I fell, and the nurse beside me, also fell. I stood up. I was not hurt. The patients who came down from upstairs did not have major injuries curiously. I went out of the window of the hospital. I can never forget what I saw then. The sky was all dark with big black clouds. There was a yellow-brown smoke on the ground. Urakami Cathedral, industrial high school, the nearby houses and trees were all ablaze. I had an illusion that I was seeing an eruption of a huge volcano. I thought this must be the new type of bomb which had been dropped in Hiroshima. Most of the Nagasaki City was destroyed.

We did not see any airplane. My hospital was a brick building, but it was burnt. The Nagasaki Medical University Hospital was demolished. Then the people with broken skulls, the children with intestines spreading out and the people bleeding, much injured with broken glasses came to me. The naked people dragged themselves along. They were totally burnt, their skins had been peeled, and they collapsed. My hospital was burned down in five hours. As a helpless doctor without any medicines or any drugs, I was surrounded by these severely injured people. The people died one after another. Their injuries and burns were suppurated and they were infested with maggots. And 4 or 5 days later, we became aware of strange diseases. Those who did not sustain any injuries vomitted blood. And some people bled from intestines, or bled to death. Those people were suffering from the atomic bomb disease that is the radiation sickness. We did not know then but the atomic bomb, a new type bomb, had released the explosion pressure and high heat and a large amount of radiation. And it had released the radioactive fallout (the ashes of death). Then the number of the people who died of the radiation sickness increased for forty days after the bombing of the A-bomb. The deaths occurred in a radius of 2,000 meters from the hypocenter. Then the medical team came from other places, and set up a first-aid station. And there was also a navy hospital 30 kilometers away from the city. But the number of the injured victims who received medical attention accounted for only 5 to 10 percent of all the injured victims. A week after the A-bombing, Japan surrendered on the 15th of August. The Emperor proclaimed on the radio that Japan would end the war. Surrounded by the dead and injured, we did not have the radio. So I read it in a newspaper. I thought it only natural that Japan had surrendered. We wept with the injured

people and a question that haunted us was why we had to continue this war so long. For the first time, we heard of the atomic bomb. It was said that no human habitation would be possible in Nagasaki for the next 75 years. Surrounded by many injured people, without any drugs and adequate equipment, I had to treat these people suffering from various diseases and damages. In September, American forces came, they gave us new drugs and medical equipments. And the remains of the school in the center of Nagasaki City was made into the hospital. But most of the injured people were left in the barracks. Then from October, joint research of Japan and the United States began. It was the first time that the large-scale physical, biological, medical and statistical investigation had begun by the order of the occupation forces. However the result of the investigation was not released immediately, and the scientific results were published after 6 years. The atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki was the plutonium bomb equivalent to 23 kilo tons of TNT. Kokura had originally been picked as the bombing target. However at 8 in the morning, the skies over Kokura were not clear. So they changed the target to Nagasaki. Two minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning, the bomb was dropped. The hypocenter was Matsuyamacho which is the north-western part of the city. There was a tremendous blast generating at once heat and tens of thousands rads of radiation. It is said that the number of the killed persons, was 73,000 the injured 74,000. And the buildings completely burnt or destroyed totaled 12,000. However these figures may not be accurate. In the case of Nagasaki, since the hypocenter was not in the center of the city, and there in a mountain about 300 meters high, the damages were less than that of Hiroshima. I was at the point 1,400 meters away from the hypocenter but since we were inside the concrete

building none of us were fatally wounded. The injuries due to the atomic bomb are reported as follows. The damage due to the blast. The rupture of internal organs due to fallen building. The sprain due to destroyed pieces. The bruise due to broken glass and wood. The suppuration of these injuries. The death caused by burning under crushed buildings.

(2) The burns due to the heat; since it was summer and people wore light clothes, the persons within 1,500 meters from the hypocenter died. And 20 to 30% of the deaths were caused by burns. 3) Due to the radiation; this is the characteristics of the atomic bomb disease. We have seen curious diseases. And that was the acute radiation sickness. Hematopoietic tissues such as bone marrow lymph node and digestive organs were damaged. And the incidence of these cases continued for about a month from 3 or 4 days after the bombing. Those periods are called acute period and subacute period. Those were complicated with infections. The subacute period continued for 4 months after the A-bombing. These are what I had witnessed as a physician in Nagasaki which are later to be categorized academically as the atomic bomb disease. But this investigation into the disease was begun 40 days after the bombing. By then 90% of the victims had already been dead. And there were two heavy rains in September causing the fallouts to be washed out or buried underground. In December 1945, it was reported that the atomic bomb disaster had been over. However its after effects began. For the next six years until the conclusion of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, there had been the press code (news censorship) placed by the occupation forces. And then the universities in Japan had not recovered yet. So we do not have many data on the late effects. The unknown nature or anxiety of the atomic bomb disease or sickness is due to these late effects.

Only Hiroshima and Nagasaki actually experienced the bombings of A-bombs and the sufferings of late effects.

This is a sad experience of the human beings.

1. Keloids. Protuberancy of skin. Abnormal heal of scars. Functional disturbances of eyelids, hands, fingers, feet and face. Scars disfigured with burns.

2. As for both men and women, abnormal atrophy of gonad.

3. Leukemia. Blood disorders such as aplastic anemia.

4. Thyriod. Malignancies in organs such as ovary.

5. Congenital deformity caused by the exposure in utero. (microcephaly)

6. Effects on gene.

Socially speaking, there had been problems of orphans, and the aged without any family members. And also there had been abnormal aging processes due to the atomic bombing. These diseases and late effects had been untouched until 1955 when the government passed the law concerning the atomic bomb medical care. The medical care and financial relief for the people suffering from the late effects were legislated. Under this law Hibakusha were designated to receive financial support pay for the medical care cost. Research institutions were established in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But no compensation for the bereaved families was given. The families of Hibakusha had to stand on their own. The humanity has made a remarkable progress in science and technology. However they did not make a big progress in morality and ethics. Especially the Japanese sense of nation or life was imperialism in those days. And they would die rather than surrender. They had been misled in historical views of the country. Japan is an island country and had been closed for many years. And Japanese were ignorant of the world. I am worried now 40 years after the atomic bombing. We have made a rapid progress in economy and

technology. But we have not really done a soul searching. Japanese consciousness, to me, have not changed. The atomic bombing on Nagasaki was the second one, and it put an end to World War II. We must make the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki the last one in the human history. Now, we are witnessing the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. Because of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the nuclear stockpile in the world has reached several hundred thousands times that of the Nagasaki type bomb. Once the nuclear war breaks out, the humanity will be annihilated. All the lives will be exterminated. In order to warn that, we continue to tell our stories of the A-bomb disasters. We have to tell the United Nations, the governments of the major nations and the citizens and the grass roots groups that the nuclear weapons and the humanity will never be able to coexist, and the peace built on the balance of nuclear weapons is not the genuine peace.

The City of Nagasaki is Japan's only port city opened to European countries since 400 years ago.

Nagasaki is also noted as a city of the Christian persecution and martyrdom for 300 years of its history. The enlargement and proliferation of nuclear weapons are such that we are convinced that these problems can no longer be left in the hands of political parties or the administration, but it is the matter of survival of the humanity and the issue of minds and love of the people. In 1981, Pope John Paul II came to Japan. He made a speech in Hiroshima and read a High Mass in Nagasaki. He said that he hates nuclear weapons, and he is concerned about the future. His words encouraged greatly not only the Citizens of Nagasaki but also the people of Japan in their wishes for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and the attainment of real peace. The Citizens of Nagasaki will raise their voice to wish for peace. We are now about to make a move

towards peace. Nagasaki should become the gateway for world peace. The Japanese began the war, and were defeated, because of their ignorance of the world. I think ignorance is the cause of every war. The United States is a great country with various people from all over the world. The people of the United States speak English which is the universal language. The United States could be a state which is the most familiar with the world. But they may have too much confidence in their ability. The Soviet Union is a large country with various races and languages. It seems that Soviet Union, in itself, is the world and is too large for its people to consider the situations of other countries. And this is dangerous. Getting acquainted with each other leads to peace. We do not need nuclear weapons. We do not need the balance of nuclear weapons. I'm so glad that the representatives of the citizens, not the representatives of the interests of the governments, have been able to join this international conference. This should be the entrance to ever lasting peace.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all of you who have gathered here. Thank you.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Lastly, I would like to call upon Mr. Akihiro Takahashi, Program Director of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation.

Mr. Takahashi at the age of 14 suffered the A-bombing at a point 1.4 kilometers from the hypocenter.

In 1980, Mr. Takahashi made a speech on his A-bomb experience at the Russell Senate Office Building in the United States.

And in 1983, he attended the exhibition titled of "An Exhibition of the Nuclear Threat to Our world" held in the UN European headquarters in Geneva, and made a speech on his A-bomb experience there.

Though he has a weak constitution, he is working hard as a A-bomb experience teller to communicate the A-bomb tragedies to the younger generation.

“My Experiences in Hiroshima”

Akihiro Takahashi

Program Director, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Thank you for your kind introduction. I will tell you about my experience as well as a small episode in order to make an appeal to you as a nuclear victim. It is said that human beings are very good at forgetting things.

But I cannot forget that incident on that day. Indeed, I tell myself not to forget that incident. I have been telling myself that that day must be the starting point of my second life. And many memories of that day come back to me as bitterly and clearly as yesterday. It was at 8:15 in the morning on August 6th 1945 that the first atomic bomb in the world was exploded over Hiroshima. That bomb with a flash and that deafening sound destroyed the city and burned the citizens.

On that day, I was a 7th grader at 14 years of age. We were on our school playground, and being lined up. As usual, an air raid warning was made and cancelled. One of my classmates called “Line up.” And at that very moment came a blinding flash followed by a deafening noise, and darkness covered everything around me. Five minutes or ten minutes later, I realized myself lying about ten meters away from where I had been standing. Sixty classmates were all blown away. All the school buildings were crushed. There were no houses in sight. There

were a few small houses far in the distance. There was nothing in sight. “The City of Hiroshima disappeared.” I told myself. And then, I looked at myself. I was wearing only rags. And my skin was peeling out of my legs and arms. And there was red flesh showing. There was intense heat on my back. And there were many pieces of broken glass in my back. I told myself, “I must escape to a river.” I went to the street, and hurried to the river. Then I saw rows of victims walking slowly, dragging their feet, wearing rags, with arms hanging in their front. Many of them were almost naked. Some had their red flesh showing. Another man had numerous pieces of broken glass on his stomach and his back. And there was a woman with the whole body bleeding and an eyeball stuck out. There was a mother with her hair standing upright beside a seriously burned baby crying to the mother. There were many dead lying about. Some of them had the intestines spreading on the street. It was indeed a living hell. It was indeed beyond descriptions. But I was trying to do my best to escape to the river. But all the streets leading to the river were full of broken pieces of houses. I had to crawl over these broken pieces of houses and dead bodies.

When I came to the river, miraculously I found a wooden bridge remaining. When I was about to cross the bridge, a fire broke out from houses in the neighborhood. There was a sea of fire, and the flames shot up five meters high with a thundering noise. I was almost engulfed in the inferno. When I realized that I was saved by the skin of my teeth, I saw my tears falling down the cheek for the first time. Crossing the bridge, and I felt so good by gobbling cool water of the river. Then I visited one of the first-aid stations. And I was resting. Then it started to rain. I saw black rain for the first time. I felt the black rain very strange. I waited for the rain to stop, and then I began to walk home. On my way

home, I came across my great uncle and my great aunt. They helped me to return home. I slipped into coma and did not gain my consciousness for three weeks. A doctor visited me three weeks later. He treated me for my scars. And for one year and a half, I was languid, but trying to recover. But my right elbow and four of my fingers remained incapacitated. I still have my keloid. The right index finger still grows black nail. I'm sure some of you have seen my own black nail in the A-bomb Memorial Museum display. I have also suffered from a liver trouble as an after-effect of nuclear radiation explosion. I was hospitalized seven times since 1971. As the disease on my liver has become chronic, I constantly visit many departments of hospitals, neurology, dermatology, urology, otorhinolaryngology and ophthalmology. Every day of my life, I feel uneasy. I asked myself why I had to live, suffering so much. But I tried to encourage myself, retelling that I have lived so far. In this way, I have lived until today. Among my sixty classmates, fifty died. There are about ten survivors of my classmates. As one of these ten survivors in my class, I must give an eternal life to the voices of the dead classmates. It is indeed my duty and obligation to give an eternal life to the voices of them. This year is the 40th year after the atomic bombing.

My frank feeling is that it is really indeed quite something that I have survived these 40 years. Hiroshima is not merely a past history. It is indeed the bell of warning to the future of humanity. A war is raised and caused by people. It leads not only to the death of persons concerned, but also to the death of all the loved ones, parents, sisters, brothers, friends and teachers at school.

A nuclear war has no winners nor losers. The inevitable result is the extinction of the total humanity and the end of the earth. Unless we abolish nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons will abolish us.

A nuclear war is a challenge to the human idea or the human rationality. And we must act boldly for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and the achievement of real peace. We must overcome the differences between groups and transcend national boundaries. We must have confidence instead of mistrust. Agreement instead of hatred brings us together instead of separation. We must change the course of history. Recently I was told that the trigger-puller of the U.S. bomber which had dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki wanted to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki to make an apology. Now, in this connection, I would like to tell you a small episode about Paul W. Tibbets, a man who dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima as the captain of Enola Gay, B29 bomber. In June 1980, an exhibition was held in the Russel Building of the United States Senate office building in Washington D.C. That is where I first met Mr. Tibbets. He was at the outset hesitant to meet me. But I was rather eager to see him. He was waiting for me at a corner of a small park behind this building. He looked to be a humane, noble-looking gentleman. I extended my right hand which still had some keloids on it. Mr. Tibbets asked, “Is this because of the bombing?.” I answered, “Yes.” and at that moment, he looked somewhat tense. Then I said, “Now, I have no intention of giving bad words to you.” That was my initial word. Then I continued to say, “You only followed, obeyed orders. We, victims, have some feeling of hatred against the leaders of the Japanese Government as well as the leaders of the United States. However such feeling of hatred must be overcome. Additional hatred can not erase past hatred. Only when all the hatred or all the sorrow is erased and overcome, we can hold our real hope for everlasting peace.” Then Mr. Tibbets said, “I can understand your feeling. That day, it was a fine day, wasn't it?”

"Yes, it was fine. The sky was indeed very clear blue. I saw your B29 bomber." "How old were you at the time of the A-bombing?" "I was 14 years old, a seventh grader."

In this way, we talked. In the conclusion of our brief meeting, I said, "A nuclear weapon leads to a nuclear war, and further leads to the extinction of humanity. That is why we, nuclear victims, appeal for the total abolition of nuclear weapons." Then Mr. Tibbets responded by saying as follows,

"If a war occurs once again, and if I should get the same order, I will repeat the same thing. This is the logic of war. This is the logic of soldiers. That is the reason why we oppose any kind of war. No war should be allowed."

Mr. Tibbets kept holding my right hand until the end of our conversation. And I think I saw tears in his eyes. And I asked for his name card. And that was when, for the first time, he started to smile. He was also a human being. Hatred can not erase hatred. Only by overcoming hatred, we can get mutual sympathy and trust. I have still been exchanging letters with Mr. Tibbets. It is said that we now live within three minutes of the outbreak of nuclear war. We must make efforts so that we have five minutes more, ten minutes more and eternal amount of time before the outbreak of another nuclear war. Each of us may be rather feeble individually, but we are not powerless in union. Unless anyone starts to struggle for real peace, there will be no start for real peace. And peace must be established by varieties of efforts of individual citizens living in our cities. Peace can not be given to us by anybody else.

Peace will not approach us. If we just wait and see, we will have no peace. Peace must be established through our positive actions. As long as I live, I will persist in my effort to tell my experience and to let the spirit of Hiroshima be known around the world. I hope that you will work even

harder for the prosperity of your cities and the happiness of your citizens, and further for the establishment of everlasting peace on earth.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Questions and Answers

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

I would like to take time for questions and answers.

There are many participants in this conference. There are two persons who expressed their desire before this session to speak.

First of all, I would like Mr. Thaddaus Steinmayr, the mayor of St. Ulrich in Austria, to speak.

And next speaker will be Mr. Lewis Herman, the Mayor of Ashfield in Australia.

I would like to give the floor to Mr. Steinmayr.

St. Ulrich Mayor Thaddaus Steinmayr

I would like to tell a few impressions in Hiroshima.

The first impression after hearing the tragedy of Hiroshima. It will remain forever in my mind. The story is not known to the people of the world. I hope that this conference will provide the opportunity in which the various actions are taken in order to understand what really happened here.

I am resolved that I will act to promote peace in the world, when I get back to my home country.

Ashfield Mayor Lewis Herman

Chairman, to the distinguished four speakers, the Mayor of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, lord mayors, mayors of Japan, anticipating mayors, ladies, gentlemen.

Can I say, to Your Worship the Mayor of Hiroshima. Thank you very much for

giving me the opportunity to express an opinion, I belong to the Australian Labor Party along with my colleagues, Mr. Kevin J. Mois, the Mayor of Cantaberry and the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Douglas W. Southland.

And before coming, to Japan, I received many questionnaires from newspapers.

And before I answered the questionnaires, I contacted the Department of External Affairs in Australia. And Mr. Bill Hiden, the Minister of External Affairs presented me a document, which I believe is very relevant to the same consequence of nuclear war. (In it, when Mr. Hiden visited Moscow, he said as follows, "I have come to Moscow to speak of peace. Now the issue of peace touches most deeply the future of each man, woman and child on our planet.) Now the issue should be paid attention to by world leaders, the issue is so urgent. In the nuclearized age, the choice is no longer between peace and war, but between peace and extinction. We must therefore learn to live together, or we will surely die together."

These ideas occurred to me when I visited the Peace Park and the Memorial. Many thoughts occurred to me when I saw the photographs of school children who were struck by the dreadful blast forty years ago.

Forty years ago, I was also a school boy.

Could I say to you that this year is the International Youth's Year?

Before I left my country to come to Japan, I spent many time with the school children in my area, because I wanted to know what a fate was for the mayors of the municipality in talking about peace today.

And just before I left, I received the letter, which, the chairman, I would like to read to you.

The letter was addressed to me, as I recently attended a graduation dinner of Daylftsound College which is the

Catholic college. It said, "Mayor, I take the opportunity to thank you for your attendance and for your message to the students, parents and teachers. I was especially interested in the visit of you as the representative of Ashfield to Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and your messages of peace on behalf of the citizens of both cities.

"Your words met with a ready response from all of us, 800 students.

"The students responded positively to the message that the Mayor of Ashfield would attend this conference. Spontaneously there was a unanimous decision that we should be involved in the movement for peace."

That is to say, they say that the attendance of me at this conference in 1985 is very significant.

And a number of people supported the visit of me to Japan.

Mr. chairman, this letter was sent to me by the Catholic priest in my area. Could I say to you

He stated, "If the young people all over the world pray for peace, we should demand peace."

And I would like to conclude my statement by lastly saying that we should work together from now on to establish everlasting peace in the world.

Thank you very much, today.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Thank you very much.

I think everyone is very much impressed by these messages.

As we still have some more time, I would like one or two persons to speak.

Anyone who wants to speak please raise your hand and introduce yourself.

Vancouver Mayor Michael F. Harcourt

May I say that I am very honored to be here, and to have presented this morning at 8:15 5,000 paper cranes from the school children of the people of Vancouver to school children here in Hiroshima.

I was here in 1963 as a student, and went to the peace museum. At that time I felt as touching a terrible experience then as I did today. I would like to ask the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to consider making a presentation, and sending people who can tell the stories of their experiences of the A-bomb disaster, to a peace festival marking the 100th anniversary next year, which has been organized in the City of Vancouver.

We have invited people from all over the world to participate in the Peace Festival since its birth.

In our city, we call our city the Peace Capital of Canada, we have worked for peace every April. More over 100,000 citizens every year or a total of about one million citizens worked for peace. So we'd like you to consider the possibility of making a presentation to that peace festival in Vancouver in April in 1986. Because the people of North America, Colorado have never suffered the destruction that the Cities of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and other cities in European part did, I think it will be very useful to have this kind of presentation in Colorado, North America. Thank you very much.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

I think this statement means that the Mayor of Vancouver calls upon the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to send people to the Peace Festival in Vancouver as North America has never suffered from A-bombing as Hiroshima or Nagasaki experienced.

The Mayor of Nagasaki, would you speak about this matter?

Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima

Concerning this matter, I should like to talk with the Mayor of Hiroshima and make efforts to the utmost to be able to realize your suggestion.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

The Mayor of Vancouver, I think you can take this statement concerning this matter as a positive response.

I'm sure some concrete proposals like this will be presented during this conference. But we can't make decisions on all of them in this conference. So, I hope you will talk to the city offices of both Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and make decisions during your stay in Hiroshima or Nagasaki.

Is there anyone wishing to take the floor to state?

It was a long day today. So now, I would like to conclude today's session. With your kind cooperation, we were able to conduct this session very smoothly.

Thank you very much. This session is closed.

M.C.: Yasushi Yamada

Deputy Director-General, Office of the Mayor of Hiroshima

I would like you to move to the appointed room before 16:35 as the meeting with A-bomb survivors is scheduled to start there at 16:45.

Meeting with A-Bomb Survivors (I)

Date: August 5, 1985

Time: 16:45—17:45

Place: Momiji (8F)

Table Numbers

Table

No.	Name of Cities
1.	Ashfield, Canterbury
2.	Limore, Preston
3.	Sunshine, Sydney
4.	Wolongong
5.	Ottawa, Vancouver
6.	Terrace, Philadelphia
7.	Amman
8.	Amsterdam, Arnhem
9.	Middelburg, Rotterdam
10.	Nuwara Eliya
11.	Damascus, Queneitra
12.	Coventry, Edinburgh
13.	Glasgow, Manchester
14.	Newport, Lambeth
15.	Carmel-by-the Sea, Hilo
16.	Irvine, Marina
17.	Palo alto, Sacramento
18.	Saratoga, Takoma Park
19.	Ho Chi Minh
20.	San'a
21.	Lusaka

Participants (Foreign)

[In the brackets are names of survivors]

AUSTRALIA

Ashfield

Mr. Lewis Herman, Mayor

Canterbury

Mr. Kevin J. Moss, Mayor
[Ms. Ikuko Kaneda]

Limore

Mr. Robert W. Scullin, Mayor
Mr. Byron C. Stevens, Town Clerk

Preston

Mr. Alan L.P. Hogan, Mayor
[Ms. Suzuko Numata]

Sunshine

Mr. Ian Mcd. Mill, Mayor

Sydney

Mr. Douglas W. Sutherland, Lord Mayor
[Mr. Kanji Yamazaki]

Wolongong

Mr. Bill Mowbray, Deputy Lord Mayor
Mr. Robert Gray, Chief Clerk
[Ms. Chiyoko Kimura]

CANADA

Ottawa

Mrs. Marion Dewar, Mayor
Ms. Vera T. Pantalone

Vancouver

Mr. Michael F. Harcourt, Mayor
[Ms. Kimiko Edamatsu]

Terrace

Mr. George Clark, Alderman
Mr. Fred MacDonald, Alderman

U.S.A.

Philadelphia

Dr. William M. Evan
[Ms. Setsuko Iwamoto]

JORDAN

Amman

Mr. Ismael Armouti, Deputy Mayor
[Mr. Norio Morimoto]

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Mrs. Tineke Van den Klinkenberg,
Alderman

Mr. Martin Diemer

Arnhem

Mr. G.J. Polderman, Councillor
[Mr. Katsuzō Kujūbu]

Middelburg

Mr. M. Vinke
Mr. Van der Sloot

Rotterdam

Mr. Henk Van der Pols, Deputy Mayor
[Mr. Kurao Hitotsume]

SRI LANKA

Nuwara Eliya
Mr. Edmund S. Rajapakse, Mayor
Mrs. Pushpa P. Rajapakse
Mr. David Balasooriya
[Mr. Jun Ogura]

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**Damascus**

Mr. Hisham Shammout, Vice President
Executive Board of Damascus City
Mr. Sameer Al-Dawoody, Director
Financial Dept.

Quneitra

Ms. Hassan Al-Sakka, Mayor
Mr. Muhammed-Kheir Faiz Eid, Director
Mayor's Office
[Mr. Kuratoshi Mochizuki]

UNITED KINGDOM**Coventry**

Mr. William McKernan, Lord Mayor
Mr. John F. Watts

Edinburgh

Mr. John H. McKay, Lord Provost
Mr. William Rae, Press Officer
[Mr. Keizaburo Toyonaga]

Glasgow

Mr. Robert Gray, Lord Provost

Manchester

Mrs. Rhona Graham, City Councillor
Ms. Anna Wilkins
[Mr. Tsuyako Toyonaga]

Newport

Mr. Cyril Summers, Mayor, Councillor

Lambeth

Mr. Lloyd Leon, Mayor
[Mr. Chu Soku]

U.S.A.**Carmel-by-the-Sea**

Mrs. Charlotte F. Townsend, Mayor

Hilo

Mr. Dante K. Carpenter, Mayor
Mrs. Olan Carpenter
[Mr. Hiroshi Hara]

Irvine

Mr. Larry A. Agran, City Council
Member

Marina

Mr. Robert T. Ouye, Charter Council-
man
[Ms. Seiko Ikeda]

Palo Alto

Mr. Michael H. Shuman
Mr. Julius Margolis
Mrs. Doris Margolis

Sacramento

Mrs. Anne Rudin, Mayor
Ms. Barbara Weidner
[Ms. Michiko Yamaoka]

Saratoga

Mrs. Virginia L. Fanelli, Mayor

Takoma Park

Mr. Sam Abbott, Mayor
[Ms. Shizuko Abe]

VIET NAM**Ho Chi Minh**

Mr. Nguyen Vo Danh, Vice Chairman
of the People's Committee
Mr. Nguyen Chon Trung
Mr. Tran Van Tao
[Ms. Shizuko Yokota]

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC**San'a**

Mr. Yehya Ali Al-Eryany, Mayor's
Assistant
Mr. Fuad Al-Eutaih
Mr. Abd El-Karim Al-Goby
Mr. Hussin H. Al-Gorbany
[Ms. Sadako Fujishige, Ms. Shizuko
Matsunaga]

ZAMBIA**Lusaka**

Mr. M.C. Sata, Mayor
Mr. N.J. Mapala, District Executive
Secretary
Mr. H. Daka, Councillor
[Ms. Harue Ueda]

**Meeting with A-Bomb
Survivors (II)**

Date: August 5, 1985

Time: 16:45—17:45

Place: Rose (1F)

Table Numbers**Table**

No.	Name of Cities
22.	Dresden, Magdeburg
23.	Berlin
24.	Frankfurt am Main, Hannover
25.	Lemgo, St. Ulrich
26.	Antwerpen
27.	Aubagne, Verdun
28.	Geneva
29.	Campegine, Cassino
30.	Como, Reggio Emilia
31.	Marzabotto, Pistoia
32.	Sesto San Giovanni, Torino
33.	Volgograd
34.	Vilnius, Kiev
35.	Hangzhou, Chongging
36.	Fuzhou, Chengdu
37.	Ta-lien, Beijing
38.	Acapulco
39.	Guernica

Participants (Foreign)

[In the brackets are names of survivors]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**Dresden**

Mr. Gerhard Schill, Lord Mayor

Magdeburg

Mr. Werner Herzig, Lord Mayor
[Ms. Fujie Yanagawa]

Berlin

Mr. Erhard Krack, Mayor
Mr. Georg Sommer, Advisor
Mr. Bernhard Köcher, Advisor
[Mr. Rinboku Hirakawa]

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF**Frankfurt am Main**

Dr. Hans-Jürgen Moog, Mayor

Hannover

Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg, Lord Mayor
Dr. Karl-Ernst Bungenstab, Kultur-und
Sport-dezernent
[Mr. Takashi Shimohara]

Lemgo

Mr. Reinhard Wilmbusse, Mayor
Mr. Wolfgang Fabian, Stellvertre-
tender Bürgermeister
Mr. Helmut Holländer, Landesver-
bandsvorsteher

AUSTRIA**St. Ulrich**

Mr. Thaddäus Steinmayr, Mayor
[Mr. Shiro Shimada]

BELGIUM**Antwerpen**

Mr. G. De Corte, Alderman
[Mr. Hiroto Kuboura]

FRANCE**Aubagne**

Mr. Daniel Fontaine, Le Premier Maire
Adjoint

Mrs. Miho Cibot-Shimma, President
de l'Institut Hiroshima-Nagasaki-
France

Verdun

Mr. Jacques Barat-Dupont, Mayor
Ms. Jacqueline Antoine, Chargée de
Mission à l'Industrialisation
[Ms. Yasue Yoshida]

SWITZERLAND**Geneve**

Mr. Roger Dafflon, Deputy Mayor
[Ms. Kimiko Masumoto]

ITALY**Campegine**

Mr. Pierangelo Orlandini, Mayor

Cassino

Mr. Vincenzo Mattei, Mayor
Mr. Antonio Ferraro
Mr. Giuseppe Carello
[Ms. Reiko Kato]

Como

Mr. Claudio Bianchi, Alderman
Mr. Mino Nosedà, City Council Member
Mr. Gianstefano Buzzi, City Council Member

Reggio Emilia

Mr. Giordano Gasparini, Alderman
[Ms. Hideo Kato]

Marzabotto

Mr. Dante Cruicchi, Mayor

Pistoia

Dr. Luciano Pallini
[Ms. Chiyoko Kuwabara]

Sesto San Giovanni

Mr. Biagi Liberato, Mayor
Mr. Locati Ambrogio

Torino

Mr. Giuseppe Lodi, City Council Member
[Ms. Hiroko Kawai]

U.S.S.R.**Volgograd**

Mr. Vladimir I. Atopov, Mayor
Mr. Nikolai G. Sidorov
Mr. Nikolai I. Loktionov
[Mr. Hisao Doi]

Vilnius

Mr. Kazys V. Kachonas, First Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Executive Committee of the Town Vilnius

Kiev

Mr. Evgenii A. Yasinski, Deputy Mayor
Mr. Anatoli I. Gritsenko
Mr. Alksei A. Peshii
Mr. Takashi Yasui
Mr. Kazuyoshi Fujita

CHINA**Hangzhou**

Mr. Boxi Zhong, Mayor
Mr. Jinxi Wang, Deputy Chief of the Sister City Relation Sec. of Foreign Affairs Office

Chongqing

Mr. Yang Xiao, Mayor
Mr. Dong Hui Zhang, Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Office
Mr. Sifeng Wei, Deputy Division Chief Foreign Affairs Office
[Ms. Mitsuko Yoneda]

Fuzhou

Mr. Yongshi Hong, Mayor
Mr. Baiying Gao, Vice President of Chinese People's Assn. for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Mr. Xueding Huang, Interpreter

Chengdu

Mr. Maozhou Hu, Mayor
Mr. Bing Kai
Mr. Zhanguo Liu, Deputy Section-chief of Chengdu Foreign Affairs Office
[Ms. Sachiko Miyata]

Ta-lien

Mr. Fu Hai Wei, Mayor
Mr. Qing Liang Tong, Deputy Section-chief, Foreign Affairs Offices
Mr. Yong Yu Shao, Interpreter

Beijing

Mr. Fu Lin Sun, Deputy Mayor
Ms. Yu Gan, Deputy Section-chief Foreign Affairs Office
Mr. Chuan Shi
[Ms. Chiyoko Kataoka]

MEXICO**Acapulco**

Mr. Alfonso Argudin Alcarz, Mayor
[Ms. Kikue Komatsu]

SPAIN

Guernica
Mr. Juan Luis Z. Arronategui
Mr. Ignacio M.E. Monteberría
[Mr. Masaki Ueda]

Participants (Japanese)

Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F Kiku Room

[In the brackets are names of survivors]

Hiroshima Prefecture

Toranosuke Takeshita, Governor
Seizo Inada, Section Chief Secretary

Kawasaki

Saburo Ito, Mayor
Shoichi Akiyama, Director, Bureau of Citizens

Yokohama

Kurasaku Saita, Mayor
Akio Watanabe, Asst. Chief, Administration & Coordination Div., Administration

Nagoya

Noboru Kono, Director, General Affairs Bureau
Yukihiko Toyoshima, Staff, International Section

Kyoto

Kazuo Higashi, Director, General Affairs Bureau
[Mr. Rikio Yamane]

Osaka Municipal Government

Toshio Dosaki, Director of Administration Div., General Affairs
Toshiyuki Nakamura, Chief for General Affairs Section

Kobe

Takumi Yasuyoshi
Kenji Kobayashi, Assistant to Director General for Cashier's Office

Mitaka

Sadao Sakamoto, Mayor
Mitsuo Iguchi, Director of Mayor's Office

Nishinomiya

Yoneji Yagi, Mayor
Mitsuhiro Tamura, Director of Mayor's Office

Tsushima

Masaru Igeta, Mayor
Ichiro Kato, Director, Office of Planning and Management
[Ms. Taeko Teramae]

Kofu

Tyuzo Hara, Mayor
Masataka Hayashi, Pro-Mgr., Secretary Section

Okinawa

Choko Kuwae, Mayor
Takeru Takara, Chief of Secretarial & Public Information Bureau

Naha

Yasuharu Oyadomari, Mayor
Toshihiko Namisato, Chief of the Secretary Section

Nakano Ward

Yoshimichi Aoyama, Mayor
Toshitaka Kumasaki, Director of Planning Dept.

Ohta Ward

Koichi Amano, Mayor
Yoshihiro Toba, Chief, General Affairs Section
[Mr. Yoshito Matsushige]

Nerima Ward

Kensuke Tabata, Mayor
Toshiki Murayama, Director of Mayor's Office

Itabashi Ward

Keizo Kurihara, Mayor
Shigeru Kinoshita, Chief, General Affairs Section

Matsuyama

Tokio Nakamura, Mayor
Sumio Ii, Chief, Secretary Section

Hachioji

Shigeo Hatano, Mayor
Shoji Sekine, Chief of Secretariat Section

Hirakata

Kazuo Kitamaki, Mayor

Mitsuaki Hatanaka, Head Asst. of
Secretary Section
[Mr. Hiroshi Sasamura]

Fujisawa

Shun Hayama, Mayor
Kikuo Mitsuhashi, Chief, Liaison Of-
fice of the Mayor

Machida

Joji Takayama, Director, Office of
Planning

Takamatsu

Nobuo Waki, Mayor
Tatsuo Isao, Assistant Director of
Mayor's Office

Kochi

Tatsuo Yokoyama, Mayor
Masao Morita, Chief, Mayor's Office
[Ms. Fumie Enseki]

Kure

Tamotsu Sasaki, Mayor

Fuchu

Hideo Urakami, Mayor
Tadashi Taguchi, Chief, Mayor's
Office

Mihara

Takayoshi Doi, Mayor

Fuchu-cho

Kihei Yamada, Mayor
Yoshiaki Keitoku, Chief of the General
Affairs Dept.

Ohno-cho

Tsuneto Taniguchi, Mayor

**“What Can Be Done by Cities to Promote
Nuclear Disarmament?”
—City Reports—**

On Aug. 6 1:00-2:30 p.m.
At Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F, Kujaku

Master of Ceremonies: Yasushi Yamada
Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Reports from Ten Cities

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Dante Cruicchi, Mayor of Marzabotto	88
Hassan Al-Sakka, Mayor of Quneitra	89

M.C.: Yasushi Yamada

Now, I would like to start the plenary session II on the second day of the meeting of our conference.

The subject of this session is "What can be done by cities to promote nuclear disarmament?"

Like yesterday, I would like to ask Dr. Michio Nagai to serve as the coordinator of this session.

Dr. Nagai, please.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Thank you.

Now, I would like mayors of many cities to state regarding the present situations and the future courses of their cities for the promotion of world peace. But due to the limitation of time, we have arranged for 10 cities to state.

The speakers are as follows. In the order from the left side on the stage.

German Democratic Republic

Berlin Mayor: Mr. Erhard Krack

Italy

Cassino Mayor: Mr. Vincenzo Mattei

United Kingdom

Glasgow Lord Provost: Mr. Robert

Gray

China

Hangzhou Mayor: Mr. Boxi Zhong

Japan

Kawasaki Mayor: Mr. Saburo Ito

Sri Lanka

Nuwara Eliya Mayor: Mr. Edmund S.

Rajapakse

U.S.A.

Sacramento Mayor: Mrs. Anne Rudin

Canada

Vancouver Mayor: Mr. Michael

Harcourt

France

Verdun Mayor: Mr. Jacques Barat-

Dupont

U.S.S.R.

Volgograd Mayor: Mr. Vladimir I.

Atopov

I would like the speakers I have introduced just now to state in the

alphabetic order of the names of the cities.

I would like to give each speaker about three minutes to state.

As the first speaker, Mr. Erhard Krack, the Mayor of Berlin, you have the floor.

City Report 1**Erhard Krack**

Mayor of Berlin

Dear Colleagues, Ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to express my great respect and thanks to Mayor Araki of Hiroshima for encouraging well-balanced words to the participants of this conference. We, Lord Mayors of Berlin, Dresden and Magdeburg are really thankful for the hospitality extended to all of us.

As Mayor of Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic, I should like to convey to you, dear Japanese hosts, best wishes and friendly greetings from the residents of my city. These thanks go also to the staff members of the conference secretariat.

We bow our heads in reverence before the victims of the atomic bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They are an admonition and an obligation to work for a peaceful future.

Twice this century the torch of war was lit in Berlin, plunging the nations of the world into disaster.

I have come here to assure you that the people of Berlin have remained true to the pledge they inscribed on the ruins of their destroyed houses thousands of times: No more war!

Given the continuing build-up of nuclear arms and the dangerous tensions threatening our world, we who are concerned with local government in a socialist

society fully share the longing and demand for peace expressed in these three words, all the more so as we regard peace as the supreme human right.

Only the preservation of peace will enable people to realize their creative potential and assure our cities of continued prosperity.

The inhabitants of my city and of my country, as well as the government they have elected, are at one in their pursuit of a healthy international climate and effective steps towards disarmament. We are jointly opposing the attempt being made to the west of our borders to extend the arms race to outer space.

We want to see the arms race on earth terminated right to the point of all nuclear weapons being eliminated.

With this in mind we are expecting the new talks between the Soviet union and the United States to yield positive results.

We share the view of the organizers of our meeting that not only states, but cities, towns and villages as well are called upon to make a contribution of their own, in the vital interests of their residents, in order to stop the forces bent on arms-building and confrontation in their tracks.

In this awareness I should like to appeal to my colleagues in four continents and over 50 countries to come out in support of concrete disarmament measures and against the nuclear threat together with their parliaments.

We promote cooperation and solidarity among local politicians through winning arrangements with 39 of the world's capitals. Mutual information and exhibitions help to increase mutual understanding and confidence as well as the perception that joint efforts are needed to preserve peace. Tens of thousands of Berliners saw the deeply moving exhibition entitled "Hiroshima and Nagasaki — Warning and Obligation", which our Japanese hosts presented in the midst of Berlin's new city center.

Our city is a venue for all kinds of contacts between people from East and West. Each year we welcome between 3.5 and 4 million visitors from abroad, a figure three times as high as our population.

Last year MPs, scientists, doctors, artists, athletes and local politicians from all over the world met in Berlin for 474 congresses, symposia and conferences devoted to international understanding and peace.

Our citizens are demonstrating their desire for peace in many different ways. More than 700,000 Berliners took part in two mass rallies this year, demanding that the nuclear arms race on earth should be ended and the militarization of space prevented.

We consider it a major challenge to bringing up the rising generation in a spirit of peace, humanism and international understanding. This is reflected in the curricula of our schools and in a wide spectrum of public activities.

The young people of our country indicated their resolve to defend peace at their traditional Whitsun rallies, their annual Peace Run involving over 70,000 keep-fit enthusiasts from our city this year, and various cultural events such as "Rock for Peace".

All of them are engaged in the vast peace movement which is working more and more vigorously for the preservation of our blue planet.

Let me assure you that all those who display honesty and goodwill and are prepared to bring their own prestige and that of their cities into play for the sake of worldwide disarmament and detente will be able to count on Berlin's Municipal Assembly and City Council as reliable and constructive partners.

Today August 6th, at 4 p.m., a meeting on the occasion of the 40 years anniversary of the A-bomb dropping in Hiroshima and Nagasaki will take place in Berlin. Many people in varieties of fields in Berlin will participate in this meeting.

In my capacity as Mayor of the GDR capital I should like to declare here that we shall spare no effort to prevent another war emanating from Berlin, from German soil.

The GDR will also do its best in the future for the aim of this conference to be realized in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

Thank you very much for your attention.

City Report 2

Vincenzo Mattei

Mayor of Cassino

I am glad to bring all the participants the greeting and wishes of Cassino, a town which in Italy is the symbol of the destruction and the absurdity of war.

I would like to confirm here that the principles of the appeal adopted at the world martyr city conference: CON-VEGNO MONDIALE DELLE CITTA VITTIME DELLE GUERRE: held in Bologna on 18th and 19th of April last year are also valid now.

This conference was held to create peace culture and a better life. And these aims will be able to be attained by making moral and ethical pressures on nuclear powers.

This matter had already been agreed in Helsinki, and is settled in the United Nations Charter.

Because of the rising armament, people in all the countries must be loaded at all times. And municipalities throughout the world must also work together and act in order to promote world peace.

At the same time, the prestige of inter-city meetings should be enhanced so that friendship and solidarity among all the peoples of the world can be promoted.

Furthermore, the general interests of

the entire citizen league of the world must be given a clear expression.

Especially the war-damaged cities have the obligation to give support toward peace policy by promoting an international organization and disarmament campaigns in which all the cities all over the world can be involved.

To be more concrete, we need to make all the forces of the world converge on the cause of peace.

And only cities throughout the world can promote such a constructive movement for world peace.

Whatever the parties and politics are, and whatever the directions of certain political parties are, we need to have individual citizens express their more concrete desires for world peace.

We have to realize that people's moral and ethical pressures and forces will be able to change the courses of the governments all over the world and lead nuclear powers to total disarmament.

In order to attain these objectives, we must broaden the field of activities. At the same time, we must promote meetings among our citizens of one city would promote peace policies of other cities.

And I expect such a steady promotion of world peace to culminate in influencing the policies of our central governments.

Thank you.

City Report 3

Robert Gray

Lord Provost of Glasgow

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen: my name is Robert Gray, I am the Lord Provost of Glasgow, a city which has a population of almost 800,000 citizens. Glasgow is the largest of Scotland's cities.

On behalf of those citizens I wish to express their deepest and growing concern about the threat to peace and progress arising from the continuing escalation of nuclear weapons and the threat of nuclear war.

Today nuclear war ever increasingly menaces mankind, and people throughout the entire world must take action to extend the number of nuclear weapon free zones, to decrease expenditure on military armaments and to redirect resources towards peaceful objectives.

To do this cities must declare their absolute opposition to the use of nuclear weapons as the means of settling differences and express their view that the very existence of nuclear weapons constitutes a serious threat to all humanity in the hope that the Governments of those countries who do not support the total abolition of nuclear weapons will be made to see the error of their ways.

Today I have been asked to address my comments to the question of what can be done by cities to promote nuclear disarmament.

The answer to this question is one which will have a different application throughout the cities of the world depending on local circumstances.

In Great Britain the 1980's has seen the emergency of the nuclear free zone movement, a movement which began in the city of Manchester has now spread to over 150 local authorities in the United Kingdom.

Glasgow declared its desire to become a nuclear free zone on 21st May 1981 by adopting the following resolution viz:-

"This Council, concerned by the dangers of nuclear weapons, calls upon Her Majesty's Government to refrain from the manufacturing or positioning of any nuclear weapons of any kind within the boundaries of our city.

"Conscious of the magnitude of the destructive capacity of modern nuclear weapons, we recognise that our proposals would have little meaning on their own.

"We therefore directly appeal to the neighbouring authorities in the West of Scotland and all local authorities throughout Great Britain to make similar statements on behalf of the citizens they represent.

"We believe that it is not in the interest of our people to be either the initiators or the magnet of a nuclear holocaust.

"We also firmly believe that such unequivocal statements would clearly indicate the overwhelming desires of the people we represent and could lay the ground work for the creation and development of a nuclear free zone in Europe.

"The Council instructs all their officers that they are not to take part in future in any exercise involving Civil Defence in the event of a nuclear war".

Having done this the City Council appointed a committee to co-ordinate their policy and promote and publicize the desire of the city for peace in a number of ways (see paper on What Glasgow has done).

All Councils within the nuclear free zone movement have been asked to adopt similar measures as outlined above as it is in the publicity of our common aims and the education of the citizens of our cities that hope lies in the future, a future for our children and grandchildren that is free from the horror of nuclear war.

Finally I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the initiative of the Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in convening this conference and in the promotion of their programme of solidarity of cities throughout the world towards the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

Can I say, Mr. chairman? Today is the 6th of August 7:30 p.m. There would be a mass demonstration in our city's square. Many people from all sections of the people of churches and political parties in Glasgow would participate in this demonstration to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the A-bombing, and to

respect the dead of Hiroshima 40 years ago.

Thank you ladies and gentlemen.

City Report 4

Boxi Zhong

Mayor of Hangzhou

Chairman, representatives and friends, ladies and gentlemen.

Today, we hold the conference of mayors to this costful issue of opposing nuclear war, maintaining world peace. This is issue which is of performed historical as well as realistic significance. As the Mayor of Hangzhou City, on behalf of the Mayors of Chongqing, Chengdu, Ta-lien, Fuzhou, and the Vice-Mayor of Beijing, I would like to state, however, our views as follows. The issue of nuclear weapons is greatly concerned by all the people in the world.

We believe that the basic way to eliminate nuclear threat and prevent nuclear war is to prohibit completely and destroy solely the nuclear weapons. As a good step toward this aim, two super-powers should freeze and stop their test, improvement and production of nuclear weapons, and reduce considerably the existing nuclear arsenal. After then, as a nuclear country, they should also take the corresponding measures. China possesses little amount of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government declared as early as in 1964 that at no time, and under no circumstances, will China be the first to use nuclear weapons, and attack, not to use them against nonnuclear countries and regions. China has always taken activities for nuclear disarmament, and oppose armaments race. And now we do not participate in arms race. This principle and position of the Chinese government

reflect sincere desire of one billion Chinese people.

Peace, the major topic of this conference. The two major issues to the world today, peace and development are interdependent and supplement to each other. Interdependence is peace, and peace promotes development. At present, the Chinese people are engaging themselves with the Socialist Modernization Drive. We need a lasting peaceful international environment. Though does exist the danger of war, the force which checks the war is also growing. It's our relief that so long as all the countries and peoples love peace, hold justice and possess enthusiasm in their struggle for peace, world peace can be maintained. We sincerely hope that regardless of geographic location, races, ideology and social systems, all the people in the world could live in peace and friendship, from generation to generation. 1986 being the International Year of Peace, the Chinese Organization of Committee for IYP, was set up in last May, and it coordinates various IYP activities.

Last June, the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament was set up under the joint sponsorship of various people's organizations in China.

In Beijing, International Forum with the theme of Maintaining the World Peace was held. And recently, our Government declared a reduction of one million arms forces. All these have shown that China constitutes a stable force for World Peace, and that the Chinese people have strong desire for, and full confidence in peace. In these respects, we deeply feel that the cities hold, play an important role in opposing war and maintaining peace.

The cities are original centers of politics, economy and culture. As an international social force, they should exert their influence on world peace and stability. It is known to the world that the Chinese people had suffered for over a century, in relation of war, those from

domestic strifes and foreign invasion. That is the cities first to be burnt, had gone through all kinds of sufferings. It was only after new China was formed that the war was put to an end, and our cities and people underwent recovery. We deeply feel that this peaceful environment is hard one, and should be heartedly cherished. Last year, a photo exhibition with pictures, paintings of the disastrous scenes of the atomic bomb's explosion in Hiroshima, was held in Chongqing, Hangzhou and other Chinese cities. These enabled those masses of citizens, peace leaders, young generations to have a battle understanding of the harmfulness of the nuclear war as well as the values of peace. So that they can draw a lesson from the tragedy of 40 years ago and will not let it happen again. We should like to make unlimiting effort together with the friends of all the countries attending this conference to oppose the arms race and safeguard world peace. May the tree of world peace be ever green. May the friendship between different countries pass on from generation to generation. May this conference be complete success.

Thank you very much.

City Report 5

Saburo Ito

Mayor of Kawasaki

I am Saburo Ito, mayor of Kawasaki City.

I am very honored that I have been given an opportunity to report the present condition and our prospect for our Kawasaki City's peace movement at the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Since the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago,

it is no exaggeration to say that the human beings are now living in an era with an ever-growing threat of nuclear weapons.

The mere existence of nuclear weapons is now driving us to make the final decision either forcing us to renounce a war or going into a war that will wipe us out.

Our citizens are now being questioned whether we are firmly and strongly determined not to succumb to anything that obstructs ways to maintain peace in the world.

To defend a peace and safety of the human beings, we must strengthen our human love among the citizens of the world mutually and tighten a bond of social justice among the peoples of the world by keeping nature in harmony.

By so doing, it is our duty and responsibility to create an affluent society in which the peoples of the world can lead a life worthy of human being.

During World War II, Japan fell to the first victims of atomic bombs in the world.

The industrial city of Kawasaki was reduced to ashes with nothing but rubbles and debris left behind.

Our citizens had to put up with sufferings and ravages of the war by themselves.

The history of our anti-nuclear weapons and peace movement in Kawasaki City dates back to 1975. It was 30 years after the end of the war.

The movement originated from our campaign demanding the return of about 5.7 hectare-wide site of the U.S. Army Printing Center in the center of the city.

Since then, a series of campaigns calling for the abolishment of nuclear weapons and implementation of a peace city declaration system, aimed at setting forth the abolishment of nuclear weapons and pledge of renouncing war, have started surging among the citizens at various points throughout the city and have spread like a wildfire.

This is precisely a symbolic birth of grass-root level citizens movement.

I have a firm belief that such citizens' determination and activities calling for the abolishment of nuclear weapons indicate our intelligence and our courage in our resistance to and conquest of the existence of nuclear weapons as long as such campaigns are under way among our citizens however small they may be in scale.

The Kawasaki Municipal Assembly unanimously adopted an anti-nuclear weapon and peace declaration, proposed by the mayor in June, 1982. The declaration calls for the abolishment of nuclear weapons. (printed on other page)

Symbolizing our citizens' hope for peace, a park, named the Kawasaki Municipal Peace Park, was completed at the former site of the U.S. Army Printing Center in June 1983, as preparations and construction work went smoothly.

A monument, engraved with the Municipal Anti-Nuclear Weapons and Peace Declaration shines in the center of the park.

The sculptures made by the artists representing the seven nations of the world, under the theme of "Peace" at a sculpture symposium, also shine brilliantly at the park reflecting our citizens' prayer for peace of the human being and a sense of solidarity.

Colorful but solemn anti-nuclear and peace gatherings are taking place at the initiatives of our citizens everywhere on the memor day of August 15 and afterward.

When a strong sense of citizens' solidarity spreads like a chain in Japan and abroad, I strongly believe that our movement can put the nuclear policy in fetters and grow into a strong force for the abolishment of nuclear weapons.

We Kawasaki citizens accept the UNESCO Preamble of Constitution of 1946, which says in part "That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace

must be constructed." as our common asset.

With this in our mind, we pledge to continue to move forward in our efforts to achieve our target by "constructing the defenses of peace in the minds of men" and opening up a new vista for the coexistence of the human beings.

These are my report.

Thank you very much for your listening.

City Report 6

Edmund S. Rajapakse

Mayor of Nuwara Eliya

We meet here today on a great battle field on which 40 years ago, over one million innocent desperate people had to pay the supreme penalty, in a split second, to satisfy the bitter hatred. The crafty greed and vengeful manoeuvres of ambitious, war-torn nations, seeking world superiority.

As free thinking men and women and creatures of feeling, we fully condemn and deplore this wild act, and, in your hour of great grief we bear with you, to express our deepest sorrow and condolence, to the colossal loss of life to your dear and near ones, who were the victims of this holocaust.

We pray for their souls; and with this prayer may a repitition never occur on this beautiful planet earth, which is the only place we have for us to exist.

Your worship, Mr. Chairman, immediately after the Second World War, the delighted victor was deliberating at the world famous San Francisco Conference, in 1951 to impose sanctions on the vanquished and extract compensation from Japan for the losses and damages caused in war.

It was at this forum, that our president, H.E., J.R. Jayawardana, then as finance minister and chief delegate from Sri Lanka, called upon the world body solemnly and boldly, as creatures of feeling to extend a hand or friendship to Japan, so that her people may join hands and walk together as equals to enjoy the full fruits of liberty and freedom with honour and dignity. As believers of the doctrine of the great teacher, Lord Buddha, whose message has ennobled the lives of millions of Asians, this maxim, "hatred never ends in hatred, hatred ends in love and reverence alone" is a true to life reality and we are reaping its rich harvest now.

Your worship Mr. Chairman, we salute your nation's achievements and congratulate you for your country's stand, as a leader among nations in the developed countries. Yours is an example to the rest of the Third World and we invite you to share your achievements.

Compassion, love and nonviolence should be the chief ingredients for meaningful peace, according to the teaching of all religious leaders. This is the only powerful ammunition available to us, to influence the nuclear powers. Let's harness this ideal to the maximum to achieve our goal.

I believe that, the destiny of the world and global peace rests in the hands of the political leaders of the superpowers. As leaders of local authorities our power or command is negligible. But collectively as an organised body, we could bear a great deal of influence to their concept of world peace and prosperity.

Our cities developed with commitment, devotion and sweat would be the first targets of attack in the eventuality of another world war. Thus it is our bounden duty to educate the innocent citizens on the dangers of a nuclear confrontation.

The horrors of nuclear war could be exposed with reports and pictures of the

devastation at Hiroshima and Nagasaki as an example.

I propose that this forum of world mayors should serve as the central body to coordinate, promote and assess activities from the grass root level to promote universal nuclear disarmament.

I am confident Mr. Chairman, that if these moves are pursued with honest and sincere commitments and dedication the outcome of our deliberations in this forum would be meaningful.

Summary of my proposals would be tabled for your kind perusal please.

Your worship Mr. Chairman, I consider it a great honour bestowed upon the people of my city and country to have been invited to participate in this first ever World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. For which I am very much thankful.

With your honourable co-ordinating leadership influence and prestige, we are confident that the deliberations of this forum would lead to meaningful peace, the world over.

With your impact your message for peace and commitment for nuclear disarmament, would be welcomed with cheers by all the peace loving people in all parts of the world at all times.

In conclusion, I thank you, your worship the Mayors, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind indulgence and the patient hearing given to my speech.

Thank you very much indeed.

City Report 7

Mrs. Anne Rudin
Mayor of Sacramento

In the United States a strong wave of public sentiment has emerged against the further production and testing of nuclear

weapons, which are no longer considered a realistic deterrent to war. Rather than increase our nation's security, these weapons expose us to the risk of nuclear annihilation, they are a wasteful expenditure of our resources, and they drain our cities of their strengths.

We can work for peace in many ways. We can arouse public concern and promote public understanding through educational programs to show the medical consequences and the long-term environmental damage associated with nuclear blasts. We can point out that nuclear weapons stockpiles far exceed national defense needs.

As mayor, I have spoken in support of arms control and reductions in federal military spending, to redirect our nation's resources from weapons production to peacetime industries that our cities need to be economically strong.

Although it is our president and congress, not our cities, who control military spending, we can work to change national policies and priorities. This should include 1) cessation of development, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons or of the over-rated Strategic Defense Initiative; 2) a policy of "no-first strike"; 3) development of international crisis management systems with crisis control centers to improve communication and avoid unintentional acts of war resulting from misunderstanding and miscalculation; 4) strategies for conflict resolution through principled negotiations; and 5) a comprehensive test ban treaty for all nations to sign.

We must continue what we are doing here — sharing ideas with other city officials and remembering the past in order to dedicate ourselves to a more peaceful future. Moreover, now that the Soviet leader has declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing and has invited the U.S. leader to follow suit, we can urge the President of the United States, who has not yet declared himself,

to agree to a prompt U.S. moratorium on testing. From these two independent actions there would derive a solid basis for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

As I say this, people in Sacramento are holding a peace vigil, showing their commitment to peace. They are privately petitioning the U.S. President to take concrete steps toward a comprehensive test ban treaty. Despite the geographic distance between us at this Conference and them in their vigil we are linked in this common purpose.

City Report 8

Michael Harcourt
Mayor of Vancouver

Hello Mayors, and official designates. Good afternoon, Bonjour, on behalf of my Canadian colleagues who are here today from Ottawa, national capital, and Terrace, and from Vancouver. Delegates, I am proud to join with you in this noble and survival-oriented conference for peace. And may I begin by paying tribute to our two hosts — the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, for turning the tragedies of their cities' history into a global movement for peace and disarmament. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki program, "To promote the solidarity of cities towards the total abolition of nuclear weapons" is one which I am happy to be associated with. Vancouver has adopted this program whole-heartedly as have many cities around the world.

I am confident that the unity of those present today will contribute greatly to world peace by spreading the word among the fraternity of cities.

There are many people who scoff at the idea of cities taking the lead on matters of a national or international scale. These

sceptics feel that a mayor should only tend to building and engineering matters and raising taxes. You presence and mind today, however, testifies to our common belief that as the level of government closest to the people, we must lead where our citizens want when national governments cannot.

As mayor of the world's popular centres, I propose that we collectively undertake the following specific actions:

1. Urge the United States and the USSR to continue Geneva Discussions, freeze the production of and dismantle nuclear weapons, and to complete disarmament of nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

2. Urge other nuclear powers to follow suit.

3. Expand "Nuclear Weapons Free Zones" by encouraging all in U.N. non-nuclear countries to so declare.

4. Focus resources on world development issues such as.

Famine relief and food self-sufficiency, Health care and medical services, Education, and Full employment.

5. In terms of specific peace initiatives, that Vancouver has taken those listed conference materials.

For example, the city had declared itself the Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. And the declaration prohibits the manufacturing, storage, distribution or transportation of nuclear weapons and components within the city.

We have a formal peace committee. We have a peace festival next year 1986 in the Year of Peace during our centenary, of which I spoke yesterday.

We have developing issues and raised 1.3 million Canadian dollars over the last 3 months from my citizens for African famine relief.

6. The cities of developed countries have a moral obligation to aid the cities of developing countries with their urban problems. Tapping the resources of national and international organizations for

our cities, we could accomplish a great deal. Delegates, let us take these proposals forward to the third special session of the UN General Assembly and also begin planning now for our Second Conference of Mayors for Peace.

Thank you.

City Report 9

Jacques Barat-Dupont

Mayor of Verdun

Dear Mayor of Hiroshima and Nagasaki,

Thank you for the great honor of inviting us to the Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the awful destruction which has made your population suffer. Japanese People, Verdun Martyred City, World Capital of Peace, which knew also itself destruction during the First World War 1914-18, is addressing to you this message of Peace, of Sympathie, of Support and Friendship. Let us remember the terrible destruction:

600,000 Germans and Frenchmen fell on the hills of Verdun and Douaumont in 4 years.

600,000 Germans and Russians fell on the hills of Mamaev looking down upon Stalingrad, in 4 months.

600,000 Japanese: women, children and innocents died August 6, 1945 in 4 minutes.

When will the evil genius of men and scientists stop? Who, after this, would dare begin again such crimes? However, all the nations secretly try to get the most deadly weapon, in order to win the next War.

Let us live in PEACE, that is the wish of all, but it is not enough to say it: each of us must really want that PEACE. Do we forget, that for 40 years, we have been

City Report 10

Vladimir I. Atopov

Mayor of Volgograd

Respect for Mayor of Hiroshima and your colleagues. I would like to extend my wholehearted greeting to the participants of this conference on behalf of the citizens of Volgograd and the steering committee of the city. And I deeply thank the City of Hiroshima and Mayor Araki for its initiative that you took for the holding of this conference, its great organizational ability and warm hospitality. And we are to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II which brought about the most extensive destruction and blood shedding in history. However a tragic memory still remains in the peoples' minds. The aftereffect of the war has not yet been completely eliminated in order to win the battle of reasons against evil. The human beings suffered to an unmeasurable extent. And the storm of the war took the labor lives of 50 million people. And only in the Soviet Union 20 million died for victory. The City of Volgograd where I serve as the mayor became the center of Starlingrad Battle which was an unprecedented fierce battle. This city was burnt down by the fire of the destructive war, turned into a complete wasteland. And a world war came to mean strong hatred, and this is the reason why Volgograd is taking active parts in the international movements for the protectional peace. And a conference was held in Volgograd where leaders of the war hero cities of Soviet Union gathered. And history has proved that human beings themselves manufactured weapons for use by without exception. It is also the fact that, at the first time of the breakout of war, cities are embroiled. Hiroshima should keep being the everlasting warning bell for humanity not repeat the evil of the past.

living on a volcano, for we are still in an armistice period, and the Treaty of Peace is still not signed. Is it not incredible? Is it reasonable? Two generations have been born since the end of WW II: it is high time, that a Treaty of Peace is signed between the adversaries of yesterday who have become partners today. The Armistice is just an artificial prelude. Now the signed peace must not be a source of "casus belli" and rancour; Peace must be a planetary consensus for the future; the reasons of hate must be suppressed, the winners must be generous and forget the pains they suffered; they must also think of the pains their adversaries suffered; the pains we commemorate today.

Verdun, Capital of Peace, asks to all the representatives of our Martyred Cities to use their influence together with the leaders of their country in order that a Treaty of Peace be signed in Verdun, where the dismantlement of Charlemagne's Empire was agreed upon in 843 between in 3 grandsons. This agreement was in existence for more than 1,000 years but it resulted in hostility and outright war. This division of Charlemagne's Empire was ratified without taking in account the men and their customs.

Verdun propoes to you its Bishop's Palace for the signature of the Treaty of Peace, which has been anticipated for 40 years and will allow the planet to live in Peace under the care and the parasol of U.N.O., in a general and generous consensus.

Do not sell off Peace. Do not dictate Peace. It must not be a source of revenge, but it must be fully accepted in order to be respected by the future generations.

Long live Peace on all the frontiers!

Thank you.

The citizens of Volgograd can understand this very well. The power of nuclear weapons prepared in 1980 reached 1 million times the power of the Hiroshima atomic bomb. This should urge all the people on the planet to take actions. Citizens of Volgograd want to make all efforts together with the citizens of all cities. For the abolition of nuclear weapon, the experiences of wars in the history give a lesson to us that we have to fight for peace before a war actually breaks out. We have to work toward the improvement of the world political situation and make efforts to save the mankind on the earth from the threat of nuclear weapons.

The cities of the world remember the tragedy that happened 40 years ago. The Soviet Union leader announced the temporary moratorium on the nuclear testing today. Gorbachev, the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Party announced this moratorium. That would be effective until January 1st in 1986. And as for the SDI, he said, "If the United States followed suit, this period would be prolonged for a longer time." And only this kind of actual contribution to the peace space on a good agreement can save the world some instead of new nuclear war. And most sincere wishes of citizens of Volgograd in Soviet is to work in harmony with people of countries toward constructing, creating peace in function. Mankind has already got tired of living, surrounded by the amount of nuclear weapons. This is the most urgent task to eliminate wars from the future of mankind. If all the citizens of the cities participating in the conference get together, it would be possible to overcome the threat of the war and to maintain, strengthen the right to live. This is what I agreed to you. And we need to put an effort into its realization. There is no doubt that the power of peace, reason will win in this way. Thank you very much for your attention.

Questions and Answers

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

This has just concluded the representation by the representatives from 10 cities. I hear that there are many people who would like to make comments.

Among them, I have selected some persons to state.

Please state if your name is called. First of all, I would like to call upon Mayor M.C. Sata of Lusaka of Zambia.

Lusaka Mayor M. C. Sata

Mr. chairman, the Mayor of Hiroshima, and the Mayor of Nagasaki, the excellencies form the United Nations, and the representatives from the cities all over the world. This conference could have not been held in a better place than Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is the best place in the sense that the two cities suffered, faced barbaric bombing of an atomic bomb. It killed a number of people. Secondly, I visited the Peace Memorial Park this morning. There were several policemen and soldiers controlling the crowd. But it was very impressive that we didn't see a policeman, or soldier using a gun because of the cause to the authorities in Hiroshima. However, the people in the developing countries rarely understand the impact of the atomic bomb. When I talked about an atomic bomb with them, they mistook it as an advantageous one. If all the mayors assembled here intend to achieve anything, naturally we should never target the existence of members of the national assembly. In our various cities, we have members of the Parliament, and Congressmen. Our influence has to go to the Parliament or the Congress, because it is the Parliaments where laws to manufacture deadly weapons are made. It is the Parliament where foreign policies are enacted. Let me face to speak about my own country which I came

from. Zambia is in the region of the Southern Africa.

In Southern Africa, we have several small Hiroshimas. Though these cities are not known all over the world as well as Hiroshima and Nagasaki. From 1964 up to today, several thousands of noncombatants, women and children have been murdered, killed indiscriminately by weapons of destructions from the two superpowers. Therefore such an influence has to be shown to all the developing countries. For example.

Some few years ago, there was a sea conflict in Falkland. The Government had to send a task force to set free 1,000 and 800 people. Afterwards, in 1965, a UDI was declared and then 6 million black people were discriminated and killed. Only because they were black, they were discriminated and killed. According to the superpowers, they must die.

Only because they were Japanese, the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If they would had been Russia, they would have not been dropped. If they had been American, they would have not been dropped. Several bombs, napalm bombs were dropped on Vietnam, because they were Vietnamese people. Today, napalm bombs are brought to drop in Afghanistan. Because they are Afghanistan people, they are dropped, they have been killed indiscriminately.

So when we are talking of war, when we are talking of weaponry, we should not ordinarily restrict ourselves to the atomic bombs or nuclear weapons. These weapons are made for the destruction of men. And as we see today. The technology which God gave us has come against men, and come to be used for the destruction of humanity. We in Africa, we are going to do everything we can to battle together with the people of Hiroshima and Nakasaki. And war should ordinarily be restricted to defense. And a war as test, offense or invasion

should not be allowed. People now have become aware of each of the accuracy of the destructive weapons. And we should not let the weapons for destruction be used.

The Japanese Government is going under tremendous pressure from the superpowers, because they would like the Japanese Government to join the arms race. We should pray and urge, we should appeal to the Japanese Government to remain neutral. Let the Japanese Government use their technological advance for the benefit of the Japanese people. Let the Japanese Government not get involved in the superpower race for developing, and producing more accurate, more devastating weapons. These weapons will cause disaster. These weapons will not make people enjoy the peace.

Mr. Chairman, sir, the Mayor of Hiroshima, the Mayor of Nagasaki, and the people of Japan. We would like to thank you most sincerely for your tremendous hospitality and your show of love and peace toward the lordships of mayors who are attending this first conference.

Thank you.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

I think the statement by Mayor M. C. Sata of Lusaka is very significant because he is the only participant in this conference from Africa.

As Mr. Larry A. Agran from Irvine in U.S.A. expressed his desire to state concerning the statement by the City of Volgograd, I would like Mr. Larry A. Agran to state.

Please, Mr. Larry A. Agran.

Irvine Mayor Larry A. Agran

Yes, thank you very much for this opportunity.

I wish to just take note of the fact that this is not only the 40th anniversary of the bombing in Hiroshima, but is also another historic, we hope, moment.

It is the first day of the Soviet initiated

moratorium on the further testing of nuclear weapons. It is, I sincerely hope, those of scattered here from the United States, that, this indeed will be historic turning point. We congratulate Secretary General Gorbachev and the Soviet for this important national initiative. We are reminded of a similar initiative undertaken by the United States President, President Kenedy, in 1963 with respective atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.

That national initiative in turn led to the atmospheric test ban treaty which has served the human race so well in the year of sense.

We hope and trust in these, and that the United States will be urged by our national government to reciprocate at the earliest possible opportunity in order that the comprehensive test ban treaty may be signed by all nations of the world.

Again, we congratulate the Soviet and their initiative.

I wish to raise a question that I hope might be answered by some of the participants today, and that is the question of how we might go about institutionalizing in these proceedings, so that this will not be the first and last World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, that will be the first of many such meetings.

We will exercise, alike, I think an obligation to urge national leaders to behave much more responsibly, with respect to the whole question of armament and disarmament. I will hope that the panelists could respond to that. I know the questions will be raised by the representative from Sri Lanka, and I hope that will join the discussion as well.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

May I comment on the last question of whether this conference will be institutionalized or not? This has been already discussed in the drafting committee. The draft resolution is to be presented to you

afterwards and to be examined by you for adoption.

Now, I would like to call upon Mayor Dante Cruicchi of Marzabotto in Italy.

Marzabotto Mayor Dante Cruicchi

Forty years ago, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the greatest advance of science was cruelly used to destroy completely the lives of humanity, which was the result of efforts and talents of humanity over many centuries. This fact is incredible and against humanity.

First of all, I would like to pay my deepest respect to the A-bomb victims, and also like to express my solidarity to all the people who have gathered here.

Marzabotto which is the Martyr city in Europe, and Hiroshima has been acting together for peace and culture now and during the past years. Because of the materials that have been sent to us, we have been able to present exhibitions and films and others to primary school pupils and people numbering over 50,000.

We should never forget that the Days, the 6th and 9th of August in 1945, mean the coming of nuclear age, which is the turning point of the history of humanity. That is to say, since then, we have had the possibility to have our history ceased by nuclear weapons. We must give a stop to all the wars. Unless we do that, the war will put a stop to human kinds. The nuclear age which the humanity should hate is changing remarkably. There are no weapons or beautiful weapons, there are only absurd weapons in the world. They should not be used, once they are used, it only means suicide. We must promote disarmament to survive. And to lead a better life, we must consider the waste of resources by armaments race.

What can we do as cities in the world?

We have suffered enough, more than enough. We ourselves are the great power of morality. Recognizing that the year 1986 was declared as the International

Year for Peace by the session of the United Nations, we would like to appeal to the entire world that we must work harder to put a stop to further armaments race.

Armaments race is the cause of the problem of food and starvation. And it is like taking away bread from the people all over the world. We hope many leaders will meet each other in Geneva and other places. If we put a stop to armaments race, all the humanity will be able to lead a better life. We hope Reagan and Gorbachev will meet. And we hope Japanese and Chinese leaders and other leaders all over the world will meet each other and hold meetings.

We need more dialogues which mean something like the challenge for the survival of ourselves.

Discussing about this problem in Parliaments and City Councils is necessary, but only this way is not enough.

Furthermore, it is necessary for us to consider the real meaning of peace and extend the circle of the people and promote civil diplomacy among varieties of nations and cities to the utmost.

In order to eliminate all the powers that threat our survival, we should participate in the global alliance for everlasting peace.

At any time, throughout four seasons, the nuclear armaments race, which leads to something like a suicide of the whole humanity, is promoted to massacre humanity.

And for this silly aim, \$250,000 is spent every second. And because of this waste, people are starving and dying.

It is our conclusions of the cities that have been devastated.

Mr. Yamamoto Kenkichi is known in Italy, as the man who was born 10 hours after the bombing of the atomic bomb on 6th August in 1945.

Congratulations for your birthday.

You can be proud of your city which is now the capital of peace.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Thank you very much.

I think I can ask just one more person to state at this session.

Lastly I would like to call upon Mayor Hassan Al-Sakka of Quneitra in Syrian Arab Republic.

Quneitra Mayor Hassan Al-Sakka

My name is Hassan Al-Sakka, mayor of Quneitra, City in Syrian Arab Republic.

In the name of inhabitants of Quneitra City, the Martyr City, and in my own name personally and with compliments and estimation, I thank you for your kind invitation to me to participate in your conference.

I feel happy to meet the respectable colleagues in the two cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which were first and secondly exposed to the bombing of the atomic bomb respectively 40 years ago.

My city, Quneitra has also been exposed to another unprecedented calamity in the modern history.

After the citizens were attacked, and surrendered the city of Quneitra, the Military Israeli Regime made the most horrible kind of destruction on the city, Quneitra. That is to say, they shot rifles and plundered all the properties in Quneitra.

This incidence occurred right after the occupation in 1967. Then, the Israeli Military Regime destroyed Quneitra barbarously and completely by the Israeli way of using dynamites, heavy fire machines and explosives.

There are various shapes, forms and names of war.

But whether nuclear or conventional, all the methods of war should be regarded as aggressive actions against the survival,

development and international friendship of the humanity.

In one word, a war is an act against life.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you, all the city mayors.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Thank you for your cooperation. And especially you have been patient despite my clumsy chairmanship to deal with all the difficult problems related to languages. With your patience, I'm sure that we shall be able to build up better international relation.

So this is just about the end of the session.

Thank you again. Then Yamada San please.

M.C.: Yasushi Yamada

Deputy Director-General, Office of the Mayor of Hiroshima

Thank you very much.

We would now like to have a coffee break.

At 14:50, the panel discussion will start in this hall.

Thank you.

Panel Discussion

On Aug. 6 2:40-4:10 p.m.
At Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F, Kujaku

Master of Ceremonies: Yasushi Yamada
Coordinator: Michio Nagai

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M.C.: Yasushi Yamada

Now, I would like to start the panel discussion.

I would like Dr. Nagai to continue to serve as a coordinator of this panel discussion.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Thank you.

I would like to continue to serve as a coordinator.

The theme of this panel discussion is "What can be done by cities to promote nuclear disarmament?"

And I would like to introduce each panelist.

The first person from the right from the floor is Professor Toshiyuki Toyoda of Meiji Gakuin University. Professor Toyoda is a physicist well versed in the issue of nuclear strategy.

And the next panelist is Professor Toru Yano of the Research Center of East-southern Asia at Kyoto University. Professor Yano is a political scientist well versed in Asia and the North-South problem. And he is also versed in music.

And next, I would like to introduce Lord Mayor of Douglas W. Sutherland of Sydney in Australia as the representative of the participating cities from abroad. In Sydney, August 6th has been named Hiroshima Day. And, Mayor Sutherland is promoting the Day.

Next, I would like to introduce Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg of Hannover in Federal Republic of Germany. Hannover is the sister city of Hiroshima. In other words, this means that Hannover is the messenger of Hiroshima in Europe and the sister for the cause of peace.

Now, I would like to start this panel discussion.

Each panelist will have 6 minutes to present his view.

After that, we go into a discussion session.

And the panelists are to state in the

order of introduction. Professor Toyoda please.

Panelist 1**Toshiyuki Toyoda**

Professor, Meiji Gakuin University

Recently, many people, including decision-makers of the two superpowers, are saying that a nuclear war should not be fought. What is the reason? It is often explained that since there are now over 50,000 nuclear warheads in the arsenals of the superpowers and the total capabilities to kill people and destroy buildings have increased to a million times that of a Hiroshima type bomb, a full-scale nuclear war between the two superpowers would result in the extinction of mankind.

However, if it is the case, one may tolerate the nuclear disasters of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki level of magnitude. In fact, some war planners of the nuclear-weapon states have been considering seriously how to carry out the so-called "limited nuclear war".

Those people seem to have taken the Hiroshima-Nagasaki's lesson in a negative way. Namely, they assume that if one could limit the effects of nuclear war to the size of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki disasters, a nuclear war would be useful to achieve the war purpose, because it has been proved that the damage from a magnitude of nuclear disasters as Hiroshima-Nagasaki's would be such that rehabilitation could be made in several years. As is well known, immediately after the bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the United States Government carried out an extensive survey of the nuclear disasters in the two cities, and published part of the results in the book

entitled "The Effects of Atomic Weapons" in 1950. Its main aim was to set the guidance of the "civil defense" in case of a nuclear war of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki magnitude, which is clearly stated in the book.

Such a way of thinking, in my view, stems from the lack of understanding with respect to radical differences between nuclear and conventional wars.

It is not only improper but misleading to estimate the danger of nuclear war in terms of the number of casualties and the size of destruction or burning of buildings. In this regard, I would like to point out that the conventional usage of the TNT equivalence to express the powerfulness of nuclear weapons is physically wrong: the TNT equivalence simply means a comparison of the total energy released from the nuclear explosion with that of the chemical explosion.

Let me explain very briefly the difference. Suppose that 100 volt 10 ampere electric current is supplied for one hour. The total output is 1KWH. The output will be same when 10,000 volt 10 ampere electric current continues for 3.6 seconds. Obviously, the physical and biological effects of the two cases are entirely different from each other.

A nuclear explosion is nothing but a nuclear reaction, so that its energy is millions times high as that of chemical explosions. This may be interpreted as the difference between 1 volt and 1,000,000 volt.

Therefore, even in the case of a "limited nuclear war" where several nuclear warheads of the Hiroshima type are exploded, it will generate an inferno, which is completely different from the conventional war. This fact is behind the United Nations Resolutions repeatedly issued since 1961, which read;

The use of nuclear weaponry is a violation of the United Nations Charter and constitutes a crime against humanity.

The reason why nuclear weapons are

far more inhumane than chemical and biological weapons is now clear.

In short, nuclear weapons are an absolute evil, which cannot be tolerated in any circumstance. Nevertheless, in order to justify their possession of nuclear weapons as a necessary evil the leaders of the nuclear-weapon states have adhered to the doctrine of nuclear deterrence. The doctrine is not only fallacious and pernicious but unethical. As has been witnessed in the post-war history, almost all attempts of the nuclear arms control agreements based upon the notion of "deterrence and balance" have failed and accelerated the arms race.

Nuclear weapons must be abolished. Regrettably, however, these days one can hardly expect that the national leaders of the nuclear-weapon states take the initiative by themselves toward the abolition of their own nuclear weapons. We recall the historical facts that they celebrated ardently the success of their first nuclear explosion test and are still thinking the possession as a national prestige.

The abolition of nuclear weapons will never be achieved unless the world-wide public opinion is aroused by extensive anti-nuclear movements of citizens, who would suffer the gravest consequence the nuclear war. Such a movement should be sustained beyond the differences of political parties or factions. Then a question may arise. What is the substantial role of the citizens? How can the citizens contribute effectively to the measure of the nuclear abolition?

I am convinced that it is now most important and urgent to manifest the will of citizens to refuse the intrusion of any nuclear facilities into their living area. We should reject the installation of nuclear bases which include the command, control, and communication systems, and not permit the port calls of naval vessels and the landings of military aircrafts capable of launching nuclear missiles. This is to declare "nuclear-free cities, villages, and

prefectures" as the resolutions of the local governments.

These actions may not directly affect the current international politics, but it is quite sure that the decision-makers of the states would not be able to ignore the will manifested by inhabitants. It may look like making a detour to the nuclear abolition, but I have to say that this is the only feasible way left for us. Letting the state leaders do what they like is definitely opposite to democracy.

Thank you.

Panelist 2

Toru Yano

Professor, Kyoto University

First of all, I would like to thank Mayor Araki of Hiroshima, Mayor Motoshima of Nagasaki and the Citizens.

Briefly, let me touch upon three points.

(1) The first point is, as one of the most famous propositions of international politics, that peace is indivisible. That is to say, peace is not just realized in one area of the world. And we can never talk about genuine peace when war is breaking out in other areas of the world. In that sense, Peace is indivisible, and therefore, it has to be global. If we look back upon the postwar history, we find strange things. In Europe, no war has broken out since the end of World War II. On the other hand, in Asia, there have been Korean War, Vietnam War, and Cambodian Conflict, and many other wars and conflicts. In Middle East and Africa, in Latin America, wars have broken out. We think about the reason of this situation. In that sense, we, human beings, have not succeeded in the realization of true peace. Peace has been achieved only in the advanced countries. And

many countries in the Third World have suffered from wars and conflicts. This situation should not be allowed to go on.

(2) Next I would like to express the importance of the north-south problem which is related to the first point.

I think none of the speakers in this conference has touched upon this problem. In order to make peace indivisible in a true sense, we have to eliminate poverty, political instability and injustice in the Third World.

So long as the North continues to improve itself and the South remains in poverty, there will be no peace in the true sense of the word.

It is regrettable that most of the participants in this conference are the representatives from the cities in advanced countries. The number of the representatives from the cities in the Third World is very small. And it is especially regrettable for me as a Japanese in Asia that the participants from Asia are sent from only China and Vietnam.

And I expect this solidarity between cities to extend not only to the cities in the advanced countries, but also to the cities, towns and villages in the Third World. Because I think that establishing the world-wide network of solidarity between cities and local municipalities is the only way leading to the achievement of true peace.

(3) The third point I would like to discuss is that we had better believe in the final piece of the conscience and the good will and be optimistic. There still remain the fragments of good will, conscience or sincerity even in the mind of every strategist of belligerency. I live in Kyoto City now. I'm a citizen of Kyoto. And I'm a professor of Kyoto University. Around the time when the Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced the tragic bombing of the A-bombs, the Cities of Kyoto and Nara never experienced bombing. Kyoto and Nara could keep peace curiously around the time.

After investigating this matter, it turned out to be Mr. Stimson, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army, who had saved the Cities of Kyoto and Nara. That is to say, the military authorities of the United States, who decided to drop A-bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, saved Kyoto and Nara by the last piece of their conscience and good will. This is like a miracle, and also a good lesson to us. We should believe in the last piece of conscience and good will of the leaders of the superpowers, and have to be optimistic. And I believe that our keeping optimism will encourage, motivate and lead us to take actions for world peace in a true sense. An optimist has always a good, bright expression on his face.

In that sense, I have been encouraged much to see the good expressions on the faces of all the mayors gathered here now from all over the world.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Panelist 3

Douglas W. Sutherland
Lord Mayor of Sydney

Mayor Araki of Hiroshima, Mayor Motoshima of Nagasaki, Delegates and observers, it was in 1959 that the United Nations unanimously passed the resolution which said that:

"The question of complete and general disarmament is the most important one facing the world today".

Sadly, some 26 years later, this is still profoundly true.

However, as this conference clearly shows, more and more people are realising that the greatest threats to humanity are man-made and that we must resolve those threats if humanity is to survive.

Cities and their administrations have a special role to play in the movement towards disarmament. Indeed, local government free from the restrictions placed on other spheres of government, as well as being the level of government which is closest to the people — is well placed to work for this goal.

The council of the city of Sydney has taken a number of initiatives in its efforts to promote nuclear disarmament.

Certainly, one of the most significant of these has been the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the city area. This action, in itself, is a strong public statement of opposition to the arms build up and nuclear warfare.

Nuclear free zones signs have been erected around the city boundaries and explanations have been given to citizens as to why the decision was made to make Sydney a nuclear free zone.

It is recognised, that even though such zones have limited legal significance they do have an important symbolic and consciousness raising role. After all, it is only by mobilising the opinion of our constituents that we will be able to send an effective message to our national governments advocating negotiations for multi-lateral disarmament.

On a wider scale, a national nuclear free zones secretariat has also been established with its headquarters at the Sydney Town Hall.

There are now approximately 100 local government areas which are members of the secretariat — embracing nearly half of the Australian population and including the nation's three largest cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

Through the secretariat, all political barriers have been transgressed to unite these authorities in their common plea for nuclear disarmament. The secretariat also provides links to other anti-nuclear groups throughout Australia, and nuclear free zones secretariats around the world.

Significantly, the secretariat can also

carry the issues — on which local authorities have taken a stand — to other spheres of government in Australia and overseas.

This time last year, Sydney City Council staged a Peace Day Act of Civic Awareness to commemorate the 39th anniversary of the bombing of the anniversary of Hiroshima. This act served to remind our citizens of the horrors of nuclear war and the need to actively work for peace and disarmament.

And as Mr. Nagai mentioned earlier, a similar act of the city's grand solemn ceremony was conducted at the Town Hall in Sydney Square this morning. And on the Town Hall, there is a placard reading "Hiroshima August 6th 1945" all this week.

More recently, mayors and local representatives from all over the Sydney area marched together in the balm Sunday disarmament rally — attracting wide media attention and showing the community that we are serious about our call for a future free from nuclear warfare.

Both the act of civic awareness and the disarmament rally are annual events in the city of Sydney.

Sydney City Council, in aiming to increase public awareness, has also sponsored many exhibitions which depict the realities of nuclear holocaust, as well as continuing to provide anti-nuclear war material in libraries, to community centres and throughout the school system.

Underpinning all of these activities there is one major premise — a premise which all cities would do well to adopt.

It is simply this:

That as a local authority, we must do everything we can to overcome the isolation and the ignorance which leads people to think that they can do nothing about disarmament.

Surely, if we can convince the people within our cities that, with their support, multi-lateral disarmament is both a

desirable and an achievable goal — it can become a reality.

The dream of former president of the United States — Dwight D. Eisenhower — may yet come true.

"Indeed", he said, "I think people want peace so much, that one of these days, governments had better get out of their way and let them have it."

Panelist 4

Herbert Schmalstieg
Lord Mayor of Hannover

Mayor Araki, Mayor Motoshima, distinguished guests and colleagues. As a Lord Mayor of Hannover, the German twin city of Hiroshima, I feel very much honored to be a panelist.

When World War II ended in Europe 40 years ago on the 8th of May 1945, everybody hoped that peace would be permanent.

Peace only can prevail under the condition that sources of war are excepted by everybody.

More than 50 million persons were killed during this war which showed everybody what are the results of wars in our industrial age. Germans also never forget that World War II was started by the Nazi Germany. Development of A-bomb put a form of war into a new dimension.

The two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima on the 6th of August 1945 and on Nagasaki on the 9th of August evidenced that whatever the disastrous consequences of World War II had been in Europe, those of future wars would be even more frightful.

For even now, 40 years later, the number of victims of the first two nuclear bombardments is increasing every year.

And unfortunately we have to see that any hope that the development and production of a steadily growing amount of dangerous arms might be stopped did not come true up to now.

Because our city had to suffer the disastrous consequences of war and destruction during the Second World War.

Because as Europeans and citizens of a divided country, we would probably be among the first victims by the confrontation of the superpowers.

Because Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed us that atomic weapons are by far much more terrible.

Because of these reasons, we are standing for a total abolition of nuclear arms, and it is our aim to reach first a stop of the arms race, followed by a total worldwide disarmament.

The total amount of the cost for armament spent by the United Nations states is now not far from reaching 1,000 million dollars. It is nearly 2 million dollars per minute day and night.

On the other hand, the total amount of the aid for the survival of those 20 suffering African countries is only 1.5 million dollars per year. This amount is not enough to really achieve the aim. More than 40,000 children are now starving to death. Considering the amount of expenses for arms, this situation is unbearable. About one third of all nuclear arms of the world are piled up in Europe. The United States which deployed nuclear arms in 8 countries have stored most of them, 3,369 warheads, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

As for the East European states, the number of atomic arms is certainly not smaller than this. That is to say, the European cities are situated on the top of a volcano. The citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany have been frightened by the military development during the last years. And the German Democratic Republic and the all other countries in

Europe are exposed to the same situation. Cities and municipalities which are entitled by our constitution to deal with all matters of the local community in their own responsibility cannot remain unconcerned about this military development. According to our constitution, and under the obligation to look after the citizens, we have to hold the life of health which is guaranteed by our constitutions.

Cities cannot make their own 'Foreign' or 'Defense' policy. Cities cannot obtain disarmament. But cities have to be concerned about the arms race. As Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced, a breakout of nuclear war actually leads to the death of citizens in their own cities. Some cities in our own states have ever been appointed not to make decisions on such a subject. But we rejected such an appointment, and we made a non-nuclear declaration anyhow.

The development in the world, the increasing international relationship from country to country makes it hardly possible to carry through measures for disarmament on a national level. How could it be done on a local level by cities and municipalities? Many steps must be made on the way for nuclear disarmament. Those steps can also be made by citizens and municipalities. Everybody can contribute to lead this aim. A peaceful development in the world, a decrease of contrasts and confrontation will be possible if we succeed in persuading people that they themselves can contribute to this. This is the contribution of city-partnerships which help to further the encounters of people from different countries and friendly relations which might arise from them. They make it possible that citizens of different cities and also of different countries will see how much alike their interests are, how similar their problems and how helpful it is if everybody takes his share in trying to solve those problems. Hannover, the city

where I come from, has done this since World War II.

Already in 1947, only 2 years after the war, the partnership was concluded by us with the City of Glasgow, United Kingdom.

This is the fine example how the winners and the defeated extended a friendly hand to each other in order military confrontation.

In 1979, we set the example by partnership to Hannover with the Polish city of Poznan. It's proof that detente and mutual understanding are possible on the municipal level too in spite of different social systems and historical and political burdens. The partnership between Hannover and Hiroshima established two years ago is for us a particular challenge for our contribution as a city to the cause that the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombing never should be repeated again.

I'm deeply concerned that nuclear arms are brought to the Federal Republic of Germany, to Europe, which are pointed on the citizens of our communist partnership, and I know that our Polish friends are also against missiles on their territory pointed on us.

To make our attitude very clear and to avoid inactivity, when facing this development in the world, we followed the appeal of the two Japanese cities to promote solidarity of cities with the aim of the total abolition of nuclear arms.

This initiative made by the Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is very important. We therefore appreciate the first success of our endeavours. Some 17 cities joining with us besides Hannover, the Cities of Aachen, Bielefeld, Dortmund, Erlangen, Fuerth, Gladbeck, Hagen, Karmen, Kassel, Kiel, Lemgo, Mainz, Marl, Offenburg, Schwerte, Bad Vilbel and Witten joined this alliance.

Lemgo and Hannover have representatives at this conference.

I'm greatly honored to be elected as the speaker of all these cities of the Federal

Republic of Germany. I extend a greeting and best wishes to this conference.

Cities should use their possibilities to further and foster education for peace in their kindergartens, youth-centers, libraries, in theaters and exhibitions.

Nowadays, it is possible for the people to be educated and trained in learning to play peace. This must be the chief goal of all educations.

All this must be supported anyway by the citizens. It must be tried to apply those measures also on the field of economy and economic promotion. Protests might be possible, should the armament industry lobbyists want to reduce limitations for the export of military products, substantial steps must be taken against armament production plants and the expansion of their capacity, and it would be necessary to further and support those firms which switch from a production of military goods to civilian products.

One city alone is powerless if nuclear disarmament and peace are at stake. Together with other cities at home and abroad, they can emphasize however their statements and claims in these matters and finally reach progress. All those who are active in politics know it will be long and painstaking way, and they will do everything to put their ideas into reality. But we shouldn't lose courage. In 1952, Berthold Brecht, the German writer, has said in Vienna on the occasion of the International Congress for Peace; "And nothing will persuade me that it is hopeless to support common sense against its enemies. Let us say again and again what has been said already a thousand time — so that this one time more will not be missing. Let us renew our warnings even when they are already like ashes in our mouth. For mankind is threatened by wars the predecessors of which might be looked at as pitiable experiments —"

Ladies and gentlemen. This is still valid today.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Questions and Answers

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

I would like to express my gratitude to the four panelists. If anyone of the panelists wants to exchange opinions among the panelists, I would like to give the chance to state before I give the microphone to the floor.

Is there anyone? No?

Now, I would like to call upon some persons wishing to state in the floor.

First of all, I would like to call upon Mayor Juan Luis S. Arronategui of Gernika in Spain.

Guernica Mayor Juan L. Z. Arronategui

Good afternoon to all the authorities, to all the members of this conference and all the observers from the people of Gernika in the name of the office. Gernika is a city located in the northern part of Spain.

I think that we could make a good experience to participate in this congress. We could learn many precepts because we had been invited to this organization to make some official communication.

I think that all the things that have been treated and have been discussed in this congress are really interesting. And we wish those things not only to have been discussed, but also to be the truth for the survival of humanity in the future.

Though we have discussed about the physical power and effects of the atomic bombs, I think that there is also another important kind of violence.

I think it necessary to consider the atomic bombs from the viewpoint of moral violence. Therefore, this moral violence means the violence of the major powers to the minor powers. Nuclear

weapons are weapons of violence. Therefore, we should evoke public opinions against the war and the violence.

This is the only way leading to maintaining the civilization of humanity and the survival of humanity. I believe that cities can cooperate in changing the mentality and the way of thinking of the humanity.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Now, I would like to call upon Mayor Kevin J. Moss of Canterbury in Australia.

Canterbury Mayor Kevin J. Moss

Mr. Chairman, ambassador panel, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Kevin J. Moss on behalf of Canterbury in Australia.

With reference to the topic, what can we do?, can I commence by just saying over the nice expression by one of the speakers at yesterday's plenary session? The speaker mentioned that he was pleased to be addressing representatives of citizens rather than representatives of national governments. And we are the representatives of municipal governments.

As the Mayor of Sydney mentioned just recently, a municipal government is an administrative body closest to people. And movements to put a stop to the manufacturing of nuclear weapons, and especially the testing of nuclear weapons, which have been already caused, are to be caused originally by a national government, but to be caused and promoted originally by people. A municipal government has an access to a community of people.

Therefore we should motivate and educate the citizens for everlasting peace. And I think that we have the capacity and resources for this. And we can express the attitude against nuclear armaments. We are discussing for peace at this conference, and I suppose that all the par-

ticipants in this conference have already taken some measures for peace in the respective areas. Some of you have participated in marches and banners, and attended the rallies. Some of you have held the exhibitions of the A-bomb disasters of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And some of you have published literatures and pamphlets under the title of the Stop of Nuclear Armaments Race, and distributed them to your residents. But these measures and activities taken by us are liable to be forgotten too soon. Therefore we should repeat these again and again. That is to say, I think that we should establish a really more permanent program. I have a couple of suggestions.

First of all, as mayors, we should prepare, in libraries, literatures concerning not only what happened as a result of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but also the possibility of what will happen today. That is to say, what will happen in case of the breakout of a nuclear war has to be released to the people.

And secondly, as the Mayor of Kawasaki mentioned that his council had formed a Peace Park, municipal governments are responsible for parks and gardens. And this is what we can as mayors. Therefore I would like to propose each of you to consider the possibility of establishing a Peace Park in your city. A Peace Park is opened to the public all the time, different from an event which is held once a year. Therefore establishing a peace park or a monument of the declaration of the opposition to nuclear armaments by a city council is one of the ways which we will be able to take as mayors.

I believe that these sorts of activities are within the capacity of municipal governments to achieve.

Thank you.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Next, I would like to call upon Mayor Dante K. Carpenter of Hilo in the U.S.

Hilo Mayor Dante K. Carpenter

Thank you very much, Mayor Araki, Mayor Motoshima, Chairman Nagai, distinguished panel members, distinguished mayors of representatives from throughout the world. Aloha Aloha, Wena la ka co' Aloha

I have the pleasure today to represent a very small part of Hawaii, 50th state of the United States, volcano island, the orchid island, the Island of Hawaii. And I must say that I have visited over thirty countries of Asia, Mediterranean, South and Central America, Europe, Australia, Japan on several occasions.

I must say I have never been more moved by touching the physical and personal devastation, of the people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the past two days. Seeing is indeed believing. I am sincerely grateful to having been invited to share this experience with you.

I spoke yesterday with Mr. Hiroshi Hara, a Hibakusha of Hiroshima. And I was taught that the people of Hiroshima had suffered from the effects of the bombing of the A-bomb during the last years immediately after the blast. I discovered that we are nearly the same age and, have children of the same age, and have similar anxieties and concerns.

In short, our families are nearly identical.

Dr. Soedjatmoko, president of the United Nations University stated yesterday, "The Hibakusha and even those citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki born after the blast remember the disasters on humanity well". The Mayors of both Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have nobly pledged their causes to world peace. Though I have personally never been an entire advocate, it doesn't take much to understand the killing power of megaton, which means the total waste of energy and intellect.

As a mayor of one of the cities in the small County of Hawaii with several small cities and 110,000 people, I'm going to

call on the mayors in the County of Hawaii to make educational efforts collectively on the world-wide basis of the promotion for everlasting peace, here in the City of Peace, Hiroshima. I suggest to you it will not be easy, nor will attain quickly, but there is indeed a sense of urgency.

This year in Hawaii, we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Keiyaku-Imin, the Japanese contract workers to Hawaii. Many of the Americans of Japanese ancestry have distinguished themselves as educators, technicians, soldiers and professionals as well as leaders of our political and business community as well as the county, state and federal levels.

I suggest that we should strengthen the ties of the members of the number of thousands of Hiroshima, Nagasaki Ken-jinkais, and the system of education for one million people should be prepared in Honolulu as its center until the end of this year. And I propose we should promote our relation of our sister cities more in carrying out this mission for everlasting peace. Perhaps, you will be able to be the sister cities with many cities all over the world in the future. Your music is outstanding. In conjunction with the International Youth Year, using such music as "We Are The World", of your own composition can be a help as one of the steps to total effective method of peace education.

This country's experiences of tragedy are something like a great gift and a lesson to the world.

It is necessary for these experiences to be educated and publicized to the people all over the world by many political and religious leaders and so forth. Just late this morning, when we returned from the impressive Hiroshima Peace Ceremony, I watched the President of the United States on television. And he said that they dropped the A-bombs in an effort to end the greatest war in Men's history.

I believe that to be true at that time. In history, I'm truly amazed to see that you have indeed restored from the ashes like a Phoenix.

Sun Zu, one of the greatest military strategists who lived at the time of 500 years before Christ, stated, "the object of war is to win people's minds, and cities are attacked as the last result of war."

I believe that he would have told never to attack cities, if he had known the possibility of existence of nuclear weapons in the later days.

In the word of the Mayor, Araki. No More Hiroshimas.

Aloha Mahalo, thank you very much.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Next, I would like to call upon Mr. George Clark from Terrace in Canada.

Terrace Alderman George Clark

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I represent the Town of Terrace in British Columbia, which is the Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. It is a small city. Therefore my statement is also very small. The decisions to eliminate nuclear weapons can only be made by national governments.

Our role is to force our governments to make those decisions.

For example, we will be able to lobby our respective governments. And each of us will be able to carry the same message to them. I feel we must unite now in Hiroshima, decide which course will best lead to global nuclear disarmament in the shortest time, and appeal to national governments in union. We must speak as one body. My greatest impression in Japan is the beauty of the children. Children all over the world may look different, yet they act the same way, they smile the same way. I see Japanese children, my own children who are five years and four years old. Children are truly international citizens in a sense. We must forget our nationalism, racism, and

our political differences. We must act as one body.

We, the cities, can learn from the children.

Thank you.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

I would like to call upon one more person.

I would like to call upon Mr. Robert T. Ouye, who is an American of Japanese descent, from the city of Marina in California.

Marina Charter Councilman Robert T. Ouye

Today, I'm wearing three straw sandals.

I'm not only the former Mayor of City of Marina, but I am a City Council Member since 1975. I'm also a Vice-Governor of the Northern California, Western Nevada, Pacific district of the Japanese American Citizen League. But I'm not speaking as a representative of the nation of the U.S. The Japanese American Citizen League is made up of 113 branches in the 50 states of the United States, including a branch in Tokyo, Japan, made up of the American citizens.

We represent approximately 210,000 Nikkei in the United States.

Since 1967, we have supported nuclear arms testing bans. Tomorrow will be August 6th in many cities in the United States. We have many plans on 6th in August to hold many events in many cities in the United States to give sympathy for the victims, Hibakusha, and also to support Hiroshima and Nagasaki in their efforts to stop the testing and manufacturing of nuclear weapons. I would like to read just two short resolutions which were adopted by the 27th National Council of the Japanese American Citizen League which was held in 1982. I do not have the resolutions of the Convention which was held in 1984. But these resolutions in 1982

and 1984 are the same. Only dates are different.

And now, I would like to read them to you.

Nuclear Weapons Agreement.

Whereas, on 11th in August 1982, the United States and the Soviet Union already possess enough nuclear weapons to destroy civilization and humanity. And whereas, in 1980, the U.S. and the Soviet Union are planning massive nuclear weapons buildup and 80,000 of new generation weapons to the arsenals at the cost of billions of dollars to the U.S. alone.

Whereas, this buildup of nuclear weapons dramatically increased the risk of nuclear war, and decreased the possibility of reaching mutual agreement to reduce nuclear weaponry. And whereas, halting the buildup of those weapons on both sides is a critical first step for lessening the race of nuclear war, and for achieving eventual reduction and elimination of nuclear stockhold, improving our economy, creating new jobs, and restoring essential social services.

And whereas, according to the U.S. Department of State, the United States and the Soviet Union are roughly equal in terms of overall nuclear powers. Now, therefore will be resolved that the National Council of Japanese American Citizen League request the President of the United States and the Secretary-General of the Soviet Union to make a mutual nuclear arms agreement to halt immediately testing, production, deployment of all nuclear warheads, missiles and delivery system, and further will be resolved we request the Congress and the President to transfer the finance which have been used for nuclear weapons, to civilian use, and be it further resolved that the National Council of the Japanese American Citizen League, we direct forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Chairman of the Senate and the Chair-

man of the Congress of the United States. And next, I would like to read another adopted decision. Whereas, on 13th in August 1982, the other one is the resolution No. 32, it is concerning the way of Hibakusha, Nuclear Arms Freeze. And it says, whereas, the Japanese American Citizen League deplore the devastation to human life caused by the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

And whereas, we have a general nuclear war, we estimate that approximately 60 warheads will strike Moscow civilians even after heavy Soviet first strike against U.S.

Such an impact on Moscow will represent about 1,400 times as much megaton as that used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Whereas, the two nuclear powers in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union, already have enough atomic weapons to destroy each other many times over.

And whereas, the social and human resources of this country are drastically reduced, because we have to pay much for the maintenance and deployment of nuclear weapons. And their delivery systems of nuclear weapons are causing a great hardship for millions of Americans as well as millions of people around the world. And we have recognized the great threat of such weapons opposed to human survival.

Now, therefore will be resolved that the Japanese American Citizen League support and endorse the immediate arms freeze and join many individuals, organizations, municipalities, across the nation and make a movement for peace and the opposition to the wasteful, dangerous buildup of nuclear weapons.

And this was passed on August 13th 1982. I will give this to the Mayor of Hiroshima, and I hope that a copy will be made for the Mayor of Nagasaki. And lastly I would like to state that I have sympathy with almost everything said here,

and I will act as the representative of my organization to push for peace.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

I think everyone who expressed the desire to state has already stated.

Then, if anyone of the panelists wants to state, please don't hesitate to raise your hand.

Professor Toyoda, please.

Toshiyuki Toyoda

On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere thanks for your encouragement to make my effort toward nuclear disarmament. I have been engaged in several international conferences concerning nuclear fairs. Those conferences were composed of the mostly so-called experts like nuclear strategists, arms controllers, sometimes very influential men to the governments. There I had to listen to very sophisticated argument. And they always pointed out that there were many difficult problems to implement and take some measures to achieve the nuclear disarmament.

And they are liable to forget the core issue concerning the citizens. And I can't forget some influential men sometimes said as follows. "We are trying to make such kind of negotiations between the superpowers. But, until we reach the agreement, it is rather dangerous to expose this matter to the citizens, because citizens are ignorant and they are easily moved by sensational opinions."

So I must confess I was so unhappy and rather hopeless to continue my effort. Having participated in this conference yesterday and today, I have completely changed my mind. I could listen to real voices of the citizens in this conference. So, as Professor Yano pointed out, we should not be so too pessimistic. We have to have optimism. And we should convey a tiny trust of these conferences to superpower decision-makers. I have been so encouraged.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

I would like the persons who raised hands in the floor to introduce yourself and state respectively.

Palo Alto Council Member Michael H. Shuman

I am Michael Shuman, here from Palo Alto, California.

I come from the city of 55,000 people. Palo Alto is one of the leaders nationally in the United States in promoting a Nuclear Freeze Zone Resolution and developing local peace groups.

I would like to raise a question of how we can translate our actions into effective disarmament as localities. And I consider this question to be very important and pragmatic.

As a practical problem, I consider how we will be able to continue this conference, and make this conference a permanent union of mayors working together for disarmament.

We have to establish an effective structure of this organization to accomplish that task for everlasting peace. And partly because we have to stay in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during this conference, we also need financial resources to accomplish that task. I know that all the events that have been put on us this week, have been extremely expensive. I would like to express my extreme gratitude to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for having dedicated so much of their cities' resources and resources from other organizations within the country of Japan to support this endeavor.

I think it very difficult for the two cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to maintain this level of financial support year after year.

Therefore I would like to propose all of you, including me to give financial aid to the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Yesterday, I handed out a paper. It's

long. You certainly need not really read all of it. In order to get the gist of what I am saying, I handed it out. The first three pages of it contain very specific, concrete suggestions concerning how we will be able to pool all the resources together and to become an international lobbying force. One suggestion in it shows that the organization of this conference will publish some kinds of newsletters as an international organization for everlasting peace. We certainly need to leave our addresses one another. And we need to communicate with one another continuously.

And I urge the secretariat at Hiroshima and Nagasaki to make it sure that we will continue to communicate with one another and spread news of our accomplishments with one another. Secondly, I would like to urge all the mayors participating in this conference to contribute money at the rate of 10 cents, equivalent to about 40 yen, per person in the respective cities. As for my city, the contribution is expected to amount to 5,000 dollars in all. And I think that each of us here should make some kind of commitment of giving aid or pushing this endeavor further.

I hope that we will be able to meet each other here in Hiroshima to discuss for halting arms race and realizing everlasting peace, next year and many times in the future.

And I think we have to hold many conferences to oppose nearly one trillion dollar of military expenses per year.

For the promotion of nuclear disarmament, we need years of work and hundreds of millions of dollars.

And I would like to propose all of you to cast as much our resources and time as we can, into the promotion of nuclear disarmament and peace.

Thank you.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

The Hiroshima Appeal, which is to be

discussed from 4:30 p.m., involves this problem.

I would like to give a floor to everyone wishing to state about this matter.

Vancouver Mayor Michael F. Harcourt

Mr. Chairman, I am Mayor Harcourt of the City of Vancouver.

I would like to suggest another initiative which could be part of the overall umbrella of the more permanent municipal interaction that is the use of twinning all the sister city arrangements.

And I speak in particular of the twinning cities in the two major nuclear powers in the world, in the United States and the USSR.

And to that end, I was asked by the father of a young Seattle film maker to leave with Mayor Araki a film that his son produced before he died a few months ago of cancer. His name is Marrow Boyer. And it is a documentary entitled "People to People". It is a documentary about the exchange that took place between the people of Seattle and the people of Tashkent. I think this is a very important initiative that I would encourage between the peoples of the U.S. and the USSR.

And, on behalf of Marrow Boyer and his father, I would like to leave this documentary as an example of what can happen, when people meet other people and talk about disarmament and peace.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

We have just received a very concrete statement from Vancouver. The mayor of Vancouver introduced the record of people to people communications between Seattle and Tashkent, and has just proposed it an example of establishing and promoting much deeper relationships among cities.

Mr. Michael H. Shuman from the City of Palo Alto stated that the City of Palo Alto with the population of about 50,000 would be able to contribute about 5,000

dollars for the operation of this conference.

All these statements have been recorded.

And I think we had better consider these proposals.

Ottawa Mayor Marion Dewar

I am Mayor Duar of Ottawa in Canada.

We too have been discussing how we will be able to institutionalize this conference. And I would like to express the deepest gratitude from not only myself, but also the citizens all over the world, to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for having shown a very important initiative.

And this initiative means that many people were not killed in vain by the bombing of the two A-bombs.

I wonder if we have umbrella associations of municipalities in every country.

If they have, it seems easier to me that we will take our ideas back to our respective countries and show our plan of continuing this conference for ever to all the cities in our respective countries, eventually to all the citizens in our respective countries.

And if the associations of municipalities all over the world participate in this conference, the organization of this conference will become greater, more meaningful.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

This statement from Ottawa contains a practical suggestion.

I think the mayor of Ottawa stated that national associations of mayors would contribute to a larger expansion of the solidarity of cities, and would lead to a steady basis for establishing the organization.

If there is no other statement, I would like to adjourn the session and we come back here again before 4:30 p.m.

The secretariat is scheduled to distri-

bute the copies of Hiroshima Appeal to all of you.

The Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are scheduled to announce it later.

M.C.: Yasushi Yamada

I would like to express our gratitude to all of you for having presented your opinions and discussed very actively and significantly.

Hiroshima Appeal is to be issued in this hall in the session that will begin at 4:30 p.m.

Thank you.

On Aug. 6 4:30-4:40 p.m.
At Hiroshima Grand Hotel, 2F, Kujaku

Master of Ceremonies: Yasushi Yamada
Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Hiroshima Appeal 111
Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

So everybody is now here on the stage.
We held two meetings until now.

One yesterday, another one this morning to deal with the question of drafting this Hiroshima Appeal. And we had a lot of discussions, and examined the draft from various angles, and on the basis of various views of course, and related to each locality of the globe.

And I think we have come to finalize this draft resolution.

And the draft was handed to the mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. They have seen it, and are in agreement.

So the Mayor of Hiroshima is going to read this Hiroshima Appeal to you.

Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima

I would like to announce the Hiroshima Appeal.

Hiroshima Appeal

We, the representatives of 98 cities from 23 countries, gathered in Hiroshima, have held the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity to contribute to the efforts of creating a genuine peace free from nuclear weapons.

On this day forty years ago, the first atomic bomb ever used in history against humanity devastated the City of Hiroshima in an instant and deprived many people of their precious lives. It still imposes the suffering of its after-effects on the A-bomb survivors. Through a careful observation of the true nature of A-bombing, we have realized that the nuclear catastrophe is unimaginably overwhelming. We have acutely felt that the tragedy shall never be repeated.

We take the experience of Hiroshima as our own and consider it not as a mere incident of the past but as a warning to the future of humankind. We have pledged ourselves to exert our utmost efforts toward the total abolition of nuclear arsenals and the attainment of lasting world peace. We have pledged to unite ourselves by establishing firm bonds of friendship and solidarity, transcending national boundaries, ideologies, and creeds in order to secure the lives and properties of our people and bequeath to future generations the history and culture of our cities, which took thousands of years to develop.

The total abolition of nuclear weapons must be given first priority. We urgently support an immediate and complete ban on nuclear testing and we shall positively endorse various activities such as the creation of nuclear free zones and the declaration of nuclear-free cities. We shall make efforts in evoking the international public concern for the total abolition of nuclear weapons preventing militarization of outer space. Moreover, we shall work for the elimination of starvation and poverty in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. We shall urge the leaders of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to respect each other's initiative to reduce nuclear arms and to stop testing, improvement and production of nuclear weapons. We call upon all nations to take corresponding measures. We shall urge the United Nations to hold the Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament as soon as possible. We shall carry out various programs so that "International Peace Year" next year will produce rewarding results.

In the name of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city

Solidarity, we hereby make this appeal. The people of the world, especially leaders of all nations, should visit Hiroshima to learn the true nature of atomic bombing. All people should reaffirm the true value of peace and life, and overcome distrust and confrontation so as not to repeat the evil. We must lay a well-established foundation for lasting world peace through inter-city and inter-people solidarity.

We envisage that the Conference shall be a permanent organization, whose secretariat could be located in the City of Hiroshima, so that the "Torch of Peace" will be kept burning in the hope that more and more cities will assemble in Hiroshima in the future.

August 6, 1985

The 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through
Inter-city Solidarity

Coordinator, Michio Nagai

The drafting committee has agreed that the English text will become the original. This text was translated into Japanese, which was ready by Mayor Araki. And because Kanji or Chinese characters are used between China and Japan, there can be discussion between the two.

The drafting committee is agreed that Kanji could be modified or changed on the basis of an English text in the case of doubts in the use of Kanji.

And we also have a French text. And a German text is being prepared now. Therefore, we have texts in four languages. French and German texts are also to be modified or changed on the basis of the English text.

If this is agreed by all of you, I would like to adopt this text as Hiroshima Appeal here.

Is there anyone who would like to express disagreement?

I would like everyone who agrees to raise a hand.

Thank you very much.

It's the unanimous agreement on the text.

Thank you.

Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima

On behalf of the citizens of the host Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I would like to express our deep gratitude to all of you for our having been able to

hold such a successful world conference with your participation and having adopted the Hiroshima Appeal unanimously.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and assistance.

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki

You are requested to travel to Nagasaki the day after tomorrow to spend two days in Nagasaki.

Nagasaki was opened by Portuguese missionaries in 1571.

And Nagasaki is the city where the first Japanese mission to Europe set sail. It was made up of four boys.

They reached Rome by way of Macau, Malacca, Goa, Cape Town, St Helena, Lisbon in Portugal and Madrid in Spain.

And they spent 8 years and 5 months in all for this mission.

But, when they came back to Nagasaki, many Christians were being suppressed. For 220 years since then, Nagasaki had been allowed to trade with foreign countries as the only Japanese city opened to the world.

And in 1945, one atomic bomb was dropped over this city.

You are sure to be welcomed cordially by the citizens of Nagasaki.

Nagasaki is so beautiful a city that is said a Naples of the Orient.

I would like all of you to take this opportunity to consider what an atomic

bomb or world peace means and what we can do to promote world peace.

We are waiting for your visit to our city wholeheartedly.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

Some of you here from Ottawa, Palo Alto, Vancouver proposed institutionalization of this mayors' group.

That point is included in the last paragraph of the appeal.

It says we wish the conference to be the permanent organization whose secretariat could be located in the City of Hiroshima so that the torch of peace will be kept burning in the hope that more and more cities will assemble in Hiroshima in the future.

But this is very abstract, therefore in response to the rather concrete proposal, the Secretariat of Hiroshima who is represented here by Mr. Yamada will make comments.

M.C.: Yasushi Yamada

The desire to locate a permanent secretariat in Hiroshima is expressed in the Hiroshima Appeal.

As regards the proposed matter, we would like to consider at this secretariat and report the result to all the cities afterwards.

Coordinator: Michio Nagai

We feel that it would not be very easy to answer all those proposals and make decisions at this stage because the time is limited now.

As Mr. Yamada stated, all the proposals have been duly recorded.

So the results of discussions on these proposals will be reported to all the cities in correspondence or some other ways by the secretariat afterwards.

In such a way, we would like to proceed to build up the permanent organization of this conference.

M.C.: Yasushi Yamada

Thank you very much.

This has just concluded all the schedules of this conference in the city of Hiroshima.

Thank you very much again.

On Aug. 8 9:00-9:20 a.m.
At Nagasaki City Peace Hall

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Announcement of the Opening

Terumasa Matsunaga

My name is Terumasa Matsunaga, director of the Nagasaki International Culture Hall, and I have been charged with expediting the proceedings of this session of the conference. The citizens of Nagasaki and even the harbor and mountains extend to you a very warm welcome. We will now begin the 3rd Plenary Session of the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Before we do, Hitoshi Motoshima, the mayor of Nagasaki, will say a few words of greeting.

Opening Address

Hitoshi Motoshima

Mayor of Nagasaki

Ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the citizens of Nagasaki I offer you a very warm welcome to our city and cordial greetings on the occasion of this 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

The port-city of Nagasaki was opened by European missionaries in the year 1571, and flourished during Japan's 300 year-long period of national isolation as the only port in the country open for foreign trade. Foreign culture poured into Japan through Nagasaki, and even today the colorful blend of European, Chinese, and traditional Japanese culture is apparent in our annual events and daily customs. I believe that an international outlook and a love of harmony and peace have taken root in the hearts of Nagasaki citizens over the years.

Near the end of World War II an atomic bomb exploded over a spot very

close to this conference hall. The flash was so brilliant that the sun itself seemed to have burst, and everything reeled in the thunderous shock wave. In an instant the entire northwestern sector of the city vanished from the face of the Earth, and more than 150,000 people were killed or injured. Crushed by the blast wind and scorched by the fierce heat, people with skin hanging down in shreds crawled among the rubble searching desperately for a last drink of water. Many who managed to escape instant death succumbed to the scourge of radioactive poisoning, losing their hair, bleeding from the gums, and finally dying with ghastly purple blotches all over their bodies.

Terms such as preciousness of life or human dignity were rendered meaningless.

Moreover, many survivors died in the succeeding years after struggling with atomic bomb-related diseases, and still others suffered unexpected hardships in society because they were atomic bomb survivors.

The citizens of Nagasaki confirmed with their own eyes that nuclear weapons are capable of annihilating the human race, and realized that war is no longer an acceptable way of solving problems for humanity. Since then we have appealed relentlessly from a universal standpoint for the abolition of nuclear weapons and the establishment of lasting world peace.

We have never stopped declaring the vital importance of joining hand in hand for peace, regardless of differences in race, nationality, religion, and ideology. I believe that if we fail to join together the human race will perish by the tools of its own making: nuclear weapons.

Nuclear weapons, though, are not the only problem threatening mankind. It is estimated that the world's current military expenditures have reached the mind-boggling sum of 900 billion dollars a year. This military spending stifles national

finance and casts a dark shadow on the economic situation in all countries.

We must turn our attention at the unrestricted expansion of conventional weapons, as well as nuclear weapons, and appeal for a reduction of these conventional weapons.

The modern world is afflicted with numerous problems such as starvation in developing nations. Although there exist differences of customs, traditions, and culture, the human race itself is one entity. It is necessary, therefore, to solve world problems from the standpoint of all mankind. The first step is to increase mutual understanding through various forms of exchange, and then to join together in the constructive solution of problems. What is essential here is that we act on the premise that humanity is one, and that, without emphasizing differences, we embrace a spirit of tolerance that envelops the world.

I believe that the time has come for all of us to look back on the road we have taken, to straighten our collars, and, using our powers of intelligence and reason, to travel courageously down a new road. I ardently hope that, as a concrete step in this direction, our bond of inter-city solidarity for peace continues to strengthen and spread throughout the world, and that the number of cities supporting the aims of inter-city solidarity increases until every city in the world has joined.

It is imperative, therefore, that this mayors' conference be held again in the future. The city of Nagasaki will receive it enthusiastically whenever and wherever it is held.

It is a great honor and pleasure today to be able to welcome to Nagasaki the leaders of 65 cities from 22 countries and the mayors of many Japanese cities, and to speak together about peace. I pray that we will open a new chapter in human history — a chapter of peace for the 21st century — and that this conference makes

an outstanding contribution to international harmony.

Thank you very much.

Welcoming Addresses

Address 1

Isamu Takada

Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture

It is a great pleasure today to be able to address the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, attended by delegations from 65 cities in 22 countries and by 14 Japanese cities.

As you have seen, the city of Nagasaki is now a busy urban center bustling with people and traffic, but 40 years ago the explosion of a single atomic bomb blew away buildings and cars, savagely burned human beings, and reduced the city to a living picture of hell. The instantaneous blast wind and beam flash killed 74,000 people and injured 75,000 more.

In this way Nagasaki became, along with Hiroshima, the first city in the world to be inflicted with the devastation caused by nuclear weapons.

Forty years since that event, our appeals for the abolition of nuclear weapons seem to have been in vain because now the entire world is exposed to the threat of these weapons.

However, war must be avoided at all costs — no matter where it occurs or for what reason — because it is very possible that modern war will escalate into a nuclear exchange.

Everyone is aware of the danger of nuclear weapons, and nuclear disarmament is surely the undisputed wish of not only the superpowers, but of every person on Earth.

Unfortunately, though, the real situation is quite different. This problem is a

classic example of agreement on general terms but conflict over particulars. I believe that this is because of egoism and mistrust on the part of individual countries.

The time has come for us to transcend differences of race, religion, politics, and ideology, to relieve world tension through exchange among cities on a global basis, and to strive together for nuclear disarmament and world peace.

The more than 140,000 people who were killed or injured on that day 40 years ago, and the people who continue to suffer from the after-effects, are the forerunners of the world's present inhabitants, and we pray that their noble sacrifice will not be wasted but that all the world's countries will turn toward the abolition of nuclear weapons, promote nuclear disarmament, and realize the wish for world peace shared by all humanity.

In this respect, I believe that having people from around the world join hands here in Nagasaki, come in contact with the reality of the atomic bomb, carry out discussions concerning the "Role of cities in attaining Peace," and solve the various problems obstructing peace is a road to genuine world harmony.

Nagasaki Prefecture is the western gateway to Japan and served for centuries as a place for exchange with foreign countries. The spirit of exchange continues to beat in the hearts of our citizens. I would like to make the most of this characteristic and establish friendships through increased international exchange, and fulfill the responsibility we have as citizens of this prefecture to work for world peace.

We intend to revitalize our resolutions, protect freedom and peace, and strive for a prosperous future, for the eradication of war, and for the establishment of world peace.

I hope that this 1st World Conference of Mayor for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is an enormous success, that the circle of solidarity spreads throughout the

world, and that world peace is achieved without delay.

In conclusion, please accept my sincere wishes for the development of all the cities represented here today, and for your continuing good health and activity.

Thank you very much.

Address 2

Kimihiko Nakashima

Chairman of the Nagasaki Municipal Council

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the Nagasaki Municipal Council I would like to express my gratitude for your attendance today at the Nagasaki session of the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

I am certain that, for all the 65 mayors from 22 countries present today, various obstacles had to be overcome in order to attend this conference, and I extend to you a very warm welcome and my feelings of solidarity.

Forty years ago, three days after the destruction of Hiroshima, the explosion of an atomic bomb reduced the beautiful city of Nagasaki to a living hell on Earth. The horror and atrocity of that event are beyond description. Even those citizens who were fortunate enough to escape fatal injury continue even today to suffer from the after-effects of exposure to the explosion, and to live in constant fear of death.

The citizens of Nagasaki, who realized through their own experience the horror of the atomic bomb and resolved that such a calamity must never again be repeated, have appealed to all the people of the world, through the password "Peace from Nagasaki," for the abolition of nuclear weapons and the establishment of genuine world peace.

On the pretext of national defence and safety, however, the nuclear arms race is

growing fiercer everyday. The total explosive potential of the nuclear weapons accumulated in the world today is said to be more than a million times that of the Hiroshima-type bomb. The danger of nuclear war is reaching critical levels.

It is not an exaggeration to say that humanity is standing at a fork in the road with one sign pointing to survival and the other to death.

In the midst of this situation, the fact that mayors from peace-loving cities around the world have gathered under one roof to hold discussions aiming at nuclear disarmament and lasting world peace will mark the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the peace movement.

It is my heartfelt wish that this conference is a tremendous success and that it opens new pathways to the abolition of nuclear weapons and the establishment of genuine world peace.

I would like to conclude by expressing my respect and gratitude to all the people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were involved in the preparations for this epoch-making conference, and my warm wishes for the continued good health and prosperity of the participants gathered here today.

Thank you very much.

**“Roles of Cities to Attain Peace”
—City Reports—**

On Aug. 8 9:20 a.m.-Noon
At Nagasaki City Peace Hall

Master of Ceremonies: Terumasa Matsunaga
Coordinator: Soichi Iijima, President of Nagoya University

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Chairman (Mayor of Nagasaki) Hitoshi Motohashi

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Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

Thank you very much. We will now begin Plenary Session III on the theme "The Role of Cities to Attain Peace." I would like to nominate Hitoshi Motoshima, mayor of Nagasaki, as chairman. Mayor Motoshima.

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki

Thank you very much. I will have the honor of acting as chairman during the Nagasaki session.

During this session we will hear the reports of 19 cities concerning the problems cities face in striving to realize world peace, and the solutions to those problems. This will be followed by a general exchange of opinions.

In the afternoon we will view the film entitled "The Atomic Bomb in Nagasaki," have discussions with the atomic bomb survivors and tour the Atomic Bomb Museum.

Tomorrow we will adopt the "Nagasaki Appeal," a summary of the Nagasaki session, and end the conference by carrying out a "Confirmation of Policy Concerning the 3rd Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament."

I would like to nominate the following ten cities, from the cities giving reports this morning, for the Nagasaki Appeal Drafting Committee: Amsterdam, the Netherlands; Geneva, Switzerland; Irvine, U.S.A.; Lemgo, Federal Republic of Germany; Edinburgh, U.K.; Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic; Ottawa, Canada; Sunshine, Australia; Turin, Italy; and Fuzhou, China. I kindly request your cooperation.

I would now like to call upon our coordinator, Dr. Soichi Iijima who is president of Nagoya University, to open the proceedings.

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

Thank you very much. It is my honor to

serve as coordinator. As mentioned by Mr. Chairman, this morning's meeting will consist of individual reports by 19 mayors. Time is very limited I'm afraid, and so I would ask each mayor to keep the report within about five minutes. If time allows, I hope other delegates will offer their opinions. We will have nine reports before the coffee break and ten reports after, and as Mr. Chairman stated previously, the various opinions stated here will be recapitulated in the "Nagasaki Appeal" and adopted at the closing ceremony on August 9. I would ask the mayors of the drafting committee, who were nominated by Mr. Chairman, to assemble this afternoon.

Now I would ask the representatives of the first 9 cities to please come up onto the stage: Acapulco, Mexico; Amsterdam, the Netherlands; Antwerp, Belgium; Como, Italy; Coventry, U.K.; Geneva, Switzerland; Irvine, U.S.A.; Lemgo, F.R.G.; and Lismore, Australia.

City Report 1**Alfonso Argudin Alcarz**
Mayor of Acapulco

Honorable gentlemen, Mayors, I am Alfonso Argudin, Mayor of Acapulco, Mexico. I have come here to express to you all our strong support for the call of Mayors Takeshi Araki and Hitoshi Motoshima and the declarations approved in this conference. We know that when nuclear bombs exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, mankind realized that it could destroy itself totally. Also, shortly afterwards the United Nations was created to help maintain world peace. But today, with the increasing atomic capacity, we have lost control of our destiny, and our own life and death are now in the

hands of strangers. A small group of men and machines of the super powers and the nuclear states, and perhaps very soon of terrorists, will decide how long the world will last.

One may ask, "What is the importance of 'superiority' or 'nuclear balance' when a nuclear war can destroy the whole Earth or all of its inhabitants a thousand times over?" But if we join our efforts and gather the voices of the people of our cities in a universal clamor for the defence of our rights to live, the danger can be avoided. And here allow me to look back on history. Aristocrats and feudal rulers of the past no longer exist in almost all the countries of the world, because the common people overruled them. A few years ago, children, women and men used to work for very low wages at ill-equipped factories without concern for time, age, health or vacations, etc. Patrons seemed so rich, strong and powerful that everybody thought it was the only way that it could be. Union workers and labor unions changed all this.

At times the struggles looked hopeless. Today many people believe that we can not succeed in our efforts to ban atomic weapons, but I ask "Can we, through the union of the most populated world cities, win this fight?" I am sure the answer is a thunderous Yes. As we know, war is a continuation of politics by means of force. Politicians conduct the war and decide the strategies and armaments that can be used. They care about public opinion, especially if it is widely supported. Do you remember that in the First World War, poisonous gases were used? During the Second World War, they were not. Why? Maybe because of fear of retaliation, but also because the world's public opinion was against it. So why doesn't the very same thing happen with atomic weapons? I think we must maintain our efforts and faith in world peace to stay alive. In this regard, I can tell you that in international affairs, my country, Mex-

ico, has always favored peace, independence and human rights. We endeavor for a peaceful relationship between governments and the people of the nations with justice as supreme reason. We fight for the non-intervention of the powerful nations, regardless of who or how powerful they are, in the internal affairs of smaller countries struggling for self-determination and looking for a peaceful solution to the controversies among nations.

In accordance with this way of thinking Mexico fostered the first regional treaty of the world to forbid nuclear weapons in almost two continents. Its official name is the Treaty to Avoid Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, and it was signed on the 14th of February, 1967 in the capital city of Mexico, in our Foreign Relations Secretariat which is located on the boulevard of Tlatelolco. So it is also known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco. Its main purpose is to stop the spread of nuclear capabilities and to consolidate the world of peace on the basis of equality, respect, and good neighborhood. It hopes to avoid the use or manufacture of nuclear and massive destruction weaponry, creating a militarily non-nuclearized zone as a way to reach total disarmament. It also establishes our obligations, the signing countries compromise themselves to use their actual nuclear installations for peaceful purposes and to forbid within their territories the manufacture, installation or experimentation of nuclear weapons, either by themselves or by proxy. So far the last power to sign the treaty was the Soviet Union and the only Latin country that has not signed is Cuba, which alleges that the U.S.A. has a base at Guantanamo, against the Cuban will.

Furthermore, the life-long efforts to keep peace have won the Nobel Prize for Peace to Mexican Ambassador Alfonso Garia Robles whom you heard speak at Hiroshima a few days ago.

City Report 2

Tineke Van den Klinkenberg
Alderman of Amsterdam

I am very pleased to attend this conference and to have the opportunity to meet so many people from nearly all over the world, who are involved in the struggle for peace.

I consider it very important that we exchange ideas on the roles of cities in attaining peace. It is important that people from different ideological systems get to know each other and develop links of friendship, as Mr. Akizuki said in his speech: "To get to know each other is the door to peace." That's also our motive, why Amsterdam attend this conference and why we contracted links of friendship with the city of Manchester in the United Kingdom and with the city of Managua in Nicaragua.

In Holland we are on the eve of a very important decision of the central government concerning the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles. The government has postponed this decision until now, because of mass demonstrations in which churches, organizations of women, trade unions and political parties participated and because of opinion-polls that proved that a majority of the Dutch people is against deployment. I am sure that the government, by postponing the decision, speculated that the people would get bored of the subject and ignore it.

However this summer the peace-movement started the preparation for a so-called peace-petition that is the collecting of as many as possible signatures against deployment in order to deliver them to Dutch Parliament. It is clear that, after the cruelties of the Second World War, after nazism linked with racism, after two droppings of A-bombs, after the insane arms race, the people yearns that, at last,

Finally, to all the mayors gathered here to defend peace, I declare that the city of Acapulco loves peace, practices the hospitality traditional of the people of Mexico, and is eager to promote the Treaty of Tlatelolco or any other diplomatic instrument that helps to avoid the nuclear danger for ever. Acapulco, for its geographical location, weather, natural beauty, and most of all, the warm way in which the people host the visitors from all over the world is forwarding the friendship, creating links of peace and love, without distinction of color, race, creed or religion, and, by decision of the government I represent, practicing brotherhood among the cities as a way to reach peace. A proof of that is that at the end of this conference, I will go to the cities of Onjuku and Sendai in this beautiful country to ratify the agreement of brotherhood celebrated in Acapulco in 1975 and 1978. And then I travel to the People's Republic of China to subscribe another with Qingdao to develop cultural and economic and touristic exchanges. In these cities I'll have opportunities to put in practice what we have talked about here, and later on to communicate them to our sister cities, of Malaga, Spain; Quebec, Canada; Netanya, Israel; Beverly Hills, U.S.A.; Manila, Philippines; and as I just said Onjuku and Sendai here in Japan, the country to which we hope with all of our heart progress, prosperity, success in its endeavors for peace and above all a pacific and productive old age to all the Japanese people.

there is a stop and is still another time prepared to say No.

Despite of being a little country a "no" of Holland against the cruise missiles would be a tremendous impetus for the peace-movement in the world.

The local government of Amsterdam sustains the preparation of the peace-petition in many ways. That is an important role of our city. Besides, the public school board is formed by the city of Amsterdam and the city therefore exerts influence on the educational programs. We inform the pupils on questions of war and peace by for instance underlining our history of colonialism at the one side and of brave resistance against the nazi-occupation at the other side. Young people should realize what the world's big problems are, what causes them to arise and to continue, and which changes are needed to solve these problems. Tightly linked with it are our efforts to offer changes to deprived people and to give them opportunities to emancipate.

For the sake of peace it is important that well-informed and self-assured people are free to constitute their own opinion. So city-governments have to take sides in these affairs.

I thank you for your attention.

City Report 3

G. De Corte

Alderman of Belgium

"Peace education! Before you know it, you are busy with it." Indeed as a matter of fact every good education is peace education. The teacher is confronted with it day in and day out, little quarrels on the playground, envy in the class, prejudices and such-like; but also learn to cooperate, comply with arrangements joint-

ly entered into, . . . For all that a more direct, international approach is desirable. This means: start from daily recognizable and experienced situations in order to arrive gradually to a broader world orientation with the aim of achieving social and universal education. Peace education indeed is more than just "a chat" in connection with a conflict situation in the classroom.

Peace education implies knowledge and attitude. It is a matter of building up an attitude for which "knowing" and "realizing" are preconditions. That, in this respect, the process is of more importance than the product, is evident. And this also applies of course to the many didactic forms of work aiming at sociability. Peace education cannot or may not be added, however, as a frill to the matter of schooling. Peace education must inherently and permanently form part of the subject-matter of teaching. And . . . to learn also means — as already mentioned — acquiring lines of behaviour, obtaining insight into certain mechanisms and structures. But there is more. . .

Peace education is not a matter of "a few hours." Peace education is an appeal to everything that is happening in teaching. Peace education has to do with the atmosphere in the school, the pedagogical climate, the teacher's interaction with the youngster. All this has an influence on the behaviour and the mentality of the children, pupils and scholars and naturally also on the development of their standards and values. In short on their "personification." Peace education cannot shrink from controversial subjects, certainly not if the aim is to work towards broader themes. For all that peace and war problems will have to be brought to the fore cautiously with objectivity and they will have to be scientifically founded. The youngsters may not be burdened with responsibilities which they cannot cope with; fear may not disturb the sense of

security — needed by young children. We will have to tackle the child in function of his educational level and we will have to let us be guided by that. It fits into the challenge. Is it not properly speaking a duty to teach peace to the children? An ambitious plan? But, like all great things, it comes slowly.

City Report 4

Mino Noseda

City Council Member of Como

We are honored to participate in this important conference in the land of martyrdom and nuclear holocaust, convinced to work so that never again humanity will see the horror of extermination of innocent and defenceless lives. The story of humanity and peoples is a continuous struggle to conquer new horizons of economic, social and cultural development and a renewed relationship among man, nature and environment.

Nevertheless we are of the opinion that inevitable catastrophes do not exist, if man has the will to resolve rationally the problems of today, aware that the enemy is not our neighbour, but ignorance, hunger, misery and injustice.

If united, men would want to fight for their own self determination against war, militarism and violence which is the cause of a senseless waste of vital resources. We could choose not to have any catastrophe that sacrifices human lives to the altar of ignorance, if the spirit of self determination, which signifies that each person decides for his own life, is extended for all human beings and for all peoples.

To grant the freedom to decide our own destiny, signifies also the freedom from exploitation, from violence in the way of thinking and behaving, in work, in rela-

tion to nature, amongst men and women, amongst generations, states, between east and west, between north and south of the world.

We could choose not to have any more catastrophes if all together we break the circle of fear that violence produces in us: the fear of missiles, the fear of the end of humanity and the world, fear of the violence on our thoughts and our bodies.

One could read in a document written on March 8th, 1985 in Europe by women from east and west. For this we will oppose any form of involvement in preparations for a war, we do not want a peace which is oppressive and neither a war which destroys.

Forty years after Auschwitz and Hiroshima, 40 years after the beginning of the contraposition between the two blocks, we finally want to know ourselves and to know each other, to understand each other and to meet each other, on the other side of the wall which divides not only the borders of our countries, but too often, our thoughts and our sentiments. It is with this yearning that in Italy the city of Como has donated to peace and understanding of men, the monument dedicated to European resistance. It's a monument full of images taken from the thoughts and words left to us by those who were condemned to death in the Nazi extermination camps and this monument is constructed with stones taken from the concentration camps throughout Europe.

The city of Como has wished to put together the concept of the anxiety of freedom with the warning of nuclear disaster laying down together the relics which make us remember the barbaric Nazism, and a stone taken from the A-bomb dome blackened by the devastating blaze of August 6th, 1945 of Hiroshima.

In this way our communal council has decided to join the programme to promote the solidarity of all cities, for the total abolition of nuclear arms. But what

can be effectively done by us as local authorities to achieve this object?

It would be enough to declare our own district a nuclear-free zone, to prohibit the construction of missile silos, to refuse any permission to build weapon producing factories and to change those which already exist into factories producing for other purposes!

We must contribute to form an education for peace amongst the young generation. We can propose the right programmes in our schools to teach students to love and construct peace and to banish violence and war, to create a new peace culture that allows man all over the world to know, understand and decide. This is our yearning.

Thank you very much.

City Report 5

William Mckerman
Lord Mayor of Coventry

I want to say how honoured we feel to be invited to speak on this occasion and I extend to all of you the warmest greetings from the people of Coventry.

I emphasize that the greetings are from the people, the ordinary people of my City, for it is a cornerstone of our approach to promoting world peace that it is only by the ordinary citizens of the world talking to each other and learning to understand and love one another that the threat of world holocaust can be removed forever.

I was delighted when I learned that Coventry had been invited to play its part in this important world conference. We in Coventry are in a position to understand the horrors of global warfare having suffered as we did in the blitz in 1940. The people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki also

suffered, but theirs was not from conventional weaponry. Their suffering heralded the beginning of the nuclear age.

It was ordinary people who suffered and not the Governments. We in Coventry know only too well what fear really is.

Peace is indivisible and it alone can provide the means of ending confrontation and conflict of every kind. This needs tolerance, sometimes tolerance of things we do not like. Freedom is indivisible. Freedom does not only imply the lack of physical constraint. It implies the right to work, to live in peace, in harmony with the family, with the neighbor. To deny this sort of freedom is to invite conflict and, it can lead, ultimately to war.

The theme of this conference is the "Role of Cities to Attain Peace." Firstly at a political level and secondly at the more important level of practical day to day action.

My Council in Coventry have declared themselves totally opposed to the manufacture of nuclear weapons or their siting any where in the British Isles, My Council also recognises that while my country remains a nuclear weapons state, there can be no protection of its population against the terrifying consequences of Nuclear War. There are no protections and defense of nuclear weapon as the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki know. My Council are, therefore, opposing our Government's new Civil Defence regulations. As indeed, my twin town of Glasgow, is as well. It is our firm belief that the only real way to protect our people from the devastating effects of Nuclear War is not to have a war.

During the time that I have been in Japan the people in my city have been keeping silent vigils and peaceful protestations against the manufacturing and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

Following the devastation of my city by the Nazis in 1940, Coventry pledged itself to peace and international reconciliation and has formed friendships with 26 cities

throughout the world. Many of these cities, Volgograd, Dresden, Warsaw, Kiel and Caen, have also been devastated by war.

Coventry takes the view that the road to world peace is through interchanges, not just at the level of civic dignitaries, but through young people, too. Through the educational system to bring our young people together. Young people are travelling across the world and living and working with each other. I am also going to use this conference to take back with me some of the practical things that I will hear from you, in order to persuade my Council all the better. In my city every November we do have a Peace Festival. It takes on many different roles, but it culminates in a lecture in Coventry Cathedral from a prominent speaker in the world. And if either the mayor of Nagasaki or the mayor of Hiroshima, or both, feel like coming to Coventry in November you will be very welcome indeed.

My Council has also established a Nuclear Free Zones Sub-Committee with the object of acting as a forum for discussion and action with other local authorities on this vital question.

History has shown that it is not politicians who change the world for the better. It comes from the ordinary people. Both Germany and Japan have had to change their outlook as aggressive and imperialist powers which brought untold misery to millions. This they have done successfully largely through the hard work of the ordinary people.

I am filled with great hope that the ordinary people of this world will demand the total eradication of the threat of war, nuclear or otherwise. Much more up-to-date evidence of this power has been demonstrated by the incredible response to the plight of the starving people of Ethiopia by the young people and the young pop stars. It is that communication, ladies and gentlemen, that is the only

hope for mankind rather than the posturings of ancient politicians.

If you do nothing else with this Conference please take this message home. Communication between ordinary people can only lead to greater understanding which, in turn, must pave the way to peace. We in Coventry will continue to do all in our power to follow that line.

We thank the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for taking the initiative to hold this conference and we pledge our support.

Thank you.

City Report 6

Roger Dafflon
Deputy Mayor of Geneva

First of all, I would like to join to unshare an idea with those who organize the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is my great pleasure as representatives of Geneva to be invited to participate in meeting.

The image of a city is fashioned by the character of its inhabitants. The historical features defining the Genevan (person from Geneva) is of the desire for independence, for liberty and for peace.

Over the course of the centuries, Geneva has always developed a will for openness to other people:

In 1863 Henry Dunant and four other Geneva citizens created the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

This private Swiss institution (governed by the Swiss Civil Code) is entirely composed of Swiss.

The ICRC is the "guardian of the doctrine of the Red-Cross." The objective of the ICRC is thus to offer protection

and assistance to the civil and military victims of the conflicts or of catastrophes.

September 7, 1929, in Geneva, there was founded the League of Nations. Shortly after the Second World War, on August 1, 1946, there was created in Geneva the Office of the United Nations (OUN), the principle objective of which is to maintain peace throughout the world.

This organization then founded by 31 countries, today counts on 158 member states.

The OUN is the place for the most active conferences in the world, annually there takes place more than 7500 meetings in the humanitarian, social and economic domains.

In 1985, in Geneva, the OUN organized three important meetings:

From February 4 to March 15, 41st session of the Commission on the Rights of Man.

From March 26 to April 6, the 28th session of the Conference on Trade and Development (OUNCTD).

From February 5 and for 12 weeks, Conference on Disarmament.

In fact, it is at Geneva that the Conference on Disarmament was held. On this subject, the only tangible results that have been recorded in the past are the negotiations on the SALT I, as well as the treaty for non-proliferation of nuclear arms. These accords have been the result of patient negotiations, held in particular in Geneva.

Since January 1985, the dialogue between the two super powers, that is the United States and the Soviet Union, has been renewed. This is why, at present, the delegates of these two nations are meeting together at Geneva for twelve weeks within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament: the eyes of the world are turned toward Geneva.

It is thus logical, that in the course of

the last years, Geneva has lent its name to a series of international acts and pacts, that have had for their objective the improvement of the conditions of humans through a number of events, notably the pacts for security between nations, bilateral agreements that have prevented conflicts or even that have attenuated the antagonisms that have risked becoming further degenerated.

Finally, the presence of the OUN in Geneva has implied the creation and the development of various "special institutions" of the OUN, such as the World Organization for Intellectual Property (WOIP), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the World Health Organization (WHO), for example. All these various institutions have for their objective the understanding and the communion between peoples.

The population of Geneva, thus, literally bathes in this atmosphere of the desire to arrive at an understanding, in order that the world should not again see the horrors of war.

The history of Geneva, as such, is impregnated with a desire for peace. Peace for our city itself, because it has had to struggle to reconquer and to maintain its independance, then for other peoples, because Geneva has often received nationals who had to flee the horrors of war or the after-effects left by a conflict, particularly for the civilian population.

In conclusion, it is appropriate to affirm, that for the Genevan, the presence of international organizations in their city is fundamental. This corresponds to the deep desire of the Genevan population, that knows that the struggle for peace, under all forms, must remain the principle objective to which the governments of all peoples must devote themselves.

Over the course of the centuries, Geneva has affirmed the moral qualities that have made its reputation: the open spirit, altruism and solidarity.

It is in this spirit that Geneva has been

and remains the cradle of the Red Cross, that our city has been the headquarters of the League of Nations, that it is that of the European Office of the United Nations, today it is the privileged place of crucial discussions for the future of humanity.

I can confirm that the air of Geneva is certainly that of the ideals of independance, of liberty and of peace.

City Report 7

Larry A. Agran
City Council Member of Irvine

The defining characteristic of this century — even more than humankind's journey into space — is the calculated and unrepentant pursuit of modern warfare against civilians. When the Basque town of Guernica was bombed by the Germans in 1937, the artist Pablo Picasso portrayed this new terror to the world. In the light of later events, it can be said that Guernica foreshadowed Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the cloud of nuclear war gathering above all humanity. The awful meaning which Guernica and Hiroshima and Nagasaki will carry into history is this: In our century, the attainment of political ends is apparently regarded as justifying any and all means, including the mass destruction of cities and the murder of their innocent inhabitants.

Cities such as my own, Irvine in the United States of America, or Hiroshima or Nagasaki in Japan, are the basic units or building-blocks of human society. Cities provide the level of human organization required to conduct industry and commerce, educate the young, and build a cultural tradition. However, cities also generate the wealth to finance military activities, and they provide the

industrial, scientific and social structure to sustain modern warfare.

At the conclusion of his public service, President Dwight Eisenhower warned his countrymen of a military-industrial complex taking deep root in America. Today, as then, every resident of every American city pays taxes to the national government for the production of armaments, including nuclear weapons. Some residents of my city participate more directly in the design and manufacture of nuclear weapons. With this employment, they earn incomes to shelter, clothe and feed their families. For many citizens, the absence of adequate civilian employment makes such work inevitable. Those who choose a different path find that the economic price of individual opposition to the arms race can be enormously high. For the impact of such opposition on national policy has, so far, been regrettably small.

Now is the time to test the potential power of cities to end the runaway global arms race. We would do well to remember that cities and our city-established institutions have been very successful in mediating and resolving human conflict on a local level without resort to threat or violence. If together, in cities, we can accomplish this tremendously difficult and subtle task, then logically we ought to be able to jointly exercise our political power and influence to end the threat of nuclear war.

The atomic bombing of Hiroshima marked the beginning of our nuclear nightmare. This place — Nagasaki — reveals an even more terrible truth: Once we confer upon our national leaders the power to wage total war, they will inevitably elect to brandish that power and use it, even when its use is unnecessary and unjustified. Just as Hiroshima did not prevent the sacrifice of innocent lives in Nagasaki, Nagasaki did not forestall the race to invent the hydrogen bomb. It did not deter development and deploy-

ment of intercontinental missiles. It did not stop the stockpiling of 50,000 nuclear bombs, by both the Soviet Union and the United States. Worse yet, it did not prevent veiled threats — and occasionally explicit threats — to actually use nuclear weapons again and again and again in Korea, in Cuba, in Vietnam, in Europe.

It is sadly apparent that national and international leadership does not now exist to bring about a reversal of the arms race. We who govern the world's cities must provide the new leadership that generates new hope. As a beginning, cities should agree to suspend any further investment of public funds in firms that directly or indirectly benefit from the production of weapons of mass destruction. Beyond this, cities should proclaim August 6 — 9 of each year as "Nuclear Armistice Days." Mayors and other city leaders should implore the world's political and industrial leaders as well as local leaders to observe the Nuclear Armistice and — at least during these days each year — cease any and all research, testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. Let the madness of the nuclear arms race stop, even if only for a few hours each year. Let the Nuclear Armistice grant us the opportunity to reflect upon this madness in our midst. Let the Nuclear Armistice free our most talented citizens to help invent the ways and the means for actually achieving the conversion of our economies from preparation for war to preparation for peace.

The acts that brought a troubled peace to this land are now forty years in the past. As we convene today, the shrill sirens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki envelop all humanity. An act that would redeem the events of August 6th and August 9th of 1945 is beyond human comprehension. The life of our species on earth depends on our hearing the anguished cries of those who perished. We must hear them forevermore in order that they

might deliver us from the dreaded days that we here remember.

City Report 8

Reinhard Wilmbusse
Mayor of Lemgo

On the fortieth anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima the citizens of the Old Hanseatic Town of Lemgo/Germany are thinking of those people who lost their lives and of those whose lives were then changed cruelly.

We are thinking especially of Nagasaki because in 1691 Engelbert Kämpfer, doctor and explorer born in Lemgo, reached the island of Dejima off the coast of Nagasaki and explored Japan which at that time was sealed off from foreigners. Because of this and his reports Engelbert Kämpfer has always been highly estimated in Lemgo, Europe and Japan. Lemgo therefore feels deeply obliged to Nagasaki and Japan.

Lemgo is a small town which in contrast to its bigger neighbouring towns remained undestroyed during World War II. Most of the elder generation remember the war, that great catastrophe. Individual citizens and the individual town then felt hopeless and helpless, but Lemgo remained undestroyed because its then mayor, Wilhelm Gräfer, bravely negotiated with the advancing American troops to surrender the town. His bravery saved Lemgo but he was executed after being sentenced to death by retreating German forces. His example gives us hope and encourages us to strive for the seemingly unattainable with persistence.

For achieving this both *public* declarations and small practical moves are of high importance.

It is important that human beings from

different nations learn to know and understand each other and that they realize that all of them *want* to live in peace and that they *can* live in peace. This is why Lemgo has twin-town agreements with cities in France and England, two of Germany's major war-time enemies. These newly knot friendly ties may help to avoid future animosities and misunderstanding.

We know that such twin-town agreements are even more important between towns and cities belonging to the power blocks that divide the world. Lemgo therefore would like to be twined with an East European town, with the aim of taking even the smallest steps towards a reduction of the mutual mistrust between the people of the East and the West and in this way to ensure peace. The promotion of such twin-town agreements should be *one* aim of our city alliance.

Peace is threatened by the steadily widening gap between the rich industrial nations and the poor developing countries, exorbitant abundance on the one side and extreme poverty on the other side. This obvious injustice must cause bitterness and eventually war.

Official government aid often breaks down and does not reach the poverty stricken. This is why Lemgo will soon take over the sponsorship for a community in Africa or India probably in cooperation with the partner town in France. This project — mainly carried out by young people may help to overcome the problem of underdevelopment in a local community and at the same time set an example.

I think that towns have a great obligation to inform their young people who did not experience war, about the injustice, the horror, and about the causes of war. We therefore support all official and private endeavours pursuing this aim.

The individual human being, the individual isolated city is almost helpless. Only *together* we have got a chance to

contribute to peace. Peace declarations supported by all of us cannot be ignored by national government.

The Old Hanseatic Town of Lemgo therefore welcomes the foundation of this city alliance. We will support it with all our abilities and sympathies.

City Report 9

Robert W. Scullin
Mayor of Lismore

On behalf of the citizens of Lismore I'd like to present the following suggestion on the "Role of Cities to Attain Peace."

There are various ways in which the individual cities of the world can play their part in attaining world peace. The extent to which each city can play their part, their role will, of course, depend on many items such as geographical location, their political system and, of course, the size and influence of their local or city government.

In the short time we have available it is not possible to cover all the various alternatives and I will, therefore, cover one item only. It is not an item that calls for world disarmament, nor for a ban on nuclear weapons, nor an item that promotes education on the horrors of war. Instead, I would like to promote the idea that peace can be more surely attained through the promotion of friendship and understanding.

It is my belief that one of the most positive steps that can be taken is through the establishment of sister city relationships. After all, it is only through understanding and respect between people of different cultures, beliefs and colours that peace will be achieved.

Many of the cities represented here do have sister-city relationship, but I would

ask how many are really used to their full potential.

Sister city relationships can more fully achieve their potential in understanding by an expansion of the following items.

Frequent exchange of visits of civic leaders:

This would lead to a respect and understanding of each other's political system, an opportunity for exchanges of ideas and for each city to use its strengths to help the other.

Student exchanges between cities:

There is no doubt that one of the surest ways to attain peace is to promote and educate the youth of our world to understand and respect those of different cultures and beliefs. The exchange of students between cities is one tremendous step forward in ensuring that the lesson of understanding will be properly promoted. Students on exchange should live with families in their sister city and become part of the everyday life pattern. It is through such experiences and friendships that will be made for life that the youth of the world would become the trend-setters in the movement towards peace.

Business and cultural exchanges:

The establishment of trade links between cities together with businesses from one city establishing joint ventures, partnerships or similar with those in their sister city will develop some very strong significant economic links. Economic links that would undoubtedly form a strong bond between the cities.

Cultural exchanges can, of course, take many forms from sporting to theatre. Regardless of what form they take the cultural exchanges will bring about the education in understanding that is so necessary in the quest to obtain peace.

Promotion of tourist trade between sister cities:

With communication and transport as it is today, the world has become much more accessible to all and the exchange of tourists between sister cities would serve

well the desire to promote understanding and peace. This would almost certainly be achieved if the tourists' visit to their sister cities are made on the basis of accommodation being provided in homes.

Books and films:

Books and films can be exchanged between cities explaining their cultures, beliefs and way of life. This material should be circulated throughout all community groups as well as schools, colleges and universities.

It can be seen from these various exchanges that one can promote understanding, respect, economic ties and most important of all, friendship.

There is no need for a city to be restricted to one sister city relationship, they can have many. In fact, if each city in the world had say, three sister cities, then somewhere along that chain all cities in the world must be linked to each other.

There is no doubt that sister city relationships build a bond, a friendship and an understanding.

I would like to promote two ideas to this conference.

First, I would like to propose that we all go from this conference and, regardless of what sister-city links we have now, that we all establish a further one with a city that is not represented here. We should ensure that such a sister-city link is established upon the basis of peace and understanding, and by this method we should be able to double the influence and effect of this conference.

Second, if a secretariat is formed from this conference, I propose that that secretariat be given the responsibility of forming a register of sister-city links, and for it to be a point of reference for those cities desiring to establish such links, so that a coordinated network of links of sister cities may be established throughout the world.

There is no easy answer to peace and certainly no short-term solution, but what better way to strive towards a peaceful

world than through an established bond of friendship and understanding.

Thank you.

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

Thank you very much. This ends the first half of the session. We will begin the latter half of the session at 10:35.

— **Coffee Break** —

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

Now I would like to start the latter half of the session.

I would like to ask the representatives of 10 cities to please come up onto the stage; Edinburgh of U.K., Lusaka of Zambia, Magdeburg of German Democratic Republic, Ottawa of Canada, Reggio Emilia of Italy, Saratoga of U.S.A., St. Ulrich of Austria and Sunshine of Australia, Turine of Italy.

Now I will call upon Mayor John H. McKay of Edinburgh.

City Report 10

John H. McKay

Lord Mayor of Edinburgh

First, may I say that it is a considerable privilege to be able to attend this conference and to have taken part in what we all hope will be a significant impetus towards world peace.

The city of Edinburgh, is the capital city of Scotland. Scotland is a small country, with a population of five million, and you might imagine from its small size and its geographical situation that it might be something of a haven. Nothing could be further from the truth. In any nuclear war, Scotland would be very much in the

front line. It has been said that Scotland, for its size and population contains more nuclear weaponry than any other country on earth.

We live in the most dangerous century there has ever been: man now actually possesses the capacity to destroy the planet. It is difficult to grasp that the entire planet could be laid waste, poisoned, and killed. Such an event is unthinkable, and yet we must think about it. It is precisely that possibility that has brought us here from all over the world. And where more appropriate to consider such a catastrophe than in Hiroshima and Nagasaki? These are the only two cities in the world to have suffered an atomic attack. They offer us the most awful lesson of the 20th century. The achievement of world peace involves much more than the reduction or elimination of nuclear weapons. If the basic causes of conflict can be eliminated the possibility of war becomes remote. Essentially this involves the people of the earth in living together in a spirit of cooperation rather than of competition. Given the nature of humanity the achievement of such a perfect condition may well not be possible. However the act of trying to progress toward such a state may well be enough in itself to produce significant benefits.

What is required is a change in emphasis in relationships between people as individuals, between organizations and between governments (local and national). If we recognize, as I think we must, that conflict at all levels is to some extent a product of inequality between peoples and nations and of a lack of understanding of one another and of our different problems: then I think we must accept that the role of a city in the promotion of world peace must include the reduction of tensions within the city itself and a contribution toward the elimination of stresses and strains between nations.

In Edinburgh, as in many cities throughout the world, the major func-

tions of the city council are directed to the provision of services such as cleansing, environmental health, recreation and housing. All of these have the effect of reducing the impact of inequalities on living standards. Regardless of income levels people are able to enjoy a certain level of provision in these important areas of life. In my view it is the duty of a city to maintain such services at a level sufficient to provide a high quality of life to all of its citizens. Only in this way can the tensions produced by inequalities in basic necessities be reduced and eventually eliminated. The achievement of such a condition within a city is a precondition of its being able to make a worthwhile contribution to world peace.

In Edinburgh the city council has recently made a determined attempt to bring about a substantial improvement in many areas affecting the quality of life. These proposals met with a great deal of popular support, but may well be partially frustrated by central government action. However the city council remains firmly of the opinion that we must do our utmost to persuade the government that it is essential to make these improvements.

A city also has an important role to play in the fostering of friendly relationships between nations and their peoples. An obvious example of this is the growth of international tourism. This is often related to cities and in a superficial way can lead to an increase in understanding between different nations. The fact that large numbers of people visit cities in other countries can be used to promote an understanding of the history of different nations and of the problems they have faced and are facing. Edinburgh is one of the major tourist attractions in the United Kingdom and the city council is determined to continue to attract as many visitors as possible and to make them aware of the Edinburgh and the Scottish heritage.

However, apart from these purely commercial activities a city can promote con-

tact by more formal links with specific cities. Edinburgh has established such links with seven cities throughout the world. We have links with Munich, Nice and Florence in Europe; with San Diego and Vancouver in North America; with Dunedin in New Zealand and with Xian in the People's Republic of China.

Such links can form a basis for contacts between individual citizens, between community groups, between schools as well as between the municipal governments concerned. Edinburgh's activity in this field has been recognized by the Award of a Flag of Honour of the Council of Europe. These links are particularly important in the case of children, and young people who must not be allowed to grow up in ignorance of other countries. They must be encouraged to form contacts with young people from other cities and so learn about each other and their different ways of life.

However, in making such efforts toward the long-term improvement of relationships between countries we should not forget the role of the city in making it clear to its own citizens and those living near to the city how much they depend on the city, and how much of an impact a nuclear attack would have on their lives even if they survived. City governments must use the example of what happened here in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago to illustrate the consequences of a nuclear attack and to persuade people that it must never happen again. In pressing home to our citizens the appalling consequences of nuclear war, we must seek to direct the feelings of horror and revulsion aroused into the making and maintenance of peaceful links between cities.

In this way the peoples of cities all over the world can make it clear to governments that Nagasaki and Hiroshima must not be repeated. The urban populations of the world would be the main victims and they must say no to nuclear war.

City Report 11

M. C. Sata
Mayor of Lusaka

We in Africa, we have come here with innocent hands without any bloodstain. We value peace more than most countries in the world, because for more than 150 years, we have never had peace in Africa. Africa suffered from slave trade for decades. After the slave trade, we had 70 years in my country of colonial bondage. Today refugees are dying one after another in Africa. The Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki could not be a better place to host this conference.

When Hiroshima was bombed, I was exactly eight years and one month old. Today, I'm forty-eight years and one month old. At the time of the bombing I could not grasp and I can not remember what happened, but I can imagine how the people who were eight years old like myself at that time must have felt.

Your Lordships, we have met here today to try and assist the government. I'm standing here as Governor of Lusaka, as Mayor of Lusaka, and as a member of Parliament. All the Lordships who are gathered here are nearer to people than any national government, and your influence on people can steer the course of peace in the whole world. I am, therefore, going to make the following proposals.

If we have met in Hiroshima and Nagasaki today and forgotten about this peace without continuity, then we have wasted our time and the Japanese money. I'll, therefore propose that Hiroshima be the permanent home of the Mayors' Conference, that the United Nations shift its Department of Disarmament from New York or Washington to Hiroshima, and that a permanent headquarters of this union of mayors be housed in Hiroshima. I have a further proposal to the Japanese

Government. Since I have been here, I have seen a company commercializing a packet of cigarettes branded "Peace." I would appeal to the Japanese Government that part of the tax which they are collecting on that brand of "Peace" be given to Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the furtherance of this vital conference. I further propose that your Lordships declare the 6th to the 9th of August every year as the time when mayors of the world should meet in Hiroshima and Nagasaki or anywhere else, because shifting the conference from these dates would undermine the tremendous significance of our discussions.

I would like to apologize on behalf of several African mayors who have not attended this conference. It is not because they don't love peace. It is because of the economic constraint affecting their countries. Next time they will attend. I think they are not very sure about what course this conference is going to take, but as we have said now, we are going to tell our fellow African mayors that it is important for them to attend future conferences. My city Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, is 363sq. miles with a small population of 800,000. It is from Zambia, from Lusaka, my city, where the independence of Angola came from. It is from my city where the independence of Mozambique came from, and last but not least, the independence of Zimbabwe. From this history, you can see that my city is a symbol and capital of peace. I thank you.

City Report 12

Werner Herzig
Lord Mayor of Magdeburg

Ladies and gentlemen, First of all, I should like to thank Mr. Araki and Mr.

Motoshima in the name of my colleagues, the lord mayors of Berlin and Dresden, as well as in my own name for their initiative in staging this conference and for the hospitality they have extended to us.

I have come to this important conference because I believe that the responsibilities we have for our cities require all of us who are engaged in local government to speak out for peace and disarmament.

I have come here to bow my head in reverence before the victims of the atomic bomb and, on behalf of the residents of my own city who are gathering today for a big commemorative event, to reiterate our resolve to do everything in our power lest such a disaster repeat itself. We are keeping alive the memory of this catastrophe, and the crime of World War II and its causes, and impressing its lessons on the rising generation. This is part of the education for peace which we local politicians consider one of our responsibilities.

As the unclear inferno unleashed 40 years ago grows more and more distant in time, its significance and message of warning assume ever greater relevance.

In our day a nuclear war would destroy both the victim of aggression and the aggressor, threatening the annihilation of all mankind. There is only one alternative: to stop using war as a means of politics once and for all. The struggle to avert such a holocaust means to avert thousands of Hiroshimas and Nagasakis.

The idea of peace, the main lesson and conclusion to emerge from World War II, is indelibly impressed on the hearts and minds of our people.

Education in a spirit of peace and friendship with all nations and the promotion of international solidarity is a principle that is inculcated at an early stage, in nursery schools and kindergartens, in schools, and in the children's and youth organization. To mark International Children's Day there were peace meetings in all schools, with children making doves

of peace and expressing their hope that there will always be sunshine and that no atomic bombs will ever black out the sun and threaten their own lives and those of their parents and grandparents.

A group of children visited our Town Hall recently and asked me to present the children of Nagasaki with a tree they had painted and paper cranes they had folded as a token of their love of peace and sense of solidarity. During meetings and rallies both adults and youngsters are demonstrating their firm resolve never to allow another war to destroy their city and their country.

This year's traditional Whitsun Youth Rally brought together over 50,000 young people.

Twenty thousand athletes and keep-fit enthusiasts took part in an impressive Peace Run, and more than 80,000 people attended the peace rally organized by the Peace Council to mark the 40th anniversary of the destruction of Magdeburg.

The exhibition "Hiroshima and Nagasaki — Warning and Obligation", which was opened in Magdeburg on 1 September 1983, World Peace Day, by the Mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Hitoshi Motoshima, attracted over 60,000 visitors and left a deep impression on them.

All of them reaffirmed their determination to do everything possible to prevent another war destroying cities on the happiness of mankind.

Several generations in our country have helped to ensure, through their dedication and hard work, that all citizens now live in security and material comfort.

They are keenly aware that in our day more weapons do not mean more security but will only destabilize the international situation still further.

For this reason our citizens fully support the consistent government policy of our workers' and farmers' state, directed as it is towards the safeguarding of peace, and unanimously identify themselves with the proposals made by the Soviet Union

and the other socialist countries, including the GDR, to end the nuclear arms race on earth and prevent the militarization of space. They are attentive to any progressive proposal designed to bring about a genuine stabilization of the international situation.

The new talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva have aroused great hopes.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us make still better use of the ties between our cities to carry on, with the aim of a worldwide coalition of common sense, a political dialogue on the basic issues of peace and disarmament so that cities and towns, whatever the social system to which they belong, can help to exert a favourable influence on the world political climate and to preserve peace for the human race.

We are determined to preserve peace for the human race. We are determined to utilize, for that purpose, the more than 280 sister-city relationships in which our cities are engaged.

City Report 13

M. Vinke
Councillor of Middelburg

A considerable part of the world-population is concentrated in cities and urban agglomerations. They are the focal points of culture and economy and as such have always contributed to the development of civilization. The position of the cities of today and tomorrow is jointly-responsible for the future of humanity. This is where our responsibility as municipal-councillors lies, as it is our heritage and as we are builders of the future.

During the bombardment of May 1940,

through the ages cities have been threatened in their existence, from within by decay, from without by catastrophes and wars. Although the second world war (1940-1945) caused much grief in Europe and elsewhere, and didn't pass by our town Middelburg, Holland either. The considerable parts of the inner town were destroyed, but fortunately there were only a few casualties. The atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki have shown us the destruction to which humanity has been exposed.

Even now in 1985 — and this as contrasted with Middelburg where the rebuilding was completed by the mid-60's — traces here and in other parts of Japan have still not been erased completely. Besides the monuments in Peace Park, there is still a great deal of human grief to remind us that what was once called the beginning of peace could in fact lead to total destruction.

Our conviction, that a repeat of what happened here in Japan in August 1945 must be prevented, has given us, representatives of cities from all over the world, the incentive to lodge an appeal to humanity, together with our colleagues from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Only a world-encompassing effort for solidarity aimed at the preservation of peace and termination of the nuclear armaments race, could avert total destruction. More than just an expressed objective during this conference is needed for that. Alongside a joint appeal to the responsible political authorities in our countries and in world organizations. We shall have to activate our own people, youngsters in particular.

Through a broad basis — the inhabitants of our cities — an appeal to the political leaders of the world must be supported and only thus there is a chance of success.

We, in our Dutch provincial capital Middelburg, are also trying — on account of the historical economic/cultural ties

with our sister-town Nagasaki — to contribute in a modest way. During our attendance here a peace-manifestation is taking place in Middelburg with the motto:

“Nagasaki 1945-1985 what victims tell us”. Within this frame work an exhibition is being held from the 9th till the 22nd of August 1985 and introductory speeches are made concerning the theme. The exhibition, organized in cooperation with the city council and with the aid of a number of local, regional and provincial authorities, was mainly made possible by material acquired through our sister-town relationship with Nagasaki.

On the closing day of the exhibition, the 22nd of August 1985 a film “The Harvest of Nuclear War” will be shown and our representative at the mayor’s conference in Nagasaki will give an account of this meeting.

At the moment our council is enquiring into the possibilities of integrating peace education into the curriculum. Owing to our contacts with Nagasaki we are able to give our inhabitants a correct impression of what happened here in 1945.

The effort for solidarity, which is being looked upon as being of the highest necessity with a view to the maintenance of peace and security is the answer to this. This is the only possibility for the present generation to be offered a perspective for the future.

The crux of the matter is a chance of survival for all of humanity. A world-threat demands a world-encompassing awakening of consciousness and suitable actions.

We wish, and pray, that this will be the ultimate result of this conference.

City Report 14

Marion Dewar
Mayor of Ottawa

I would like to extend my gratitude and my greetings from the citizens of Ottawa and from our Canadian group.

This has been a very important experience for us and I want to commend you on the courage it took to make the decision to organize this kind of conference. I hope that we as delegates will meet your expectations, and this conference will not be the last.

I must begin by saying that it is a symposium like this that sets such an excellent example for the roles of cities for peace. I commend the organizers and initiators of this conference for envisaging and seeking a world without war.

Because I am a strong believer in thinking globally, and acting locally, I was not surprised nor dismayed when peace became a local issue in my own community. National governments have perfected the art of disempowering those who oppose the arms race, and they thereby block out popular opposition to their policies. Faced with such a blockage, residents took their requests to a more responsive level of government; the city or municipality.

In Ottawa, we responded with a referendum held in conjunction with our 1982 municipal elections. The result was a overwhelming call for balanced disarmament. At the invitation of the city of Ottawa, more than 100 other Canadian municipalities responded by holding similar referenda, with similar results in 1982 and 1983.

Shortly following the 1982 election, a local organization requested that Ottawa declare itself a nuclear-weapons-free zone. Although such declarations are largely symbolic, council was not support-

tive of this request believing that such a declaration would hinder the negotiating power of the federal government. I personally did not agree with that but, being a good democrat, I certainly had to accept the decision of my council.

In response to this defeat, a local community association, from the downtown core of our city, submitted an application to rezone the downtown area to prohibit the manufacture, research or transport of nuclear products. This application is not at all symbolic, particularly as it includes most of the federal buildings, and the Ottawa office of one of the country’s leading manufacturers of arms-related equipment. If such an application is successful, any existing operations will enjoy a non-conforming right to continue their operation, but future expansion or operations will not be permitted. The application is still pending; however, it is a very useful tool for local initiatives that have substance as well as symbolic meaning.

Returning to my opening remarks about the importance of this symposium as a peace initiative, I believe it is incumbent upon each of us to lead our cities and municipalities towards a program of participation in the peace movement, whether of international scope, national scope or only locally. By involving the city, we involve the citizens, and the citizens have the opportunity to become aware, interested, concerned and finally active. Perhaps we can be the avenue of helping the peoples of the world, lead the national governments and help the national governments to make responsible decisions.

In Ottawa, there are over 100 peace groups. This common goal of world peace crosses all the normal boundaries and brings together people and their resources from all walks of life. The initiatives are many and varied, from living room discussions, to “pot-luck peace discussions” to demonstrations, but the expression of the will of the people is real and

sustained and must eventually be heeded by the legislators.

My last proposal will perhaps be the most poignant, and one that I hope we will build upon here in Japan. It is simply “understanding.” Today, as mayors of the world, we are discussing peace, but next week we’ll be home and we’ll have the same municipal problems on our desks that we had before we left. We’ll be discussing sewers, daycare, housing, transportation, taxes. And so, as a world family of communities, we must build on our similarities and our sameness, not on our differences. Let us exchange visits, particularly among the members of the next generation. Our children are our national treasures. Twining between cities and working conferences are all excellent opportunities for international exposure and learning experience which should be encouraged and developed by municipal governments.

We must stop the insanity of spending the money that is being spent on the arms build-up, and start spending that money on feeding the world’s hungry. That’s the way we’re going to learn to live together. It’s my belief that only through understanding and respect for the individual citizen will we be able to achieve the solidarity necessary to attain a lasting world harmony and peace.

Let us pray to our Creator, as we understand Her, and work together as a community of families.

City Report 15

Giordano Gasparini
Alderman of Reggio Emilia

I represent Reggio Emilia, the recent history of which is rooted in a deep tradition for the struggle for peace already. In

1911 men and women from Reggio Emilia were taking part in protest meetings against the colonization of Libya. The women laid down on the railroad tracks to prevent the departure of military trains leaving for the southern ports where the soldiers were to have left for the battle fields. On the eve of the Italian intervention during the First World War, three workers from the town and province of Reggio Emilia were killed for having taken part in people's peace demonstrations.

During the 1935-36 Ethiopian War and especially during the Second World War, several exponents of the anti-fascist movement were arrested, imprisoned and persecuted for having promoted a peace policy. The population of Reggio Emilia actively took part in the anti-fascist resistance movement, being awarded the gold medal for military valour during that splendid period of history. The dead numbered 700, many villages were burnt and destroyed, many died in concentration camps. In this way our community dedicated its sacrifice to the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples.

During the forty years of the post-war period, Reggio Emilia has honored these traditions with a great popular initiative and contribution to the struggle against atomic armament and the balance of terror, to solidarity with the many peoples from Vietnam, to the Middle East, to South Africa and Afghanistan which have been and are partly even now victims of unjust and bloody aggression. We cooperate with towns and regions in various continents for the common battle against the use of force and the insane policy of armament as a solution to international disputes, against famine in the world which is a direct consequence of that.

Recently our mayor Ugo Benassi was fortunate enough to meet Takeshi Araki, mayor of the marvellous city of Hiroshima, the first victim of the atomic

bomb. Our greenhouses nurture an oleander shoot born here in Japan as witness to the wish to recognize, to live and peacefully construct, which animates the noble people of this land. During last May a motion by which the territory of Reggio Emilia will be declared precluded to nuclear installations was unanimously voted by our council.

We are well aware that this declaration of will may be resolved in a purely symbolic manifestation unless it is accompanied by constant undertakings at all levels of society, in the schools, at work, in civil life, in order to affirm and spread a culture of peace. The new generation is very much aware of this requirement.

As always the contribution of all generations is necessary in the struggle for peace, but a particular impulse can be given by young people since, although they have not physically known war, they are much less subjected than other generations to ideological conditioning which divides peace into two or more fragments, ignoring and jeopardizing the universality of its reasons and values.

To induce the powers to reach a peaceful agreement, the peoples' activity must move according to a reverse cultural trend that which inspires the conduct of the atomic powers: the indivisibility of peace, the profound conviction that dissent on particular subjects or even on general political subjects, which is peculiar to a regime of liberty, cannot and must not jeopardize convergence on the subject of peace and atomic disarmament which is the main condition by which the very regimes of liberty can live and develop.

Now more than ever before it is necessary for local communities to take an active part in order to establish a new relation system between peoples. It is necessary to reverse a historical tendency by which only the heads of power are able to regulate and determine the contents and forms of international relations.

We do, however, request that the new relations of cultural, economic and social cooperation among the towns of different countries and continents be made operative and permanent. These relations could become the elementary tissue for a people's diplomacy.

I think it is possible to affirm that the activities which for years have been accomplished in my town, the cooperation relations promoted with national, cultural and economic systems different or similar to ours, the acts of material and moral solidarity with peoples hit by famine can be included in this prospectus of peace and a coherent program of struggles against atomic armament. The local communities will be entrusted with the important task of guiding the reverse of current confrontation trends among nations to be achieved by their joint and convergent struggles.

It is for this reason that, on behalf of the Borough Administration Department and the town of Reggio Emilia, I express my gratitude to the martyr cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for having made this great meeting possible on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Tragic Atomic Massacre, for making the cities of the world protagonists in the activities for salvation, and for allowing mankind to live in harmony together.

City Report 16

Virginia L. Fanelli
Mayor of Saratoga

Freedom for each individual in the world, whether from possible annihilation by nuclear war, from acts of terrorism, or from suppression of thought and word, should be the challenge and goal of all men. For each man to live his life in

freedom from fear and oppression, knowing that his children and their children will enjoy the same freedom can be a reality, but a reality achieved only when we have achieved peace among nations.

The history of man is a story of conflicts, conflicts which have become increasingly more devastating. We have seen the terrible destruction of atomic warfare. As we witness growing violence and terrorism in the world, we live with the threat that our ever more sophisticated weapons will become the tools of this violence and terrorism.

If conflict and war are an inevitable part of man's history, is peace a reality? Yes, I believe so. Peace is neither the absence of war nor the presence of a disarmament agreement. Peace is a change of heart.

Where does this change of heart begin? As we gather here together from cities around the world to talk of peace and to see personally the enormous destruction of nuclear war, we have silently asked ourselves "Can I personally make an impact on world peace? Can the residents of my city, no matter how large or small, work collectively to find solutions to the impediments to world peace? Can we bring about a change of heart?" Yes, I think we can.

While we realize that there are differences existing between us as human beings, and while we uphold and accept our diversity, we must learn that to defend these differences as we have in the past by the use of war could today mean destroying civilization. With the knowledge that we share one interconnected, interdependent life support system, we as individuals and as cities must search for means to protect our rights to life and freedom other than through war.

Education must be the cornerstone of building a change of heart; education for better understanding of nationalities, ideologies and cultures; education through the sharing of ideas, technical

knowledge, and resources; education exchanged through the development of personal relations with our fellowman around the world. As one of our nation's founding fathers Thomas Jefferson said, "I know of no safe repository of the ultimate power of society but the people. And if we think them not enlightened enough, the remedy is not to take the power from them, but to inform them by education".

Our city has taken an active role in the education between peoples of different nations. In 1974, after several years of joint effort, we officially established a Sister City program with the City of Muko, Japan. This relationship began a number of years ago when the city purchased one of the most authentic Japanese gardens in the United States. Recognizing that this garden is a special treasure, we have joined with our sister city in planning for its maintenance and future development. Our plans include the building of an arts center where visiting artists may come and stay to teach the arts of their nations, a Shinto Shrine, and an international research center for bamboo growing. It is our hope that not only will our mutual relationship grow, but that the skills and knowledge developed here will be shared with others around the world.

The Sister City program has brought us together as city officials and as citizens, created friendships as we have laughed, danced and cried together overcoming the barriers of language and tradition.

Our young people have participated in educational exchanges around the country and the world as our citizens annually welcome the youth of other countries into their homes.

We are also excited about a new peace movement in our area called Beyond War. This is a growing group of citizens who believe that the technological genius in the world has made war an obsolete method of solving problems. As a city, we were pleased to join with this group and others

working for world peace in proclaiming "Peace Education Week" in May of this year. Our library, schools, churches and other community groups organized a number of activities and displays to bring awareness to the citizens of the need for greater efforts toward peace.

As I stand here in Nagasaki forty years after the atomic bomb, it is particularly moving to know that those who were once the distant nameless enemy are now nationally and personally friends. It is particularly moving to know that a change of heart can be a reality. Through the individual efforts of people world wide this same growth of friendship and understanding is spreading from nation to nation, city to city, person to person.

As understanding, appreciation and trust grow among the citizens of the world, so does the reality of peace and individual freedom.

City Report 17

Thaddäus Steinmayr
Mayor of St. Ulrich

Repeating again and again how endangered mankind is, will not lead anywhere, if we do not take this horrible matter of fact to heart and do not believe it truly and honestly.

The bomb is in this our world. We can neither wish it away nor discuss it away. Nor will protests lead anywhere or remove it. The know-how concerning the production of atomic weapons cannot be done away with. We have got to live with it. The danger, however, seems too great to live permanently with atomic weapons.

Pre-atomic conditions cannot be re-established, and if so, only through the bomb itself, by demolishing all human and material knowledge. All these are

matters of fact. They, however, offer a starting point, if not wants to approach this problem not only by means of feeling but by means of intellectual power.

I can see hope for a way out of this unsatisfactory situation in dialogue, which is aimed at a peaceful world order, for the purpose of integrity and not totalitarianism.

A Moscow Declaration concerning disarmament and peace of the East Bloc states that no single world problem can be solved by the use of military means — nor can the contrast between capitalism and socialism, presenting the main contradiction of today's history, be solved in this way. Thus dialogue and negotiations are the only solution.

Peace Movements can only be successful, if the dialogue is in the centre of their initiatives, in between the two great social systems and theories, in a movement towards unity, unity of this one world — meaning peace.

The existence of power structures is a central phenomenon. Who, however, is making history? Is it the President of the United States or the leaders of the USSR? No! There are, as the Pope says, ethical values, human ways of thinking that can be transmitted by means of dialogue and they determine history in the long run.

There is not anything like objective liberty. Freedom is combined with responsibility. Freedom is a characteristic or quality of the human being as a person not of man as an individual.

Dialogue is, as I see it, a fundamental communication between people and should be carried out face to face. Dialogue via mass media can achieve results only in a very restricted manner. This may be the reason why personal talks between political leaders are highly appreciated. The world expects progress and improvements in peace talks, from a personal meeting of the leaders of both hemispheres.

History has taught us that systems of

power keep changing — that there is an interior evolution which has to be encouraged, not by means of confrontation, but by means of dialogue. Both sides — East and West — will encounter changes, and if we are talking about a world society, we have to realize that both systems will need each other after a process of acceptance and mutual understanding.

Before asking the question: What can we do? we have to answer the question: How have we got to think? in order to prevent the spreading of empty phrases concerning the higher ideals of mankind. They are announced by all party programmes nowadays, and they should not be an expression of sharp contrast to the realities of life of our economic, political and cultural reality.

After careful observation of our own demands let us consider whether or not the principles of Western capitalism and Eastern communism are open to accept what becomes more and more obvious from the recent stage of development as the central impulse in the psyche of mankind. It is visible in man's will towards concrete self-responsibility meaning: not being subject to a relationship of order and submission, power and privilege.

Each of us cannot do that much in order to ensure peace. Each of us, however, can contribute — and if many try to achieve something — much can be done. If we advocate peace we realize that we cannot command peace. However, we can plant peace where we are living: within our families, our communities. Let us start in those towns and communities which have assembled to this peace conference. "Living in peace is a sincere, deep human longing, working for peace is a duty worth while".

City Report 18

Ian Mcd. Mill
Mayor of Sunshine

I commend especially the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for their tremendously important initiative in arranging and organizing this wonderful Conference.

I trust that the conclusions that we reach here will form the basis unanimously, as they did in Hiroshima, for transmission to the world of an important message of unity and prayers for the future.

There is no doubt in my mind that all well-meaning men and women will share our aspirations for the establishment and preservation of world peace. Mayors of cities have a considerable influence and can set the tone of community thought which in turn can be transmitted to governments.

It is clear that the question of continued peace is the root question of our times. All other matters are completely secondary. Matters affecting the living standards of our people, social welfare issues and even the existence of disease and famine, important as these all are, are as nothing compared to the main question: whether or not this planet survives.

What was fifty years ago a mere matter of territorial or national survival, now is elevated to an entirely different historical dimension.

Since the production and use on these cities of the atomic weapons of the second half of the 20th century, none of us has been secure, no matter where we live. If you lived in Australia during World War II and the main conflict was in the Soviet Union for example, you could feel comparatively safe. In any case, whichever side was to be victorious, then the vanquished nations would survive, in some

way, under some occupational circumstance, at worst.

With the advent of nuclear weapons, neither contending party, nor indeed any party observing, can survive beyond a few days.

It is perfectly clear that the impact of nuclear war in the Northern Hemisphere would, through developed wind currents and temperature variation etc., guarantee annihilation to the South as well.

Limited nuclear war, to me, is impossible. The proliferation of weapons to the point where a hundredfold 'overkill' is possible is an enormous economic waste even if you supported the development of the initial group of weapons.

The world's nations if they were not spending hundreds of billions of dollars on nuclear programmes, 'star wars' concepts and the like, could make serious inroads into disease and world poverty. Other speakers have referred to this in some depth.

Nuclear armament is madness, from whatever standpoint taken.

From the Western side, I believe that the whole monstrous programme is built on a fallacy — that the Soviet Union is by nature aggressive and a danger to democracy. That is not my experience of the Soviet people who, following the loss of 20 million lives during World War II are terribly apprehensive of future attacks. To my mind, the massive Russian armament programme has been constantly a response to other initiatives and not a studied act of expansion ahead of the rest of the world. But we are not here to highlight the differences between social systems.

I greatly welcome the recent declaration by the Soviet Union that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. I take this as a serious declaration, and its impact should be that other nations, giving the same understanding, would make a great contribution. My commendation goes to

City Report 19

Giuseppe Lodi
City Council Member of Torino

Over a billion and a half of the world's population are city dwellers and the number is rising all the time. In 1960 30% of the population lived in cities. By the year 2000 the figure will be over 50% and there will be more than 300 cities with over 1 million inhabitants.

Such data demonstrate the importance of this first 'Mayors' Conference for Peace'.

Inter-city solidarity will be decisive for the solution of the problems of our time, for a new dialogue between peoples and for international cooperation.

Thus we have to programme the growth and life of our cities if the quality of that life is not to be compromised and if the economic and social costs are not to become untenable, because in such a situation man would no longer find the moral and social conditions that are essential for freedom and democracy. There is indeed a direct link between peace and democracy, between freedom and the expression of pacifism.

This is the subject of the plenary session of this Mayors' Conference together with the topics of international solidarity over the banning of nuclear weapons, the policy of a peaceful solution to the great social problems of humanity, the contribution our cities can make to the respect of the principles outlined in the United Nations Charter and education for peace in schools and through information.

Cities have always been the first victims of war and cities now desire the freedom to live out the various ways they indicate their feeling of solidarity with the community in democratic participation.

Education for peace is a fundamental

those speakers who have referred to the importance of peace education.

My wife and I are retired teachers who have constantly supported this concept of educational practice, and our daughter in the city of Canberra, Australia is developing a special program of peace education in that city.

For peace, in the final analysis, and if we leave out the possibility of accidental beginnings or of some insane button pressing, the determination and organization of the world's peoples will be the decisive factor. Over the next decade especially, we must begin to establish new criteria for our parliamentarians — whether or not they oppose the arms race. Judgments must be made of leaders not on rhetoric and manipulative skills, but on their perceptions of and action within the world's programme for peace and security.

I am an ex-serviceman from the 1939-1945 war and have experienced action against the Japanese in the Pacific. I nevertheless, salute the forward thinking peace-loving sections of the Japanese people who have experienced the horrific trauma of nuclear destruction.

Within the Pacific — Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the South-East Asian countries, have a special interest and a duty to preserve our region as a peace-loving and nuclear free area.

I extend the hand of friendship from Sunshine, Victoria, to all those other cities here and promise to assist within the State of Victoria, which is presently declared to be a 'Nuclear Free State', in the development of the movement for peace and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.

aspect of the city council's efforts to promote a culture of disarmament and peaceful coexistence. Turin has long been committed to promoting meetings between peoples on every possible occasion. We are sure that meetings bring knowledge and knowledge leads to friendship and to cultural, administrative and commercial relations that can become valid ways of banning the spectre of more or less final catastrophe from our planet.

Turin cares about peace and international cooperation and has long worked to promote common action by the great cities of our world. Such action could launch a programmed redistribution of the world's human and material resources to create a new economic order that would help to solve the problems of famine, underdevelopment and peace.

In 1982 Turin Council interpreted the desire for peace of its citizens and of all the world's citizens when, after consultation with the various peace organisations and associations, we set up a Communal Committee for peace and international cooperation initiatives supported by all the political parties in the city.

The Committee has its own funds and develops a programme of initiatives aimed at sensitising public opinion and promoting concrete expressions of solidarity and cooperation with countries afflicted by war or underdevelopment.

One such event attracting widespread support was the Hiroshima Appeals 1983 exhibition which is still visiting our schools and community centres backed by film shows.

Some Constituency Councils have recently declared their districts nuclear-free zones.

The Communal Council recognises the profound ethical value of such initiatives and in the session on March 27, 1985 found unanimous support for an agenda that commits the political forces of the city to the organisation of an International Conference on Nuclear Power to be held

on the earliest possible occasion. We also agreed to publicise the contents of that Agenda and to convene an open Communal Council that will examine the proposal to make Turin itself a nuclear-free zone.

In the name of Turin I am delighted to offer a meaningful contribution to this Mayors' Conference. I feel it is our local communities that will provide a concrete response to the greatest challenge our society has to face.

I hope that this meeting will represent a new and effective field for experiment and a stimulus for profitable dialogue between nations and for democratic participation in political and cultural pluralism.

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

This ends the report of the 10 cities scheduled after the coffee break. I would like to thank all the speakers this morning for their very important comments. Now I would ask you please to return to your seats.

Time is running short, but there are still a few cities that hope to have an opportunity to speak. With your permission I would like to let as many cities as possible offer their opinions. Time is very limited though, and I would ask the speakers to please keep their comments less than 3 minutes in length, and also to speak from their seats on the conference floor. The first speaker will be Mayor Kosei Oyadomari of Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.

Additional Reports

Kosei Oyadomari
Mayor of Naha, Japan

My name is Kosei Oyadomari and I am mayor of Naha City in Okinawa, Japan's southernmost prefecture. I am certain that all the mayors from both Japan and abroad gathered here will agree that this conference has been extremely fulfilling.

I consider it an honor to be allowed a few minutes to inform you of my city's endeavors in the cause of peace.

First of all I would like to say something about our basic stance concerning the establishment of a peaceful city. The central pillar in Naha's municipal administration is the strict observance of Japan's peace constitution and the rejection of any policy that may lead to war.

The primary reason for this is the bitter tragedy experienced by the people of Okinawa during World War II. Our prefecture was the site of the only on-land warfare in Japan and, like Hiroshima and Nagasaki, suffered terrible damages. More than 200,000 people were killed, including 120,000 civilian residents of Okinawa, and innumerable precious cultural assets were destroyed.

We believe that the only way to ensure that this kind of miserable war experience is never repeated is to reject all government policy that might lead to conflict.

Also, the foremost duty of all city mayors is to protect the safety of citizens and the security of their property, and to strive for the improvement of social conditions. In order to fulfill these duties, peace is an absolute prerequisite.

I have been striving constantly for the removal of all military bases from Naha in order to create a healthy living environment. We have also written to the United States, the Soviet Union and the other

nuclear states requesting the abolition of nuclear weapons, and, by learning from the peace endeavors of other cities around the world, we intend to make still greater efforts in the future for peace.

Luciano Pallini
Mayor of Pistoia, Italy

I have come to Hiroshima and Nagasaki with emotion to represent the City of Pistoia, which wholeheartedly shares the spirit and the object of this conference.

In 1982 the City Council of Pistoia declared its unwillingness to allow nuclear weapons in its district: making this choice, the Council were aware that morals and politics cannot be lived separately in front of the danger of the destruction of mankind.

This conference may represent the occasion so that more and more cities, beyond any distinction of party and nationality, declare themselves unwilling to allow nuclear weapons in their districts.

In addition to this, the cities must positively operate to set up occasions for meeting each other, for expanding the dimensions of confrontation and dialogue, which are the premises of peace.

Especially toward the young initiatives of exchange, meeting and information should be realized, so that the culture of peace will not remain a mere petition for peace in principle, but will come true in real experiences of life.

Don Tierno Galvan, Mayor of Madrid, speaking at the Congress of United Towns Organization in Montreal, said that the cities must contribute to develop such a system of international relations based on morals that it could positively dislocate the relations between states, which are

based on the reason of State and on the politics of power.

We must also keep in mind that the object of the destruction of nuclear arsenals will bring to our attention the problem of the reorganization of the weapon-manufacturing industry and therefore the problem of the clash with the military industrial group that carries so much weight in the politics of industrialized countries.

This also means that we will have to discuss what direction should be given to scientific progress in the nuclear field, also in relation with the threatening perspectives of Star Wars.

It is a fact that a policy of peace brings the problem of a different world order, of a different distribution of resources for a new development that will eliminate the imbalance between the industrialized Northern part of the Earth and the underdeveloped South, dramatically suffering from famine.

In the manifesto submitted by many Italian Mayors for the demonstration held on August 9th in Rome, it is written: "We Italian Mayors are of the opinion that the best way today to remember the days of the nuclear holocaust of August 1945, is to carry out that great international act of life and peace that can be accomplished this year, thus contributing to the defeat of holocaust and famine."

I'd like to remind those who may feel distrust in the capacity of cities to change the course of history that cities played an important role in the dialogue between peoples at the beginning of the 50's.

I feel honored to come from the same region, Tuscany, in Italy, that witnessed the indefatigable work for peace by that great Mayor of Florence, Giorgio La Pira, who turned that city into a meeting place for the peoples of the Earth and helped start the politics for a peaceful coexistence.

Then let's trust our strength: from that example let's get a stimulus to strive so

that the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will never again be repeated.

Cyril Summers

Mayor, Councillor of Newport, U.K.

It is good to be among friends. I know that I am speaking to the converted but I believe what I have to say is an important aspect of our message when we address the unconverted.

The world we know is not the world we want. We do not want a violent society, where men seek to redress injustice with guns and bombs and threaten the world with total destruction. We do not wish to see the innocent suffering with the guilty, condemned to live in squalor or die prematurely of disease or famine. No one seeks a world where people are denied the elements of human dignity and are constantly abused and exploited. We do not wish to pollute our world, nor exhaust its limited resources. No one wants two opposing camps building yet more terrifying nuclear arsenals to the impoverishment of the whole earth.

But while no one wants it, that is the world we have. Why do we have a world we do not want? No one has made it except ourselves. We long for a new birth and produce a monster. But why? The fault is not in our stars but in ourselves. We have created something that we hate and we stand appalled and petrified at that which we have brought to birth. But equally appalling is the fact that the external world is a reflection of the inner heart of man. The spirit of man passes through the torture of hate and bitterness and greed before spilling over into the violence and terror of fratricidal warfare. Before the bomb dropped here on Nagasaki 40 years ago tomorrow it had already dropped on the City in the minds of men.

It is from within that our world is made. It is from within that our world will

be remade and recreated. While we think violence we shall know violence; when we think peace, we shall make peace and shall have peace. Peace begins in the spirit of man.

This does not mean that our efforts towards peace making remain subjective and lack political directive. On the contrary, a clear political programme is essential, but it does mean that political method cannot be divorced from personal experience but must arise from it. Peace evolves from right attitudes, values and relationships. Peace arises from 'being'. Peace is indivisible. It is total and all consuming. There is no way to peace. Peace is the way. It is wrong to think we can have peace in our world and at the same time tolerate injustice, poverty, famine or any other form of human indignity. It is wrong to think we can have peace in our world while waging economic and commercial war; advocating economic measures that advance our own affluence and determines that others will live in perpetual poverty.

Peace is the natural consequence of seeking a rich quality of life for all people, without hate or bitterness against any man.

War, nor preparation for war, nor deterrents to prevent war can never bring peace. Peace is trust and friendship and social justice. Peace is the constructive use of the world's resources. Peace is sharing.

Even while we have been meeting this week, there have been people in the west saying that it was right to drop the bomb. It is the military mentality that sees in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, not human tragedy, but a very effective war weapon. The military mentality is an evil thing. We are seeking to transform the war mentality into creative peace making. In a nuclear age mankind has lost one option — the war option. We are compelled to discover a new way that says 'no' to the arms trade and 'no' to the arms race and seeks a basis

for friendship and unity in our common humanity.

Wars in defense of one's country and liberty have shown mankind to be capable of courage and devotion of the highest order; and in and through the suffering of whole populations there has been revealed heroic and incredible sacrifice. Peace making, with all its risks demands no less. And in this context let me pay the highest tribute to the women of Greenham Common. Their courage suffering and sacrifice is an example to us all.

At this conference we are asking all Governments to listen to what the people of the cities are saying.

Gohei Tani

Mayor of Kitakyushu

Forty years ago on August 9, an American bomber carrying the atomic bomb flew into the sky over Kitakyushu (formerly Kokura), but abandoned the primary target because of bad weather and changed course for Nagasaki, where the fateful bombing was carried out. According to the simulation survey by Prof. Mori of Kyushu University, one third of the industrial sector of Kitakyushu would have been destroyed and about 57,000 people killed if the bomb had been dropped on our city. For this reason the citizens of Kitakyushu have never stopped feeling deep compassion and sympathy for the sufferings of the people of Nagasaki.

We have designated our own city as a "quasi-atomic bombed city."

Every year on the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Memorial Days on August 6 and 9, I exchange messages with the mayors of those cities expressing our prayers for the victims of the atomic bomb tragedies and our renewed determination to strive for genuine world

peace. In 1973 my city joined a group of atomic bomb survivors residing in Kitakyushu in erecting an atomic bomb memorial monument in a park near City Hall. Now every year on August 9 a remembrance ceremony is carried out in front of the monument to pray for the repose of the souls of the atomic bomb victims. In 1976 we received a replica of the "Angelus Bell" from Nagasaki and during the ceremony every year the bell is rung to remind our citizens of their ultimate aspiration for world peace.

In order to encourage awareness of the importance of peace and the horror of nuclear weapons, my municipal government holds atomic bomb photo exhibitions and various other events on every possible occasion. We are especially concerned about the peace education of young people, and we will continue to provide constructive support to all peace-related citizens' movements.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

This marks the end of today's reports. As you will agree, the reports made by the representatives of each city this morning were extremely significant and informative. The speakers discussed basic problems concerning world peace and the future of humanity, and they offered their own experiences and proposals concerning the endeavors that a city can make in dealing with these problems. I personally was deeply impressed, and I am very happy that this kind of conference could be held here in Nagasaki. Forty years ago, the area in which we are holding this conference was a horrible vision of hell.

Right on this spot people probably lost their lives. I am certain that if those people could see this conference in progress today, it would bring them immeasurable consolation and also bright new hope for the future of their descendants and all mankind. I would like to thank you again

for your cooperation in making this important conference possible.

Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

Thank you very much Dr. Iijima. I would also like to thank the delegates for expressing their important opinions.

This officially ends Plenary Session III.

Reports by Atomic Bomb Survivors

Speakers:

- Survivors Sakue Shimohira, Tomitaro Shimotani and Sumiteru Taniguchi
- Medical Doctors Tatsuichiro Akizuki, chief doctor, at St. Franciscan Hospital and Issei Nishimori, professor at Medical College, Nagasaki University

Three representatives of the A-bomb survivors for whom the trauma remains deep still now 40 years after the day gave an eye-witness account of the disaster and talked about the physical and mental agony they went through in its aftermath. They all made an ardent appeal for the abolition of nuclear arms.

Doctors Tatsuichiro Akizuki and Issei Nishimori who themselves were exposed to the radiation joined this meeting to give advice as medical doctors.

In the question-answer session that followed, questions were centered on the effects of the radiation, as well as the medical attention to the injured and rescue work.

One of the participating mayors emphasized that the experiences of the survivors should be recounted on many occasions. He hoped that not only the people in Japan but also the citizens of nuclear-armed countries are given the opportunity to hear these reports.

On Aug. 9 3:00-3:20 p.m.
At Nagasaki City Peace Hall

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Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

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Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

Thank you very much for your presentations during Plenary Session III of the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Intensive discussions were also held by the Nagasaki Appeal drafting committee. Before the Nagasaki Appeal is announced I would like to ask Dr. Iijima, who has played the vital role of coordinator, to give a report on the proceedings of the conference.

Progress Report by the Nagasaki Appeal Drafting Committee

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

In yesterday's plenary session, 23 cities gave reports, on the theme "Role of Cities to Attain Peace", concerning their respective peace and anti-nuclear endeavors.

We confirmed thereby that in establishing a peaceful world cities play an important role, exert great influence, and also have a major responsibility. It was also pointed out that in order to fulfill this responsibility cities have to promote global inter-city solidarity and cooperation in various ways such as the expansion of sister-city affiliations, etc. Cities are bases for daily life and social activities. It has been made clear that when the spirit of peace — that is, freedom, trust and friendship — prevail in cities, the real basis for human peace will have been laid. Moreover, efforts must be made in peace education in order to assure that this ideal is passed on to future generations.

On the basis of the above discussions during the plenary sessions, the Nagasaki Appeal Drafting Committee met for two hours yesterday afternoon and drew up the appeal which will be announced later by the Mayor of Nagasaki. This appeal

was supported unanimously by the committee members, who will welcome its announcement both in Japan and abroad.

I would also like to report that there were several valuable comments and suggestions made by the committee that were not expressed directly in the appeal itself.

One was the statement made by a representative from Italy pointing out that the most important factor in assuring a bright future for mankind is freedom for self-determination. In another statement made by a representative from Canada and other countries, it was suggested that in concluding the conference concrete decisions should be made about the future of this new endeavor. In other words, can the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity be made into a permanent organization or, at least, can the theme and place of the next conference be decided upon? In response to these questions, the Mayor of Hiroshima stated that Hiroshima and Nagasaki will summarize the results of this conference, send a report to all the participating cities in the near future, and invite opinions concerning the perpetuation of the conference and the establishment of a working organization. With regard to the place for the next conference, Hiroshima and Nagasaki expressed the desire to act as headquarters in carrying out the above-mentioned tasks and in future communications.

The drafting committee looks forward to the swift and smooth achievement of these aims.

Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

I would now like to ask Hitoshi Motoshima, mayor of Nagasaki and chairman of the conference, and Marion Dewar, mayor of Ottawa, Canada, to read the Nagasaki Appeal. Mayor Motoshima will read the Japanese transcript and Mayor Dewar will read the English.

Nagasaki Appeal

We have acknowledged the fact that 40 years ago nuclear weapons brutally devastated the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and killed more than 210,000 people. Also, we have confirmed that although both cities have made a miraculous recovery, the scourge of radioactive poisoning, one of the crucial factors distinguishing nuclear from conventional weapons, continues even today to cause suffering among atomic bomb survivors.

Modern nuclear weapons are said to possess several thousand times the destructive power of the bombs that exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It follows that if our cities, which are centers of population and vital activity, become targets for a nuclear attack, the damage incurred will be several thousand times that of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Retaliation will provoke further attacks and further retaliation, soon covering the entire world in a blanket of radioactive fallout, changing even the Earth's climate, and, undoubtedly, driving the human race into extinction.

On the basis of this knowledge we, the mayors of 81 cities from 23 countries, gathered in Nagasaki and conducted intensive discussions in order to alleviate the threat of nuclear war, which is the greatest crisis of this century; to ensure the development of cities, which are the fruit of untold human wisdom and effort; to protect the lives of the world's people; and to pass on to the next generation a beautiful Earth that inspires bright hope for tomorrow.

Consequently, we make the following appeals to all the cities of the world in accordance with the general consensus of this conference:

1. We must increase our knowledge concerning nuclear weapons, strive for the prevention of nuclear war while aiming for the immediate reduction of nuclear weapons and ultimately for their total abolition, and not allow the arms race to spread to outer space. At the same time, we must appeal for reductions of conventional weapons which are increasing without restriction; we must free ourselves of the economic burden of the arms race, turning our attention to international problems such as starvation in developing countries.
2. To this end, we must transcend the barriers of differing racial, national, cultural, political, social and economic circumstances. We must promote various forms of inter-city exchange, enhance mutual understanding, and, when necessary, join together in solving common problems. We must also support and cooperate in the endeavors of international organizations for the elimination of poverty and the maintenance of world peace.

August 9, 1985
The 1st World Conference
of Mayors for Peace
through Inter-city Solidarity

Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

I would now ask all the participants to show their agreement with the Nagasaki

Appeal by giving another round of applause. (Applause)

Thank you very much.

I would now like to move on to our policy concerning SSDIII. I would ask Coordinator Iijima to give a report on these proceedings.

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

It was confirmed in the Hiroshima Appeal of August 6 that one of the concrete actions taken by this conference would be to press for the early opening of the 3rd Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. Intensive discussions about concrete policy for urging the U.N. to hold SSDIII at an early date were carried out twice during this conference by the drafting committee of the Hiroshima Appeal. The results of these discussions will be announced later by Mayor Araki of Hiroshima. Arguments were raised and thoroughly discussed concerning the various issues involved in the holding of SSDIII, and the following are the major points expressed in the policy concerning SSDIII:

— to obtain the cooperation of as many members as possible in holding SSDIII by the end of 1986 at the latest.

— to be given an opportunity for representatives from Hiroshima, Nagasaki and other cities to speak at SSDIII.

— to report the results of the conference to each national government and related organizations and to press for the early holding of SSDIII.

Also, the request made by this conference will be made directly to the Secretary-General of the U.N.. The drafting committee hopes very much that this draft, like the Nagasaki Appeal, is accepted and supported by all the participants of this conference. Thank you.

Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

Thank you indeed. Now, on behalf of the two host cities, Mayor Araki of Hiroshima City will read the Policy Toward the Third Special Session of the

U.N. General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament for the sake of your confirmation.

Policy Toward the Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

Forty years ago the first atomic bombs ever used in history against humanity indescribably devastated the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Since then, the threat of nuclear war has exposed us to the possible annihilation of humankind. We have affirmed that we will exert our utmost efforts toward the promotion of peace and evocation of citizens' concern for peace through inter-city solidarity transcending national boundaries, ideologies, and creeds so that the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki shall never be repeated.

The United Nations as the chief international peacekeeping organization must play a very important role in establishing lasting world peace. We have affirmed in the Hiroshima Appeal of August 6, 1985 that the cities which are participating in the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity will take initiatives to urge governments and organizations to hold the Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament as soon as possible. Specifically we request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to accept the following:

1. The Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament should meet during 1986 to respond to the international public concern for the total abolition of nuclear arsenals and for lasting world peace and to urge all nations, especially nuclear powers, to put an immediate and complete ban on nuclear

testing and development, and to abolish their nuclear weapons.

2. The Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament as part of its agenda should urge all nations to ratify the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) and make it a permanent agreement to reduce the risks of nuclear terrorism and accidental nuclear war.

3. The Secretary-General shall request the heads of nuclear superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union, as part of the summit talks commencing in Geneva this fall, to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki in order to realize the true nature of the atomic bombings.

4. In light of the importance of the roles which local authorities can play in promoting peace and the fact that cities and their citizens would be prime victims of a nuclear war, we request that Hiroshima and Nagasaki and other cities be given the opportunity to participate in and to speak at the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament.

5. To provide each U.N. Information Center around the world with a permanent A-bomb materials exhibition which would allow more people to realize the true nature of an atomic bomb attack.

6. To plan a world-wide peace campaign and to call upon the member nations of U.N. for their participation in and implementation of the campaign so as to make the International Peace Year, 1986, a turning point in establishing a peaceful international community.

August 9, 1985

The 1st World Conference
of Mayors for Peace

Through Inter-city Solidarity

Emergency Interpellation

Jacques Barat-Dupont
Mayor of Verdun, France

I would like to make a proposal at this point. During these 40 years the countries of Europe have still not signed a peace treaty, and the countries involved in World War II are, in fact, in a state of suspended hostilities.

I propose that all the countries involved in World War II take this opportunity to sign a peace treaty.

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

A proposal has been made. We will accept opinions from the other participants.

Mayor of Verdun: Jacques Barat-Dupont

In my report I touched upon this matter but I am very sorry that it wasn't mentioned in the final summary of the conference.

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

Your proposal is very important, but there are also many other concrete matters which we must discuss and carry out in order to establish genuine world peace.

For lack of time I didn't mention it earlier, but there were also many different opinions expressed during the meeting of the drafting committee. Moreover, we received various proposals yesterday from the representatives of 23 cities. It would be difficult to arrive at a conclusion on your proposal at this conference because of the very limited amount of time, and so I would like to suggest, in my role as coordinator, that all unsettled proposals and opinions be the subject of discussion and concrete action at the future sessions of this conference.

I hope that you will understand and agree with me on this point.

Michael H. Shuman
Deputy Mayor of Palo Alto, U.S.A.

It is not my wish to complain about or in any way to change the Nagasaki Appeal.

All of us certainly agree and appreciate the enormous efforts that went into forming this consensus document. My point deals specifically with where this conference goes from here, so that we will have an opportunity to discuss all of these issues in the future.

I cannot say that a document that I and about two dozen other representatives produced just yesterday is a consensus document. I can say, however, that it does seem to reflect a very large number of views here about where we should go from now. And I am not sure that this document and these views were completely reflected in the summary of the discussion.

What I thought I might do is just next thirty seconds and read this statement for the benefit of those who have not had an opportunity to read it and those who may be interested in reflecting on this in our future record.

It reads as follows;

In order to amplify our voices, to expand our numbers, and build a more powerful global movement of cities striving to ensure the survival of humanity through the elimination of nuclear weapons and war, we resolve to build upon the pioneering work of the First World Conference of Mayors by creating a permanent Secretariat in Hiroshima that will undertake the following;

- (1) Bring together participating cities for a Second World Conference of Mayors on August 5th, 1986, in Nagasaki, Hiroshima, or another city the Secretariat may deem appropriate.
- (2) Raise funds for the ongoing activities of the Secretariat by generating contributions from participating cities

and securing donations from private, national, and international organizations.

- (3) Facilitate communication among participating cities through a regular newsletter and other written communication.

Finally I think it most important.

- (4) Establish and coordinate a system of regional councils of participating cities that shall meet regularly.

Representatives of this council shall be part of the Secretariat.

On behalf of all of the people who have worked to put this part of the statement together, I would like to express how deeply we all look forward to working with you in order to implement these aspirations in the months and years ahead.

Thank you.

Coordinator: Soichi Iijima

This is a very valuable statement and it will be recorded. The opinions you have stated were also expressed strongly by the members of the drafting committee, as I stressed earlier, who emphasized the need to make this conference a continuing organization, to decide upon the date and place of the next conference as soon as possible, and to discuss details such as structure, etc. I also said that the committee aspires strongly for the swift realization of these goals. As mentioned at the end of the Hiroshima Appeal, Hiroshima will serve as a secretariat for the continuing organization of this conference, and it is hoped that Hiroshima, Nagasaki and all the other cities represented here will cooperate in bringing about the early realization of this proposal. However, it would take a considerable amount of discussion to review, here and now, all the items in this proposal. Therefore, after the results of the present conference have been processed, I suggest that we all join Hiroshima and Nagasaki in making efforts for the organization of future

meetings. Thank you very much for your statement.

Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

Thank you very much. After a ten-minute break we will hold the closing ceremony.

On Aug. 9 3:20-3:35 p.m.
At Nagasaki City Peace Hall

Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

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Masakazu Miyagawa, Deputy Mayor of Nagasaki

Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

We will now begin the closing ceremony of the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. First of all, Takeshi Araki, mayor of Hiroshima, will give a closing address.

Closing Address

Takeshi Araki
Mayor of Hiroshima

When the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sent out an appeal for participation in the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, we received messages of support from more than 110 cities in 33 countries. A number of these cities were unable to send their representatives here, but 100 cities, including 67 from 22 countries overseas and 33 from Japan, have joined us, and thanks to your great cooperation the conference has come to a successful conclusion.

Despite the trying circumstances under which the conference was held — the extremely hot weather and the transfer from Hiroshima to Nagasaki — we were able to welcome a large number of mayors from overseas and to share many significant reports and opinions. The forming of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki appeals, which are the expression of our combined determination to attain peace, and our agreement for a proposal to the Secretary-General of the U.N. concerning policy for the 3rd Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, are fruit of inter-city solidarity and evidence of the success of this conference.

During the five days we spent together I strengthened my belief that in order to achieve world peace the most important thing is for cities to exchange opinions on various levels and to deepen mutual understanding above and beyond dif-

ferences of culture or social system. Mutual understanding will give rise to a spirit of friendship and cooperation, thereby forming a band of solidarity for world peace.

I don't want this conference to be only a one-time event. Since Hiroshima and Nagasaki held the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, the mayor of Nagasaki and I will carry out thoroughgoing discussions to ensure that the conference continues in the future. In this respect I kindly request your concrete advice and cooperation.

I hope that this conference will serve as a catalyst and we strive together to spread the message of "No more Hiroshimas, No more Nagasakis" around the world, and that as soon as possible we can have a peaceful world free from the threat of nuclear weapons. I also fervently hope that the suspension of nuclear tests and the abolition of nuclear weapons, which are the long-standing aims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, will finally be realized. I extend my sincere wishes for your excellent health and the prosperity of your cities, and also my hopes that exchange will continue to deepen among our cities and citizens and that the bond of solidarity strengthens and grows.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the various organizations involved in the conference, the atomic bomb survivors and the volunteer guides for their outstanding cooperation and service during the conference.

Thank you very much.

Closing Address

Hitoshi Motoshima
Mayor of Nagasaki

I spent many sleepless nights prior to this conference worrying about the fact that

so many differences exist among the participants in the conference: East and West, developing countries and advanced countries, Oriental and Occidental and so on. We speak about the abolition of nuclear weapons and the realization of world peace, but abolishing nuclear weapons only means going back to a state without nuclear bombs. At present numerous local wars are being fought, but even the absence of war doesn't necessarily mean peace. If there is unemployment, disease or starvation in a city, it cannot be said to be at peace. Also, there is a big difference between intermittent peace and genuine, lasting peace. With regard to the problem of war, I think we in Japan tend to speak about peace while unconsciously ignoring the reality of war, but some of the participants here today have come directly from areas embroiled in war. For this reason too I was worried that it would be difficult for this conference to arrive at any definite conclusions.

Contrary to my expectations, however, the conference progressed in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and harmony. We were all thinking more or less the same thing, and came to the same conclusion. That is, the foremost duty of city mayors is not education, welfare or improvement of living conditions, but the establishment of genuine peace and the passing on of this treasure to future generations. As the mayor of Hiroshima just said, 111 cities from 33 countries, including the cities represented here today, have expressed their support for this conference. We must join together, intercommunicate, and promote mutual exchange for the achievement of future ideals and a world society free of nuclear weapons, and at the same time make efforts for the second holding of this conference.

For 500 years Nagasaki has played a leading role in the affairs of Japan. It has had contact with the countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and North America, and we will continue striving for the ideal of

world peace, never forgetting that this is our most important duty.

I would like to express my gratitude to the coordinators, Michio Nagai and Soichi Iijima, and to all the other people whose efforts made this conference possible. I also extend my personal thanks for the great support given by Chairman Nakashima, Vice-Chairman Ikemoto, and the other members of the Nagasaki City Council.

I will look forward to meeting you all again at the next session of this conference.

Thank you and good-bye.

Address of Thanks

Henk Van der Pols
Deputy Mayor of Rotterdam,
The Netherlands

On behalf of the delegation from the Netherlands and Belgium, cities of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Arnhem, Middelburg and Rotterdam, but I believe also on behalf of all the participants, I want to express my gratitude to the mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, Mr. Motoshima and Mr. Araki and their citizens for the very important initiative of organizing the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

We all are fully aware that they spent a great deal of their time and enormous amount of money, and we are very grateful for that.

But I think the most important thing is that they made it possible for mayors from so many cities in so many different countries of the world to see for themselves what happened here forty years ago, and also to be present at the commemoration for the hundreds of thousands of people that were killed in those infernos, facts never to forget.

In my belief, we will all return home strongly convinced that the nuclear arms race should be stopped, the development of further weapons halted and all nuclear weapons banned from our earth. A total moratorium is our urgent plea for the discussions in Geneva.

But also we will return to our various cities with the important duty to convince the people in our countries that — banning nuclear weapons is a matter of life and death for mankind for all citizens everywhere in the world.

We local authorities representing our citizens have to take the lead in this battle. For that gigantic task of convincing our national governments of their duties, mankind must survive to the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Thank you, Thank you Hiroshima.
Thank you Nagasaki.

Gerhard Schill

Mayor of Dresden, G.D.R.

Mayor Motoshima, Mayor Araki, colleagues and friends, I would like to begin by thanking the sponsors of this conference.

We have been able to enjoy several very satisfying and informative days here in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the sponsors for providing us with such ideal conditions to hold this 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. This has given us an excellent opportunity to deepen understanding among the delegates from many different countries who have assembled for the conference.

Visiting Japan and seeing the actual experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we have gained new determination to amplify the appeal for nuclear disarmament.

We will return to our countries and report the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Appeals to our city councils and to our citizens. By obtaining the understanding and agreement of a large number of citizens we will be able to inspire them to struggle for peace and to ensure that our Earth is never again subjected to the horror of the atomic bomb.

I would like to conclude by wishing great peace and happiness to the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Thank you very much.

Director: Terumasa Matsunaga

Thank you very much. I would now ask Masakazu Miyagawa, deputy mayor of Nagasaki, to declare the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity officially closed.

Deputy Mayor Miyagawa

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the delegates for your cooperation and participation during this intensive five-day conference. I now declare the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity closed.

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[Appendix I]

Executive Board of the Hiroshima Conference

Chairman	Takeshi Araki	Mayor
Vice Chairman	Itsuki Matsui	Deputy Mayor
Member	Hikoji Iwai	Deputy Mayor
Member	Nobuyasu Nishida	Treasurer
Member	Masahiko Ikeda	Director-General, Office of the Mayor
Member	Masayuki Ishibashi	Director-General, Bureau of Planning and Coordination
Member	Takayoshi Fukushima	Director-General, Bureau of General Affairs
Member	Shinji Sasaki	Director-General, Bureau of Finance
Member	Yoshinori Honjyo	Director-General, Bureau of Public Health
Member	Nobuaki Amii	Director-General, Bureau of Economic Affairs
Member	Koushiro Sasaki	Director, Hiroshima Municipal Hospital
Member	Moriaki Kawamura	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

WORKING COMMITTEE

Chairman	Yasushi Yamada	Deputy Director-General, Office of the Mayor
Member	Toshihiko Ito	Deputy Director-General, Bureau of Planning and Coordination
Member	Kuniaki Saiki	Deputy Director-General, Bureau of General Affairs
Member	Hakuhiro Ishikawa	Deputy Director-General, Bureau of Finance
Member	Shigemaru Shimomura	Director, Department of A-bomb Survivors Relief Measures, Bureau of Public Health
Member	Yasuto Shiotani	Director, Department of Commerce, Industry and Consumers Affairs, Bureau of Economic Affairs
Member	Katsushige Ikeda	Deputy Secretary-General, Hiroshima Municipal Hospital
Member	Toshiaki Miyake	Secretary-General, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

ADVISERS

Adviser	Toranosuke Takeshita	Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture
Adviser	Tokuro Kiyama	Chairman, Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly
Adviser	Shigemi Nakano	President, Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Adviser	Masaaki Myojo	Chairman, Hiroshima Municipal Assembly

[Appendix II]

Steering Committee of the Nagasaki Conference

Chairman	Hitoshi Motoshima	Mayor of Nagasaki
Vice Chairman	Masakazu Miyagawa	Deputy Mayor
Member	Toshiharu Hashimoto	Deputy mayor
Member	Kazuki Furui	Treasurer
Member	Takeji Kuroiwa	Superintendent of Board of Education
Member	Madoka Miura	Director, Department of General Affairs
Member	Shiro Yukawa	Director, Department of Finance
Member	Teruaki Ohbo	Director, Department of Atomic Bomb Survivors Measurement
Member	Sadao Irie	Director, Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
Member	Keisuke Shukuwa	Director, Department of Public Health
Member	Takashi Saitu	Secretary General, Secretariat of Municipal Assembly
Member	Kaname Murakami	Secretary General, Election Management Committee
Member	Terumasa Matsunaga	Director, Nagasaki International Culture Hall
ADVISORY COMMITTEE		
Adviser	Isamu Takada	Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
Adviser	Tsunehiko Kotoh	Chairman of Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly
Adviser	Shozo Kiyoshima	President of Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Adviser	Kimihiko Nakashima	Chairman of Nagasaki Municipal Assembly
Adviser	Tatsuichiro Akizuki	Director General of Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

[Appendix III]

Program to Promote Solidarity of Cities Towards The Total Abolition of Nuclear Arms

Purpose:

The call for the total abolition of nuclear arms that the A-bombed cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have kept alive over many years without interruption has now won public support in many cities around the world and continues to receive compassionate responses from more cities.

By developing the firmer inter-city bond, the program is intended to raise citizens' awareness of the need of the abolition of nuclear weapons to the ultimate cause of permanent peace for the world.

Principal Activities:

1. Exchange of proclamations, resolutions, messages and other materials related to peace and disarmament.

2. Holding of an "A-bomb Photo Exhibition" and others designed to educate people on stark realities of the destruction in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The two cities help make such exhibitions possible by offering to supply necessary materials.

3. Holding of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and having the results of the conference reflected on activities of the United Nations.

History of the Program:

June 24, 1982

In the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, Mayor Takeshi Araki of Hiroshima called on cities of the world to unite beyond national boundaries in constructing the path to the abolition of nuclear arms.

August 6, 1982

At the Peace Memorial Ceremony in Hiroshima, Araki repeated his call for the solidarity of cities in his city's "Peace

Declaration" addressed to the whole world.

January 20, 1983

The letter jointly signed by the Hiroshima and Nagasaki mayors was mailed to 72 cities in 23 countries urging them to participate in this program. Since this time, the program has become a joint undertaking of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

July 27, 1983

A-bomb materials including a documentary film "Hiroshima, Nagasaki — the Harvest of Nuclear War" and A-bomb photographic posters were sent to the cities which have approved the program.

May 8, 1984

Invitation was sent to 76 cities in 24 countries for their representatives to attend the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

August 4, 1984

Letters of appeal for solidarity and invitations to the world conference of mayors were again mailed, this time to 81 cities in 30 countries. (The appeals were repeated from time to time since)

March 1, 1985

Formal letters of invitation to the world conference of mayors were sent, with application forms, to 49 municipalities in Japan.

March 4, 1985

Formal letters of invitation to the world conference of mayors were sent, with application forms, to 94 cities in 35 countries outside Japan.

August 5-9, 1985

1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity took place with representation from 67 cities in 22 foreign countries and 33 municipalities in Japan. At the end of invigorated discussions were adopted "Hiroshima

Appeal,” “Nagasaki Appeal” and the “Policy Toward the Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.” It was confirmed that the conference secretariat be established in Hiroshima City in order to make the world conference a permanent organization.