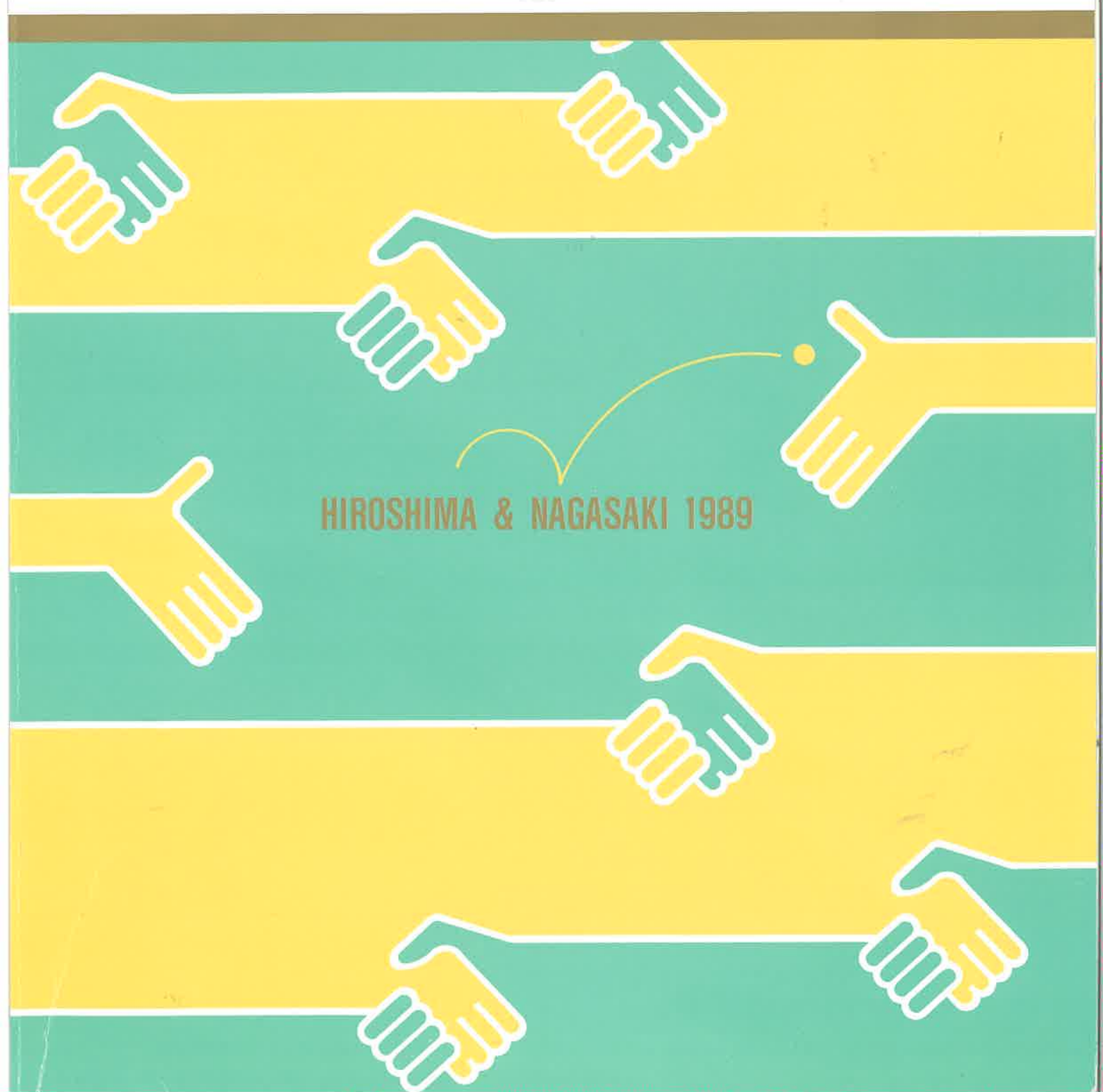
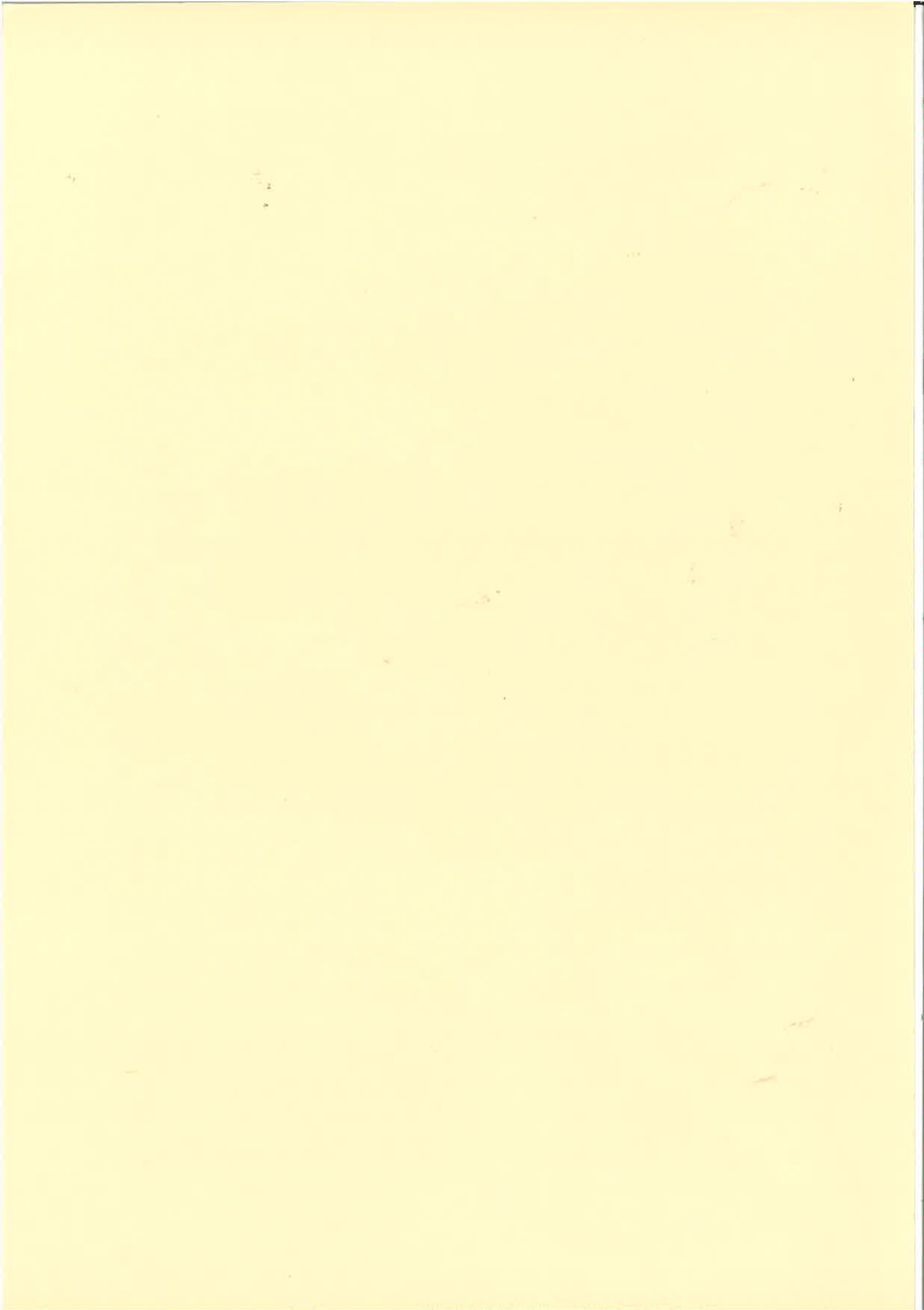


**2nd WORLD CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
FOR PEACE
THROUGH INTER-CITY SOLIDARITY
—PROCEEDINGS—**



HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI 1989





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HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI 1989

2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity
—Proceedings—

February 1989

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PREFACE

The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki hosted the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity August 4-9, 1989. We were fortunate to receive the participation of 119 cities – 81 overseas and 38 from Japan – representing 27 different countries, including Japan. For the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, striving for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and the development of solidarity among the world's cities, this conference proved extremely fruitful.

The greatly increased number of participants attending this second conference in our atomic-bombed cities reflects the heightening of international desire for world peace. As host cities, we were extremely pleased by this turnout, and hereby express our sincere gratitude to all who lent a hand in making this conference a success.

We citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, cities that experienced the horror of nuclear holocaust, demand that nuclear weapons never be used again, and we will continue our appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons and everlasting world peace.

The recent signing of the INF Treaty by the U.S. and Soviet Union, and their efforts toward reduction of strategic nuclear weapons stockpiles have heightened the hopes and expectations of people around the world. However, the international situation regarding the issue of nuclear weapons is still critical, with many obstacles blocking the path that leads to their abolition. Moreover, poverty, starvation, and environmental devastation are other issues that humankind must face and work together to solve.

Based on this state of affairs, we decided to make the conference theme "Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons – Roles of cities in the nuclear age." Besides a panel discussion, we heard reports from participating cities, all of which greatly expanded the realm of dialogue concerning establishment of a permanent world peace.

As a result of these discussions, we adopted the Hiroshima and Nagasaki appeals calling urgently for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The circle of inter-city solidarity was widened during the six days of this conference, the most satisfying result of which was reaching a consensus on the important role of cities in helping bring about genuine world peace.

Hereafter, it is our hope that the inter-city solidarity movement for nuclear abolition will become increasingly active. We would be extremely gratified if this report helps to advance that cause even slightly.

Takeshi Araki
Mayor of Hiroshima

Hitoshi Motoshima
Mayor of Nagasaki

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August 6th (Sun.)

- 7 : 45 **Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony** (Peace Memorial Park)
- 9 : 30 **Plenary Session II** (International Conference Center Hiroshima, Himawari, Dahlia)
 Theme : "What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?"
 Session I
 Session II
 Coordinator :
 Michio Nagai
 President of International House of Culture, Senior Adviser to the Rector,
 United Nations University
 Soichi Iijima
 Former President, Hiroshima University
 General view of the present situation and prospects of the 28 participating
 cities
- 11 : 30 **Lunch** (International Conference Center Hiroshima, Cosmos, Ran)
- 13 : 00 **Panel Discussion** (International Conference Center Hiroshima, Phoenix Hall)
 Theme : "Steps toward the building of confidence"
 Coordinator :
 Hisanori Isomura Executive Controller General, NHK
 Panelists :
 Angelo Meda Mayor of Como
 Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi Mayor of Delhi
 Herbert Schmalstieg Lord Mayor of Hannover
 Anne Rudin Mayor of Sacramento
 Yuri Starovatykh Mayor of Volgograd
 Nobuya Banba Professor, Osaka University
 Takehiko Kamo Professor, Tokyo University
- 16 : 00 **Plenary Session III** (International Conference Center Hiroshima, Himawari)
Hiroshima Appeal
- 16 : 40 **Press Conference** (International Conference Center Hiroshima, Himawari)
- 18 : 30 **Commemorative Concert** (International Conference Center Hiroshima, Phoenix Hall)
- 20 : 40 **Dinner** (International Conference Center Hiroshima, Dahlia)

August 7th (Mon.)

Transfer Conference location to Nagasaki

- 9 : 10 Departure from each hotel
- 10 : 09 Leave Hiroshima Station by bullet train (Hikari #191)
- 11 : 38 Arrive at Hakata Station
 Lunch at Hakata Miyako Hotel
- 13 : 27 Leave Hakata by chartered train
- 16 : 35 Arrive at Nagasaki Station
- 19 : 00 **Welcome Reception hosted by Mayor of Nagasaki**
 (Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)

August 8th (Tue.)

9 : 00	Welcome Speech Hitoshi Motoshima	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku) Mayor of Nagasaki
	Congratulatory Addresses Isamu Takada	Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
	Toru Sato	Chairman of Nagasaki City Council
9 : 30	Panel Discussion	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)
	Theme : "Sharing thought on the present issues of world peace"	
	Coordinator : Soichi Iijima	
	Former President of Hiroshima University	
	-Keynote Address	
	Yoshikazu Sakamoto	Professor, Meiji Gakuin University
	Panelists :	
	Erhard Krack	Mayor of Berlin
	L. Kwia Johnson	Mayor of Monrovia
	Loni Hancock	Mayor of Berkeley
	Shun Hayama	Mayor of Fujisawa
	Hideo Tsuchiyama	President, Nagasaki University
11 : 40	Film Showing "The Atomic Bomb in Nagasaki"	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)
11 : 55	Meeting with A-bomb Survivors	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)
12 : 45	Lunch	(Hotel New Nagasaki)
14 : 30	Plenary Session IV	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)
	Theme : "What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?"	
	Session I	
	Session II	
	Coordinator : Yoshikazu Sakamoto	Professor, Meiji Gakuin University
	Hideo Tsuchiyama	President, Nagasaki University
	-General View of the present situation and prospects of the 25 participating cities	
17 : 00	Sightseeing of Glover Garden	
19 : 00	Dinner	(Hotel)

August 9th (Wed.)

9 : 00	Visit the Nagasaki International Culture Hall	(Atomic Bomb Center)
10 : 30	Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony	(Peace Park)
12 : 30	Lunch	(Hotel New Nagasaki)
14 : 30	Lecture	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)
	Yasushi Akashi	Under Secretary General for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations
15 : 00	Plenary Session V	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)
	Nagasaki Appeal	
15 : 30	Closing Ceremony	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)
	-Closing Speeches	
	Takeshi Araki	Mayor of Hiroshima, President, World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity
	Hitoshi Motoshima	Mayor of Nagasaki, Vice President, World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity
	-Address of thanks	
	representatives of all the participating cities	
	-Announcement of the closing of the Conference	
	Kazuki Furui	Vice Chairman, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee to Promote Appeal for Peace
16 : 00	Press Conference	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)
16 : 30	Sightseeing	
19 : 00	Farewell Party	(Hotel New Nagasaki, Ho-oh Kaku)

PROGRAM FOR ACCOMPANYING PERSONS (Spouses' Program)

10

We have prepared an itinerary for the mayors' spouses so that they may get to know something of the natural features, life styles and culture of Japan in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Hiroshima

August 5th (Sat.)

- 13 : 30 Leave International Conference Center Hiroshima
- 14 : 00 Ueda-Ryu-Wafudo
| Tea Ceremony; Stroll through
15 : 00 a Japanese Garden
- 15 : 30 Modern Art Museum
|
- 16 : 30
- 17 : 00 Return to Hiroshima Grand Hotel

August 6th (Sun.)

- 10 : 45 Leave Hiroshima Grand Hotel, ANA Hotel Hiroshima
- 11 : 35 Cruise to Miyajima Island
|
- 12 : 00 Sightseeing, Lunch and Shopping in Miyajima
- 15 : 15 Cruise to Ujina Port
|
- 15 : 40
- 16 : 10 Return to Hiroshima Grand Hotel, ANA Hotel Hiroshima

Nagasaki

August 8th (Tue.)

- 8 : 30 Leave Hotel New Nagasaki
- 9 : 30 Aino Observation Platform
- 10 : 40 Unzen National Park
Nita Pass
- 11 : 30 Stroll around Hot Springs
- 12 : 00 Lunch at Unzen Kanko Hotel
|
- 13 : 00
- 13 : 30 Leave Unzen National Park
- 16 : 00 Return to Hotel New Nagasaki

August 9th (Wed.)

- 14 : 30 Leave Hotel New Nagasaki
Japanese Dance (Kimono Show)
- 16 : 30 Return to Hotel New Nagasaki

PARTICIPANTS' LIST

11

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul

Mr. Mohammad Hakim, Mayor

Mr. Faroug Assefi

AUSTRALIA

Campbell town

Mr. Jim A. Kremmer, Mayor

Mrs. Kerry E. Kremmer, Mayoress

Canterbury

Mr. John F. Gorrie, Mayor

Wollongong

Mr. William Mowbray, Deputy Lord Mayor

BELGIUM

Antwerpen

Prof. Dr. G. De Corte, Deputy Mayor

M. De Corte-Moeremans, Mayoress

BULGARIA

Sofia

Mr. Roumen D. Neshev, President of Commission for Culture, Science & Education, City Council

Mr. Boyko N. Georgiev, Specialist at Press Department, City Council

Mr. Plamen N. Mateev, Senior Specialist, International Department, City Council

CANADA

Burnaby

Mr. Derek R. Corrigan, Alderman

Montréal

Mr. John Gardiner, Vice Mayor

Mr. Jean Marchand, Councillor for International Affairs

Toronto

Mrs. Kay Gardner, Deputy Mayor

Mr. Raymond Gardner

CHINA

Chongqing

Mr. Wei Si Feng, Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Chongqing Municipal Government

Mr. Qu Qing Zhang, Staff, Foreign Affairs Office, Chongqing Municipal Government

FRANCE

Aubagne

Mr. Jean Tardito, Mayor

Mrs. Renée Tardito, Mayoress

Caen

Mr. Maurice Migniere, Deputy Mayor

Malakoff

Mr. Michel Cibot, City Director

Mrs. Miho Cibot-Shimma

La Plaine-sur-Mer

Mr. Pierre Gire, Responsable Festival Artistique

Mrs. Danielle Gire

Mr. Auffret

Mrs. Auffret

Mrs. Roussel

Verdun

Dr. Jacques Barat-Dupont, President, International Association of peace Messenger Cities

Miss Jacqueline Antoine, Industrial Development Manager

Dr. Catherine Boaretto

G.D.R.

Berlin

Mr. Erhard Krack, Lord Mayor

Mr. Dieter Gutzschebauch, Private Secretary

Dresden

Mr. Horst J. Barsch, Deputy Lord Mayor

Mr. Helmut Schiffner, Member of the Presidium of the International Friendship League of the G.D.R.

Magdeburg

Mr. Werner Herzig, Lord Mayor

Mr. Frank Beyer, Third Secretary, Embassy of the G.D.R.

F.R.G.

Kreis Aachen

Mr. Hans-Günter Bömeke, Lord Mayor

Alzey

Mr. Axel Günter Geldsetzer, Deputy Mayor

Berlin

Dr. Norbert Meisner, Senator for Finance

Mr. Lothar Stock, Assistant to the Senator

Mr. Jörg Zimmermann, Deputy Consul General, Consulate General of the F.R.G.

Frankfurt am Main

Mr. Andreas von Schoeler, Deputy Mayor,
Economic Affairs

Fürth

Mr. Uwe Lichtenberg, Lord Mayor
Mrs. Ursula Lichtenberg, Mayoress

Göttingen

Mr. Artur Levi, Lord Mayor

Hannover

Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg, Lord Mayor
Mr. Uwe Reinhardt, Chairman of the SPD
Group
Mr. Holger Wittich, General Manager, Han-
nover Tourist Office Representative for
Japan

Lemgo

Mr. Hans Pohl, Deputy Mayor
Mr. Werner Gehrke, Councillor
Mrs. Brigitte Scheuer, Deputy Town Clerk

Neukirchen-Vluyn

Mr. Oskar Michael Böhm, Mayor

Tübingen

Dr. Eugen Schmid, Lord Mayor

GREECE

Peristeri

Mr. Dimitris Folopoulos, Mayor

INDIA

Delhi

Mr. Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi, Mayor
Mr. Deep Chand Bandhu, Leader of House
Mr. Omkar, Secretary

IRAN

Tehran

Mr. Bied Morteza Taba Tabie, Mayor
Dr. Mohben Ebrahimi, General Director, Stu-
dies and Planning Organization, City of
Tehran
Mr. Ali-Reza Ghaffari, General Director,
Public and International Department,
Municipality of Tehran

ISRAEL

Haifa

Mr. Arie Shlomo Gur-el, Mayor

ITALY

Assisi

Mr. Emanuele Piatti, Assessore
Mr. Mariano Borgognoni, Consigliere Comun-
ale

Bologna

Mr. Dante Cruicchi

Campegine

Mr. Imerio Cantoni, Vice Mayor

Como

Mr. Angelo Meda, Mayor
Mr. Gianstefano Buzzi, Councillor
Mr. Adriano Sampietro
Mrs. Angela Bertuzzi

Corsico

Mr. Giorgio Perversi, Mayor
Mr. Michele Inserrato, Councillor-Culture-
Youth
Mr. Giuseppe Spata, Councillor- Public Rela-
tions Information-Participation

Forli

Ms. Vanda Burnacci, Mayor

L'Aquila

Mr. Enzo Lombardi, Mayor
Mr. Carlo Iannini, Alderman
Mr. Errico Centofanti, City Advisor for Pub-
lic Relations

Parma

Mr. Elvio Ubaldi, Deputy Mayor

Salerno

Mr. Giuseppe Beluto
Mrs. Beluto
Mr. Erbertto Manzo
Mrs. Manzo
Mr. Alfonso Pecoraro

Teramo

Mr. Lino Silvino, City Councillor
Mr. Antonio Gatti

Viareggio

Mr. Walter Ghiselli
Mr. Giancarlo Giannecchini, Consigliere
Comunale (City Councillor)
Mr. Vincenzo Stagi, Consigliere Comunale
(City Councillor)

LIBERIA**Monrovia**

Mr. L. Kwia Johnson, Mayor
 Ms. Assunta Hage Sannoh, Coordinator,
 WCM & Sister City Affairs

LUXEMBOURG**Wiltz**

Mr. André Biver, Mayor

THE NETHERLANDS**Hague**

Dr. Ad Havermans, Mayor
 Mrs. Havermans, Mayoress
 Mr. Koos Van Beuzekom, City Manager
 Mrs. Van Beuzekom

Middelburg

Mr. Chris G.J. Rutten, Mayor

Rotterdam

Mr. Henk Van der Pols, Ex Deputy Mayor
 Mr. Jan M.J.D Jansen, Alderman

PERU**Villa El Salvador**

Mr. Miguel G. Azcueta, Mayor
 Mr. Juan Carlos G. Gurski, Mayor Adviser
 Mrs. Marivi G. Gurski

PHILIPPINES**Kalookan**

Mr. Macario A. Asistio Jr., Mayor
 Mr. Angel H. Quizon, Station Commander

Muntinlupa, Metro Manila

Mr. Ignacio R. Bunue, Mayor
 Mr. Alfredo M. Bunue Jr., Technical Assistant
 Mrs. Miraflor T. Bunue

Pasig, Metro Manila

Mr. Lorenzo A. Reyes, Chief, Civil Security Unit

Valenzuela, Metro Manila

Mr. Santiago A. De Guzman, Mayor
 Mrs. Ophelia C. De Guzman, Mayoress
 Mr. Adrian E. Concepcion

PORTUGAL**Amadora**

Mr. Orlando Guerreiro Almeida, Mayor
 Mr. Antonio Saldida, Councillor

Porto

Mr. Fernando Soares Cabral Monteiro, Mayor
 Mrs. Conceicao Cabral Monteiro, Mayoress
 Mr. Rafael Campos Pereira, City Councillor
 Mr. Antonio Silva Moreira, City Councillor
 Mr. Justino da Cruz Dos Santos, City Councillor
 Mr. Luis Jorge de Oliveira Dias, City Councillor

SWITZERLAND**Genève**

Mr. André Hediger, Vice-Président

SYRIA**Queneitra**

Mr. Abdul Muneim Assad Al Hamwi, Mayor
 Mrs. Qonul Tenqiz, Mayoress

U.K.**Brighton**

Mr. Brian R. Fitch, Mayor

Coventry

Mr. David J. Cairns, Mayor
 Mrs. Nancy Cairns, Mayoress
 Mr. John M. Payne, Assistant City Secretary

Glasgow

Mrs. Susan Baird, Mayor
 Mr. George Baird
 Mr. George McCulloch, Council Officer

Sheffield

Mr. Tony Damms, Mayor

U.S.A.**Albany**

Dr. Josephine Davis, Albany Woman of the Year, Board Member, Leadership Albany' 85

Austin

Mr. George Humphrey, Councillor

Berkeley

Mrs. Loni Hancock, Mayor

Mr. Thomas H. Bates, Member of the California Assembly

Ms. Maudelle Shirek, Council Member

Burlington

Dr. Esther D. Rothblum, Member, Mayor's Council on Women

Cleveland

Dr. Yukihiro Nose, Chairman, Department of Artificial Organs, Cleveland Clinic Foundation

Corpus Christi

Mr. Tito Guerrero, Dean of Students, Corpus Christi State University

Eugene

Dr. Shawn Boles, City Councillor

Mrs. Barbara Keller, Executive Director — International Nuclear Free Zone Committee

Houston

Mrs. Virginia E. Mampre, President, Mampre Media International

Irvine

Mr. Larry A. Agran, Mayor

Mrs. Phyllis F. Agran, Mayoress

Mr. Jeb Brugmann, Environmental Policy Director

Mrs. Brugmann

Mr. Friedman

Mrs. Friedman

Jersey City

Mr. Jaime Vazques, Councillor

Lancaster

Mr. Jon C. Lyons, City Council Member

Ms. Marlene S. Arnold

Minneapolis

Ms. Nancy Lee Anderson, Commissioner, Minneapolis Park Board

Mrs. Marne Youngdale, Representative, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Mr. James Youngdale

Mrs. Marjorie Wunder, Representative, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Commemoration Committee

Sacramento

Mrs. Anne Rudin, Mayor

Mr. Grantland Johnson, Country Supervisor

Mrs. Johnson

Miss Johnson

Saint Paul

Mr. Robert C. Long, City Councilman

Mr. Don Jorovsky

U.S.S.R.

Kiev

Ms. Galina Menzheres, Vice Mayor

Leningrad

Mr. Alexander Ya. Avdeyev, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee, Leningrad City Soviet of Peoples Deputies

Tbilisi

Mr. A. Alexsidze, Chairman, Georgian Peace Committee

Mr. V. Rchevlshvili, Director, Cultural Information Center, Peace Messenger Cities

Mr. G. Gorgiladze

Vilnius

Mr. Victoras Rinkevicius, Secretary, Vilnius Executive Committee

Volgograd

Mr. Yuri Starovatykh, Mayor

Mr. Viatcheslav Shustov, Head of the International Relations Dept., City Council

Mr. Alexei Shevchenko, Director, Factory "Aurora"

VIETNAM

Ho Chi Minh

Mr. Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, Chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City

Mr. Nguyen Hau, Chairman's Advisor

Mrs. Dao Hoang Lien, Interpretress

JAPAN**Tokyo-Shinagawa Borough**

Kyuji Takahashi, Mayor

Masahiro Kurokawa, Manager, General Affairs Section

Tokyo-Ohta Borough

Yoshio Nishino, Mayor

Kenji Amemiya, Chief for International Communication, General Affairs Section

Tokyo-Nakano Borough

Kohichi Kohyama, Mayor

Takeshi Nakamura, Director of Planning Division

Tokyo-Itabashi Borough

Teruo Ishizuka, Deputy Mayor

Yoshiteru Yabusaki, Chief, General Affairs Section

Tokyo-Katsushika Borough

Nobuhiko Isozaki, Chief Accountant

Shunsaku Kitano, Director, Division of Architectural Environment

Shigeo Yokoyama, Chief of General Affairs

Yoshimori Miyachi, Chief of Building Lot Guidance

Tokyo-Minato Borough

Keiji Yamada, Mayor

Hiroshi Nakamura, Director of Planning Division

Hino

Kimio Morita, Mayor

Mamoru Shimizu, Secretary

Hoya

Tetsuya Tomaru, Mayor

Yokohama

Ryoichi Hirose, Director General, General Affairs Bureau

Toshitada Tamura, Director, Office of Foreign Administration and Coordination

Kawasaki

Hirohisa Ueda, Director of Citizen's Affairs Dept.

Mikio Yasuoka, Chief

Fujisawa

Shun Hayama, Mayor

Hisashi Ishizawa, Chief Secretary

Takeshi Sugibuchi, Secretary

Kofu

Hideo Jinguji, Deputy Mayor

Kesakazu Inoue

Nagoya

Hideo Tsuzuki, Asst. Director, Planning Division, General Affairs Bureau

Kyoto

Yukio Hirano, Director, General Affairs Division, General Affairs Bureau

Yoshihiro Tada, Planning and Coordination Division, General Affairs Bureau

Osaka Prefecture

Kazuo Sanada, Chief of International Relations

Shigeo Morimura, Chief of International Relations

Osaka

Hiroshi Yoshida, Director of Administration, General Affairs Section

Eiji Sugio, Chief of General Affairs Section

Sakai

Nobusato Shimoo, Director of Dept. of Planning and Coordination, Humanize Enlightenment Bureau

Toyonaka

Teruo Shimomura, Mayor

Ikuo Minegishi, Deputy Mayor

Yutaka Mino, Director, Planning and Coordination Dept. of Urban Policy

Tomoshi Matsumoto, Deputy Director General, Planning and Coordination Dept. of Urban Policy

Hirakata

Kazuo Kitamaki, Mayor

Takumi Hashimoto, Deputy Mayor

Kazutoshi Miyake, Manager, Secretarial Section of Mayor

Hisashi Yamashita, Secretarial Section of Mayor

Kobe

Zenji Nakata, Director General, Planning and Coordination Bureau

Junichi Ogawa, Chief, General Affairs Division, General Affairs Bureau

Nishinomiya

Tetsuya Nakamura, Treasurer

Hiroshima Prefecture

Toranosuke Takeshita, Governor

Hiroshima

Takeshi Araki, Mayor

Takayoshi Fukushima, Deputy Mayor

Masahiko Ikeda, Director General, Office of the Mayor

Goro Kawai, President, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Miyoshi

Kenso Iwasaki, Deputy Mayor

Fuchu-cho

Wataru Hayashibara, Mayor

Ohno-cho

Hisashi Numazu, Mayor

Takamatsu

Nobuo Waki, Mayor

Teruo Yano, Deputy Mayor

Ikutami Ikejiri, Secretary of Mayor

Iihiroshi Ishikawa, Secretary of Vice Mayors

Matsuyama

Kiyofumi Makino, Deputy Mayor

Hideki Nishiyama, Secretariat

Kochi

Tatsuo Yokoyama, Mayor

Fujio Iwamoto, Secretary

Kita-kyushu

Yoshitaka Oshima, Manager, General Affairs Bureau

Mitsuyoshi Okada, Manager, General Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau

Fukuoka

Takashi Aramaki, Manager, General Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau

Nagasaki Prefecture

Isamu Takada, Governor

Nagasaki

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor

Kazuyoshi Furui, Deputy Mayor

Akihiko Kato, Director, Nagasaki International Culture Hall

Tatsuichiro Akizuki, Chairman, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

Sasebo

Kumashi Kakehashi, Mayor

Yoshihisa Honda

Ohmura

Takashi Matsumoto, Mayor

Oita

Genta Haseme, Deputy Mayor

Hirofumi Watanabe, Secretary

Okinawa

Choko Kuwae, Mayor

Kiyoshi Ikehara, Chief of Secretariat

Kita-Nakagusuku-son

Takaharu Asato, Mayor



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



A keynote address by Professor Chadwick Alger of Ohio State University.



The Glee Club of Sotoku High School singing at the opening ceremony.



A delegate giving a question at the Plenary Session I .



Delegates meet with A-bomb survivors.



Presentation by delegates on their peace activities at the Plenary Session II .



Panel Discussion (from left: Mr. Isomura, NHK Executive Director, Mayor of Como, Mayor of Delhi, Lord Mayor of Hannover, Mayor of Sacramento, Mayor of Volgograd, Prof. Banba of Osaka University, and Prof. Kamo of Tokyo University)



Delegates listen to a lecture at the conference.



Mayor Araki delivers the Hiroshima Appeal.



Delegates listening to an explanation about the actual nature of the atomic bombing at the Peace Memorial Museum.

Representatives of the conference participants present a flower wreath at the Peace Memorial Ceremony of August 6 (front from right: Mayor of Sacramento, Mr. Michio Nagai, and Mayor of Volgograd; back from right: Mayor of Berlin, Mayor of Como, Lord Mayor of Hannover, and Prof. Alger).



Mayor Araki greets delegates from abroad at the welcoming reception.



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



A keynote address by Professor Yoshikazu Sakamoto of Meiji Gakuin University.



Panel Discussion with the theme "Sharing Thoughts on the Present Issues of World Peace".



Atomic bomb survivors report on their experiences and appeal for peace.



Göttingen Lord Mayor Artur Levi makes the presentation at the Session II.



A heated discussion takes place among the Drafting Committee members of the Nagasaki Appeal.



Representatives of the conference participants present the wreath at the August 9 Peace Memorial Ceremony.



Participants view exhibits related to the atomic bomb at Nagasaki International Culture Hall.



Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, lectures on "Prospects for Peace and Disarmament viewed from the United Nations".



Wives of foreign mayors enjoy Japanese dancing in "Kimono".

OPENING CEREMONY

25

On Aug. 5 10 : 00 ~ 12 : 00 A.M.
At International Conference Center Hiroshima

Moderator : Kaoru Nakahara, Hiroshima International
Relations Organization

Chorus by Sotoku High School Glee Club
Conductor : Morinobu Amano
Accompanist : Masakazu Shintaku
Selection : Rainbow over Hiroshima

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Committee to Promote Appeal for Peace
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Mayor of Hiroshima City
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Toranosuke Takeshita, Govenor of Hiroshima Prefecture 31
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Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
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CHORUS BY SOTOKU HIGH SCHOOL GLEE CLUB

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

It was "Rainbow over Hiroshima" composed by Tokuhide Niimi, and its words written by Sadao Tsuda. Conductor is Mr. Morinobu Amano and piano by Mr. Masakazu Shintaku.

May I ask to give them your big applause again?

Sotoku High School Glee Club was established in 1968 by the effort of Mr. Morinobu Amano, who is the present Conductor. Members are committed to practice singing to lead a socially enriched life through music. They have made a great achievement in All Japan Chorus Concours: The first place for six times; and the second place for five times. Thus, they are regarded as one of the top chorus groups in Japan. They have frequently made overseas chorus tour. So far, they have been to the City of Honolulu, Hawaii; the City of Hannover; the City of Frankfurt of Germany; the City of Como and the City of Parma, Italy. And next March they are planning to tour to New York City and Washington, D.C., the United States of America.

During the Opening Ceremony, simultaneous translation services is provided. Since the simultaneous translation is provided, please turn on the receiver switches and adjust the channels to your languages. Japanese is Channel 1; English, Channel 2; German, Channel 3; French, Channel 4; Russian, Channel 5; and Italian, Channel 6.

Moderator for today is Miss Kaoru Nakahara of Hiroshima International Relations Organization.

Thank you.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

I would like to welcome all the participants from all over the world. I will be acting as the Moderator for today's Opening Ceremony. I am Kaoru Nakahara of Hiroshima International Relations Organization. I ask for your cooperation.

We would like to start the Opening Ceremony and keynote speeches of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. But before starting the Ceremony, I

would like to announce about some of the changes in the programme. We were scheduled to have a keynote speech by Dr. Dante Caputo, the President of the 43rd U.N. General Assembly. But unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, he is not able to come to Japan. Therefore, we have keynote speeches from Professor Chadwick Alger of Ohio State University of the United States and Professor Takehiko Kamo of Tokyo University.

Now, we would like to start the Opening Ceremony of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Firstly, the announcement of the Opening will be given by Mr. Takayoshi Fukushima, the Chairman of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee to Promote Appeal for Peace. He is also the Deputy Mayor of the City of Hiroshima.

Announcement of the Opening

Takayoshi Fukushima

Chairman, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee
to Promote Appeal for Peace

I hereby declare the opening of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

I would now like to invite Mr. Takeshi Araki, the President of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, the Mayor of Hiroshima, to give his opening remarks on behalf of the Organizers.

Welcome Speech

Takeshi Araki

Mayor of Hiroshima

Ladies and gentlemen of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter city Solidarity and related guests:

I am privileged to welcome representatives of many cities throughout the world, and throughout Japan and am especially honored to welcome U.N. Under-Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi and Dr. Chadwick Alger, Professor at Ohio State University. It is a great joy for us to be able to convene here in our newly constructed International Conference Center Hiroshima.

We leave behind, in little more than ten years, a century that has been wracked beyond all measure with strife and turmoil. Right to the present, human beings have repeatedly waged wars with each other, inevitably resulting in the loss of precious lives and the destruction of our irreplaceable environment. The first half of this century saw two world wars; World War II in particular brought the explosion of the world's first atomic bomb and with its devastation and suffering of an entirely new order in human history.

The blinding heat and violent shock wave of that detonation at 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945 wiped clean, in one instant, the slate of human existence so carefully written and turned Hiroshima into a "city of death." It is estimated that nearly 350,000 people experienced the bombing; 140,000 were dead in four months. All wooden buildings within a two-kilometer radius burned or collapsed completely.

The nature of atomic-bomb damage is unique: divastation on an immense scale is instantaneous, thus slaughter of civilians -- regardless of age and sex -- is indiscriminate. The synergistic effects of the heat-ray, blast, and radiation, create tragic new problems.

As of March 31st of this year, 356,500 A-bomb survivors were living in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and elsewhere in Japan. Although "survivors", most of them nonetheless, struggle with disabilities and illnesses resulting from their A-

bomb exposure and live in constant anxiety about their health. Currently, this conference center is holding an exhibition of photographs depicting the misery of that bombing 44 years ago, as well as art works by survivors. As a survivor myself, I cannot view those photographs and drawings without reliving the wretchedness of that time and once again experiencing the brutality of nuclear weapons.

Other weapons of mass-destruction completely turned many cities in Africa, Asia and Europe to ash. This last June, the "Second German Cities Solidarity Conference" met in Nuremberg, Federal Republic of Germany, and adopted the "Nuremberg Declaration." I quote:

"It has been 50 years since the invasion of Poland marked the start of the shameless Second World War. When it was over, 55 million people had lost their lives, cities were in ruins, and countless numbers of people had been permanently dislocated both by the war and by post-war conditions. Through Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the war also left behind a legacy of fear and destruction of an entirely new dimension which now poses a threat to all humankind. Combating this new fear and pleading the cause of those who desire a world without violence and war is the duty of all persons who hold responsible positions in government or society."

The declaration closes with a commitment by cities to do whatever they can for peace, mutual understanding, and disarmament. I commend this "Nuremberg Declaration" as a way of increasing dialogue and solidarity among cities. I strongly urge that such city-level conferences spread beyond the Federal Republic of Germany to the other countries of the world.

Four years ago, at the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I expressed my sincere hope that the growth of our circle of solidarity would clear a path toward the abolition of nuclear weapons. Now I am convinced more than ever that city-level undertakings are an essential and effective way to increase public awareness about the necessity of ridding the earth of nuclear weapons.

Since the Second U.N. Special Session Devoted to Disarmament seven years ago, when I first laid out the "Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" and thus planted the seed that generated this, our organization, we have obtained the support of many cities around the world. Now members include cities in Eastern and Western bloc countries as well as in non-aligned countries. Now totalling 270, these cities from 49 countries approve of and support our program. Adding up the population of all these cities makes ours a huge organization with over 100 million members. For our organization, in only seven years, to have enlisted the support of so many cities distributed over five continents, is of course an expression of the intense desire for the abolition of nuclear weapons. It is also evidence that many cities are addressing the issues of reducing conventional weapons, banning chemical weapons, solving the problems of hunger, poverty, oppression of human rights, and other universal concerns.

At the Third U.N. Special Session Devoted to Disarmament in New York last year, as part of my statement advocating the abolition of nuclear weapons and the necessity of lasting world peace, I presented the appeal drawn up by this mayors' conference. Then last April, I invited the participants of Japan's first U.N. Disarmament Conference to Hiroshima to attend our "United Nations and Disarmament" lecture meeting. We hoped that this open meeting would raise the citizens' consciousness of peace issues and that the participants would understand the deeper realities of the effects of an atomic bombing.

One extremely grave situation now facing the world is the global destruction of the environment. In July, to commemorate the Grand Opening of the International Conference Center Hiroshima, we convened the "U.S.-Soviet Summit on the Peaceful Uses of Space." That conference left me greatly concerned that if we do not immediately adopt strategies to protect our green planet, we may destroy it.

Problems such as the destruction of the ozone layer by chloroflourocarbons (such as freon), acid

rain, loss of tropical forests, and desertification transcend individuals, cities, and even countries - they loom over the entire planet and now threaten our very existence. We must hasten as quickly as possible (if we wish to have a future) to apply our combined human wisdom to the solution of these problems.

I would now like to turn your attention to the recent change of climate in international relations. The ratification of the INF Treaty last year has caused a great swelling of the tide moving towards disarmament. The surging undercurrent of this tide is this clear and significant historical movement of the public will for disarmament. In Europe, concrete steps toward the reduction of conventional arms have been taken recently, and in June, representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union met in Geneva for the first time in seven months to resume comprehensive arms-reduction talks. I am very happy about these developments; at the same time, I hope that in the very near future the U.S. and the Soviet Union will follow the INF Treaty with another 50% reduction in nuclear weapons. Successful negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on this point would have more significant than merely elimination of half the nuclear arsenals. It would also facilitate an easing of world tension, increase stability in East-West relations, hasten the world-wide movement toward disarmament, and become a beacon of hope for the creation of a new international order.

On the darker side, the determined continuation of nuclear testing despite the warming in East-West relations disturbs me greatly. I have consistently opposed nuclear testing by any countries. To date I have registered 480 protests. If nuclear testing were banned, the road to nuclear disarmament would be easier to travel and total abolition of nuclear weapons could become a realistic possibility. We absolutely must stop this testing, whose only purpose is the development of more advanced and more terrifying weapons.

This year is highly significant for Hiroshima City because we are celebrating the 100th anniversary of achieving city status under modern Japanese law and the 400th anniversary of

the construction of Hiroshima Castle which marks the beginnings of our municipality. Hiroshima has now grown into a middle-sized city with a population exceeding 1,060,000. In retrospect, one sees that it was the heartfelt assistance from within Japan and abroad, coupled with the steadfast efforts of the residents, which enabled us to recover so quickly from the confusion of the war. The "Hiroshima Peace Memorial City's Construction Law" passed in 1949 insured that Hiroshima would be reconstructed as an ideal symbol of the efforts to sincerely realize everlasting peace. Thus, having overcome the suffering, sorrow and outrage born of the A-bomb, Hiroshima's commitment makes this city an ever-present rallying point -- for Peace -- for all peoples!

Tomorrow, on August 6th, I will present a Peace Declaration at the 44th Peace Memorial Ceremony in Peace Memorial Park. Nearby will be the Memorial Cenotaph inscribed with the words: "Let All The Souls Here Rest in Peace; For We Shall Not Repeat The Evil." This is the vow of all those who stand in front of the Memorial Cenotaph to pray for the repose of the souls of the victims, swearing that we will never repeat that mistake which is War! I firmly believe the cenotaph inscription gives expression to the "spirit of Hiroshima," -- the desire for all peoples to coexist in harmony and for the world to find eternal peace.

Hiroshima City is now conducting a donation drive for preservation of the A-bomb Dome, in order to make necessary repairs to keep the structure from crumbling. We are soliciting contributions from both Japan and abroad to preserve this living testimonial to the atomic explosion. I would like to use this opportunity to ask for your cooperation in this project.

Lastly, I offer my heartfelt hope for a fruitful Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I also hope that you can leave with a deeper understanding of the realities of the atomic bombing, and that you will transmit the "spirit of Hiroshima" to the people in your countries.

Thank you very much.

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

Thank you very much, Mayor Araki of the City of Hiroshima.

This year is the Forty-Fourth Anniversary of the dropping of A-bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as the 44th anniversary of the end of World War II. We will now pray for the repose of many people who fell victims to the War, and we will now renew our pledge that we shall never repeat the evil of the War, and we will strengthen our pledge for lasting world peace.

I suggest that we now observe silence.

Dear participants, all participants: Please kindly rise for observing of silence.

--- MOKUTO ---

Thank you very much. Please now be seated.

We will now ask our guests to deliver their congratulatory addresses. First, on behalf of the United Nations, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, who is the Under Secretary General for Disarmament Affairs of the U.N., will deliver his Congratulatory Address.

Congratulatory Address

Address 1

Yasushi Akashi

Under-Secretary-General

Dept. of Disarmament, United Nations

On behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, I would like to express his warmest greetings to the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

It is very gratifying that the Mayors representing 119 cities from 27 countries have assembled here, to discuss the important role cities of the world can and should play in bringing about nuclear disarmament and global peace.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki embodied the dawning of the nuclear age with all its awesome implications for peace as well as for capacity to produce

unspeakable destruction for humanity. These cities and their citizens are eloquent witnesses to the vulnerability of life on earth, preciousness of each individual human being, indomitable spirit of men and women, and above all, the unprecedented power unleashed by modern science and technology.

The recent positive trends towards substantial measures of disarmament between the two major powers and between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries are matters of great satisfaction to all. Peace is also bringing out in several other parts of the world, often through the efforts of countries crystallized by the United Nations.

While these trends are extremely encouraging, we have to be also aware of the remaining problems, tensions and antagonisms separating a number of countries, nor should we ignore new dangers of economic, ecological and sociological nature, which threaten the earth and the air surrounding it.

Above all, our efforts have to be directed to reducing mutual mistrust and to strengthening cooperation and understanding among all nations and groups.

I am firmly convinced that your discussion in the next five days will contribute greatly to clarifying complex issues facing today's world and to identifying the community of interest and outlook, which binds together the cities of a shrinking world, which is literally becoming one. Then, the Conference can be truly said to have helped to pave the way to global peace and disarmament.

Thank you.

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

Thank you very much.

Next, I would like to call upon the Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture, Toranosuke Takeshita.

Address 2

Toranosuke Takeshita

Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

I would like to congratulate you on the opening of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

As the Governor of the host prefecture, I would like to extend hearty welcome to the participants from across the world to the City of Hiroshima. I would also like to pay tribute to the distinguished participants for the tireless efforts for realizing lasting peace.

The City of Hiroshima had a population of 330,000, 44 years ago. An atomic bomb, however, devastated the city in a matter of second, killing more than 100,000 people in an unprecedented havoc in human history.

However, thanks to its citizens' indomitable spirit and tenacious endeavors, Hiroshima city has been reconstructed into one of the nucleus cities of Japan as it is today. Renewed efforts are also being paid toward the construction of a City of International Peace and Culture.

We cannot forget in today's prosperity that so many precious lives were lost some forty years ago. In order for us to sustain today's prosperity and well-being, we know that the world lasting peace is essential.

Hiroshima Prefecture, in 1986, in March, issued the Declaration on Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, to renew our determination for realizing peace. Last year, INF Treaty was signed by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and at the United Nations, Resolution on Iran-Iraq Cease-Fire was adopted. The current is now moving rapidly towards easing of tension and disarmament.

A large number of Mayors of the world responded to the call of the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and gather here to strengthen ties between the cities in order to realize lasting peace.

Lastly but not least, may I pay tribute to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for making efforts to prepare for this Conference. And I would like to wish you all the success of this

Conference. Thank you very much for your attention.

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

Thank you very much.

Now, I would like to call upon Mr. Kichiro Segawa, the Chairman of Hiroshima City Council, to give his address.

Address 3

Kichiro Segawa

Chairman of Hiroshima Municipal
Assembly

At the opening of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I would like to give some brief remarks on behalf of the Hiroshima City Council.

For the distinguished participants and the citizens of the World Peace Solidarity Cities, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation as well as respect for your daily activities. As you are aware, last year, the INF Treaty was put into effect, and we see a global trend from armament to disarmament, and from confrontation to dialogue. And I feel that this is a great achievement of the First World Conference, which was able to invoke the world opinion towards anti-nuclear and peace.

At this Second World Conference, we are grasping the peace issue in a wider perspective, and there will be discussions, in addition to total abolition of nuclear weapons, issues on environmental destruction, poverty, hunger and human rights. These are indispensable issues for the achievement of world peace, and urgent human issues to be solved. Therefore, I look forward to great achievements on the world peace issues through the discussion at this Conference, and to fulfill the earnest wish of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

And I hope that the circles of solidarity cities wishing for peace will be expanded transcending race, nationality, religion and ideology; and that

we will never repeat the devastation experienced by the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Our City Council is also committed to make efforts for lasting peace, and also to continue appealing the realities of radiation victims and the spirit of Hiroshima.

In closing, I would like to thank you very much, and also to express my wish for the success of the Second World Conference.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

Thank you very much.

Now, on behalf of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Mr. William Monning, who is the Executive Director of the International Physicians for the prevention of Nuclear War, will deliver the message.

Message

William Monning

Executive Director of International
Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Thank you, Honorable Mayor Araki, and distinguished guests.

On behalf of the International physicians for the prevention of Nuclear War, representing more than 200,000 physicians in 61 countries, it is my honour and privilege to convey the greetings of IPPNW Co-Presidents, Dr. Bernard Lown, of the United States, an Academician, Mikhail Kuzin, of the Soviet Union, in the IPPNW Executive Committee.

Your meeting in Hiroshima this weekend, and your observance of Hiroshima Day, has special significance: for the City of Hiroshima is known around the world as the city where the atomic bomb was first used against the civilian population. The city has also established reputation as a center for those who work for world peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. We applaud all of you. By your presence in Hiroshima are exemplary for those political and community leaders

who think globally and act locally.

Your willingness to identifying your local community leadership, with issues of peace and justice in the international community serves to build the bridges that will allow for a truly global family to emerge by the 21st century.

As we extend our greetings and best wishes for your successful deliberations, IPPNW, the recipient of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize, also wishes to extend an invitation to all of you to attend IPPNW's Ninth World Congress to be held in this magnificent Conference Center, which you have inaugurated. The IPPNW Ninth World Congress will be held October 7th through the 10th in Hiroshima, and October 11th and 12th in Nagasaki. We will also be hosted by Mayor Araki and the people of Hiroshima, including Dr. Sumio Sugimoto, President of IPPNW's Japanese affiliate, and the Hiroshima Medical Association.

We expect 3,000 delegates to attend from 80 nations.

The theme of IPPNW's Congress will be "No More Hiroshimas", with an emphasis on the moral and ethical aspects of nuclear weapons possession.

IPPNW is one of the world's fastest growing medical associations. It is also uncompromisingly abolitionist. We seek the abolition of all nuclear weapons, as a categorical medical and moral imperative.

As a critical step toward the abolition of nuclear weapons, IPPNW has adopted, as our medical prescription, a ban on all nuclear weapons' testing. We are engaged in a coalition with others, in an international campaign to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The IPPNW Campaign is called "Ceasefire", and it has catalyzed activity on behalf of the C.T.B. in 61 countries with IPPNW affiliates. We believe that nuclear weapons testing fuels the nuclear arms race. Testing programmes drive the production of new nuclear weapon systems and encourage proliferation. A test ban is verifiable, and can be readily achieved.

Still on the table is Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to engage in an immediate moratorium on nuclear testing, if the United

States will offer a reciprocal gesture.

We are encouraged by the formation of the Nevada Movement in the Soviet Union to protest the nuclear testing at Semipalatinsk. Another example of citizen's power to mobilize public opinion against nuclear weapons testing, weapons production and war. In connection with IPPNW's Cease-Fire Campaign, we support the United Nations Amendment Conference to convert the limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 into a comprehensive test ban. We urge the support of all member countries in the United Nations for this Amendment Conference.

IPPNW is keenly aware of the environmental crisis that faces our planet. We believe that the production, testing, and deployment of nuclear weapons constitute the greatest potential threat to a fragile global ecosystem. But the threat is not only prospective. It is here today.

In the name of national security, workers at nuclear weapons production plants and nearby communities have been exposed to radioactive and toxic wastes that have had a disastrous but still unmeasurable public health in environmental effect; from the mining of uranium to the ultimate deployment of weapons and disposal of radioactive waste materials, the entire cycle of nuclear weapons production has proven to be a major public health in environmental threat.

Recent news reports in the United States, detailing Department of Energy mismanagement of nuclear weapons production facilities, revealed a pattern of neglect and non-disclosure of radioactive waste eventing and disposal, akin to a creeping Chernobyl syndrome. Recent disclosure of the accident at a plutonium production facility in Kishinev in the Soviet Urals in 1957 raises similar suspicion of the health and environmental consequences of weapons production in the Soviet Union.

IPPNW has established a prestigious international commission of scientists, environmentalists and physicians, to investigate the full extent of health and environmental damage caused by nuclear weapon production throughout the world. The IPPNW Commission will seek to penetrate the historic barriers of secrecy that had pre-

vented the public from making informed choices about nuclear weapons.

With the public's growing awareness of the inter-dependence and convergence of environmental and public health threats to our planet, we must mobilize at the community, national and international level, to create a new proposition and understanding relating to the benefit provided by security. It is necessary to cooperate at a new level for the purpose of creating a new system which enables us to survive. I am very happy to be able to speak before many mayors of the world. All of you are making desperate efforts for peace and justice. IPPNW would like to cooperate with and extend its assistance to the World Conference through Inter-city Solidarity. IPPNW pays its respect to all of you who are devoting your energies in an effort to create a world with no nuclear threats. We, too, would like to work to that end in cooperation with you. I sincerely hope that IPPNW branch will be able to cooperate with you in each country. I also wish that many of you will be good enough to participate in IPPNW's 9th World Conference. We earnestly hope that we will cooperate together in our efforts to maintain peace and to win arms reduction. In view of the above, I am sure that there are a lot of things which we can learn from Mayor Araki and citizens of Hiroshima.

Introduction of Congratulatory Telegrams

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

Thank you very much. We have received congratulatory telegrams and messages addressed to the conference, and I would like to introduce some of them to you.

Chairman Sister Mary Beth Reissen of NGO Disarmament Commission

On August 6, I will spiritually visit Hiroshima.

I pray that the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity will be a successful one and that it will serve as a major breakthrough in arms reduction.

Mayor Sun Tong Chongqing

I would like to offer my congratulations to you on the opening of the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Like the City of Hiroshima, our City of Chongqing is a city which was completely destroyed by the war. As the mayors of such a city, I think that peace and friendship should be the principle to be maintained by our city in the future. Let us make efforts for peace, friendship and international exchanges I wish your success from the bottom of my heart.

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

We have received many congratulatory telegrams and messages including those from Director General Management and Coordination Agency, Yukihiro Ikeda, the 22-member Committee for Nuclear Arms Reduction, Diet Member, Tokuma Utsunomiya, Hidenao Nakagawa, Hiroyuki Masuoka. I would like to thank all those who have sent us congratulatory messages. This closes the opening ceremony of the conference. We have today's key speeches of the conference in five minutes and please be seated and wait for a while.

Introduction of Keynote Speaker

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

As I mentioned at the beginning, Prof. Chadwick Alger and Prof. Takehiko Kamo will make key speeches under the title of "Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons-Role of Cities in the Nuclear Age". First, we have Prof. Chadwick Alger of Ohio State University, the United States. He was graduated from John Hopkins University in 1950. He received a doctorate in politics at Princeton University. He was an associate profes-

sor at North Western University, Chicago during the period from 1966 to 1971, and has been a professor at Ohio State University since 1971. In 1978 and 1979, Professor Alger acted as President of International Society of Politics. Professor Alger is engaged in local level international exchange cooperation activities in the State of Ohio and the City of Columbus. He says that the world peace begins from the level of community. The theme of his recent research is regionalism, and globalism, and the cities and peace, and interface between cities and internationalization.

Now, Professor Alger, please.

Keynote Address

Chadwick Alger

Professor of Ohio State University
of the United States

You are so far away. If we are going to make peace together, we need to be closer. But I will try to speak with you at such a great distance.

Mayor Araki, Under Secretary Akashi, Governor Takeshita, Chairman Segawa, and Mr. Morning. It was very stimulating for me to see on the stage together representatives of the United Nations, of Prefecture, a City, and a citizen's movement. It absolutely reflected the kind of coalition we need to get peace.

Mayor Araki, you have conveyed a great honour on me by asking me to speak here today. I doubt that I can fulfill what I think is required, under the circumstances of such a moving meeting. But I will do my best.

We have come together from cities in all Continents, and from a remarkable diversity of cultures, races, religions, ideologies and nationalities, to lend our support to the fulfillment of the inscription at the Memorial Monument of Hiroshima. We cannot repeat the inscription too often that "Let All The Souls Here Rest in Peace: For We Shall Not Repeat The Evil".

We have assembled here not just to attend another international conference. We have come

to continue the development of a world movement of Mayors in the quest for peace. For many years, the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki alone awaited the campaign for peace. With only token support from Mayors in other countries, through bitter personal experience in World War II, they learned that leaders of State are often—too often—willing to sacrifice cities and their citizens in the pursuit of nebulous thing called "national security".

Astronomical growth in the production of nuclear weapons since 1945 has only served to intensify their fears. In response, they have traveled to many cities, and to the United Nations, appealing for abolition of nuclear weapons.

After I become aware of their persistent efforts across the years, I have often asked my students this question: "Will it be necessary for cities to actually experience nuclear destruction before their Mayors and citizens will join the movement to abolish nuclear weapons?"

The inaction of mayors of other cities required me reluctantly to say "yes". But hope is now emerging, that the answer to that question could be: "No."

In June 1988, when the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki made statements before the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, they were joined hopefully by the Vice Presidents of the World Conference of Mayors for peace through Inter-City Solidarity. They were no longer alone.

The officials of 270 cities from 49 countries are here today, despite the fact that, I know you all have an overflowing agenda problems at home. Your presence here will permit me to report to my students that there are growing signs that the mayors of the world are beginning to accept some responsibility for protecting their citizens from nuclear holocaust.

As a teacher, I believe that your presence here will be particularly meaningful to the young people in your cities. You will be models for them.

I would like to discuss with you four topics. The first is what does "peace" mean. The second is the growing links between cities and world. The third: Citizen efforts to cope with the chang-

ing world. And fourth: Local government action.

First: It is very crucial that we think together while we are here what does "peace" mean. Significantly, the covenant of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity takes a two pronged approach to peace, dedicating the organization not only to the abolition of nuclear weapons but also to striving to solve vital problems for the human race, such as starvation and poverty. This is consistent with the deeper meaning of peace that is evolved that has transnational dialogue over the past thirty years. This dialogue has been taking place in numerous international non-governmental organizations, in the United Nations system, and in trans-national scholarly conferences, and conferences of ordinary citizens.

The discussions, as you all know, have often been acrimonious, as new voices from Africa, Asia, and Latin America have joined those from Europe and North America. But out of this, conflict of words has come important understanding that peace is globally respected, and;—a globally respected and treasured goal, and that those who would pursue peace for themselves must have respect for concern for how it is perceived and understood by others.

As we work together here, to strengthen solidarity among mayors in the pursuit of peace, it will be helpful to bear in mind that what we have learned from this dialogue. I think that we have learned six things that merit our attention:

First; we have grown in the understanding of the full meaning of peace. Assume, if you will, that peace is an onion. Through practice, dialogue and speech, we have been peeling back the layers of the onion. Such that we have acquired a more comprehensive understanding of the deeper meaning of peace, we now realize that peace means not only absence of gun-fire, but also, economic well-being, social justice, and even ecological balance.

Second: This enhanced understanding of the meaning of peace has been fostered by growing understanding of the causes of peacelessness. We now understand that peacelessness comes not only out of barrel of a gun. Loss of life, diminu-

tion of longevity of life, and serious loss in human physical and mental capacities can also result from endemic poverty, ruthless rulers, and destroyers of cultures, and human habitats.

Third: We have learned that the causes of peacelessness are interconnected. Such that efforts to overcome one kind of peacelessness may lead to another form of peacelessness. For example, I know you are all thinking that military build-ups intended to preserve the peace can, in certain circumstances, lead to war, pollution, and militarism that deprives people of human rights. But we have also learned that efforts to overcome one kind of peacelessness can help to overcome another kind of peacelessness; As when overcoming poverty may remove a cause of violence.

Fourth: In an era in which people in all parts of the world are increasingly interdependent, we have learned that people desiring to acquire peace in one place must be responsive to the needs of people desiring peace in another place. That's why our international gatherings are so important. This means that in an interdependent world, the major causes of peacelessness in different parts of the world must be dealt with simultaneously; —simultaneously.

For example, it is often not realistic for those who enjoy economic security to say to those who do not: You must stop the violence; then we will deal with your need for economic well-being and social justice.

Fifth: Largely through practice, we have been creating a growing array of peace—array of peace strategies, or peace tools, for coping with various facets of peacelessness. Our tool kit fortunately is growing bigger.

If we take a century-long view, it is notable that the League of Nations Covenant primarily offered only means for controlling the direct violence of guns, collective security, disarmament, and peaceful settlement. The U.N. Charter, very very importantly, supplemented these tools with human right, economic and social cooperation and self-determinations for peoples.

Since its founding, the U.N. has been a laboratory for creating new tools, such as peace-keep-

ing forces, equitable international economic relations, balance in communication flows between countries and governance for the commons, such as the very significant law, the sea treaty.

Sixth: We began this century with the assumption that leaders of States had the responsibility to provide peace for the people. We still need great leaders dedicated to peace, but our deeper understanding of peace now makes it very clear, not only that all facets of peace are interdependent, but also that they are interdependent with the daily lives of all people. Peace in a comprehensive sense can only be gained by an informed and active people who pursue peace in their daily lives. They are citizens of town, city, province and country, as participants in a global economic system, as people inevitably involved with people from other races and cultures, and as custodians of the environment.

We must put aside the notion still too prevalent, that experts in Berlin, Bonn, Brazilia, Jakarta, Lagos, Moscow, Tokyo, Washington, and other capital cities are alone, or even primarily, responsible for the peace.

Thus, although it might seem to be a difficult task, cities should provide their citizens with education and experience that empower them for peace practice.

The second theme I would like to develop is the significance of the growing links between cities and the world, particularly the growing economic links between cities and the world. Since ancient times, cities have offered opportunities for cross-cultural encounters for exchanges of goods, technology, information, philosophies and religions. Histories don't tell us enough about long-term relations between cities. They emphasize the States a bit too much.

But in recent years, the pace of exchange among distant cities has quickened, as a result of dramatic changes in the technology of transportation, communications and production; as exemplified, of course, by the jet engine, communications satellites, and trans-national production of automobiles and other products.

Now, most people in the world live their daily lives in the sea of worldwide transactions, as

consumers of manufactured products, resources, and media from throughout the world, as workers for transnational corporations and for other enterprises that must compete with them. The city leaders and citizens who aspire to be creatively involved in the pursuit of peace now require comprehensive understanding of the diversity of ways in which a city is linked to the world, and of how these encounters affect the every-day lives of people both at home and abroad.

Unfortunately, the growing interdependence of the cities of the world may not always enhance peace. On the one hand, the growing worldwide relations of every-day life do enhance the opportunities for people in distant cities to learn more about each other, thus bridging cultural barriers.

Through creative use of these possibilities, cities can play a role in building a more peaceful world. On the other hand, increasing linkages between city economies and the global economy sometimes produce economic and social changes which have induced conflict and poverty; therefore, producing peacelessness.

We must be attentive to these problems in our deliberations here. Although each city is unique, the internationalization of the cities opposes the certain standardization. And therefore, each international city must be highly equipped, so as to respond to the requirements deriving from its part in the world system.

An integral part of this standardization process is a new class of technocrats, such as accountants, lawyers, engineers, architects, and information specialists, whose chief characteristic is a willingness to serve the interests of transnational capital in its global expansion.

As a result, the urban area may become an arena in which there is conflict between these transnational elites and local interests and cultures. We must be attentive to this.

In response to the international flow of money and capital to cities, people migrate from the countryside into the city creating over-urbanization, a topic of particular concern to those analyzing urbanization in the Third World.

Over-urbanization is a term to indicate that these cities have far greater populations than can

be employed, and also have much larger urban populations than the present developed countries had at a similar stage of development: Over-urbanization, in short, for a perverse stream of migration, sapping the economic strength of the hinterland, without correspondingly large benefits to urban production.

Instead of being a sign of development, over-urbanization is a sign of economic illness. The consequence is the peacelessness of urban shanty-towns with their squalor, poverty and unemployment.

Well, some scholars have tended to focus on the impacts of transnational production systems on Third World cities and countries. Others have focused on old industrial cities. For example, a study of Detroit, in the United States, attributes to the decline of economic life in Detroit to increase mobility of capital, and specifically, to the transfer of production facilities from Detroit to areas where there are lower wages. A study of New York City places it in the class of that something that is now called "global cities", in which are located the command centers of financial and corporate decision-making, along with other cities such as London and Tokyo, of course. And these cities are to be found the headquarters of great banks and multinational corporations that radiate a web of electronic communications and air travel cartels along which capital is deployed and re-deployed, and through which the fundamental decisions about the structure of the world economy are sent.

But New York City, like other global cities, is also a paradox, in that there is simultaneously great concentration of capital and control over it, and deplorable conditions for many residents:--A few blocks in the United Nations. Globalization of capital has produced an outflow of manufacturing jobs from New York City with over 50 percent of manufacturing jobs lost since 1950. Hence, wages in manufacturing have declined steeply, relative to their position thirty years ago. Renters have lost purchasing power, a growing percentage of renters is poor. And there are, in New York City, areas of high infant mortality rates more typical of the Third World than of the in-

dustrialized countries.

Thus, in global cities like New York City, one finds jobs, wages, and levels of living reflecting the range of working class life and work throughout the world, including the world's poor regions.

Predicted for the future are particularly strong economic setbacks for cities in developing nations resulting from accelerated creation of foreign subsidiaries of trans-national corporations, aided by trans-national banks. As is expected, that the relatively high wage cost and subsidized capital investment in the corporate sector will lead to more capital intensive development, decreasing the labour absorption capacity of this sector.

This creates a difficult situation for Mayors, because this will create urban crisis, even when a nation's gross national product is expanding, because of the inability of manufacturing companies to create enough new jobs, the destruction of jobs in the family enterprise sector, and the accelerating flow of people into cities.

I have just briefly tried to underline the fact that the consequences of growing links between cities in the world may either enhance or detract from the attainment of peace for the inhabitants of cities. In our increasingly urbanized world, this means that those who shape the worldwide relations of cities may determine whether most of the people in the world have either lives of peace or lives filled with peacelessness.

Of course, I know you are all thinking that decisions of States and trans-national corporations actually have more impact than the decisions of mayors and other city leaders. This is certainly true. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the transformed position of cities in the world demands creative new thinking on the part of their leaders.

I will now move on to the third of my fourth points, and which I will deal with citizen efforts to cope with the changing world. Fortunately, and it is very encouraging, that the citizens in many cities are inventing creative responses to their growing awareness of the global dimension of their daily life. As one of our speakers already indicated, many adopt the slogan "Think globally, act locally", recognizing that the intrinsic charac-

ter of a global problem--any global problem--is that it affects all human settlements.

This being the case, they assume that it should be possible to act on the local manifestations of that problem, whether it be war prevention and disarmament, world poverty, or human rights. Many local citizens, and this is one of the most creative things going on today, I believe, and most hopeful things;--many local citizens have increasingly become informed about the relationship between military expenditures and their ability of a society to satisfy human needs, and about the explicit ways in which their own local community is a part of military production and deployment.

When feasible, they are developing new strategies for bringing these local military activities into line with their personal values and policy preferences.

One critical area here, of course, are the plans for conversion, from military to civilian production. And I am sure every-one is aware of that very important plan--conversion plan--developed by Lucas Aerospace workers in the United Kingdom in 1976. It's kind of a stimulus and a guide for all who would think about the possibility of creatively and appecifically and in detail envision how your city could be engaged in peaceful production rather than war production.

Another local approach has been the prevention of weapons deployment. Perhaps, the most reported effort to prevent deployment of weapons has been the efforts of the Greenham Common Women in the United Kingdom to blockade the U.S. bases. There have been other local actions to prevent deployment of weapons:--An approach that years ago what it seemed improbable and impossible.

Over the past two decades, voluntary programmes in the industrialized countries aimed at relieving suffering in the Third World countries have gradually evolved in the programmes for overcoming poverty to long term economic and social development. At the same time, it is being discovered that many, but not all, of the problems of the low income countries originate in and are sustained by factors and policies in the high in-

come countries. And that many, but not all, of the governmental and voluntary aid efforts in the Third World are of little use, unless those root causes located within the high income countries are tackled simultaneously.

As a response to these difficulties, programmes in many cities in industrialized countries have created something, that's called "development education programmes", which basically means learning how our city is linked to Third World countries--Third World cities, and the consequence, for both of us.

This movement, development of education, is most highly developed in Europe and also in Canada. Development Education offers local people understanding of how local communities in both Third World and First World countries are linked to the global economy. This can open the way for specifying local policies in First World cities that are responsive to the needs of local communities in the Third World.

Local citizens have also created ways for implementing international human rights standards, until recently perceived as sort of the responsibility of States. This;--it may be surprising--it may surprise you that this is responsive to an appeal in both the international covenant on civil and political rights, and the international covenant on economic, social, and cultural rights. They both read in the preamble that the individual having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs is under responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in these covenants.

There is important creativity going on with respect to implementing internationally drafted human rights standards in local communities. Of course, you all immediately think of Amnesty International. Particularly its programme through which local Amnesty International groups in many cities work for the release of prisoners of conscience throughout the world.

The primary approach of these groups is to bring pressure on foreign governments through publicity, through pressuring other governments through letters and phone calls.

The struggle against apartheid in South Africa has also been localized, through local boycotts in a number of countries against banks and corporations doing business in South Africa, and through efforts to change their policies by participation in shareholders' meetings. There are also campaigns in many college campuses attempting to pressure Boards of Directors of colleges and universities to divest in corporations doing business in South Africa.

In my own country, the United States, I know that local campaigns have had a very significant impact on national policy.

Another form of local human rights activity includes efforts to provide new homes for refugees from political oppression, war, and economic deprivation on other countries. Normally, this means settling legal emigrants in local communities. But the sanctuary movement in the United States is offering sanctuary for refugees considered illegal by the Government, particularly refugees from El Salvador, who the sanctuary movement believes would suffer punishment or death if they return home. Since 1981, over 200 religious congregations and a number of cities have declared themselves sanctuaries. I think some of them are present here today.

Those in the sanctuary movement assert that they are acting legally under a Refugee Act of the United States of 1980, also, under U.N. Refugee Convention. And in addition, they see themselves as following a U.S. tradition as exemplified by the underground railroad which helped slaves to free servitude during the Civil War.

Still another form of human rights activity has been the "INFACT" campaign;--and I am sure many participants that are here today, which in Western Europe and North America and other countries, was a campaign against the Nestle Corporation and its marketing practices for infant formula in the Third World. "INFACT" action included local boycotts of Nestle products, disinvestment campaigns, and national and international efforts to set standards for the marketing of infant formula in the Third World.

Discriminated in the approval are recommended standards by the Assembly of the World

Health Organization. There is only one negative vote cast against this new standard. This led to the acceptance of the WHO standards by the Nestle Corporation. I think, INFACT might be a good model for those interested in the elimination of nuclear weapons. Because they moved from the local to the national, and all the way to the World Health Organization in Geneva, in their campaign.

My fourth and final topic will be local government action, which perhaps is, I think, the newest form of activity in this area. In many cities, local citizens have successfully attained the support of local government, as you know, for their "Think globally and act locally" activities, including anti-apartheid, nuclear weapons freeze, nuclear weapons free zones, nuclear test ban, conversion plans, sanctuary for political refugees, and economic assistance for the Third World cities.

Cities-city governments have passed local legislation on all of these issues. A particularly dramatic example was the promulgation in a little town of Burlington, Iowa, of the U.N. International Covenant on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination as an Ordinance adopted by the City Council. It seems to me that it is a remarkably inventive way of spreading the acceptance of various human rights declarations and conventions, adopting them as local law.

On the other hand, I am sure you, Mayors, are all aware that there is an opinion that cities, towns, and villages should not do such activities since they have their own role to play as a local government.

Second: They say that they do not have the authority to make decisions nor to change goals on national and international issues.

And third: They say that individuals bringing national and international issues to City Councils would better expend their time communicating with representatives elected to debate and resolve these issues in the national capital.

In contrast, many local officials;--I think including many here today--view issues such as the threat of nuclear war as intrinsically local issues. If the first victims of nuclear war would be cities, how then can it be said that local efforts to

prevent nuclear war are not appropriately the concern of local government?

Among many local officials sharing this view, in addition to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, are Larry Agran, Mayor of Irvine, California. I have never met Larry Agran, but I believe he may be here today. Viewing the nuclear threat as a local issue, he took the initiative in organizing mayors and council members in California through an organization called "Local Elected Officials of America"--LEO USA. This Organization supports in nuclear weapons freeze, reversing the arms race, a reduction of U.S. military spending and conversion of the funds to more productive area and purposes.

Other interesting indicators of the dynamic interest in municipal foreign policies that is centered in California is the emergence of a very interesting publication called the "Bulletin of Municipal Foreign Policy". If Larry Agran is here, I hope you will ask him to tell you more about this, and even show you a copy. And this Organization has also produced a short book called "Building Municipal Foreign Policies and Action Handbook" for citizens and local elected officials.

There are similar things in other countries, but I think they are indicators of a change that is coming.

A very significant effort to develop local initiatives for the elimination of nuclear weapons is the Local Nuclear Free Zone Movement created by the campaign for nuclear disarmament in Great Britain. There are now 4,278 nuclear free cities, counties and provinces in 23 countries. In Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Tahiti, the United States, and Vanuatu. I know that there are people here from many nuclear free cities.

In the following countries, more than half of the local governments have declared themselves to be nuclear free zone.

Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand and Portugal.

As my final example, there is a movement, a

very interesting movement, for town councils to create policies for development cooperation, in cooperation with Third World cities, a programme called "Towns and Development". Emphasis has been placed on twinning cities in Europe and cities in the Third World and on educating people in European cities about Third World problems.

A 1988 Report of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe reports that 1,000 Europe towns and regions are now involved in this programme;--one thousand. Just one example is Belgium, where there is a campaign to have an elder man for development cooperation appointed in each municipality. In Brugge, the elder man for development participates on a fifteen member Third World committee composed of all organizations in Brugge involved in development cooperation. This Committee advises the Brugge Town Council on matters pertaining to development cooperation, conducts awareness building activities for the Brugge population, and coordinates initiatives of the various local organizations involved in Third World activity.

Extensive involvement of Dutch cities in the Towns and Development Programme is the dramatic example of a changing perspective on the worldwide activities of cities. This changing perspective is critically important. It's hard to imagine that in 1925, a Dutch town was heavily hit by a hurricane, and another municipality desired to grant 10 guilders to the victims, but this was forbidden, because of a juridical principle requiring that city money be expended only for the so-called "household" of the community. Nevertheless, in 1972, the Dutch Parliament permitted Dutch towns to support communities in the Third World, if the inhabitants of the Dutch community had real involvement in the project, there is potential there, which we haven't seized as yet.

Presently, 250 Dutch municipalities are involved in development cooperation;--one third of all Dutch municipalities. One example is Tilburg. The city of 153,000 inhabitants, which has a local center for development cooperation, a fund to

assist local groups dealing with Third World matters, projects in Nicaragua and Tanzania, a peace education project, and a municipal civil servant with full time responsibility for development and peace affairs. As a citizen of Columbus, Ohio, a metropolitan area of a million, I am very envious of that city of 153,000 in Tilburg. The budget for these activities is US\$209,000 dollars.

So, in conclusion, I have attempted to demonstrate that our growing understanding of the full meaning of peace, in conjunction with the growing worldwide linkages of our cities, indicates that cities have significant roles to play in the quest for peace.

We need to assess the degree to which our own cities are presently either contributing to or detracting from peace. That needs to be a very broad assessment.

We should ponder how we can more effectively seize new opportunities for local contributions to peace.

I have offered a number of concrete examples of how local citizens and local governments are experimenting with new ways for asserting local responsibility for peace. By offering these examples, it has definitely not been my intent to suggest that these are models for all cities to follow. The members of this Conference have come from a diversity of cultural, economic and political context. Each of us must develop our own peace strategies out of our own local context.

We are here to share information on how we are approaching peace issues in our own local settings and to discuss together the difficulties we are confronting. When you speak, I hope that you will add to the examples which I have cited, thereby extending the insight of others on what is possible.

Of course, some of you in this room are thinking that the prospects for peace would be better if Mayors and local citizens left these matters to national leaders. There is great tradition behind that point of view. You may fear that too many cooks may spoil the broth, as we often say. But I would argue that national leaders committed to peace in the full sense of that term have little chance of attaining that goal without actively in-

volved local leaders and citizens throughout the world. It is certainly important that national leaders support and inspire the struggle of the people for peace. Let there be no doubt about that.

But we have learned sometimes from bitter experience that peace cannot be imposed from above. Attaining the full meaning of peace, with respect to non-violence, economic well-being, social justice, and ecological balance, requires dedicated support and participation from all levels of government, from a diversity of citizens organizations, and from individual citizens.

Indeed, only through participation of all of these, the full meaning of peace can really be defined. All must participate in the definition of peace, if it is truly to be peace. It is for this reason that the Mayors of the world, who are much closer to the people than national leaders, have such a vital role to play.

Now, I have discharged my responsibility to the Organizers of this Conference. They asked for 16 pages, and I delivered it.

I hope to spend most of our days together listening to the views of this remarkable assembly of Mayors and other city officials and citizens from throughout the world. I have come here to learn more about how Mayors and their fellow officials and citizens are working for peace. I have come here to learn about the problems they are encountering, and about different kinds of peace potential that is present in cities in a variety of cultural context. I know I shall not be disappointed. And I thank you for your kind attention.

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

Thank you very much, Professor Chadwick Alger of Ohio State University of the United States.

Now, I would like to introduce Professor Takehiko Kamo of Tokyo University to give his keynote speech. Professor Kamo graduated from the School of Politics and Economics of Waseda University in 1966, and obtained a Doctor's Degree at the Graduate School of Waseda University. And from 1970 to 1973, he studied at Yale University, and obtained a Doctor's Degree at the

Yale University. Then, he assumed the post of Professor of the School of Politics and Economics of Waseda University. And starting this year, he is the Professor of School of Law of Tokyo University. His main works include "Idea of Disarmament and Peace" in 1982, and "Study of International Integration Theories" of 1985.

Professor Kamo, please.

Keynote Address

Takehiko Kamo

Professor of Tokyo University

Thank you very much for your kind introduction. I am extremely pleased to be here. The opportunity to present the keynote address at such an extremely significant conference is indeed a tremendous honor. I am not sure I can adequately rise to such a great challenge, but I do have several points I would like to bring before you regarding the recent profound structural changes in international politics and the historic role of this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

The first point I want to make is this. I believe we are experiencing today an unprecedented period of far-reaching, truly profound changes in the international political situation. International politics are always fluid, always evolving, but I am convinced that not since the war have we seen such extremely significant, genuine transformations.

So what are these changes? I am sure that most people around the world are aware of the dramatic easing of tensions that occurred in 1989 between the United State and the Soviet Union and in international relations in general. I believe that this detente will prove to be a lasting phenomenon. It is no mere fluke leading soon to a resumption of the old animosities. Instead, we are witnessing a gradual, deep thaw, a transformation and genuine crumbling of the structure of cold war and confrontation that has dominated the international scene since the end of World

War II. Furthermore, these important, genuine changes in international politics and international relations appear to be gradually producing a political environment conducive to nuclear disarmament that seems bound to spread throughout the world.

Looking back on post-war relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and borrowing an expression from political game theory, both nations have been, in certain respects, relating to each other in ways reminiscent of a game called prisoner's dilemma. I'm afraid this may be an impolite thing to say about the leaders of two great superpowers, but my point is this. Though the leaders were engaged in a diplomatic relationship, they nevertheless were basically acting like prisoners trapped in their cells unable to really communicate their intentions. And due to this lack of communication, in fact, deliberate "discommunication," especially with respect to the issue of armaments, both sides continually worried that the other might possess or obtain more powerful weapons. "If we disarm unilaterally," both sides thought, "they might not disarm at all. They might rush to get even greater, decisive power." This may be an unpleasant word, but the fact is that both sides assumed they would be double-crossed.

Since neither side could trust the other, both sides were trying to secretly get ahead of the other before the other could secretly get ahead of them. Thus, these feelings of mutual distrust and animosity have been a tremendous factor in the conduct of the relationship. In fact, the distrust between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., at least with respect to national security, has, like the prisoners' dilemma, made it appear that the side doing the betraying was carrying out the more rational strategy. Thus, again because they could not trust each other, they were forced to compete endlessly in the arms race and military expansion revolving around nuclear weapons.

The important development now is the apparent movement away from discommunication and disingenuous statements of intention toward dialogue, negotiation, and efforts to somehow build trust between former enemies. This new move-

ment, in turn, proves that, however different our ideologies or governmental systems or national interests, it is possible to reduce to zero the danger of nuclear war. And, proceeding further in that direction, we find we can establish certain rules of the game, a certain code of conduct that will make it possible for all of us to live together peacefully. This new awareness is my basis for believing that the detente between the U.S. and the Soviet Union is genuine.

As you all know, these improvements in communication began in the mid-1980s with the appearance of Mikhail Gorbachev and his administration. A series of four summit meetings took place between former U.S. President Ronald Reagan and General secretary Gorbachev, and a continuous series of comprehensive disarmament talks continues today in Geneva. I think we must be in the eleventh round by now. And we are already seeing concrete results. The greatest accomplishment so far, of course, was the INF Treaty signed in December 1987 and ratified in May the following year in Moscow.

From the perspective of nuclear arms race versus nuclear disarmament, this INF Treaty should not be taken lightly. It was a truly momentous event. Even though intermediate nuclear forces account for only four or five percent of the total nuclear stockpile, through this treaty the U.S. and Soviet Union have demonstrated the possibility of eliminating an entire weapons system by political decision. There have been, in the past, a variety of nuclear arms reduction efforts -- the SALT talks in the 1970s, for example. And in the sixties negotiations resulted in the hotline and partial test ban treaties. But the INF Treaty totally eliminated a class of weapons. It was a political decision to eliminate not half or two-thirds but an entire nuclear weapon system. I believe this treaty represents a first in human history.

And what the treaty tells us is that the leaders and policy makers in the U.S. and the Soviet Union have realized that they can come to agreements and make political decisions about nuclear disarmament, including methods of verification. As a result, I suspect that we have achieved a

political situation in which, to create genuine peace, we will be forced to seek the common rules of the game necessary to establish planet-wide, international security.

I would like to stay a bit longer with these changes in the international political situation, especially between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and elaborate further in terms of nuclear weapons and strategy. Some here may object to my opinion, and some experts may have counter arguments, but I want to state boldly that I believe the nuclear policies of the superpowers have come to a dead end. I referred earlier to prisoners' dilemma, but after World War II the U.S. and the Soviet Union apparently arrived at certain unspoken rules about the balance of terror and how to avoid nuclear war. The main point was to guard their own security by deterring an attack by the other. This balance of terror was the primary means of achieving security for the U.S. and the Soviet Union, for the nations of East and West, and throughout the world. However, there are limits to this balance of terror technique, and these limits are now bringing leaders and policy makers, as well as peace activists and ordinary citizens, to the point of criticizing the whole approach. This anti-deterrence movement has been especially conspicuous in Europe throughout the 1980s.

I hesitate to talk about such a frightening topic, but I am afraid we must thoroughly re-evaluate the balance of terror in terms of the basic principles involved. The mid-1960s witnessed the debut of a strategic concept, for which Secretary of State McNamara was a leading spokesman, called Mutually Assured Destruction, the acronym for which was MAD. Now this MAD concept was the actual basis of the balance of terror approach, the state of mutual deterrence between the two superpowers.

However, from the perspective of international security, mutually assured destruction is far from a sufficient strategy and involves considerable inherent danger. Some say that MAD is not actually a policy option at all. It is simply a reality, a fact of life within which the U.S. and Soviet Union are caught and from which they cannot

break free. I believe, however, that this reality is changing. An alternative path is emerging that offers a greater sense of security, a safer way based on arms control and reduction. The movement we are seeing is an indication that the human race is outgrowing the deterrence approach.

MAD depends on two conditions. One is related to the basic strategic weapons -- ICBMs and other ballistic missiles, submarine-launched SLBMs, bombers, cruise missiles. To make MAD effective, these strategic forces must be safeguarded against surprise attacks by the enemy. Thus, the weapons and bases must be made totally invulnerable. However, by the same token -- and this is the important point -- the cities, the people, society as a whole in both the U.S. and the Soviet Union must be vulnerable to nuclear attack. This is the other condition of MAD.

Thus, on the one hand, no effort can be spared in thoroughly protecting bases and weapons, but cities and people must be constantly in danger. This vulnerability is precisely what restrains both sides from launching a surprise attack. There must be, in the event of an attack, the certainty of retaliation that would inflict unacceptable destruction on the society of the aggressor.

To preserve MAD, one critical condition is that no defense system be built to defend the cities and people. In this connection, I am sure you are aware that an Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty was signed in 1972 to limit development of antimissile missiles. This treaty was, in part, evidence of the agreement not to build defensive weapons to protect cities and populations.

Three years ago, the United State Defense Department invited experts from around the world to observe and debate the SDI program, and I was lucky enough to be included. We went to observe SDI developments and to talk both with experts participating in the SDI program and with SDI opponents. One experience on that trip left an especially lasting impression.

I had the opportunity to meet with Dr. E (I prefer not to mention any names), a scientist who was involved in the Manhattan Project right from the beginning. He was an active proponent of SDI, and he spoke to us about the difficulty of

maintaining the necessary conditions for MAD. One problem is that the technological capacity now exists to develop strategic defenses capable of protecting people and cities. The other problem is that we cannot completely trust the Soviets. These were the two reasons he cited for abandoning MAD, but we cannot expect the Soviets to accept the unilateral development of a defensive system based on U.S. lack of trust and technological prowess.

To me, the question was why, given the progress in arms reductions talks, SDI and weapons in space have become such an important theme of the negotiations. The answer is, because the dynamism that drives the search by scientists and politicians for ever more advanced nuclear weapons technology is always outpacing the progress of arms reduction or arms control. To me, the crucial issue now is how to develop the wisdom required to suppress the drive toward this sort of technological innovation.

As I said earlier, the nuclear strategies of the U.S. and Soviet Union have hit a dead end. Thus, movements for arms control and arms reduction are springing up in Europe and around the world. These movements are looking beyond the arms reduction talks between the superpowers, and they are not limited to Europe. The movement is already spreading through Asia, throughout the Pacific, and around the world.

I visited in Colorado Springs to see the NORAD (North American Air Defense) base there. And I was shocked by what I saw. Here was a place where they were continually evaluating the likelihood of a Soviet nuclear attack. Is it a probable attack? Is it an early warning signal? Or just a test? They make these judgments day and night. Still, in making such judgments, the hotline between the White House and the Kremlin is sometimes the only way to clear up a possible misunderstanding. Thinking about how extremely difficult it is to control nuclear weapons further convinces me that today's movement toward disarmament is no passing fancy destined to last a while then fade toward a resumption of tensions. Given present circumstances, arms control is an alternative we absolutely must pursue, a process

we must promote.

The most important reason behind my belief that the movement we are witnessing represents real and profound changes in the so-called cold war structure is that, fundamentally, these changes are not occurring through diplomatic maneuvers or due to the strategic considerations of heads of state, nor are they the result of military or diplomatic bargaining. Rather, they are due to the fact that people all over the world are living day to day with an intense desire for a safer world, for greater common security. Your gathering here for Second Mayors Conference carries precisely this historic significance. This conference is an illustration of the level to which the cities and people in this age are and must be aware of international peace.

I might be wrong about this, but in all my studies of international politics, which is my field, I have never heard of a war started by national referendum. Wars are never voted in by the people. Wars are started at the top, the unfortunate result of mutual hostility or conflicts of national interest. And many, many wars have started because one country feared it was losing some sort of strategic advantage. However, war and peace and disarmament are all ultimately determined by the political decisions of the people. And I believe that people are now realizing that the balance of terror is not a necessary condition of peace. Nor do people now see the huge nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and Soviet Union as inevitable or permanent. These realizations are what I see as the new peace consciousness, and this new consciousness is a key force behind the movement toward security for all, the movement toward real global security.

And in this movement, the role of the cities is to transcend national borders, to avoid being bound by national interests, and to pursue not national security but transnational security, genuine global security. That is, the cities must defend the proposition that, regardless of different governmental systems or ideologies or national interests, we, the people of the world, can, through our common will, pursue and achieve this transnational security.

Viewed in this light, the end of the cold war did not come about because of changes in a few countries or a few people. The cold war ended because people everywhere are earnestly desiring a safer system of international security. This desire is the most important factor behind the whole movement.

There is much talk of late about "Japan bashing." We often hear it said that Japan is an economic superpower but has failed to take commensurate political roles and responsibilities. Most Japanese are quite sensitive to this sort of criticism and are growing genuinely concerned about it. In addition, though most of us are less aware of this, we are often criticized for having no clear position. We are said to be a "faceless people." However, I reject this accusation. For one thing, the miseries inflicted on our people by the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki remain fresh in the minds of many Japanese, and these memories will remain with us as long as the human race survives. And from these experiences we have derived a powerful will for peace that is far from a "faceless" position. We do have a position and a will, and we are appealing continually to the world. Furthermore, I think it safe to say that this insistence on peace is growing ever more deeply ingrained in our national psyche.

The question is, how can the world discard the constraints of national interest and achieve a transnational security that puts greater priority on the safety of the people? The approach to peace whereby the strong nations establish the order and create peace by a balance of terror has come to a dead end. This approach is no longer adequate. We have arrived at a great new stage of history. Therefore, and from that perspective, I call on all of you gathered here at this conference, all of you mayors and deputies, all of you experts and scholars, and everyone in the audience -- I challenge you to agree that the status quo is not immutable. It can be changed and will be changed according to the decisions made by the people and according to the forms and activities of transnational movements like yours. Thus, the solidarity you are building here is giving rise to a force of truly historic significance.

It has been a tremendous honor to present the keynote address to this conference. I am confident that the detente between the superpowers is a growing reality and that we can expect it to grow ever more comprehensive and to seep ever deeper into the politics of this planet. As a consequence, dialogue and negotiation must proceed at every level in every nation. We must all take the initiative as citizens of nations and of cities to promote international peace and disarmament. And true cooperation and solidarity transcending national borders is the most powerful force of all for achieving global arms reduction and genuine security for all. Thank you very much.

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

Thank you very much, Professor Takehiko Kamo, for your keynote address.

This concludes the Keynote Addresses. Thank you very much.

The Mayors and other delegates of the participated cities will now leave the Hall, before the other general participants.

Please see them off with your applause. Audience at the floor; please keep seated for a while.

Theme : "Hiroshima and Nagasaki : Consequence of Nuclear War"

Keynote Reports

On Aug. 5 1 : 30 ~ 3 : 30 P.M.

At International Conference Center Hiroshima

Moderator : Kaoru Nakahara, Hiroshima International
Relations Organization

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Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

The meeting comes to order, please.

Plenary Session No. I, with the theme of "Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Consequence of Nuclear War", now starts. I am Kaoru Nakahara, from the Hiroshima International Relations Organization. The chairperson of the conference is the president of World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity, as well as the Mayor of the City of Hiroshima, Mr. Takeshi Araki.

Mr. Araki, please.

**Chairperson : Takeshi Araki
Mayor of Hiroshima**

Thank you for your introduction.

It is a great privilege for me to be appointed to act as the chairperson of the conference in the City of Hiroshima. I would like to seek your cooperation. I am the Mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki.

First, let me explain to you about the proceeding of this session this afternoon. First, we will listen to the presentations of those who are citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Cities to speak to us to actually what really happened and the actual damages of A-bombs. And then, we will have some questions and answers. Tomorrow, we will have the plenary session for the second day with two sub-sessions, where the participating cities' activities in pursuit of peace will be reported. In the afternoon, we will have the panel discussion.

As the outcome of the two days session, we will prepare and adopt "Hiroshima Appeal" to conclude the conference in Hiroshima. The members of the drafting committee of Hiroshima Appeal will include the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as the following mayors of the following cities. And I would like to ask for your cooperation.

From the City of Berlin, Mayor Mr. Erhard Krack; and from Como, Mr. Angelo Meda, Mayor of Como; and Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg, Mayor of Hannover; and Mrs. Anne Rudin, Mayor of Sacramento; and Mr. Yuri Starovatykh, Mayor of Volgograd. They will be the members of the

drafting committee, in addition to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

We will now start the session. The Coordinator for the plenary session of the two days is Dr. Michio Nagai, who is currently the Senior Advisor to the Rector of the United Nations University, as well as former Minister of Education of Japan, and President of International House of Culture.

I would like to call upon Mr. Nagai to come to the rostrum.

**Coordinator : Michio Nagai
President of International House of Culture,
Senior Advisor to the Rector, United Nations
University**

Thank you very much. Please allow me to be seated while I coordinate the plenary session.

Thank you, Mayor Araki, for the introduction. And you have listened to how this plenary session will be conducted.

For the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity, we hope that we will be able to prepare and adopt the appeal. And toward the people of Japan, and the peoples of the countries of the world, and to the world citizens, we would like to make an appeal of what needs to be done in the future incorporating the opinions of the mayors represented here.

But in preparing an appeal, it is very important for the participants to discuss the concrete issues as well as actually what really happened before we are able to prepare our appeal. So, in this plenary session, we will listen to and discuss what really happened, what were actually the damages in the City of Hiroshima, and also, what really happened in Nagasaki. We have to objectively know what happened as facts, and we have to be able to understand and analyze what really happened from an objective point of view. That is the purpose of the first plenary session.

Am I speaking too fast for you? If you think so that I am too fast, please kindly raise your hand; if you find my speech too fast. Do you think it's okay? Thank you very much. So, I will maintain this current speed.

We have asked our reporters to speak to us about the facts. We have four reporters to make presentations. Nearest to me--let me introduce our speaker, who is nearest to me, former President of Hiroshima University, Dr. Soichi Iijima. And seated next to Dr. Iijima is the Chairman of Radiation Effects Research Foundation, the Japanese counterpart of;--this name is very long; I cannot repeat it again, I am afraid;--the Chairman of Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Dr. Itsuzo Shigematsu. And seated next, as our basic reporter, is a representative of the City of Nagasaki, because we are to discuss both of these two Cities. So, we have Dr. Tatsuichiro Akizuki, who is the Chairman of Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace. And our fourth reporter is the Program Director of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, Mr. Akihiro Takahashi.

First, we will listen to the report by Dr. Soichi Iijima. And I would like to introduce Dr. Iijima's personal history. Dr. Iijima graduated from the University of Nagoya in 1946, which is shortly after the end of Second World War, and he obtained a doctorate in medicine in 1954. And then he went to Nagoya University to do some research. Later on, he came to Hiroshima University, and was the President of Hiroshima University for eight years, after which he went back to Nagoya University, and assumed the post of the President of Nagoya University. At present, he is the Advisor of the Administration Department of Aichi Prefecture. I have been his acquaintance and friend for a long time, and I have learned greatly, and I am grateful to Dr. Iijima.

So, first report will be given by Dr. Iijima, please. And his presentation will be about fifteen minutes.

Keynote Report

Soichi Iijima

Former President, Hiroshima University

What happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 represented the first human success in releasing nuclear energy, and it was the first success in actually utilizing the gigantic nuclear energy for the purpose of war. And this represented an epoch-making event in human history, and also it raised serious issues to the destiny of the human race.

Actually, simply an action of pressing a button by one person, through this very simple operation, and almost in an instant, a gigantic city was almost totally destroyed, and an enormous number of civilians were murdered. And this kind of happening was completely unforeseen up to that time, but since that day, it was proven that it is possible to actually do such a thing. And this was the start of the so-called "nuclear age". And ever since then, the human societies have been accumulating various new experiences up till today.

And one of the directions is towards the technological enhancement of war capability and destructive capability, as represented by the nuclear arms race.

The atomic bombs were a monopoly of the United States in the beginning, but shortly afterwards, the Soviet Union also possessed atomic bombs, and through the confrontation of these two Super Powers, the nuclear arms race escalated day by day.

I don't think I need to look back on the process that led to that escalation in detail. But there was the development of hydrogen bombs or thermonuclear weapons, technological development related to rockets, and the related development of science and technology, and research of strategies and tactics. And this has led to the development of strategic nuclear weapons, intermediate range nuclear weapons, battlefield nuclear weapons, as well as the establishment of a diversified nuclear weapons utilization system centering around such things as the strategic de-

fense initiative. And at present, we see the deployment and storage of a massive amount of nuclear warheads, which is enough to destroy the world many times over. And the world is like a powder magazine which has imminent danger of explosion.

This is one reality which has evolved since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. However, on the other hand, we see and hear the voices of the people who are expressing concern about the devastations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the implications of these devastations.

August 7th, 1945, there was an Associated Press communication from the Vatican, which said that the news report from the Vatican said that the Vatican had a serious concern to the announcement of the development of the atomic bombs, and that is because of fact that that weapon cast the dark shadow to the future of the human race, rather than the fact that the new mass murder weapon was used. In addition, the reports and editorials of such media as Christian Science Monitor, Chicago Tribune, and San Francisco Chronicle, reported the opinions which pointed the risks of the destructive power of atomic bombs as well as their inhumane characteristics.

And these anti-nuclear voices and activities became clearer, particularly after the report of the hydrogen bomb testing in the Bikini Atoll. One of the most valuable Declarations in this vein for the human race was the Russell Einstein Declaration of July 9th, 1955. But in spite of the widespread anti-nuclear activities all over the world, the nuclear arms race intensified even further.

In the 1980's, the intermediate range nuclear missiles became deployed in Asia and Europe, and people became aware of the realistic danger of nuclear warfare. And since then, the prevention of nuclear warfare became a very serious interest of all the citizens of the world. In addition, there were various researches and analyses about the risks of nuclear warfare by the scientists and their organizations such as the Royal Swedish Academy, I.P.P.N.W., W.H.O., and I.C.S.U. SCOPE. And also, this led to the recommendations for nuclear disarmament, abolition of nuclear

forces, and achievement of peace.

And these developments are just beginning to affect the moves in international politics as well. And through such developments, the experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have played a role as the starting point of moves towards prevention of nuclear warfare, moves for nuclear disarmament, and search for world peace. And the slogan "No More Hiroshima", "No More Nagasaki", has supported the people's anti-nuclear spirit and the spirit of peace.

In addition, Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the only cities in the world to have the direct experience of atomic bombing at the city levels. And they have borne the responsibility of providing empirical data about the results and consequences of nuclear warfare to the human society. That was an experience;--tragic experience, full of suffering. But we see today constant medical and natural scientific, sociological, and humanistic surveys and researches, as well as creative activities.

And also, there is an enormous accumulation of data and research related to social policies and administrations. And these experiences are published in the form of many monographs and reports, and are reported at many international academic meetings. And these have contributed greatly to the international cooperative works through W.H.O., I.P.P.N.W., I.C.S.U. SCOPE, and the United Nations. And these have made great contributions towards prevention of nuclear warfare and search for peace.

My expertise is pathology. And if I may speak from my expertise, in order to have a clear understanding of the acute and long-term effects of radiation and radioactivity on human bodies and human societies, I think that the experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have left us with valuable findings.

And from that perspective, the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had almost given up their lives to bequeath silent lessons to the future human generations and the environmental issues.

In addition to the pledge "Never to repeat the same mistake again", I think we will have to

learn from the silent lessons of the deceased people, and thus, give a prayer for the repose of the victims.

Since the meeting of former President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, We see a somewhat concrete progress between the U.S. and the Soviet Union towards nuclear disarmament. And we also see signs towards detente of East-West relations. Over forty years have passed since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And we see a hope towards the realization of such a detente. And we are greatly pleased about this. And also we have high expectations for the future.

But if we look at the real world objectively, I think we still have a long way to go. The traces of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki still remain in the hearts and bodies of the atomic bomb survivors. I wonder when Hiroshima and Nagasaki will become a thing of the complete past.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much. Usually, it takes more time to explain all this, and I would like to thank you very much for being concise.

Next, I would like to call upon Dr. Shigematsu. Dr. Shigematsu graduated from Tokyo Imperial University; got Doctorate Degree in Medicine. He studied in the United States for some years at Harvard University. He got Master's Degree on Public Health from Harvard University. After he returned Japan, he became Professor of Medicine, Kanazawa University, and the Director of Epidemiology Department of National Institute of Health. At present, he is the Chairman of Radiation Effects Research Foundation. He is a member of Advisory Committee of Experts on Health and Hygiene Statistics of W.H.O. He is also a member of the First Section of I.C.R.P.--International Commission on Radiation Protection. And he is also a member of the group to study effects of nuclear war on health of W.H.O. He has been very active in these extremely important field.

So, Dr. Shigematsu, please.

Keynote Report

Itsuzo Shigematsu

Chairman, Radiation Effects Research Foundation

May I have the first slide, please?

As you know, atomic bombs were dropped for the first time in human history over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945. The Hiroshima A-bomb was nicknamed "Thin-Man" first, and later, "Little Boy", and was the first and the last bomb ever to be made of uranium. Nevertheless, its power yield was 15 kilo-tons in terms of T.N.T., that is, it was equivalent to 15,000 conventional 1-ton bombs.

The Nagasaki A-bomb was made of radioactive plutonium, which had been artificially produced by irradiating uranium with neutrons. All A-bombs produced thereafter had been mainly made of plutonium. The power of this Nagasaki bomb was greater, and equivalent to 21 kilo-tons of T.N.T. It was given the name "Fat-Man".

The effects of the A-bombs consist of a combination of blast, heat, and radiation. The energy released was mostly in the form of blast and heat, accounting for 50 percent and 35 percent, respectively. Radiation accounted for only 15 percent of the total energy; and one might say it was a by-product. For the Hiroshima bomb, the blast waves extended to a distance of 4 kilometers, and heat 3.5 kilometers. On the other hand, gamma-rays reached out only to about 2 kilometers, and neutrons to a much shorter distance.

The energy distribution of the blast, heat and radiation of the Nagasaki bomb was similar to that of Hiroshima bomb. However, the respective components traveled 0.5 or 1 kilometer farther than in Hiroshima. The radiation released by the Nagasaki bomb was characterized by the smaller proportion of neutrons.

The populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the time of the A-bombing were said to be more than 300,000 and 200,000, respectively. The total number of instantaneous deaths and acute radiation deaths has been estimated to be about one-third of the total population in both cities.

A computer plot of the location of people who had survived the A-bomb shows a hole several hundreds of meters in radius in the hypo-center area due to deaths in Hiroshima.

In Nagasaki, the hole around the hypo-center area seems to be larger than in Hiroshima. An important injury caused by the A-bombing is heat burns.

A thick scar called "keloid" frequently developed, probably due to the damage caused by strong thermo-rays which penetrate to the deep layer of the skin.

Epilation occurred at around two week after exposure to 300 rads or (three grays) according to the new international unit. The occurrence of epilation among those exposed at the time of Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant's accident in the Soviet Union, indicates that there had been exposure to a similar level of radiation.

More than ten people who had been exposed to a higher dose in this accident received bone marrow transplantation at a hospital in Moscow, and were accommodated in an aseptic room. Those exposed to a much higher level of radiation dose developed subcutaneous haemorrhage and oral ulcer from around the third week, and soon die.

In addition to the acute health effects mentioned above, it had been long suspected that radiation can produce long-term chronic effects on health, but little information had been available on the actual situation.

It was for the purpose of studies to determine such chronic effects that the U.S. Government has established the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission--A.B.C.C.--in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1947. The Japanese Government also participated in this joint follow-up study of A-bomb survivors by establishing a branch lab at A.B.C.C.

In 1975, this programme was succeeded by the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, which is continuing the follow-up studies. The programme of follow-up studies conducted now for about 40 years can be probably classified into three categories:

First is the investigation of the A-bomb survivors, which consists of four major studies. They

are the lifespan study for the study of the life span and causes of death; the pathology program for the elucidation of causes of disease by autopsy and other means; the adult health study to examine for any disease and health condition by periodic health examinations; and the in-utero study of those who had been exposed while within the womb of their mothers.

Second is the study of the offspring of A-bomb survivors. This includes the mortality study, biochemical genetic study, and cytogenetic study of the children.

Third includes other studies such as studies of cardiovascular diseases and cancers, experimental pathology and immunology studies, and reassessment of A-bomb dosimetry.

I will now summarize the results obtained through these research and studies, in the following three groups: That is, first, effects for which a definite increase has been established among A-bomb survivors. Two, effects for which a suggestive increase has been observed. And three, effects for which no increase has been observed.

The effects for which a clear increase has been found include malignant neoplasm such as leukemia, thyroid cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, stomach cancer, and multiple myeloma.

Cataracts and chromosomal aberration developed in a relatively early period. Small head size and mental retardation have been observed in those who were exposed in uterus. Delay in growth and development was seen in those exposed during infancy.

This diagram shows the period when leukemia and other cancers developed after the A-bombing. It may be about time that an increase of leukemia might occur among the survivors of the Chernobyl accident.

This photo shows an unfortunate child with small head size. There are about twenty cases of surviving small head size children, who are now 43 years old.

A suggestive increase has been found in the cancers and immunological abnormalities shown here. Further observation may prove some of these to be definitely increased. No difference has been observed between the exposed and non-ex-

posed for the health effect shown in this table. That is, some types of leukemia;--osteosarcoma, mortality other than malignant tumours, accelerated aging, sterility, and hereditary effects.

In this table, the survival status of the exposed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki is compared with that of the nonexposed by sex. Except 4 males in Hiroshima, more than 60 percent of the A-bomb survivors are still alive. The survival rate of the exposed is not so different from that of the non-exposed.

Many books on nuclear warfare and health have been published based on the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This is published in the Soviet Union. And that's quite a recent publication. Most important among these is a report entitled "Effects of Nuclear War and Health and Health Services" published by the World Health Organization, which had assembled specialists from various countries to prepare this report. This report was made four years ago. And it has been translated into six languages. Here we have Chinese version, English, French, Spanish, and so forth.

Last year, the second edition of this report was published.

Lastly, I will show only the conclusion of the W.H.O. Report in this slide. For the effect of the nuclear explosion, in order to cope with this effect, we must resort ourselves to the primary prevention, that is, to prevent a nuclear war. And for so many years, the scientists got together, but this conclusion was such a simple conclusion, and in part, this conclusion has been criticized for its simplicity. But nuclear war and health, if we would like to resolve this problem, we really have to prevent a nuclear war from happening.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much.

Though the conclusion sounds simple, but nevertheless, it's a very important one, I believe.

Our next speaker is Dr. Akizuki. Dr. Akizuki graduated from School of Medicine of Kyoto University. And since then, he has been acting as the practicing doctor. On the day when Nagasaki had

the A-bomb dropping, the 9th of August, 1945, Dr. Akizuki experienced the A-bomb at a point 1.5 kilometers from the epicenter. Regardless of the fact that he was the victim, he forgot about himself but devoted himself desperately to the medical services helping the other victims in Nagasaki. He is currently a member of the Committee for Countermeasures for the A-Bomb Sufferers of Nagasaki. He will speak about his experience in Nagasaki.

Keynote Report

Tatuichro Akizuki

Chairman, Nagasaki Foundation for
the Promotion of Peace

Thank you for your introduction. I am Akizuki. I am very pleased to be invited to take part in this Conference in this City, Hiroshima, to speak about my own experience, and to share it with you.

On the 9th of August, 1945, A-bomb was dropped on the City of Nagasaki. I was then working in the north-western part of the City as a doctor of a sanatorium of a Catholic monastery hospital. There were only 70 patients in that sanatorium, and only one doctor. And abbots and nurses were working. And the war had come toward the end stage, and we did not have much food nor medicine.

The A-bomb totally destroyed the City. And the newspaper headline said that a new bomb was dropped on the City of Hiroshima on the 6th of August. People did not know the fact;--did not know the truth. The Government kept on telling to the people that we shall win in the end.

It was a fine day on the 9th of August. There were air raids warning in the morning around 8:00 o'clock. And then, it was lifted. I thought that nothing was going to happen on that day. So, I was in the out-clinic looking after the patients for pneumo-thorax treatment. And then, there was a lightning;--there were flashes. And in a few seconds I heard roaring sounds. And I felt a big

impact on my head and face. I had to lie myself down on the floor. And I had a lot of debris from floor and wall falling down upon myself. I thought that my head was clanging. And myself and the nurse were able to rise. And all the smoke and dirt had filled the room. And the room had turned into yellowish. And I thought that our hospital was bombed. And the nurses were coming down the stairs saying "help, help". Apparently, they had not been injured;--the patients had not been injured, apparently. They were asking for help. And I ran out of the hospital. And there was no scenery that was familiar to me; that scenery had totally been changed. And there was a hazy atmosphere;--yellowish and dim. The sun had turned into pale colour, and it was hazy. All the buildings had been burned down. And Uragami Chapel had been destroyed. And industrial school, and the fields and houses were all ablaze. There was no electric pole, no tree. And it was filled with smoke and blaze. It was a hell.

I thought that the world was about to end. And the injured people and the killed looked like ghosts from the hell. And in the burns and the total destruction, we had to look after the victims of the A-bomb.

But we did not have any medicine or food. We did not have medical equipment. Because all the other equipment and the hospital facilities had been totally destroyed. We were marooned. It was said that it was a new type of bomb. We never knew it was an A-bomb.

And I looked after the victims who had broken bones because of the impact on their bones by concrete debris and glass debris. And I saw many people who were totally burnt on their body. And they had the scars and the burns on their skin; and they began to die the next day. And they were unclean and filthy. They did not have enough ability of physical resistance. So, their scars had become virulent, and worms were coming out of their scars. And then we began to see inscrutable, very strange illness. Their skin had turned purplish, and their hair had gone off. And they spit blood, and they were beginning to die. I thought that it was some disease, like the

plague of the medieval age. And I thought it was an epidemic. And we did not know what disease it was. But we had a series of these cases. And I thought--later, we realized that it was the acute radiation disease.

On August 15th, 1945, Japan lost the War and surrendered. We heard the words of the Emperor that was transmitted over the radio, and we cried surrounded by the heavily injured. Why did we fight? For what? What was the War? What was we were thinking at that time?

The number of deaths by acute radiation disease increased tremendously in just one month, into the middle of September. We began to speak of the word "A-bomb", which we thought was dropped. And the majority of the City had been turned into ruins. And the U.S. Military occupied the City. And academic investigation had been undertaken to look into the damages of the A-bomb. It began in October of that year.

It was the academic investigation. But already, by that time, 90 percent of the A-bomb victims had died.

The A-bomb dropped on Nagasaki was the plutonium bomb. It was the third bomb dropped on the world, following Alamogordo and Hiroshima. The epicenter in the City of Nagasaki was away from the center of the City. It was in the air above northwestern part of the City. In terms of T.N.T. powder, it was 23 kilo-ton, much bigger than the Hiroshima A-bomb. The energy consisted of bomb blast pressure, extremely high heat, and large amount of radiation. Everything within the radius 2 kilometers had been totally burnt or destroyed. And the temperature of the heat was several hundred thousand degrees. And the people had been burned and killed within the radius of 1,500 meters. And the direct heat was capable of killing people within the radius 20,000 meters.

I was at the point 1,500 meters away from the epicenter. I had a narrow escape, thanks to the protection of a brick and concrete wall. There was no human being surviving the damage within 4 kilometers in the north-western part of the city. And it had been totally burnt down;--was turned into atomic field. And nuclear fall-out

caused black rain falling on us. And residual radioactivity continued for a long time.

The total number of houses destroyed and burned was 15,000; the number of deaths was 73,000; and the injured, more than 70,000. Since the epicenter was a little away from the center, we had about two thirds of the scale of damages compared to Hiroshima. But several hundred thousand people had been exposed to the radiation effects all at the same time. This is unprecedented in the history.

In December, we thought that the disease caused by the immediate effects of A-bomb had come to an end. And the report said that the disaster by A-bomb was coming to an end. We did not know the facts fully at that time. Because in those days, we were not aware of the late effects of radiation disease to persist for half a year, for one year, or five or ten years, as Dr. Shigematsu said. They included keloid and scars and abnormal deformation on the face, deformation of the ear lobe, eyelids, lips and the fingers; and the face, features come to a contraction. It will make very ugly deformation on the face.

And ablation in the sexual gland and infertization and the still-birth and abortions and congenital abnormality and deformation, and the exposure to the radiation inside the womb of the mother, and microcephaly and congenital heart failure, and cataract, leukemia, and aplastic anaemia, and so forth.

It had the gigantic explosive energy. It was capable of destroying all those civilian facilities and civilian lives, as it was intended. More than 70,000 people were killed, and more than 70,000 were injured in our city.

The characteristics of destruction of cities by A-bomb is: No. 1: It's unpredictable. We are not able to predict the damages cause by A-bomb. It's an instantaneous destruction.

No. 2: It is nondiscriminatory. It destroys everyone;-civilian and military, and everything that is there. And it eradicates everything;-total destruction, loss of life, and loss of everything that is there. And it exercises complete and fullest range of damages on our body as well as on our spirit. And the damage is not the temporary

one. It persists, and extends long into the future.

Those are the characteristics of A-bomb damage.

Let's look at the sociological impact of A-bomb. There used to be the mountains in the center of the city, and in the north-western part, there was the river basin. But this area was totally destroyed, like it was swept by a broom. The area around the shelter at the foot of the mountain was also destroyed. So, on the one hand, we had total destruction in some parts of the city; on the other hand, we had the survival in the other parts of the city. These two made a very miserable contrast.

We have some blocks of concrete remaining in the ares near the Nagasaki Medical School. Six hospitals were destroyed, and doctors there were killed while they were looking after their patients.

And this area was the newly developing area for the City of Nagasaki after 1870. We had some industrial areas and we had some factories where students were working. Therefore, this area came under the A-bomb attack. So, we had a very high ratio of the young victims in our A-bomb dropping. We had many of those, twenties and thirties, who were killed by A-bomb much more than the victims of Hiroshima.

Also, the area of the city where we had many believers in catholicism lived. That area was also destroyed. And these catholic believers had persevered the series of persecutions in the feudal age of Japan. And about 9,000 believers of a total of about 14,000 in this area of the city, including the priests, were killed. And many families of catholic believers who persevered the prosecution and believed in christianity were killed by A-bomb.

This describes us the last and the severest destruction for the catholic believers in Uragami area. Also, the abbey in our city which had the history of sixty years was totally destroyed. And a school attached to the abbey was destroyed.

Not only the Japanese people were killed or injured by A-bomb. We had non-Japanese residents in our city. Americans and some Westerners and some foreigners were living in our city. There

was a concentration camp of the prisoners of war of foreigners--foreign prisoners of war, such as British soldiers and the Dutch soldiers, Australians, and Indonesian soldiers, taken as POW in the concentration camp, internment camp, in our city. They too were killed and injured. There were 20,000 Koreans living in the City of Nagasaki. And the Koreans had been taken to our city for forced labour; and had been taken to other parts of our country for forced labour. According to an estimation, about 4,000 Koreans living in our City were killed, and 10,000 of them were injured. We had 13,000 Chinese working in our city. And 30 of them had been taken in prison on suspicion of espionage, and they were killed in the prison. We had Taiwan students in our city. They too were injured.

I saw the total destruction, and as a doctor, I felt that I was helpless, and I felt so miserable, in the face of massive destruction. I have witnessed the damage inflicted upon human beings caused by nuclear weapon.

We should not simply be talking of the past; and we should not just only be appealing the fact that we are victims. We should not be looking at the situation from the viewpoint of victims. Because, we too were responsible, for we were involved, without doing anything, otherwise, in the starting and progress of the War.

I appeal this to you: The future of the earth and human beings depends on the possession or non-possession of nuclear weapons. A-bomb dropped 44 years ago on our city threatened the end of the War. But we have hundreds of thousands of the weapons now on earth. And no life and no creature will be able to survive with those massive number of nuclear weapons. We must make progress in our practice of nuclear disarmament in order to avert a crisis for all of the human beings, not just a nation. We have to transcend the approaches of politicians and military, and we have to return to the basics of our life as human beings.

The Mayors of the two cities, Nagasaki and Hiroshima, appealed at the United Nations. Pope John Paul II visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1981, and made statement for peace and nuclear

disarmament.

We had the A-bomb sufferers' march in New York on the occasion of the Second SSD in 1982. And also, we conducted our citizens' march in other parts of the world.

Nuclear disarmament talk at Reykjavik perhaps was the result of these efforts that we had painstakingly made through our marches, and our pursuit for nuclear disarmament.

As representative of citizens, please believe in the God and change the current trend of nuclear armament between the major powers of the world.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

For those of you in the audience, I would like to thank you very much for listening quietly and patiently to the reports. We have one more speaker. And I would like to call on the last speaker, Mr. Akihiro Takahashi.

He is the Program Director of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation. And when he was fourteen, he experienced the atomic bombing in Hiroshima. He has traveled all over the world since, to explain about the great danger and threat of nuclear weapons. And also, he has been involved in making displays at exhibitions. He has visited China as well as Europe. And I think he will report mainly on his past experiences.

Keynote Report

Akihiro Takahashi

Program Director, Hiroshima Peace
Culture Foundation

Thank you very much for the introduction. I am Takahashi.

It is said that out for the human abilities, the weakest is the imaginative ability and the strongest is the ability to forget. However, we should not lose the ability to abolish nuclear weapons and to make the world without warfare. I never thought of forgetting that day. I don't

think I can ever forget that day. And I have imposed on myself that I should not forget that day, even if it means continued suffering. And I have always told myself that that day was the starting point of my life in the later years.

I can remember very vividly the terrible conditions of that day. It was at 8:15 a.m. of August 6th, 1945, that the world's first atomic bomb detonated in the sky over Hiroshima. There was the evil flash and roaring sounds and shock waves which turned Hiroshima into ruins, and totally burnt every living thing in that city. I was 14 years old on that day, and there were about 150 students of junior high school in a line ready for the morning gathering in the school grounds at 1.4 kilometers from the ground zero.

The air raid warning had already been lifted. But for some reason, I saw B-29 coming above us. And we cried "that's B-29", and we pointed that plane with fingers. And our class leader said that we had to line up. And all of a sudden, there was a great roar. And it became pitchdark everywhere. After five or ten minutes, the smoke had disappeared, and the school ground became light again. And I had been blown about 10 meters back by the violent blast. And I saw my classmates also blown everywhere, and also falling in the school ground. There was no school building left; no houses left; and everything else in sight had been demolished. And for a moment, I thought that Hiroshima had totally been wiped out.

And then, I came to myself, and looked at my body. And I saw that my uniform was burnt, and it was like rugs. And also, the back of my head and my back, and both my hands and legs were suffering serious burns. And also, both of my hands and arms had their skin peeled off, and they were hanging loosely like rugs.

And I remembered that we were told in the case of the air raid to escape towards the river. So, we headed towards the river, and then, some time later, I heard a voice calling my name. And I turned around, and saw my classmate, Tatsuya Yamamoto, calling for help. And he was crying "mammy, mammy". So, I told him, "you shouldn't cry. Crying doesn't help. But we have to escape

at once." And we fled towards the river together, scoulding him and encouraging him at times. And on the way, I saw many irradiated people staggering and dragging their legs towards us. And they had clothing completely burnt and hanging like rugs, and some of them were almost naked. They didn't look like human beings. They looked like a procession of ghosts.

There was one man who had glass splinters stuck into his body, and also, I saw a man with raw flesh exposed, and a woman with one of the eyeballs stuck out and bleeding all over her body. And also there were some dead bodies on the ground. And there was a woman's dead body with the intestines ruptured, and a horse had its flesh exposed, and it was dead with its neck stuck in the water tank. It was a ghostly sight. It was like hell on earth. And I cannot explain by words.

And we did our best and fled towards the river. But all the little paths leading to the river were blocked by the debris of the houses which had been demolished by the blast. And we were frantic, and we crawled on top of the debris. And we were eventually able to reach the river bank. And fortunately, there was a very small wooden bridge left there. And we were just about to cross that bridge when we saw fire and flames coming out of the debris of the houses. And in an instant, there was a sea of fire all around me. And I saw pillars of fire shooting into the sky. It was just like a volcanic eruption. Fortunately, we were outside the reach of the fire. But if we were one moment too late, then, we had been caught by the sea of fire, and probably burnt to death. Unfortunately, my friend, Yamamoto, had gone missing. So, I had to go on on my own and cross the wooden bridge. And I was totally frantic. And eventually, I was able to reach the other side of the river.

And for the first time, I suddenly realized that my back was in great pain, and it was very hot in my back. And I remember very clearly that I dipped myself in the river three times. And the cold river water was like a treasure to my hot burning body. And I realized for the first time that I was saved. And I couldn't stop crying.

And I came out of the river, and I was told by somebody to go to the temporary relief shed made by the bamboo bush. And I was given the fast aid treatment. And I was resting. And I saw rain starting to fall. It was black rain. It was the first time that I saw the black rain; and I couldn't believe there was black rain on earth. And I was staring at the rain falling with a sense of strangeness.

When the rain stopped falling, I started to walk towards my house. And some time later, I heard my name being called. And I looked around, and saw that it was also another classmate, Tokujiro Hatta, who was squatting on the road, and he was crying for help. And he was asking me to take him home with me. And he was groaning and crying for help. And he had serious burns on the back of his legs and the skin had peeled off, and the raw flesh had been exposed. So, he couldn't walk with his own feet. And although I was also suffering from serious burns, I could not leave my friend there and walk home just on my own. So, I wanted to take him home with me. But I had to think for a while how I can help this friend who could not walk.

Fortunately, apart from the back of his legs, his other burns and cuts were not so serious. So, I thought of two ways to try and walk home with him. One way was to make him crawl, using both his hands and the knees. And the other way was to make him stand on his heels, and for me to support his body. And we repeated these two methods one after the other, and we helped each other and we headed towards our houses very very slowly.

At one point we were totally exhausted, and resting on the road side. And I looked back, and I saw my great-uncle and great-aunt walking towards me. And I cried at the top of my voice, and called for them. And it was just by chance that they met us on their way back home from a Buddhist memorial service in the countryside. And with their help, we were able to go back to our respective houses. Without their help, I don't think we could have made it over the 6 kilometers from the school to our respective houses just with our own efforts.

For three weeks after I came back home, I fell unconscious. And later, the ear and nose doctor saw me twice every day, once in the morning, once in the evening. Normally, ear and nose doctor is not supposed to treat the burn, but nearly all the doctors and nurses died in the city. Though his specialty may be nose and ear, I considered myself fortunate to be seen by a doctor. I was hovering between life and death for one and a half years, and I narrowly escaped death. My friends; Tatsuya Yamamoto died in one and a half months; and Tokujiro Hatta died in one week. They all had acute radioactive symptoms, and they died.

I survived. But my right elbow and right four-fingers are permanently bent. And I cannot move them. And I have keloids on both hands and legs. My right index finger still grows black nail.

At the Peace Memorial Museum, you must have seen two pieces of fallen black nails. And these nails are actually mine.

I developed chronic hepatitis, which appeared to be after-effect of radiation. And the nation designated me as an A-bomb patient. I was hospitalized for seven times since 1971. I also go to hospital from time to time. In addition to liver diseases. And I feel quite worried about my life. And I sometimes wonder why I have to continue living with these sufferings when I am in despair. But each time I told myself that I should consider myself fortunate to have survived the A-bomb.

And honestly speaking, I really did not expect myself to live this long. Of about 60 classmates, about 50 died in the A-bomb. And I know that at least eleven of my friends are still alive. I am one of the handful survivors. I should not waste the deaths of my classmates. And it is responsibility of survivors to communicate the unheard cries of the victims of the A-bomb.

I told myself this a number of times, to encourage myself. Many of my friends died before they reached adulthood. They died in sufferings in the A-bomb. They died very very young for the nation. It was such a pity.

When I think of my friends who died in the A-bomb, I am always reminded of how important life is to us. Hiroshima always reminds us of the

meaning of life, and Hiroshima gives us a place to learn respect for life.

There are 50,000 nuclear weapons on earth, that is equivalent to 1 million Hiroshima type bombs. In the nuclear war, there is no victor or loser. Only thing there is an annihilation of mankind, and the end of the world.

In order to eliminate nuclear weapons, the people of the world must share this recognition that we are all equal; we are all the same human beings; and no matter whether it be a nation or individuals, we are dependent on one another for survival.

As long as people stick to narrow nationalism and put sovereignty of a nation before sovereignty of mankind, there will be no hope for true peace. We cannot leave the fate of this earth to a handful of leaders of nuclear weapon states.

INF Treaty was concluded recently, and it eliminates one type of nuclear weapons totally. And it is unprecedented in our history. I highly evaluate the signing of INF Treaty. However, at the same time, the comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty must be implemented as soon as possible. Otherwise, the treaty will become meaningless.

In 1963, Partial Test Ban Treaty was concluded. But this treaty merely changes the site of nuclear weapons' test to the underground. Since then, the nuclear test has not decreased; but on the contrary, increased on an accelerated pace. Therefore, the signing of the comprehensive test ban treaty is our urgent task.

For having strategic arms weapons and for eliminating nuclear weapons from the sea, U.S.-Soviet talks and multilateral talks must be promoted.

Seismologists say that it is now possible to detect a very small anti-ground nuclear test, that is smaller than Hiroshima type bomb of 15 kilotons. Therefore, contention that without verification technology of nuclear test, one cannot agree to accept total test ban treaty. It's no longer valid. Nuclear power continue to use lack of verification technology as excuse for continuing nuclear weapons test. We must put mutual trust and political decision before technical discussion in order to eliminate nuclear test. And we should

not make elimination of nuclear weapons just a dream.

Nuclear weapons are produced by a man. War is started by a man. Therefore, by the same token, if mankind makes concerted efforts with their wisdom, we can eliminate nuclear weapons. A war can be prevented with the wisdom of mankind.

We must pass on our beautiful earth to the 21st century, protecting it from all forms of threat.

We "Hibakusha" say "no" to all acts which threaten the earth, such as a nuclear war and destruction of environment. We must pass our beautiful earth to our descendents as irreplaceable asset. We lived through the 20th century when we had a number of wars. We must reflect upon this fact, and we must fulfill our responsibilities and duties to the next generation who have the right to live in peace.

The cities and citizens of the world must overcome the past hatred, sorrow, and sufferings, and must be united in solidarity transcending national borders and races. We must change the current of the history from distrust to trust, hatred to reconciliation, division to unity. We must uphold grand ideal of lasting peace of the world and cry for elimination of nuclear weapons.

The symbol of East and North harmony and the conciliation is the Common House of Europe. This kind of common house must be built not only in Europe but in other parts of the world. We shall not overlook the problem of starvation, poverty, suppression of human rights. We will sympathize with the sufferings of others, and I would like to use the rest of my life to tell the stories of my A-bomb experiences and pass on the Spirit of Hiroshima to others.

The participants to the conference, mayors of various cities, I hope that you will listen to my sincerest request and wish, and I shall appreciate your continued efforts for elimination of nuclear weapons.

Thank you very much, indeed.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much.

We will take an intermission. But we have just a little time before the break. So, we would like to take some time--for twenty or twenty-five minutes--for taking your questions, or for having your comments. Those who wish to take the floor, please raise your hand and approach to the microphone.

Mariko Taniuchi, Secretary General, Japan Committee 22 for the Nuclear Disarmament

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to speak at the outset of the discussion part.

Professor Takehiko Kamo, as the keynote speaker, asked about what we Japanese are doing in pursuit of peace. And it was pointed out by Professor that Japanese people appears to have no face. And to show that we do have a face as Japanese people, I would like to report to you some few concrete facts. I am sure that some participants know about this.

We have three non-nuclear principles: No manufacture, no introduction, and no possession of nuclear weapons. This was the resolution adopted by the Japanese legislature. And these are the principles we Japanese have been committed to, as the country with the experience of A-bomb dropping. We do have these three non-nuclear principles of Japan.

And we have been asking the Government of Japan to implement these three principles fully. And the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have supported our cause. And the majority of Japanese people aspire for the full implementation of these three non-nuclear principles.

However, there are suspicions that these principles are not abided by our country. Especially concerning the non-introduction of nuclear weapons, that is not to allow any nuclear weapon to be brought into Japan, is the suspicion that the majority of Japanese people feel today, that this principle seems not to be implemented.

So, if we leave this present suspicion or distrust as it is, this results in a lack of trust in Japanese politics. Distrust in politicians seems to be a kind of prevailing illness of today. We cannot leave the current situation any further as it

is--the distrust of politics. Because if we do so, then, it detracts from morality of our nation, as it is against the moral attitude of the people.

There are now efforts to establish as law these three non-nuclear principles. When the messages were taken up, comment was made about Japan committee 22 for the Nuclear Disarmament including the member of the Diet, Tokuma Utsunomiya. And this Committee in pursuit of nuclear disarmament consisted of supra-party politicians who work for nuclear disarmament, transcending any differences of political parties. The late Miki, former Premier of Japan, was one of the members of this Committee including the members of the Parliament for pursuit of nuclear disarmament.

And Dr. Nagai, as well as Mr. Araki and Mr. Motoshima, are members of this Committee. This Committee, in pursuit of nuclear disarmament, is doing its best to truly make these three non-nuclear principles effective by establishing them as Japanese law.

Professor Kamo, our keynote speaker, though he is not a member of this Committee, is a member of the sub-committee under that Committee. And this sub-committee is working for the legislation of these non-nuclear principles of Japan. And I am Secretary General of this Committee.

On the 31st of last month, under the theme of legislation of these three non-nuclear principles, we hosted a symposium in Tokyo. And this received very much of repercussion.

Recently in Japan, very unfortunately, because of the pressure of real politics, the public opinion calling for peace is mounting, but in the face of real politics, the public opinion has discouraged into believing that it's extremely difficult to change the current situation of politics and reverse the trend of the times. But Professor Alger said in his keynote address that participation by all, and especially, the aspiration and efforts from the local level would be most effective in realizing peace. And Professor Kamo said that we are capable of changing the reality.

The very basics of the thought of Japan Committee 22 for the nuclear disarmament support these views. We will work toward public opinion; and we will approach the leaders of the local

governments and the central government to let them fulfill their responsibility. And we will make every effort to try to change the reality of politics, by making these three non-nuclear principles of Japan as a Japanese law, and to establish non-nuclear law in Japan.

And we are beginning this movement in our country. So, as a concrete fact, we Japanese people do have faith in our pursuit of peace and disarmament. I wanted to report on this.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much. The comment was made about the three non-nuclear principles of Japan, which is a topic of very active discussion among the Japanese nation.

We listened to the keynote reports from Dr. Iijima and others, and we still have some time for some more comments or some questions.

Yes. Be sure to introduce yourself before you speak.

GARRY DAVIS

Mr. Chairman, my name is Garry Davis. I am not a mayor, but I am the Head of the new Government of world citizens. Many of the citizens of the world are citizens of your cities in this hall, and I would like to make a small report on the Program which began back in 1949 in France called "Mondialization".

Mondialization is a sovereign act of a particular town or city which declares itself a "world city". It started in France in 1949. It has spread throughout the world. There are over 973 mondialized cities throughout the world including Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as we well know.

The motivation, of course, is very evident in the fact that the nuclear age, so called, which began tragically here in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, has united all communities throughout the world. I happen to have been a bomber pilot in World War II. I didn't bomb with nuclear weapons. I bombed with fire bombs in Germany. And this act of violence, which now has been condemned by a lot of the mayors here and mayors throughout the world, has achieved proportions which,

as we know, threaten to destroy all the cities throughout the world.

So, we are all under this nuclear threat, the nuclear weapon is printing at all of us here, and all cities throughout the world are on the front lines. And this is why many cities throughout the world, and of course, this World Conference of Mayors has united in recognizing the common danger, but also, the common humane purpose of recognizing that we are all within a world framework.

And the world cities have been just united in the proclamation yesterday, under the protection of world law. In other words, to become a world city is recognition that there is a common world law transcending the nationalistic laws which permit, collude, perpetuate the war system.

So, I am here to commend this Conference, to recognize its value, to enjoin other mayors throughout the world to join the Conference, and to recognize that, whether it's a small city, or village or town, whatever it is, it is also in a world framework, all enjoying the planetary soil of the world itself. And we are all world citizens.

And I thank you very much for this opportunity to express my appreciation for your efforts here in making this a more humane and peaceful world for all of us. Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much. Please.

Dante Cruicchi

Representative of Bologna(Italy)

My name is Dante Cruicchi, and I am the President of the Italian Sister Cities.

I have listened to the presentations which were made. What do we need to do altogether? We believe that we need to eradicate from the human condition any form of violence, in order to build a peace culture, with the strength of reason. So, we need to utilize;--we as Mayors, we as Administrators, the schools in order to educate to peace. But peace should not be a fashion, a cultural fashion. But it should be an unalienable condition, so that our history becomes a humane history.

And in order to repeat what was said about Einstein, we need to create the essential condition for this culture of peace, in order to give mankind the opportunity to be mankind.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

You are from Bologna.

I think I saw a hand over on this side.

**Uwe Lichtenberg, Lord Mayor of Fürth
(Federal Republic of Germany)**

I have a question to the four speakers. I am Uwe Lichtenberg. I come from Fürth, the State of Bayern. I am the Mayor of that City.

At this Conference, we are discussing about both present and future issues. And I have listened to four reports which I think are all concerned with the past. August 6th of 1945 was the focus of the reports. And I had the following doubts in listening to the reports.

It may be thought that you seem to think that you personally were responsible for the atomic bombing. In other words, on August 6th, World War II should have been ended, but Japan actually had not surrendered unconditionally at that time. But in reality, at that time, Japan did not have the capability of continuing the war. So, in that sense, I think we can say that war for Japan had ended by that date. And if that is so, then, we can never justify the atomic bombing, as a means to end the war.

There were two atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and these I think were intentional testing of atomic bombs. Actually, it was not necessary to end the war in this tragic and cruel way, and that cruel experiment should be further considered.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

I think that was a very serious comment that you have just made, and you may have various viewpoints on that comment. And after the break, we are going to consider an appeal from this Conference to the society at large.

August 6th and 9th, there were very serious happenings on those two days. And that is one of the things that we should consider seriously to-

wards drafting the Appeal, and I would like to encourage further comments from the floor.

Shun Hayama

Mayor of Fujisawa (Japan)

My name is Hayama, Mayor of Fujisawa City. I am the President of the Japanese Nuclear-Free Cities.

We have a population of 350,000. Fujisawa City is located near Tokyo. I have been the Mayor of that city for eighteen years.

I have just listened to four speakers, and it has renewed my determination not to repeat that tragedy once again. Hiroshima and Nagasaki Cities prepared an abstract, and I am looking at Page 63, Page 64 abstract. And this is the section of City of Irvine of the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev offered to stop nuclear weapons test, but the U.S. was continuing testing in the State of Nevada. And the Mayor of Irvine said that Gorbachev and Bush should meet together, and they should come to Hiroshima and Nagasaki and walk around the cities. And through these experiences they will be reminded of the importance of not having a nuclear war again. And they should make a pledge in the City of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He said he would like these two world leaders to promise that they would not take lives of anyone with the nuclear weapons.

The Mayors of Nuclear Free Cities got together in Hiroshima City yesterday, and we reconfirmed that we should abide by the three non-nuclear principles of the Japanese Government and that the Pacific should be made into nuclear-free region. There are 1,400 nuclear-free cities in Japan. There are 4,300 cities all over the world which declared nuclear free. Manchester, and second one, Cordoba in Spain, and the third one, in Perugia in Italy, and in February this year in Eugene in Oregon, we had a conference. And I participated in the Conference in Italy and the one in Oregon as the leader of the Japanese delegation.

During the Conference in Italy;--and that was shortly before Reykjavik Conference. And I said during the meeting in Italy that they should have a Summit in the City of Hiroshima. And I said

that the resolution should be passed by the Conference and two leaders should pledge that they will have a meeting some day in Hiroshima. And the resolution was sent to the two leaders. Although that was not implemented actually; that meeting was followed by another Summit Meeting between the Soviet Union and the U.S. And INF Treaty was signed.

So, that really shows the importance of public opinion. And that really did give us hope.

Former Prime Minister late Palme also stated that the world leaders should come and visit Hiroshima.

As I listened to the four speakers today, I keenly feel now that the leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union and the leaders of other nuclear power states should come to Hiroshima and issue a declaration that they will not use nuclear weapons.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much.

I think there are a number of people who wish to speak, but there is another promise I made, that is, to have a break some time. So, let's break for a few minutes.

We will have twenty minutes break, and at 3:35, I would like these people to attend the meeting. These people are to work out Hiroshima Appeal. And if we have so many people do write an appeal, well, we may get nowhere. We really cannot have too many writers.

Lord Mayor Krack of Berlin, Mayor Meda of Como, Lord Mayor Schmalstieg of Hannover, Mayor Rudin of Sacramento, Mayor Starovatykh of Volgograd.

So, these people are on Drafting Committee of the Hiroshima Appeal. So, those of you whose names have just been called, please come to the Room "Ran" at 3:35. We, will have a short break here. Thank you very much.

Meeting With A-Bomb Survivors

Date : August 5, 1989

Time : 16:25~17:40

Place : International Conference Center Hiroshima, Dahlia

Participants (Foreign)

(In the brackets are names of survivors)

- Kabul** (Afghanistan)
Mr. Mohammad Hakim, Mayor
- Campbell Town** (Australia)
Mr. Jim A. Kremmer, Mayor
- Canterbury** (Australia)
Mr. John F. Gorrie, Mayor
- Wollongong** (Australia)
Mr. William Mowbray, Deputy Lord Mayor
[Ms. Shizuko Abe]
- Sofia** (Bulgaria)
Mr. Roumen D. Neshev, President of Commission for Culture, Science & Education, City Council
Mr. Boyko N. Georgiev, Specialist at Press Department, City Council
Mr. Plamen N. Mateev, Senior Specialist, International Department, City Council
- Berkeley** (U.S.A.)
Mrs. Loni Hancock, Mayor
Mr. Thomas H. Bates, Member of the California Assembly
Ms. Maudelle Shirek, Council Member
[Ms. Fumie Enseki]
- Burnaby** (Canada)
Mr. Derek R. Corrigan, Alderman
- Montréal** (Canada)
Mr. John Gardiner, Vice Mayor
Mr. Jean Marchand, Councillor for International Affairs
- Toronto** (Canada)
Mrs. Kay Gardner, Deputy Mayor
Mr. Raymond Gardner
[Ms. Kikue Komatsu]
- Delhi** (India)
Mr. Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi, Mayor
Mr. Deep Chand Bandhu, Leader of House
Mr. Omkar, Secretary
[Mr. Hiroshi Sasamura]
- Tehran** (Iran)
Mr. Bied Morteza Taba Tabie, Mayor
Dr. Mohben Ebrahimi, General Director, Studies and Planning Organization, City of Tehran
Mr. Ali-Reza Ghaffari, General Director, Public and International Department, Municipality of Tehran
[Ms. Taeko Teramae]
- Haifa** (Israel)
Mr. Arie Shlomo Gur-el, Mayor
- Monrovia** (Liberia)
Mr. L. Kwia Johnson, Mayor
Ms. Assunta Hage Sannoh, Coordinator, WCM & Sister City Affairs
[Ms. Miyoko Watanabe]
- Hague** (The Netherlands)
Dr. Ad Havermans, Mayor
Mr. Koos Van Beuzekom, City Manager
- Middelburg** (The Netherlands)
Mr. Chris G. J. Rutten, Mayor
[Ms. Reiko Kato]
- Rotterdam** (The Netherlands)
Mr. Henk Van der Pols, Ex Deputy Mayor
Mr. Jan M.J.D. Jansen, Alderman
[Mr. Hiroto Kuboura]
- Chongqing** (China)
Mr. Wei Si Feng, Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Chongqing Municipal Government

Mr. Qu Qing Zhang, Staff, Foreign Affairs
Office, Chongqing Municipal Government
Pasig, Metro Manila (Philippines)

Mr. Lorenzo A. Reyes, Chief, Civil Security
Unit
[Ms. Chiyoko Kuwabara]

Muntinlupa, Metro Manila (Philippines)

Mr. Ignacio R. Bunue, Mayor
Mr. Alfredo M. Bunue Jr., Technical Assistant

Valenzuela, Metro Manila (Philippines)

Mr. Santiago A. De Guzman, Mayor
Mr. Adrian E. Concepcion
[Ms. Sachiko Miyata]

Queneitra (Syria)

Mr. Abdul Muneim Assad Al Hamwi, Mayor
[Mr. Busuke Shimoe]

Coventry (U.K.)

Mr. David J. Cairns, Mayor
Mr. John M. Payne, Assistant City Secretary

Glasgow (U.K.)

Mrs. Susan Baird, Mayor
Mr. George Baird
Mr. George McCulloch, Council Officer
[Ms. Sakae Ito]

Brighton (U.K.)

Mr. Brian R. Fitch, Mayor

Sheffield (U.K.)

Mr. Tony Damms, Mayor

Eugene (U.S.A.)

Dr. Shawn Boles, City Councillor
Mrs. Barbara Keller, Executive Director-Inter-
national Nuclear Free Zone Committee

Irvine (U.S.A.)

Mr. Larry A. Agran, Mayor
Mr. Jeb Brugmann, Environmental Policy
Director
[Ms. Seiko Ikeda]

Wiltz (Luxembourg)

Mr. André Biver, Mayor

Houston (U.S.A.)

Mrs. Virginia E. Mampre, President, Mampre
Media International

Lancaster (U.S.A.)

Mr. Jon C. Lyons, City Council Member
Ms. Marlene S. Arnold

Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

Ms. Nancy Lee Anderson, Commissioner, Min-
neapolis Park Board

Mrs. Marne Youngdale, Representative,
Women's International League for Peace and
Freedom

Mrs. Marjorie Wunder, Representative,
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Burlington (U.S.A.)

Dr. Esther D. Rothblum, Member, Mayor's
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Sacramento (U.S.A.)

Mrs. Anne Rudin, Mayor
Mr. Grantland Johnson, Country Supervisor

Kalookan (Philippines)

Mr. Macario A. Asistio Jr., Mayor
Mr. Angel H. Quizon, Station Commander
[Mr. Akira Yamase]

Austin (U.S.A.)

Mr. George Humphrey, Councillor

Cleveland (U.S.A.)

Dr. Yukihiko Nose, Chairman, Department of
Artificial Organs, Cleveland Clinic Founda-
tion

Corpus Christi (U.S.A.)

Mr. Tito Guerrero, Dean of Students, Corpus
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Jersey City (U.S.A.)

Mr. Jaime Vazques, Councillor

Saint Paul (U.S.A.)

Mr. Robert C. Long, City Councilman
Mr. Don Jorovsky
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Prof. Dr. G. De Corte, Deputy Mayor

Aubagne (France)

Mr. Jean Tardito, Mayor

Caen (France)

Mr. Maurice Migniere, Deputy Mayor

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Mr. Pierre Gire, Responsable Festival Artistique

Mr. Auffret

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Verdun (France)

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Porto (Portugal)

Mr. Fernando Soares Cabral Monteiro, Mayor

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Mr. Justino da Cruz Dos Santos, City Councillor

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Mr. Lothar Stock, Assistant to the Senator

Mr. Jörg Zimmermann, Deputy Consul General, Consulate General of the F.R.G.

Frankfurt am Main (F.R.G.)

Mr. Andreas von Schoeler, Deputy Mayor, Economic Affairs

Fürth (F.R.G.)

Mr. Uwe Lichtenberg, Lord Mayor

Göttingen (F.R.G.)

Mr. Artur Levi, Lord Mayor

Neukirchen-Vluyn (F.R.G.)

Mr. Oskar Michael Böhm, Mayor

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Mr. Uwe Reinhardt, Chairman of the SPD Group

Mr. Holger Wittich, General Manager, Hannover Tourist Office Representative for Japan

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Mrs. Brigitte Scheuer, Deputy Town Clerk
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Mr. Emanuele Piatti, Assessore

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Vilnius (U.S.S.R.)

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Mr. Alexei Shevchenko, Director, Factory "Au-
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Fuchu-cho

Mr. Wataru Hayashibara, Mayor

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Takamatsu

Mr. Teruo Yano, Deputy Mayor
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[Ms. Youko Nishina]

Theme : "What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?"

City Reports

Session I On Aug. 6 9 : 30~11 : 30 A.M.

At International Conference Center Hiroshima

Moderator : Kouji Kubota, Deputy Director General,
Hiroshima City Office of the Mayor

Coordinator : Michio Nagai

President of International House of Culture
Senior Advisor to the Rector of the United
Nations University

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Moderator (Kouji Kubota)

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, and sorry to have kept you waiting. We would like to start the Plenary Session II: What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?

I am Kubota, the General Secretary of World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity. And I ask you for your cooperation.

I would like to ask Dr. Nagai to act as the Coordinator, again, today. Dr. Nagai, please.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

Just as yesterday, I will be acting as the Coordinator of this Session.

Firstly, I would like somebody to explain how to use the microphones, and the various channels for the various languages.

Master of Ceremonies

There will be translations in various languages: Channel 1 is Japanese, Channel 2 is English, Channel 3 is German, Channel 4 Russian.

Thank you for your attention.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Can you hear your receivers? Are your receivers working properly?

Now, I would like to start the Session. Today is rather different from the session yesterday, in that, we have representatives from more cities making comments at this Session. We have representatives from many cities here. And there will be a discussion. And we have planned to hear comments from fifteen cities.

And I would like each of the participants to sit in the assigned seat, please.

Firstly, City of Hannover, Lord Mayor, Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg. Please be seated in your assigned seat.

And then, from Sacramento, Mrs. Anne Rudin, you are seated in the proper seat already. Thank you.

And then, Mr. Yuri Starovatykh, the Mayor of Volgograd.

And the Deputy Mayor of Antwerpen, Profes-

sor Dr. G. de Corte. Deputy Mayor of Antwerpen. Could you raise your hand, please, to be identified? Thank you very much.

And then, Dr. Norbert Meisner, Senator for Finance of Berlin.

Then, Dr. Yukihiko Nose, Chairman of the Department of Artificial Organs of Cleveland Clinic Foundation.

And then, from Fujisawa, the Mayor Hayama, Fujisawa City of Japan.

Next, Mr. Uwe Lichtenberg, Lord Mayor of Fürth.

And then, from Kiev, we have Ms. Galina Menzheres, Vice Mayor of Kiev.

Dr. Ad Havermans, Mayor of Hague, the Netherlands.

And then, from Ohta Borough, we have Mr. Nishino, who is the Head of Ohta Borough.

And then, Mr. Abdul Muneim Assad Al Hamwi, Mayor of Queneitra.

And then, Mr. Henk Van der Pols, Ex-Deputy Mayor of Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

And then, from Tehran, Mr. Bied Morteza Taba Tabie, Mayor of Tehran.

Mr. William Mowbray, Deputy Lord Mayor of Wollongong.

So, those are the fifteen representatives who are seated at the front of this Hall, and I think the audience can see the representatives very well. And these fifteen representatives will speak each for five minutes, or within five minutes. And after these reports, there will be a discussion. We will invite questions and comments from the floor. So, I think you have understood the proceedings. And we would like to start now.

First, I would like to call upon Lord Mayor Schmalstieg of Hannover. Please lead the discussion. Thank you.

City Report 1

Herbert Schmalstieg
Lord Mayor of Hannover

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen.

The peace policy is very important for municipality. In Germany, we often have this discussion whether each municipality can really establish peace policy or not. It is quite true that we have a number of states in our country;--the state governments may have different views and opinions depending upon a state. Diplomatic and defense issues should be handled by the Central Government or federated government in Bonn. But many cities have different views. Many cities are interested in peace and defense issues. These are the issues that have a lot to do with local cities.

Hiroshima, Nagasaki;--these are cities. And many other cities have also experienced wars. A city is there for people to work, to spend recreation. But at the same time, we witnessed a war destruction in cities. Therefore, cities have the right to engage in defense and diplomatic issues.

We have sister relationship with Hiroshima. Hannover is a State Capital of Germany. And we have had a number of contacts and relationships with the City of Hiroshima.

A city should come up with an initiative on peace issue. On the 6th of August, we have a kind of gathering or ceremony in our city, too. And at school, we have been making efforts so that peace education can be included in the school education. We also have citizens movements. Since two years ago, we have seeing strengthening of citizens' movement in our city.

There are many events organized by citizens' group. We have associations of citizens' group with an executive committee.

We have sister relationship with Hiroshima, as I stated earlier. It is important that many cities of Germany will take part in this Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity. Ninety-three cities of Germany are members of this, and I

hope that we can further expand the scope of solidarity. But in order to expand the issue of peace and security must be looked into seriously by the cities. Cities must think that these are important issues for the cities.

The City of Hannover, I would like to make utmost efforts to raise the awareness. We are prepared to do that;--to make efforts. And we would very much like to raise the consciousness of the citizens in Germany.

Thanks to Mr. Gorbachev's initiative, nuclear weapons have been reduced. However, we still have so many nuclear weapons. Therefore, we must continue our efforts for disarmament. And not only nuclear weapons but other types of weapons must be reduced.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much. I would like to ask Mrs. Anne Rudin to give her comments. She is the Mayor of the City of Sacramento, of California, the United States of America.

City Report 2

Anne Rudin
Mayor of Sacramento

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

I am going to tell you of just a few of the activities in which Sacramento as a city is engaged to promote global peace. Sacramento, the State Capital, is one of many cities across the United States whose military base is to be closed. This action has been motivated by the Pentagon and the Department of Defense, as a cost saving measure, to help reduce a massive federal budget deficit, and has been made possible by the easing of tensions between the Super Powers as well as recent disarmament initiatives.

Although feared at first, because of the poten-

tial loss of jobs, the closure of this base is now seen as an opportunity that will produce economic benefits as the bases converted from military to domestic uses. The land, 5,900 acres, will be developed, producing far more jobs than will be lost.

Another set of strategy that will have peaceful consequences is the establishment of sister cities. We are building bridges of friendship and understanding with Jinan, the People's Republic of China;--and I am sorry they are not here for this meeting; Liestal, Switzerland; Matsuyama, Japan; Hamilton, New Zealand; and Kicheniev, the U.S.S.R.--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

There is also a move to twin with a city in Central America to assist with economic aid and technical assistance; those cities struggling against oppressive dictatorships. This is strictly a private effort on the part of our citizens, with no official government involvement.

Most importantly, we are learning that our strength as a nation does not depend on military might, but on economic power. Now, there may still be some difference of opinion between our Federal authorities and the people of our Cities on this.

In Sacramento, however, 18 community groups have cooperated to discuss how to develop strength without weaponry. A year long series of lectures and discussions has ensued, entitled "Redefining National Security". We believe we can, and must, change how we measure a nation's power. A nation's greatness must be measured not by its power to destroy, but how it uses its power to create;--not by the evil it can threaten, but by the good it can do; not by how much it takes, but by how much it gives. Not by what it does to ruin the planet, but by how it improves the planet. Not by how much it exploits and oppresses people, but by how much it empowers and esteems people.

We Mayors of the world representing the governments, closest to their people, know these truths, and together can make them known to their nations, and to the world community.

For the sake of every "hibaku-sha", now or once alive, for the sake of every merchant city,

for the sake of every war casualty that ever was, the Mayors of the World are obliged by their own humanness to do these things, in peace and for peace.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Next, I would like to call upon Mayor Starovatykh from Volgograd.

City Report 3

Yuri Starovatykh

Mayor of Volgograd

Esteemed colleagues. First of all, I would like to express my opinions.

After this morning's ceremony, I think that each of us, all of us, has rethought our lives. The destiny of our cities, Hiroshima and Volgograd, have been the same. And it doesn't depend on which kinds of bombs were used to destroy our cities. Yesterday in the Museum we were told that in four months after bombing of Hiroshima, about a 140,000 died;--140,000 people of this City died.

I would like to say that in two days of August 1942, in Volgograd, in those days it was called Stalingrad, more than a 100,000 people were killed in two days only. And at the end of the war, in the city, there were only 30,000 people left in that city.

Today, in my town, there is a million people. And for this reason, I think that the citizens of our cities, both Hiroshima and Volgograd, and other cities that are represented here, most of whom I know, there is no sense in agitating each other: Is war good or is war bad? I am sure that all of us, all the cities that people are living, are exerting all their efforts in order to make sure that there is peace in the world, at which we spoke yesterday at our Plenary. And the residents of my City are doing everything they can.

This is a large number of--a huge number of

peaceful activities. A lot of attention is drawn in the cities to raise a new generation. This is one of the most important tasks of our era. So that the younger generation, which has never seen the horrors of war, should drink together with its own mother's milk the requirements of life, which today are necessary for us--for all of us.

I would like to say, and I would like to perhaps inform you, that in Volgograd, specifically in Volgograd, the very first SS20 rockets were destroyed. That is, the first rockets were in the suburbs of Volgograd. And of course, we are proud of that as well.

Now, as far as the problem of converting military industries into peaceful ones, it's not a simple one. And here, the role of our municipalities, the role of our cities, is also a very important factor. Because, a huge number of workers are freed, liberated, and we should convert these factories into--on to a peaceful production.

I would like to announce to you that one of the largest factories which used to produce rockets, today has been converted into producing technology for dairy and meat products;--today they produce sausages instead of rockets.

If we could express ourselves that way, if I could say it roughly like that. I think this is something we can be proud of. And this should be followed by other cities, other people.

And yesterday, we have been discussing the Declaration, the Hiroshima Appeal, we were discussing yesterday. We were talking about forbidding testing atomic weapons in all countries. And of course, we were discussing that in all countries which have nuclear weapons. But bear in mind that we insisted that not only those countries that have nuclear weapons, but even those that potentially might have such weapons, for instance, those countries that may in the future achieve such weapons;-- In other words, we would like to forbid all nuclear testing throughout the entire planet. I think this is the correct decision that was taken yesterday. And I think you would agree with me.

And I think perhaps I misunderstand that in thinking about this, to make my speech right now, as a result, my speech is a bit short. I think

we are all tired of hearing these words of "détente" and "thaws", and we are sick of sitting on the mountains of weapons. And we, the citizens of our cities, that we should not have the shadows of the rockets on our cities. And so that we should produce new factories, new houses, new parks, new children there are, so that the people of our cities should live better with each passing day.

And this is our natural wish, and I would like to finish here. Thank you very much for your attention.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

I would like now to invite the Deputy Mayor of Antwerpen, please. Mr. De Corte.

City Report 4

G. De Corte

Deputy Mayor of Antwerpen

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Georgia De Corte. I am Deputy Mayor of the City of Antwerpen. Antwerpen is the largest city in Belgium, about half a million inhabitants.

Belgium is situated in Western Europe, between the U.K., France and West Germany. Antwerpen is both an old port and trade centre. Antwerpen was once a battle-field in Europe, during the religious wars of the Middle Age. The inhabitants of Antwerpen highly respect their past, but they also step forward into the future.

1993 will be the year in which Antwerpen as the cultural capital of Europe holds out its hand for the European cultural rendezvous onto even unskilled. In 1986, the Antwerpen Centre for Peace was established. Symposia on Peace are regularly held, and the peace curriculum taught in local schools. I will focus my intervention to this peace curriculum;--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, day-out; little quarrels on the playground prejudices us just like, because we learn to cooperate, comply with arrangement jointly entered into. It comes to the fore, but also occasionally. For all that, a more direct international approach is desirable. This means, start from daily recognizable and experience situations in order to arrive gradually at a broader world orientation, with the aim of achieving social and universal education.

This is possible by way of intentionally chosen teams and projects, having a broadening effect upon to moral sense. Peace education, indeed, is more than just a chat in connection with the conflict intercourse.

Peace education implies knowledge and attitude. It is a matter of building up an attitude for which knowing and realizing our 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 deductive forms of work aiming at sociability.

The teacher will, with peace education, entail even more so than anywhere else; also leave room for the pupils' own contribution. They must be able to express their points of view seriously. Peace education counts or may not be added however as a (*modus vivendi*) to the matter of schooling.

Peace education must inherently and permanently form part of the subject matter of teaching; 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 intercourse with the youngster.

All these have an influence on to 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 can't shrink from controversial subjects. Certainly not, if the aim is to work towards broader teams.

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 burnt with responsibilities which they can't cope with. Fear may not disturb the sense of security needed by the youngest children. We will have to work with the child at his appropriate educational level. And you will have to;-let us be guided by that.

It fits into the challenge. This is not properly speaking of duty to indoctrinate peace into the children. An ambitious plan, probably, resulting, according to obedient fate and gratings, comes slowly.

I dare count on the dedication of all parents' directions, teachers and pupils, to supply constructive contribution to the realization of this intended positive peace of this beautiful dream.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you. Thank you very much.

Next, I would like to call upon Senator for Finance for Berlin, Dr. Norbert Meisner.

City Report 5

Norbert Meisner

Senator for Finance of Berlin

Ladies and gentlemen.

In about a month, we have the Fiftieth Anniversary of the September 1st, 1939. September 1st, 1939, is a very important date for mankind, because this is when the Second World War started. And this War ended with the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with A-bomb spurring. It's really the starting point of the Second World War.

And Berlin also, was placed for nuclear fission; an experiment was conducted for the first time. And as a result, A-bomb--development of A-bomb was made possible.

The A-bomb was developed in the U.S., and it

was made to be dropped on Berlin, Germany. It wasn't dropped on Berlin, but instead, Hiroshima and Nagasaki suffered from the A-bombs. So, we had special destiny linking us together.

I would like to join the Mayors Conference in Solidarity, and I would very much like to establish the network of mayors solidarity.

There are many social and political groups, and by deepening contacts with these organizations, I am sure we can increase the value of our activities. Disarmament is not the only way for achieving peace. But disarmament is so important in realizing peace. We cannot really leave this matter to diplomatic experts and military experts.

We have to eliminate all nuclear weapons in the end in our disarmament efforts. In order to make that a reality, we people must demand it. Children, women, and all those who create value and who preserve value must be engaged in this endeavour.

In Berlin, 120,000 citizens signed for such movement. Nuclear weapons are weapons for terrorism. And cities must start peace movement. Berlin has history, and because of this geographic location, and because Berlin is divided, we are very much interested in East-West cooperation. We are very thankful to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in taking initiative for this Conference. And by joining this Conference, we have been able to establish something in common with East Berlin. Because East Berlin is also a member of this Conference.

We are interested in dialogue across the borders. And we have been able to exchange views and opinions across the national borders. I met so many people through this Conference. The citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and citizens of the world, we would like to appeal this:

We need dialogue. We need cooperation across borders. And through this we can achieve or attain peace in the future.

And I wish you success for this Conference. Thank you.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much.

I would like to ask Dr. Nose of Cleveland to give his comments.

City Report 6

Yukihiko Nose

Chairman, Department of Artificial Organs,
Cleveland Clinic Foundation

Thank you very much for the introduction, Dr. Nagai. It's more convenient for me to speak in Japanese actually, but as I am here on behalf of the City or Cleveland of the United States, I would like to speak in English.

On behalf of Mayor George Voinovich of City of Cleveland, I would like to express our sincere appreciation to be invited to the World Mayors Congress organized by the Mayor of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

City of Cleveland is located north-eastern part of the United States. It was primarily heavy industrial city. Unfortunately, ten years ago, Japanese industry took over. So, we have to change the direction of the city. Now, one of the major industries in the City of Cleveland is medical industry.

Mayor Voinovich asked me to bring his personal letter to Mr. Araki, apologizing not to be able to attend this Congress by himself, and asking me to attend on his behalf. My name is Yuki Nose, cardiac surgeon, working at one of the largest Medical Center in the City of Cleveland, as the Chairman of Department of Artificial Organ, Cleveland Clinic.

Approximately five years ago, the Health Museum of Cleveland was planning to establish a special exhibit program entitled "Atomic Bomb and Its Impact on Human Health". In order to be successful, they would like to have some historical artifact from the City of Hiroshima. Because I am a Japanese, they asked me to help. Fortunately, my younger brother at that time was working at Hiroshima Government. And he asked Mr.

Araki to send something to the City of Cleveland. Mr. Araki was so kind, and sent to the City of Cleveland many many valuable artifacts, which were never been out of the City of Hiroshima before.

Yesterday, we have seen some of those artifacts at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. With the help of City of Hiroshima, we have created one of the most successful exhibit program at the history of Health Museum of Cleveland. It was exhibited for six months in Cleveland, and later it was moved to the other city for two years.

Practically all school children in the greater Cleveland area had seen these artifacts. Impacts were great; as all of us felt yesterday morning. Picture may not be so effective or powerful. And the words may not be so powerful. However, if you see the real stuff, like a broken watch, or torn clothes;-it is not necessary to say anything in addition. Everybody felt that we should not allow this type of anti-human act anymore, namely, atomic bomb explosion on the earth.

Young children are not contaminated by any political brainwashing. They soak up everything like a dry sponge. Their feelings are real. I believe it is the most effective and powerful message we can deliver to the entire world.

I would like to appeal to both Mayor of the City of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to send some of your historical atomic bomb artifacts to our participating cities of this memorable Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much.

Next, I would like to call up Mayor Hayama of Fujisawa City in Japan.

City Report 7

Shun Hayama

Mayor of Fujisawa

Thank you very much. My name is Hayama, Mayor of Fujisawa City.

Fujisawa City is 50 kilometers south-west of Tokyo, and during summer time, City is very busy with people coming here for bathing-sun-bathing. It's a very beautiful city.

I heard what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I also listened to what experts had to say. And I really renewed my determination to fight for peace. I would like to raise some points.

First, the activities of nuclear-free cities: In 1980, the City of Manchester declared nuclear-free. And at the moment, 4,300 cities have reportedly declared nuclear-free. And in Japan, too, a large number of cities have declared nuclear-free. It's 1,394 cities, declared nuclear-free in our country. And the cities got together on August 4th in Hiroshima.

Well, this Conference of Mayors is extremely important. This Conference was help by the initiative of Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And we would like to support that. And we have three non-nuclear principles, that is a very important government policy: Not to manufacture; not to introduce; and not to export nuclear weapons.

This is very important. In May this year, it was found that hydrogen bomb is in the seabed of the coast of Okinawa. And this hydrogen bomb fell off from Tycoon Deroqa, a U.S. vessel. And the suspicion rose, because there is a good possibility that nuclear weapons have been introduced to Japan through a number of sister cities.

We have been trying to like ourselves for peace activities. And I really do hope that I can work together with the Mayors of the world to create nuclear-free world.

The second point is the importance of de-nuclearization of ocean and de-nuclearization of the Asian Pacific region. The grassroots movements

started in Europe. Nuclear free cities movement also started in Europe. These have now become the world opinion. And that was really the strong force behind the signing of INF Treaty.

From nuclear arms race to nuclear disarmament, we are seeing the reversal of the world current. And I think that is wonderful.

And even though the ground INF has been, and is to be removed, the nuclear weapons in the sea is increasing. And now, much effort has been made to reduce these weapons, for people living in the Asian Pacific region, it is extremely important to de-nuclearize the ocean. The ocean must be used for the purpose of peace.

We must recognize the importance of treaty related to ocean. And high sea should not be used for nuclear strategy. We must ban the use of high sea for navigation of nuclear carrying vessels. Tlatelolco Treaty in Latin America is very important. And in the Asian region, too, we are hoping to establish a completely nuclear-free zone.

So, nuclear-free cities must expand from nuclear-free home to nuclear-free cities, to nuclear-free prefecture, nuclear-free nation, nuclear-free region, and in the end, I am hoping that we will be able to create a nuclear-free world.

So, we are making steady efforts;--making small steps each day, to that effect.

The third point I would like to make is the role that cities should play in peace issues, and anti-nuclear issues. As the Mayor of Hannover said earlier, the diplomatic and military issues are oftentimes considered as the national or central governments issues. And then, some people say that local governments should not have a say in these affairs. But I do not agree with that kind of viewpoints. Local governments, I believe, have right of a say in diplomatic and military affairs. And I completely agree with the position of the Lord Mayor of Hannover.

We will make roads; we will make parks; we will make sewage, water supply, and so forth. It is important to create these infrastructures for citizens.

As the Mayor of Volgograd said earlier, if a

war happens, or if a nuclear war happens, then, what will happen to our cities? Our cities will be ruined in a matter of a second. Therefore, as Professor Alger said in his keynote speech, local cities are closest to the citizens, to the peoples. And there are so much that we can do for peace.

The City of Fujisawa, with the support of the City Council;--unanimous support, we established Peace Fund in April. We are trying to have 500 million yen, and using interest on that fund, we would like to conduct activities for peace. By securing peace fund on permanent basis, we hope in some way we can contribute to the peace of the world.

So, nearly fourteen hundred cities have declared nuclear-free in our country. And many cities are now trying to legislate this. Miami Beach in the U.S., Windsor in Canada, and Kunming in China, and Yalta in the Soviet Union;--well, Fujisawa City has exchanges of citizens with these cities. And we have sister city arrangement and twin city arrangement, with a number of cities in other parts of the world.

By deepening exchanges of citizens, I believe we can protect the environment of the earth, and we can get more impetus or the movement toward peace.

"Think globally and act locally"--That must be our model. And I am committed myself to do whatever I can for the cause of peace.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Mr. Uwe Lichtenberg, please. Lord Mayor of the City of Fürth.

City Report 8

Uwe Lichtenberg
Lord Mayor of Fürth

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

On the occasion of the visit of Mr. Goro Kawai,

your Honored President of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, in my city in June 1989, I informed him about the difficulties with which my city was faced, due to its agreement with the Programme of Inter-City Solidarity, aiming at the complete abolition of all atomic weapons, and its agreement with the resolutions passed on the First World Peace Conference of Mayors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1985.

Mr. Kawai asked me to present this aspect on the Conference, which I will gladly do. In a somewhat simplified representation, the present situation is as follows:

Since almost five years, the City of Fürth is involved in legal proceedings. Due to an intervention of superior government authorities, which are still pending, with a court judgement which is, however, not yet final and absolute, the Municipal Council of Fürth is being denied the right to express its view on the question of abolishing atomic weapons, with the argument that this is a matter of defense, and does not lie within the competence of the individual cities; but that the Federal Government in Bonn has exclusive competence.

In the name of the majority of the Municipal Council and the residents of our City, I contest this argument in the strongest possible terms. After World War II, the German cities had to deal all by themselves with the consequences of the War, which been started by the German Empire, by virtue of its exclusive competence for foreign and defense policy. And this went far beyond the City's normal obligations.

So, the consequences of the war had to be borne by the cities themselves. In my city alone, 20,000 refugees had to be received for good. It is, therefore, an elementary duty of all German cities to prevent even the risk of a repetition of such real overall competence, and the incapability to eliminate the consequences of similar marshal destruction.

It is quite possible that these days already, my superior government authorities formulate legal reserves against my participation in this Conference. As the Lord Mayor of the City of Fürth, I am calmly facing all further legal proceedings im-

posed upon us by superior authorities, because of our agreement with the solidarity programme of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and with the resolutions passed on the First World Peace Conference of Mayors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

With our decision, we did not intend to challenge the Government of Bavaria. We just joined the group of cities from East and West, who also support the programme initiated by the Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We are very grateful to Mr. Schmalstieg, the Lord Mayor of Hannover, your twin town, for having asked all cities of the Federal Republic of Germany to join this Programme.

Until recently, Mr. Schmalstieg was the President of the German Congress of Towns. Do the legal experts of my Federal State Bavaria really think that they can force such legal proceedings? I don't agree with what the Federal State Bavaria is doing. I am of the opinion that the right of the peoples for peace is one of the human rights. And the support of human rights is not only the task of a Federal Government, but also the task of Municipal Parliaments. It's even the obligation of each municipal politician to cooperate in municipal peace policy, for which the programme initiated by Hiroshima and Nagasaki has laid the foundation. And I thank you with all my heart for your initiative.

We, in Fürth, will continue to work in this sense. Many citizens of Fürth, as well as the Committee for Peace through Disarmament, have asked me to convey their best regards and greetings of solidarity to this Conference, and in particular, to the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

While I am staying here with you, many citizens of Fürth will especially in these days stop at the Hiroshima Memorial at the main station and remember the atomic bombing of your city.

I thank you for your attention.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Next, I would like to call upon Vice Mayor of Kiev, Ms. Menzheres.

City Report 9

Galina Menzheres
Vice Mayor of Kiev

Ladies and gentlemen. I believe that all of us in the two days that we have been in Hiroshima have been upset and concerned with the destruction due to atomic fire of the defenseless people of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Soviet people have always felt the pain of the Japanese people connected with the atomic bombing of these two cities. They have felt this is their own pain, as their own unhappiness.

After April 1986, after what happened at Chernobyl, the citizens of Kiev and those who live near Kiev, in both Ukraine and in Belorussia, Nagasaki and Hiroshima have become even closer to all of us. Because, as you know, people are joined together with both joy and sorrow. We have a common disaster, a sorrow. Kiev suffered greatly during the Second World War. It was;-- 50 percent of Kiev was destroyed. But in peace;-- in peaceful times, in 1986, we felt what it means to have atomic disaster. We will have to save people from radiation illness; to cover children from radiation.

We had to learn to deactivate the city, object scars to build special equipment to bury radioactive substances et cetera.

Evidently, the problems are still actual. Our Executive Committee and our scientists and medical people are still studying the situation. We have still many decades ahead of us. But during those difficult times, Kiev has felt the solidarity and the fraternal aid of sister cities and many other cities of the world. The Executive Committee of the City received every day tens and many many letters of unknown people from cities of the United States, cities from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, and so on. And we have sister city here in Japan, Kyoto.

A week after the accident at Chernobyl, the door of my office was opened, and a woman came in from Kyoto. She was crying, and was holding a

Japanese newspaper in hands, telling her that Kiev was destroyed and didn't exist any more.

But the Municipality phoned us; we had a talk; said that we experienced difficulties, and we are still alive. So, when she learned; so, she took the plane, and without her husband, she came alone, visited our city; was crying, and was hugging trees, and said, was listening during the whole night, to find out if the birds were still singing. And for a year and a half, the birds left our city.

Today, we have a city where we produce a lot of energy prepared. This is the modern city, an extremely beautiful city, a white city, but it's a dead city. Nobody lives there. There is nothing left there.

A third zone of thirty kilometers has been declared a closed--"closed zone". Everything has disappeared there, everything which was alive has disappeared there as well.

I am telling you that, so that we once, all of us, would recognize the fact that you don't even need nuclear weapons to destroy humanity. All what you need is the destruction of a nuclear facility.

We understand. We are not talking--we are not talking about the destruction of nuclear power station. Humanity has to continue to exist. We need a lot of energy. And our scientists are studying new designs for nuclear power stations. We are looking into new designs. But our nuclear power station is now entombed in concrete, but it's still active. And in August of this year, our Soviet media has published a declaration of our Supreme Soviet to the Congress of the United States to submit to the Congress a new initiative of the Soviet Government.

In that suggestion we see a moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons. We are in favour of the elimination of all types of nuclear weapons. And today, I would like to use this opportunity so as to express my gratitude to all the cities for the solidarity they have shown for the help, concrete and spiritual help we have received after our accident.

And I ask you to sustain the peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union, and to submit our initiative to your Governments. And we have to understand that any conflict has to, and can be, re-

solved only through diplomacy. And we are in favour of the people's diplomacy, and we are all representatives of sister cities, and we are all representatives of the people's diplomacy.

Thank you for your attention.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much, indeed.

Next, I would like to call upon Mayor Havermans of Hague.

City Report 10

Ad Havermans
Mayor of Hague

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed colleagues. The Hague City of our Government is a city of 450,000 inhabitants, situated on the Coast, and claims as its most important citizen, the Queen of the Netherlands, Queen Beatrix.

Our city has an international character. Many of the people who live in our city come from other countries. We can describe our community as mostly cultural, varied and colourful.

At the Peace Palace, so-called, and the Hague is the International Court of Justice, the legal organization of the United Nations. And this Court plays an important role in maintaining international law and order. And I would mention that the Peace Palace is more and more the meeting point, where representatives from all over the world discuss questions about international law and peace, like the Iran, United States Tribunal, as well as the Conference on our environment protections. Last year we had a big Peace Conference a few months ago of non-allied countries.

The Municipality of the Hague is working on various forms to make a positive contribution creating a world, where there is no need of weapons at all.

In passing, I should like to mention some of

our principal initiatives. Our City maintains strong inter-city relations with the Town of Juigalpa in Nicaragua. The Hague is of assistance to Juigalpa mostly in the field of water supply, infrastructure, housing and public health. Through contacts with Juigalpa, and by means of the mass of information at their disposal, the inhabitants of the Hague, specially, the children in schools, have learned to be in solidarity with the country in process of development.

A group of young volunteers of the Hague use their holidays throughout these weeks to build a school in Juigalpa with their own hands.

Then, we, at the present moment, are engaged in talks with Warsaw, the Capital of Poland. The object is to see whether in the city training would be possible with this East European city. A consent to and from across the East-West border will have to wear down barriers which have sometimes seen insurmountable.

For a number of years, the Hague has had a special relationship with Ottawa in Canada, so that we may speak of the North-South relationship and the East-West relationship. Ottawa, Juigalpa, Warsaw, and the Hague;--a small inter-city network in the course of inter-city solidarity.

We also have developed a municipal anti-apartheid policy. And in order to foster good contact with the various Hague groups and organizations which are active in the field of development cooperation, anti-apartheid, peace and security, and the environment, the Municipality decided to create a municipal working group on international solidarity. And our opinion is that the problems upon which we have touched are of such a magnitude that they have to be tackled together.

Accumulation of specific municipal expertise is enormously significant for towns in developing countries. The Union of Netherland Municipalities and the International Union of Local Authorities;--IULA, which has its seat in the Hague, have developed initiatives for the setting up of projects for aid to towns in the Third World. One of the IULA Projects concerns training civil servants in the Third World. The objective of the training is to evolve democratic forms of administration.

And these types of development cooperation are clearly inspired by a feeling of inter-city solidarity. This is an extremely efficient and effective approach.

Another example is the way IULA brings know-how and technology of municipal employees to cities in developing countries. My city, together with the City of Oslo in Norway, will be involved in a housing project.

And I hope that the United Nations will accept this year the declaration on local governments. Then, we also can use United Nations funds for these projects, too.

Ladies and gentlemen: Condition for the suppression of the nuclear and conventional arms race are fair sharing of prosperity, energy and materials, between North and South; the recognition and active protection of human rights, the building up of international contacts and networks between towns, and the more recent addition is the restoration of ecological balance.

On this very day, the 6th of August, a group of women, active in the City of the Hague, called "Women for Peace"--one of them is present here today;--are coming together at this moment now, before the City Hall in the Hague, and recalling the events of Hiroshima. On the basis of their solidarity, with the victims of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, these women will be demanding an end to the arms race.

As next week, we will also commemorate the victims of the same War in Indonesia. And yearly, we come together with the 10 percent of our Jewish inhabitants who came back from the same War. And on the 4th of May, we commemorate our soldiers and victims in the Concentration Camps, commemorating to survive, like we did this morning.

And in 1981, these women organized this commemoration for the first time on the 6th of August, during which meeting, they planted a tree in the garden of the Peace Palace. And it's only a few months ago, I had the privilege to do the same, plant a tree, together with the Prime Minister of Norway, Mrs. Brundtland, in the garden of the Peace Palace in the Hague, on the occasion of the Environment Conference. Mrs. Brundtland is

the Chairman of the United Nations Environment Commission, which edited a report, "Our Common Future".

We can't reach a peaceful world without the protection of environment.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now will conclude. National Governments address each other at a level of abstraction: Towns facilitate the creation of essential human contacts. It's precisely this contact which brings towns together, and draw such close ties with countries, too. But all our efforts will have no result, or even are not allowed at all, if we are not able in the same time to create mutual understanding within the community we are responsible for.

And the Hague, with a great number of inhabitants with different religions and colour, we are permanently active to fight against discrimination.

And another example is the way we have to protect environment within our boundaries, in a small scale, by fighting against pollution, promoting public transport, for example, and behaving ourselves as real members of a peaceful community in itself.

And in my opinion, this is the real meaning of the slogan "Think globally, act locally". Our peaceful world starts in a peaceful city. That's our first task.

And this Conference, for its part, makes clear to everyone that the citizens of our towns want peace. And I should like to express my warmest thanks for the opportunity that the Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have given to us all to meet each other and tell something about the policy for peace we are pursuing in our cities.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much.

Before we proceed, I would like to ask for your approval on a point. We have five speakers remaining. If each of them will speak for five minutes, that will be nearly thirty minutes. So, please make sure that you will limit your speech each to five minutes at the most. I would like you to make a promise for the remaining speakers,

please.

Mr. Nishino, the Head of Tokyo-Ohta Borough of Tokyo, Japan, please.

City Report 11

Yoshio Nishino

Mayor of Tokyo-Ohta Borough

Thank you very much for the introduction. I am Nishino, the Head of Ohta Borough. I have come to Hiroshima and Nagasaki many times, but I have been most impressed this time. And this is because we have here the representatives of cities from all over the world who have come together for peace and solidarity.

Our Borough, Ohta, is in the south of Tokyo, and it includes Haneda Airport. And you may be familiar with the Haneda Airport. It has the land area of 55 square kilometers. Population of 660,000 people. And 60 percent of our land was burnt down and became scorched ground. And 230,000 people became homeless. And 80,000 homes were burnt down. And already, 60 percent of our population are post-war generations. And only 15-16 percent are over the age of 60; so that the memories of war are being eroded more and more.

In 1984, Ohta Borough issued a Peace City Declaration. And since then, we have been planning different types of peace projects and events. And we share with the citizens the feeling of happiness to be living in peace.

We asked for applications of the symbol mark for peace from the residents, and this year, we asked for applications for the slogan, and received about three thousand applications for the slogan. And through various events and projects, we have been appealing the importance of peace. Over the past three years or so, we have been holding jazz festivals, and an evening of fireworks. And we have had participation of many residents. And at these forums, we have been dis-

cussing about the misery of war and the importance of peace.

I also actively participate in these events, and share our experiences about war, and about August 15th.

I think it is important to further expand the circles of the wish for peace among the residents. Because peaceful citizens' lives can only be achieved through achievement of peace. We have to work towards the future and for our posterity. The best gift to give to the posterity would be peace and happiness.

We should pledge that we will never wage warfare by the use of weapons. I think that pledge will make the first step towards the world peace.

And I am committed to continue our efforts, together with our 660,000 residents of our Borough, to safeguard world peace, and in solidarity, with the Mayors of the world.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much.

Next, I would like to call upon the Mayor of Queneitra, Mr. Abdul Muneim Assad Al Hamwi.

City Report 12

Abdul Muneim Assad Al Hamwi

Mayor of Queneitra

Ladies and gentlemen.

From the City of Queneitra, which was completely destroyed by the invading Israeli forces after 1973 war, I, the Mayor of this City, convey to you all the good wishes and compliment of the President of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafez Assad, and the people of Syria.

This is the second time we participated in this Conference. We would like to thank Takeshi Arai, Hiroshima Mayor, very much for his sincere efforts to establish amicable and friendly relations among the victim cities that were destroyed

in wars.

These mutual relationship will lead to solidifying the friendship ties among nations to have a better life and a better future.

We hope that this Conference will help us everywhere in this world to have peace, a just, and clear peace. We have the hope that the demolition of houses, hospitals and kindergartens will not be seen again in this world.

We wish you all success. Thank you.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Next, I would like to ask Mr. Henk Van der Pols, Ex Deputy Mayor of Rotterdam, to give his comments.

City Report 13

Henk Van der Pols

Ex Deputy Mayor of Rotterdam

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

I am the former Deputy Mayor of Rotterdam, but nowadays, I am the President of the Peace Committee of the City of Rotterdam, 1990.

Our explanation, to be short, you will find on Page 45, but nevertheless, I shall try to explain once more that very shortly our activities.

First of all, we have the same problem as many other cities in various countries. National Governments have the opinion that international affairs, matters of peace and disarmament, are only subject of the national government. We, in Rotterdam, and many other cities in my country, are of the opinion that it is the duty of local governments to lead their way for their citizens in these matters.

Rotterdam declared itself, already many years ago, a nuclear free city. But that means not only no nuclear arms; it also means no nuclear power plants in our area.

But, ladies and gentlemen, not only declarations. Also, various activities have been taken.

And activities need financing. So, a substantial, local budget, was reserved to support matters of peace and peace activities.

Non-governmental peace organizations in our city receive the financial support. We engaged a qualified local servant, with the only task to promote peace matters.

In our primary schools, children are informed about the violence of war, by special booklets, by a series of slides, and so on.

As a representative of world part No. 1, we have good relations and contacts with more than twenty cities all over the world, in East and West, in North and South; in the Soviet Union and in the U.S.A; in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the German Democratic Republic; in Asia; in Africa; and in South America.

The citizens and governors of my City, Rotterdam, know what war can mean, what war can cause. In the beginning of Second World War, in May 1940, the inner-City of Rotterdam was completely destroyed by the Nazi's.

To commemorate this, fifty years later, we will organize a peace conference and manifestation with all our sister cities. And we are very pleased that Hiroshima and Nagasaki have accepted our invitation, and will also be present in May 1990 in Rotterdam.

Ladies and gentlemen: In the national conferences and meetings are very important and useful; but always, should we, representatives of local governments, saying that we are nearest to our population, remember that peace must live in the hearts of our citizens. To promote zest must be, and remain, our most important task.

Thank you.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you.

Next, I would like to call upon Mayor Bied Tabie of Tehran, Iran.

City Report 14

Bied Morteza Taba Tabie
Mayor of Tehran

"In the name of Allah, the compassion at the merciful, Mayor Araki, distinguished colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

Allow me first to thank the Honorable Mayor of Hiroshima and those who have made our meeting at this historical place possible. Gratitude is also due to dear citizens of Hiroshima, who have made it possible for us to see their beautiful city, and to know about their experience forty years ago.

Distinguished audience, I have come from City of Tehran, the heroic people of which, like their peace-loving and justice-seeking fellow-countrymen in the west and north of Iran, witnessed in the course of eight years of defence of their homeland, killing and destruction emanating from encroachments and aggression of agnate adversary.

They also endured grave hardships and adverse effects resulting from criminal use of chemical weapons, short and long range missiles and various types of bombs and weapons of mass destruction.

I am Mayor of a city that its people have witnessed a massacre of tens of thousands of the federal countrymen and the destruction of more than fifty cities and thousands rural settlements.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished audience, I say very candidly that, had it not been for the faith of our people in the dignity and worth of human beings, our belief in practice of tolerance and in preserving and respecting our religious principles and values, our variant combatants would have retaliated in kind and allowed themselves to use chemical weapons.

The enemy resorted to unlawful acts in full contravention to all international norms, conventions and resolutions, and shamelessly used poisonous mustard and nerve gases against civilian persons and even against its own citizens. If

we had indeed allowed ourselves to use the same method of warfare, then, what would have been the circumstances surrounding our today's gathering?

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, this Conference is held with the aim of making plans for the elimination of chemical and nuclear weapons, and contemplating on measures for promotion and strengthening of world peace. My esteemed colleague, the Honorable Mayor of Hiroshima, bears in his mind more than any of us here the bitter memories of nuclear weapons. But I can claim that I have more closely than any of you present here witnessed a painful and lethal effects of chemical weapons and toxic gases.

People of Hiroshima witnessed the use of nuclear weapons by a Super Power on August 6th, 1945. Our people witnessed the global silence and negligence of international organizations that advocate peace and security and respect for human rights at a time when all wire services and news agencies were inundated with the news of the brutal and pugnacious acts of aggressor enemy concerning the use of chemical weapons and the massacre of tens of thousands of men and women, deadly and the youth; and civilian and military persons of Iran and other countries.

And when the whirling cry of the victims of this anti-human crime be evaporated through a part of this world, a dead silence dominated the conscience of the so-called "advocates of peace and human rights" and oversights in international organizations throughout the world, suggesting complicity in this anti-human crime.

Ladies and gentlemen: We all remember the clamour that the United States started last year throughout the world, and the louder uproar by news and wire services and the charges that were leveled against Germany, when inconclusive evidence pointing to the involvement of a West German chemical company in building a chemical weapons plant in Libya was discovered.

Is it not appropriate for my fellow countrymen to ask why news agency, world leaders, and international organizations, if they are really concerned over the possible production of chemical weapons, remained indifferent, in face of mas-

sacre of tens of thousands of innocent people with different types of chemical weapons? And why numerous complaints and protests of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations and the Security Council that were supported by strong evidence and the frequent reports by the U.N. observers were vetoed by the United States, every time they were going to bring verbal condemnation for the use of such weapons?

Is it not painful that other members of the Security Council have also remained silent? Doesn't this indifference leaders do doubt the efficacy of these organizations and their sincerity for maintenance of peace and security?

Without doubt, that will be the final outcome. Don't discriminately practice in the international organization and the right of veto in the Security Council prevent us from putting our faith in such organizations. And in the efficacy of the enforcement measures, they certainly will.

Have we not had adequate number of resolutions, protocols, conferences, seminars, and commitments at global and regional levels? Definitely yes.

Don't the international community, world leaders, and responsible organizations hear about the killing and bloodshedding of innocent people by different types of chemical, and even nuclear weapons, and the lethal-long persisting complications arising from their use.

If the Super Powers begin showing a respect for international rules, not only for their own interests and their expansionist goals, but for the benefit of mankind as a whole, if respect for human rights includes all human beings without distinction as to race, colour, religion, and being on the East or West, or weak or strong, if we can have exact and identical definition of peace, freedom, security and other similar terms that are universally acceptable, if the right to life and to live in an environment befitting human dignity is extended to all, or in more precise terms, if whatever we want for ourselves we also want them for others, and whatever we do not think is right for us is not also right for others, then, I believe the resultant of this Conference and other similar conferences will be beneficial for the world com-

munity.

I would like to assure you that the people of my country, who have been the victim of repression and discrimination are more than any other nation desirous to see peace, security and justice. More than any other people, we want the establishment of an organization that would endeavour to maintain and promote international peace, security, and justice.

We would be on the side of all freedom loving peoples. We will seek total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, in particular, and general disarmament, in general.

We have frequently declared in different forums that we are ready to sincerely support these efforts with all our strength on the basis of our religious beliefs.

I thank the Organizers of this August gathering, and hope that this meeting can achieve the aims expected by all the participants present here, and that this meeting may serve as a prelude to overcoming all difficulties facing mankind at the latter part of the Twentieth Century.

Thank you for your patience.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Now, let us come to Deputy Lord Mayor of Wollongong, Mr. William Mowbray.

City Report 15

William Mowbray

Deputy Lord Mayor of Wollongong

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for the opportunity to speak briefly at this important Conference.

I am William Mowbray, Deputy Lord Mayor of Wollongong, Australia. I bring greetings and best wishes from my City, a city of about 150,000 people on the East Coast of Australia, just south of Sydney.

The strength of my City lies with its people. Because those people have come from more than seventy countries, that have come from all over the world;--men, women, and children have come to make their homes in Wollongong.

Yesterday, I met some delegates from Peru. There are many people from Peru who have made their homes in Wollongong, just as there are people, for example, from Italy, U.K., Greece, Yugoslavia, Spain, France, from Viet-Nam, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, from Chile, Canada, U.S.A., from Egypt, Lebanon, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and other countries.

We try to be a city of tolerance and understanding. We are a city of peace; we are a nuclear-free zone; we are represented on the Australian Nuclear-Free Zone Secretariat.

My city believes that peace is the concern, responsibility of every member of the world community, the ordinary citizen, to the national and civic leaders. We believe that peace, an objective to be achieved, is only achieved by constant focus on the issues; is only achieved by commitment. We have tried to meet this commitment in Wollongong. We have sister city links, for example, Kawasaki.

Hiroshima Day is commemorated in my city, Palm Sunday Rallies. Support for United Nations efforts are also there. We have peace education in our schools.

We believe that all of small steps taken by the citizens of Wollongong for peace, when aggregated with those taken by other communities throughout the world, that they will make a significant contribution to global peace.

We know that there are many problems confronting cities:--Poverty, inequality, social injustice, environmental degradation. These must, and will be solved.

But Wollongong declares that the nuclear holocaust is the ultimate evil; its people will strive for peace.

Thank you.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Now, fifteen speakers finished their reports and discussions with you.

I think we are just about on time. And so, we could finish, and have lunch. But previous to that, maybe we could receive one or two questions and -- yes, please.

Ms. Barbara Keller

Past Executive Director of the Fourth International Conference of Nuclear Free Zone Local Authorities

I would like to talk a little bit about Nuclear-Free Zone. There was a topic that was brought up both by Mayor Hayama and by Mr. Van der Pols, and I would like to thank them for bringing up that topic.

I think when we talk about the need to create an atmosphere of peace in our cities, we also need to talk about actually doing concrete things that will bring about an end to the nuclear arms race. And it's very important that we deal with nuclear weapons themselves. And that's one of the things that nuclear free zones do on a local level.

I would like very much to encourage those of you to take back to your cities, if you are not already in nuclear-free zones, the idea of becoming one. There are many ways to be a nuclear-free zone as a local government, from declaring yourselves in Solidarity with the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and against the nuclear arms race, all the way to actually abolishing nuclear weapons within your territories, through refusing to buy from nuclear weapons manufacturers, refusing to invest funds from your city in nuclear weapons manufacturing.

These are actual concrete things that your cities can do. You can also urge cities with which you are sister cities to participate in this nuclear free zone movement.

Only as we declare each small local region in the world as a nuclear free zone, can we actually begin to see the emergence of a nuclear-free world.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you. Is there anybody? Yes, please.

Mr. Jaime Vazques
Councillor of Jersey City

Yes. My name is Jaime Vazques. I represent the One hundred and First Nuclear-Free Zone in the United States, Jersey City, New Jersey. And I am the U.S. representative to the International Secretariat of Nuclear-Free Zones Local Authorities.

I think that the question raised in this Plenary Session on what cities can do for nuclear disarmament and global peace, have been answered in part. The issues of sister cities, nuclear-free zones, educational programs for peace, sanctuary programmes and others, are very worthwhile programmes.

All of these movements are extremely important. The people to people movement necessary for international understanding and cooperation must continue and must broaden.

I am sorry that I was not able to attend the First Conference in 1985. But I have been here in Hiroshima for three years in a row. And I believe that we can't afford to wait every four years to meet in this setting.

I have a resolution that has been supported by the Third and Fourth International Conferences of the International Secretary for Nuclear-Free Zones Local Authorities. The resolution calls for the establishment of a global Summit on Survival--a global S.O.S., which would not only bring together local elected officials, but also representatives from environmental organizations, organizations concerned with world hunger, the elimination of chemical weapons, as has been brought here, and other issues.

My recommendation, and our recommendation, is that this Conference endorsed the concept of a global Summit on Survival, and assist in a formation of a committee that will work, so that this global Summit on Survival can be celebrated here in Hiroshima in 1991.

Often, when we come to international conferences of this nature, our efforts are short-lived. And we believe that to wait until 1993, for a Third Conference of Mayors, is a very long time away.

So that we are proposing, in the interim, a

global Summit on Survival to be held in Hiroshima in the year 1991, bringing together representatives from other organizations and other interest groups. Because, world peace is not only the elimination of nuclear weapons. World peace is also the elimination of world hunger, and other threats to world stability.

So, I thank you very much for your time, and hope that this Conference would seriously consider endorsing the concept of the Summit on Survival.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much. I see quite a few hands. This lady. Where are you from, and, please. Lady, first.

Ms. Marlene S. Arnold

Yes. My name is Marlene Arnold. I am from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America.

And I have a question for the representative from Tehran, Mr. Taba Tabie. I would like to ask him if he has some suggestions for my City, and for other cities in the United States, of steps that we might take to improve peace and relations between the United States and Iran.

Is there anything our cities could do that would be positively received in Iran?

Thank you.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Whether or not that could be properly translated is one question. But let us see a possibility of translation.

No? You know, as you must have seen, there was a question of translation, when the Mayor of Tehran was speaking. So, if there could be any volunteer in the whole group, that is willing to translate what the lady from Pennsylvania stated in the language of Tehran? No?

So, I hope you continue to make efforts during the intermission. Okay?

And, please.

Mr. John P. Williams

My name is John P. Williams, from Los Angeles, California.

I stand at this time in strong support of my dear friend, the Councillor from Jersey City, Councillor Jaime Vazques, I am sorry, and his call for a Summit on Survival, --a global summit on survival, to be held here in Hiroshima.

I have listened to very attentively to the various speakers and keynoters, during the sessions. And incidentally, one of the keynoters had called attention to the serious problems confronting humanity as we move rapidly toward the next century.

I agree they are very serious problems, which we must, and we ought to, direct our attention to. These are problems confronting the Mayors at this Session. They are problems you will have to take back to your cities; and they are problems that we ought to address ourselves to at these serious gatherings.

I feel, too, however, along with many others we have discussed these points with during our pre-sense here, during these times, that we ought to move rapidly than every four years.

I say to you; it is inadvisable to take short steps when you are crossing archaism. We need to take wider steps and move much faster.

So, therefore, I urge upon you to seriously consider the advisability of moving forward and calling for such a global Summit on Survival to be held here in Hiroshima within the next two years.

Thank you.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you. Thank you.

Now, there is one volunteer, a gentleman here. He says that he can translate the English into the language needed to speak to the Mayor of Tehran. So, this lady from Philadelphia, would you kindly ask again?--State your position? And then, there will be translation.

Ms. Marlene S. Arnold

My name is Marlene Arnold, from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America.

And I have a question for Mr. Taba Tabie, from Tehran.

I would like to ask him if there is anything that my City, or other cities in the United States, could do, that could improve relations between our country and Tehran.

Thank you.

Bied Morteza Taba Tabie

Mayor of Tehran

We don't have anything against the people of the United States. Only we have some differences with the Government of the United States. And if the Government of the United States shows a good sign of friendship;--and for example, release some of the funds that the Government of the United States is holding. So, maybe, this;--I mean, we could start the relationship.

So, we would like to have good relations with all the citizens of the cities of the United States, like other cities of the world.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much.

Now I see so many hands. But I also find from my watch that we have come to an end, or maybe it will be beyond our schedule. Therefore, I am going to ask Secretariat to tell you the time table including lunch and afterwards.

Theme : "What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?"

City Reports

Session II On Aug. 6 9 : 30~11 : 30 A.M.

At International Conference Center Hiroshima

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Hiroshima Memorial Hall

Coordinator : Soichi Iijima
Former President, Hiroshima University

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Moderator (Kiyoshi Wakisaka)

I now call to order Session II of Plenary Session II, with the theme "What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?"

Let me introduce myself. I am Deputy Secretary General of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Our Coordinator is Professor Soichi Iijima, former President of Hiroshima University.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. It's a pleasure for me to act as the Coordinator for Session II. My name is Iijima. We will now start the discussion of Session II. We will ask the delegates of each participating city to make a presentation on the present situation as well as future policies in their efforts to promote peace in each city. But since we have time limitations, we have asked 12 cities to make presentations. So, first we will listen to their presentations. They are the following cities.

Albany, U.S.A.	Dr. Josephine Davis
Bologna, Italy	Mr. Dante Cruicchi
Forli, Italy	Ms. Vanda Burnacci, Mayor
Glasgow, U.K.	Mrs. Susan Baird, Mayor
Irvine, U.S.A.	Mr. Larry A. Agran, Mayor
Kabul, Afghanistan	Mr. Mohammad Hakim, Mayor
Malakoff, France	Mr. Michel Cibot, City Director
Montréal, Canada	Mr. John Gardiner, Vice Mayor
Nakano Borough, Tokyo	Mr. Kohichi Kohyama, Mayor
Parma, Italy	Mr. Elvio Ubaldi, Deputy Mayor
Teramo, Italy	Mr. Lino Silvino, City Councillor
Verdun, France	Dr. Jacques Barat-Dupont, President of International Association of Peace Mes- senger Cities

These 12 cities will make their presentations. So, in that sequence of presentations, I would like ask each city delegate to make remarks. And the

time for each city's presentation will be about 5 minutes. And I seek everyone's cooperation. After we listen to their remarks, we will open the floor for questions and answers.

And when you wish to make comments, please raise your hand, and we will give you a portable microphone. So, please be sure that you use the microphone before you begin to speak on the floor. When you take the floor please be sure to mention your name as well as the name of the city where you are from. When you would like to answer the questions on the part of the city represented here, we will also give a microphone to the mayors and delegates of each city who make the presentation and answer the questions from the floor. So, all the speakers and those on the floor to make comments are requested to use the microphone.

We would like to have as many of you to speak out and to make contributions within the time given for the session. So, I would like to ask everyone to be brief and to the very point of what you would like to say when you speak to make the best use of the limited time for this session.

First, we will listen to the remarks from Dr. Davis from the city of Albany. Please kindly proceed to the rostrum and microphone here.

City Report 1

Josephine Davis, Albany

Deputy Secretary General Wakisaka, Coordinator Iijima, Distinguished Mayors, Honorable Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Good morning. I am Josephine Davis, a delegate from Albany, U.S.A.. Unfortunately, the Mayor of Albany, Georgia, the Hon. Larry Base could not attend the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace, because he is presently engaged in a hotly contested re-election campaign. I am pleased,

however, to greet you on behalf of Mayor Base and on behalf of the 100,000 plus citizens of Albany, Georgia. Likewise, I am delighted to share with you Albany's response to the question "What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?"

Essentially, Albany's response is then to think globally but act locally, as Prof. Alger stated in his keynote address on yesterday. We have in fact affirmed to our city's actions that peace indeed begins at home and spreads abroad at the micro-level.

According to reports of the Manhattan project scientists informed President Truman that Aroa Goda Detonation was successful by using the code phrase Babies Satisfactorily Born. We saw the film yesterday showing that devastating results of these babies that were born. We also saw their mature development. Little Boy which was dropped on Hiroshima three days later, Big Man dropped on Nagasaki. Over time these anti-life entities have become so robust that the fear of nuclear ammunition grips of superpowers is holding us, as Prof. Kamo indicated on yesterday, in a prisoner's dilemma. We have been hailed on the balance of terror. But as world citizens we do indeed feel and sometimes experience the sense of hopelessness, which places us in a stay of inertia.

Our keynoters though challenged us, and made us aware that we the people do indeed have power. We must think globally about broader peace initiatives, but we must act locally to resolve the broader problems affecting human kind. This in effect has been my city's approach.

Albany, Georgia, is located in the south sunny belt region. We have experienced the transition in our economic base from agricultural region to an industrial region and most recently to high tech development. These shifts in economic development have carried with them ways of devastation and destruction, particularly to the minority population of Albany, Georgia--growth of unemployment rate, about 14% for black compared to 6% or less for whites. The city is suffering or has suffered recently from rising crime rates, high incidents of drug abuse, black on black crime, and phenomenal high school dropout

rates.

Historically, Albany was for the State of Georgia the hypo-center for the civil rights movements. Pictures of police brutality flashed around the world as our Chief Police unleashed dogs on the black activists in Albany, Georgia. Martin Luther King, you may know, wrote to his fan letters from the Albany jail. In later years Martin Luther King acknowledged that Albany, Georgia, was indeed for him a failure, not only did he fail to unite the white-black leadership there but he failed to unite the black leadership. As it was torn itself between the adversarial factions and those willing to negotiate. Over the years the scars and wounds from civil rights initiative have been slow to heal. Even our city council was held hostage, wherein critical decisions affecting our community could not be resolved because of harsh racial winds.

Unfortunately this is not the state of affairs of Albany Georgia today. A confluence of events ultimately turned the city around. Combination of enlightened leadership, unfortunately due to the untimely death of one of our previous mayors, and wide spread use of developmental and educational strategies have created decisive steps towards local peace in our community. I would like to briefly share some of these steps with you.

One, we have the formation of Leadership Albany. This is an organization of about 30-35 leading individuals in the community who are brought together annually, different groups each year, to focus on activities and issues facing our community. Citizens have learned what their role is in bringing about the resolution of crisis affecting the totality of the community. One country result of Leader Albany is that the community has developed a broader base of human resources now available to serve on task forces, boards and commissions.

A second development. The Chamber of Commerce acknowledged the fact that it needed to have sensitivity training sessions, with regard to multi-cultural issues. The effect of this training has been more inclusiveness in terms of decision making in the community. For example, Albany Georgia each year names a woman of the year.

For 40 years this woman of the year has been a white female. The person has been named based on outstanding contributions to the community. We for the first time last year named a black woman and I was chosen on the basis of the contributions that I have made to the city at large. In part that selection was an affirmation that the sensitivity sessions conducted for members of the Chamber of Commerce actually brought about more inclusiveness in decision making.

Thirdly, the corporate leaders of the community have become more responsible neighbors and citizens. They, too, are funding projects which promote cultural diversity and an even mixture of the race. In the past there would be white only events, black only events, but through targeted initiatives and funding we now have cultural events for all the citizens of Albany, Georgia.

Fourthly, partnerships have been established with the local school systems, whereby business, industrial representatives and other community interest groups with the school systems to improve the quality of education experienced by all citizens, all children of Albany, Georgia. Particularly we have introduced components of international education. We have representatives from schools, from churches which historically all whites, now coming to provide tutorial sessions for students in the school.

Lastly we have formed in Albany, Georgia, an economic development council. It created a new vision for the community, producing media releases that are reflective of the total community and sending emissaries abroad to engage all the nations of the world in economic development activities in Albany, Georgia. Interestingly, now that Albany is coming to peace with itself, it can become more engaged in peace initiatives abroad. Prior to this change in attitude in the community we only had isolated peace initiatives that were not very well supported by the broader segments of the community. Today, I am pleased that Albany is a live and well and heavily involved in peace initiatives and solidarity activities with other nations of the world. One project in particular that is under way is a sister-reach component linking together women of Albany community

with women in the West African nations attempting to provide for them outlets for their market goods.

Truly, the Albany experience that I have shared with you today demonstrates that perhaps one of the greatest contributions which a city can make towards global peace is the recognition that peace begins at home and spreads abroad. If indeed we expect to destroy the Manhattan Code, "Babies Satisfactorily Born", we must confront ourselves. As one cartoon character said, "We have met the enemy, and indeed it is us." We the people can make a difference. The key through to long term peace initiative, to nuclear disarmament is solidarity. Solidarity which focuses on the growing respect and love for humanity. We the people hold the key. Peace must begin within each of us.

Thank you.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much, Dr. Davis. Our next speaker is Mr. Dante Cruicchi from Bologna, Italy.

City Report 2

Dante Cruicchi, Bologna

My name is Dante Cruicchi. I am the Delegate President of the Italian Twin Cities, and I am the Vice President of the World Association of Cities. I represent the Mayor of Bologna, who is a European Delegate. He is not present today because he is presently taking part in the celebrations of the attack carried out by the Nazis and Fascists in Bologna 50 years ago.

Bologna is an anciently transcendent city. In 1257 its free municipality set free the servants of the globe. Its university which is a European center of studies spread the light of humanism and science to the medieval darkness, celebrating

the 9th centenary of this with a Shalta Universitatum with a Noris Kausa, to people such as Alexander Docheck and Nelson started the interdepartmental center for peace.

With its sister cities Bologna has started friendships sisters all over the world and in different continents of course, saying that we have to look toward the cities to find the seat of business and governments but above all, as an essential means to put into practice the new human personality, that of man in the world. The Italian delegation that was present with a document, that was distributed over the four years that separated us from the first conference, tried to give a concreteness to the appeals in this document so that these did not end up just as a good intention. In 1985 we published a brochure, we published actually a thousand copies of this brochure. The next year we had the First Conference of Mayors for Peace through Solidarity of Cities which had a very exciting success, and that is what gave way to the meetings in Hannover.

Today we have to understand which are the conditions that we need for a growing awareness that will make peace what it is. As an essential condition so that men are able to become men in actual fact. Therefore, peace not as a fashion but as an important condition for human history to become human. The world we live in is one, in good and evil. The earth is one family. The two atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with their dreadful holocaust and destructions have made us understand that for 44 years we have been living in the era where we can cut the line of human life. In spite of INF treaties, in spite of the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union have better relations, we no longer are in the cold war, we must not forget that every second that we have experienced in this Conference, humanity keeps on spending a tremendous amount of money for buying nuclear war arms. We know that millions of people starve. We talk about cold and hot fusion, but half a million engineers and scientists spending 35 billion dollars keep on resorting to increase nuclear, chemical, biological arms. If these men would only work to

help people defend our environment, our health, if we could only work to block out pollution and terrible illnesses, maybe that would be better.

The fight for peace--in this fight we must never forget to tell the truth. We must not forget which are our responsibilities. And this can only come about through dialogue, tolerance, and the strength of reason. This must be based on the disappearance of terror. We must not be scared and must not be afraid, we must go on and together with patience and perseverance we must try to carry on this work of ours.

Democracy as a universal value must be used in international relationships. We must go from arms, from weapons to laws, to legislation. We have to recognize the interdependence and unity of the human family. The world will be able to be interpreted and governed by people that understand each other rather than by factions. No problems will be resolved on the crash of two systems.

We cannot base our relationships only on the basis of who has the strongest technology. We have to educate our people to understand others and this is an extremely important step. If we want young people to be sensitive to the problems of peace, we want them to understand and to be taught in school. We want information to be spread on how peace is threatened. We want to have those children know what the necessary conditions to avoid warfare are. I was telling you before, school is one of the most important places in which to educate our children. We need our children to understand that peace must have a history. We cannot base their knowledge on purely economical and war facts. We want them to understand and accept others who are not like them, people who are different from them, as far as the race is concerned, the religion, the economic background. We want them to understand nature, we want them to understand and cooperate, it is a science of peace teaching children the relationship between science and war, science and progress, science and pollution. We want science really to serve mankind. We want a language of peace, where we can reevaluate words, gestures, symbols, messages, the great literary works

which in all nations express the unity of men and women.

Mr. President, and Dear Friends, there are many people like us here today but our choice cannot have ideological borders, cultural borders, religious borders. We must topple down nationalism prejudices so that we can have solidarity, peace, because we know that all people in the world are one piece. We have to build bridges between east and west. We must topple down every barrier so that there is peace between north and south. There is such a great difference nowadays between north and south. We want unity for all. We want happiness for all.

Mr. President and dear friends, this is the message of Bologna, the city of peace, this is what we want to transmit to all of you and particularly to our Japanese friends who have received us with such affection. We want to thank you for your invitation and thank you so much for your attention.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much.

City Report 3

Vanda Burnacci
Mayor of Forli

Mr President, dear colleagues, I am the Mayor of Forli, my name is Vanda.

Forli is a city which lives of the riches produced by small and medium industries and by a very, very strong agriculture. Forli was given the silver medal for its military valor in the fight for freedom, in which both men and women fought together. People from every walk of life fought for freedom, people of all fates, political, religious. I would like to give my warmest greeting to all of you.

When 45 years ago the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were hit by the terrible destruction of

the first atomic bombs of history, the citizens of Forli had just become free, and they were at the end of the fight for freedom, the men and women from factories had fought mostly in the war. And they tried very hard to rebuild their city after the terrible wounds of the war after so much destruction, because they believed firmly that we would never again talk about war. But during the last 45 years how many wars have been fought in our world, and how many are still being fought right now?

But now in the world a new wind is blowing. It is the wind of cooperation. It means overcoming conflicts and reaching for peace and now the mayors of all cities can do their work in order to develop this wind of peace and make it grow stronger.

Among the great superpowers in Europe and in Asia and all over the world, the positive signs are growing day to day and we must work so as to develop them even more. The city of Forli always declared itself to be a city of peace. And it is convinced that only by means of solidarity among peoples and friendly exchanges among nations we can reach peace in the world. Forli declared itself the City Working for Peace and Nuclear Free and Arm Free. Its democratic consensus agreed to forbid the installation, the building and transit of any nuclear weapons in its municipality and pledged itself to protect its territory from any environmental dangers, ecological and social dangers, recognizing that the people have an active involvement in their role for protecting the environment and for protecting their country for many aggressions and aggressive tendencies. Every year in our schools young people are invited to write about peace and to compose poems and to do drawings in order to witness their adhesion and their will for peace. This cooperation with our schools is fostered in order to demonstrate that their resistance to violence was not only a fact of the war period but it must live day to day in our lives. The city of Forli has cultural exchanges with their many cities in Poland, in Germany, in France. We wish for the future to turn our attention towards countries closer to the reality of the Third World and

far away countries.

During the past few years the city of Forli chose some priorities in its budget. It chose to give precedence at the defense of our environment and of our ecology and to renew its social and civil services giving particular attention to the new poverty and to the problem of elderly people. By interpreting the sentiments of the entire people of Forli we greet all the representatives of all countries of the world present today. We wish to express our solidarity for peace in our view means uniting our efforts in order to reduce armaments, to discourage militarization in space, and to eliminate the nuclear risk and to reach a true agreement of disarmament, and at the same time defending our environment which means protecting humanity and mankind and to defense men and women all over the world.

In order to insure the independence of all people and the peaceful cohabitation of all people, this is what we do. We have to reach a new cooperation. We need to foster the development of all our countries and we need to fight hunger in the world, and every kind of political and racial discrimination. We have to pledge ourselves even more to insure that hope winds over discouragements. Although the ideas and the strength may be different, we must unite our strength in order to build peace.

In the end, to say good-bye, we have no better words to tell you than those written by a woman before her death, when she was busy fighting against war, against the Nazis. She wrote these words. "I write in this note, if we could all be so close together, man and children, as to take our hands and to go far, far around the world as an electrical wire connecting east and west we could go around the world in a merry-go-round."

Thank you.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you. The next speaker is the Mayor of Glasgow.

City Report 4

Susan Baird
Mayor of Glasgow

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: My name is Susan Baird, and I am the ward provost of the city of Glasgow.

It is very heartening to hear about the peace activities of all the cities throughout the world and it gives me a great pleasure to be able to report to you on the action which the city of Glasgow is taking to promote peace.

We have promoted our peace policy not only through activities within the city but also by working together with other national and international organizations to promote the city's policy and to work towards the creation of a world free from the threat of the nuclear war.

Glasgow first adopted a nuclear free zone resolution in 1981 with the aim of establishing the city as a nuclear free zone. The resolution called for the national government to refrain from manufacturing or possessing any nuclear weapons within the boundaries of the city. In 1983 the city council set up a sub-committee to deal with nuclear free issues. And since then the city had supported several activities to promote its peace policy. These have included exhibitions, the support of local peace groups.

In 1986 Glasgow helped to promote a tour of Britain by women peace activists from the Pacific Islands and in 1985 the city held a public service to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Glasgow has also promoted its nuclear free policy through active involvement in national bodies, and worked towards the promotion of peace. In 1986 Glasgow became a member of the Nuclear Free Zone Scotland Steering Committee. And for the last two years it has been the convener of that organization. We are also active members of the national steering committee for nuclear free zones which covers the United Kingdom. Also in 1986 Glasgow extended its concern

to include nuclear power and called for the government to hold the planning and building of new nuclear power stations. To phase those which already exist and to redirect resources towards research on renewable forms of energy such as wind, wave and solar power.

In the future Glasgow will continue to promote its nuclear free policy with the local level and within the national and international arena. In November 1990 during the year in which Glasgow will celebrate as a European City of Culture, the City of Glasgow District Council and Strathclyde Regional Council are hosting the 5th International Conference of Nuclear Free Zone Local Authorities.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope to see many of you there. Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. Our next speaker is from the city of Irvine, the Mayor of Irvine, Mr. Larry A. Agran.

City Report 5

Larry A. Agran
Mayor of Irvine

Thank you very much.

Distinguished Conference Organizers and Delegates:

My name is Larry Agran, I am the mayor of Irvine, California, in the United States of America. Ours is a new city, a planned city, a beautiful city of 110,000 residents. But regrettably we are a city that contributes substantially to the arms race. We are a city that is still engaged in the production of weapons of mass destruction. This is not by local choice but is a consequence of deplorable national policies that we are struggling to overcome.

This is my third visit to Hiroshima in the last five years. I have heard thousands, many

thousands of wonderful words about peace and in furtherance of nuclear disarmament and peace. But regrettably there are very few tangible deeds that we can point to, that will further the prospects for peace. Accordingly I have come to this conference with my own effort to enlist the help of those who are gathered here in signing with me a letter that I have prepared to my own President, President Bush, which I would like to read to you. It reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Four years ago on this day the Mayors of 100 cities from 23 countries met in Hiroshima, Japan, as delegates to the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. We promised to 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.

"No disarmament initiative is more important than a comprehensive test ban. Such a ban will remove the linchpin of the arms race and render the evolution of the new nuclear weapons systems impossible. And with advances in seismic verification technology and recent agreements to on-site inspection of nuclear arsenals, the world can now be confident that a comprehensive test ban could not be secretly violated.

"Only one obstacle remains. We must identify the requisite political will. The political will has been lacking for a quarter of a century. Last year marked the 25th anniversary of the limited test ban treaty which ended Soviet and American above ground nuclear testing. In that treaty both governments made a solemn, written promise that this was to be but a first step toward the comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapons testing. That promise reaffirmed in the nuclear non-proliferation treaty of 1968 was never kept. Now is the time to at last redeem the promise.

"Mr. President, no one knows whether our nation or the world's nations will survive another generation in the shadow of nuclear weapons' threat. If the missiles do not fly, if the bombs themselves do not fall, the economic and social fallout may in the meantime level our cities and towns.

"Come to Hiroshima, President Bush. Meet with Soviet President Gorbachev. And sign the treaty that would put an end to this obscene waste of resources, this threat to all civilization."

I have signed this letter, and I am asking each of you who are mayors or representatives of the mayors to sign on behalf of your city as well. I have my assistant Mr. Brugmann to circulate this document in the hope that it will be at least one small deed toward world peace.

Let me make one final suggestion.

I think that this, too, as a letter represents words. We as delegates need to undertake an essential deed. We need to direct the conference itself, our conference, and we need to direct the Secretariat to extend a formal invitation to both President Bush and President Gorbachev to come to Hiroshima in August of 1990, to come here and to sign the treaty that would liberate us all from the threat of nuclear war. And once that is done, we can get down to the real business at hand, which is to convene again as a global summit on survival of all of the mayors and council members, all of the local officials, who know that the true work at hand is to address the need for preserving the earth from our own destruction by way of stratospheric ozone depletion, other environmental pollutants, and grinding impoverishment that shackle so many human beings.

Thank you very much.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. Later as Mayor Agran mentioned, the letter will be distributed to you. And if you agree with him, then, may I ask for your cooperation, so that we can support his letter.

Now, it is followed by another presentation made by Mr. Mohammad Hakim, from Kabul.

City Report 6

Mohammad Hakim

Mayor of Kabul

Honorable Chairman, Honorable Mayors and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am Hakim from Kabul. I consider it an exceptional privilege to participate in this August gathering of very distinguished world community leaders. There could be no denying of the great significance that such gatherings have for the cause of promoting peace and understanding in the world in enhancing cooperation among nations.

Forums like this provide mayors with unique opportunity to exchange views on the civic, municipality, and community problems encountered by city administrations and for devising ways and means of meeting the challenges caused by those difficulties in the spirit of caring and sharing.

While expressing my gratitude for the invitation extended to me and my delegation and for the warm hospitality accorded to us, I wish to pledge the full cooperation of my delegation in making this gathering a success.

Honorable Chairman, I represent the city of Kabul, the capital of the Republic of Afghanistan. A city which was caught in the middle of the bloody war. Although Kabul has not been the scene of major fighting, it has immensely suffered as a result of random firing in rockets and other heavy artillery shelling as well as prolonged economic blockade by the forces hostile to our government. Our difficulties in Kabul reached an unprecedented level. When in the middle of the most severe of winters and more than two decades flow of food items and fuel into the city was cut off by the blockade of regional highways reaching Kabul. Long queues of needy in front of the gas stations and food distribution centers were reminiscent of the painful episodes in the world time Europe and flood crisis in Africa.

As always it was the most vulnerable strata of the populace who suffered most and carried the

heavy burden of shortages. Fortunately, however, due to various factors the worst days are over now. But situation is far from normal.

Apart from these extraordinary conditions other problems such as population and sanitation, water and electricity supplies, city transportation, etc. have drastically aggravated due to war situation and the disproportionate swelling of the city population from less than half a million to more than 2.2 million in the last decade. The worst repercussion of this extraordinary and abnormal boom in the residence of Kabul has been on the housing and shelter problems.

The means available to city administration are so meager that it is practically impossible to cope the extent and dimensions of the people's need. We are greatly indebted to the city administrations of some countries who responded positively to our appeal for help and who shared the burden put on the shoulders of our municipality.

Honorable Chairman, and distinguished Mayors, needless to say, Kabul condition cannot be studied and improved in isolation from the conditions which prevail in the rest of the country. Unless countrywide peace is established, efforts toward the solution of Kabul city problem shall bear far less results than satisfactory. Our expectations and hope has been strengthened by the bright horizons created as a result of proclamation of the policy of national conciliation by the Afghan government. This policy which has been welcomed by the broadest segments of the Afghan people is aimed at putting an immediate end to blood shed and fratricidal war through negotiation and establishment of the government of national unity with the participation of all political forces in Afghanistan.

The city has endeavored to make best use of the democratic conditions created as a result of this policy. District councils have been elected for different precincts of Kabul City. And as an executive committee of the councilors of peoples, deputies have been established in Kabul municipality. For the first time in three decades, the mayor was elected by the members of the city council which in itself is an elected body.

Although the city has received gigantic sub-

sidies and financial support from the government, the municipality administration has fully retained its freedom of action in all spheres of activities. With the view to resolve the problems that faces Kabul, the city administration is about to launch an international campaign for the purpose of expanding accelerations and cooperation with major cities toward the world. In this respect I wish to avail myself of the present opportunity to address an earnest appeal to whole honorable mayors assembled here to respond positively to our call for closer relations and cooperation. With a little bit of help and sympathy from the municipalities that are represented here Kabul City would be able to overcome most of the difficulties it faces at the moment.

The people of Kabul, and indeed of entire Afghanistan, shall always remain grateful for any assistance and cooperation which could be rendered by other cities that are sister cities of Kabul. We are ready to render a healthy welcome to the fact-finding delegations of other cities who may wish to visit Kabul and shall be ready to exchange experience of running a city besieged by war and other abnormal phenomena.

I wish to thank you for your attention.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. The next person is from Malakoff, Mr. Michel Cibot.

City Report 7

Michel Cibot

City Director of Malakoff

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Michel Cibot. I am Secretary General of the City of Malakoff, which neighbors Paris. We only have 33,000 inhabitants in my town of Malakoff. I set up Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute in Malakoff. It is symbolic given what is being discussed at this conference, and it is dually symbolic be-

cause it is headed by a Japanese lady who is in fact my wife. I have created a body then which will promote exchanges of information between Asia and Europe.

Yesterday's speakers and today's speakers have said a lot of interesting things and placed the problems of nuclear weapons and international framework. I am going to raise certain questions of a more practical nature.

It has been said that cities have to find a concrete way in which current international relations can develop and create continuing peace worldwide. I think this should be based on a greater exchange of information between cities on a more fraternity, let's say, between cities. This word "fraternity" might sound a bit strange to you. But it is a word which is very much in use or in vogue in France at the moment. Because you know we have recently celebrated the bicentennial of the French Revolution in our country. We in Malakoff have done a great deal, so, in order to achieve peace, continuing peace worldwide, and we want peace to be recognized as an essentially basic human right. We know that without peace there can be no basic human rights. The other basic human rights will remain a theory only and there is no peace. So peace is very important. And in order to achieve this peace, we need education and information.

Now as regards information in Malakoff we are specially interested in the nuclear free zones, the creation of nuclear free zones, and the exchange of information on these. We don't have those in fact in France. Perhaps there are one or two very small towns which have stated that they are nuclear free. But that is all. We would like it to be the international discussion on nuclear free zones. In Great Britain for instance there are nuclear free zones, although Great Britain does possess nuclear weapons. France also possesses nuclear weapons but it has no nuclear free zones. So I think we need to discuss this point and the Great Britain and France at least need an exchange of information on this subject of nuclear free zones. Now, this is something that is concrete that can be done.

Another example of something concrete that

can be done is to follow the example of the Japanese at the Canne Film Festival this year. I think that everybody has heard of the Canne Film Festival but perhaps not everyone has heard that Japan submitted a film to the Canne Film Festival that was in fact called Black Rain. You, I am sure, have visited the museum next too and you know what black rain is. The film Black Rain is a very good, very interesting film culturally speaking. It is a film directed by Mr. Imamura. In 1983, he Mr. Imamura had already obtained the Palman Prize in Canne. So he is a major film director. So I think this sort of film is a very important thing that can help promote peace. I think that it will promote the idea of what has happened in Hiroshima worldwide. Hiroshima is not just a city in Japan. It is a city which is a symbol at international level. So, cities must do their utmost in order to promote an exchange of information on problems related to peace by promoting information as to what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki for example.

In France there are not very many books on the list. In Malakoff we have helped publish two books dealing with these problems related to peace. But there are not enough books which deal with problems related to peace. We in Malakoff are trying to get people involved in these matters related to peace. We are trying to get people in Malakoff and in other cities in the world involved in those problems by creating twin cities. One of our twin cities is in fact represented here, and I have discussed matter with representatives from that twin city already during this conference.

So, this is another concrete thing that can be done in order to make some progress in the field of peace worldwide, which is something we must all strive for.

And let me make a proposal here. I know that there is a great deal that can be done, but it is very difficult to implement all this to actually get done and do it. I think this conference can perhaps take stock of what has already been done on a more practical and concrete level in the cities represented here. One can perhaps make a list of budgets that have been made avail-

able to promote peace worldwide. So take stock of what has already been done in concrete terms and distribute the list of what has already been done amongst the mayors represented here. This would avoid overlapping, I think, at the worldwide level. We need harmony in this field.

Malakoff will continue its activities in the field of promoting peace worldwide and we hope that others in this conference will do likewise.

Thank you very much indeed.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Mr. John Gardiner from Montréal.

City Report 8

John Gardiner

Vice Mayor of Montréal

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is John Gardiner. I am a city Councillor and a member of the Executive Committee of the City of Montréal.

On behalf of Mayor Jean Doré and my colleagues of Montréal City Council, I wish to thank Mayor Araki and the authorities of the City of Hiroshima for their warm reception and for their outstanding dedication in organizing the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace.

Throughout the relatively short history of our city, we will be celebrating 350th anniversary in three years, we have had a chance to escape the horror of seeing our city directly involved in a combat zone. We nevertheless truly feel for those who have suffered this misfortune and specially with the citizens of Hiroshima on this 44th anniversary of Atomic bombing of their city.

Montréal's efforts to promote peace and nuclear disarmament offer both a tribute to those who have died and suffered and a measure of hope that this should never happen again.

In December 1986 by a unanimous vote of our municipal council the City of Montréal declared itself a nuclear weapons free zone, thus joining the thousands of communities throughout the world that are working for peace and nuclear disarmament.

Although municipalities do not determine foreign policy we made this gesture because we believe that as the level of government closest to the citizens we must be cognizant of global issues that impact on our daily lives. Following this declaration, the City of Montréal has implemented the two-fold policy centering on public awareness and on regulation. The first measure is aimed at increasing our population's awareness of Montréal status as a nuclear weapons free zone and, more importantly, of the importance of protecting the world from a devastating nuclear war. Since January we have installed at the long and main arteries of our city nuclear weapons free posters, side by side with the universal symbol of peace. Furthermore, the city has introduced the policy of helping groups organize activities to promote peace. For example at the time of the October 1988 Peace March in our city organized by local groups, we supported a collection of war toys that were donated by primary school children in the Montréal region. It is proposed to incorporate these toys into a sculpture which will stand on the side of our future place-de-la-peace, our peace park.

While the first part of our policy is aimed at increasing public awareness for global peace, the second part centers on regulation and aims at prohibiting, discouraging or restricting the design, manufacture, storage or transportation of nuclear weapons and specific components of such weapons within the territory of our city.

Recently following extensive pressure and negotiation, the national assembly of the Province of Quebec amended the charter of our city, so as to grant the necessary powers to adopt such regulations. This is an unprecedented move in the history of Quebec. And the city of Montréal is justifiably proud to be an innovator in this area. The regulations that we are now developing will be accompanied by a policy to encourage the con-

version of the targeted companies. We want all those affected by these regulations to understand that it is our policy to maintain and create stable jobs and to encourage socially responsible investment.

Finally, to assure the realization of our peace objectives our administration has established the citizens committee to advise on an implementation of its nuclear weapons free policy, and to promote similar national objectives we have encouraged the formation of a network of right minded Canadian cities and towns and to date the response has been excellent.

This then essentially outlines Montréal's current contribution to the cause of nuclear disarmament and peace.

My presence here today is a reflection of our desire to do more and I must say that this conference is a remarkable source of inspiration.

Once again, congratulations to Mayor Takeshi Araki and to the organizing committee for their outstanding work, and I thank you for your kind attention.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

The next speaker is from Nakano Borough, Mayor Kohichi Kohyama.

City Report 9

Kohichi Kohyama

Mayor of Tokyo-Nakano Borough

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

I am the Mayor of Nakano Borough in Tokyo. My name is Kohyama. Let me introduce how we are involved for seeking peace.

First of all, let me extend my congratulations for the success of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, and also I would like to extend my gratitude to the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who made the effort to organize this conference, and also I

would like to appreciate all the members of this meeting for your effort for the world peace.

In Nakano Borough, seven years ago, August 1982, we made the declaration in support of the constitution as a nuclear free zone, to call for the abolition of the nuclear arms and call for the permanent peace. This declaration was made along the tendency during the period of the United Nations General Assembly for the Disarmament. And there was the grassroots movement for the disarmament. 12,000 citizens of Nakano Borough appealed or made a petition for this declaration. It was adopted by the city assembly. Since then the Nakano Borough and the citizens of Nakano Borough are taking the pride of this declaration. We are trying to make efforts to penetrate this concept through the world.

Internally in our Borough we placed some billboards in order to explain about this declaration, also we established a peace memorial monument and a peace exhibition room. We also made a photograph exhibition of A-bomb and held the peace forum.

Externally, we started the exchanges among the Boroughs in Tokyo for the nuclear renunciation. Also for the overseas countries relationship, with the Greater London in U.K. and Dresden and Magdeburg of G.D.R. and the Wellington City in New Zealand, we made a joint declaration and an appeal for the nuclear renunciation and also a call for the peace. We have friendship relationship with the west area of the Beijing City. We also participated in the international meeting of municipalities for the nuclear free zone.

If I see the world situation, we can recognize that two years ago there was a total ban-the INF treaty was established, there was a tendency toward the strategic arms reduction, restarting strategic arms reduction negotiations. Therefore, I can say that there is a tendency from the military expansion to the disarmament and from the confrontation to the dialogue. However, we still see some nuclear tests and also the military disputes going on. In addition to that, there are many other problems in a global scale such as the destruction of the environment, hunger, and poverty and also the threatening of the human

rights. Therefore, under such a situation this is the time for us to assemble together for the solidarity to seek for the peace through exchanges.

The very victim of the war is the city and also the citizens. Therefore, the citizens individually should establish the firm concern about the peace and we have to make the efforts to establish the peaceful society through solidarity.

Facing the international politics, it seems that we don't have any power. However, I believe we will be the motivation to move or to encourage the cities or society to move to the peace. The wish of citizens of Nakano Borough, I would like to do my best to contribute to the world peace.

Lastly I sincerely hope the great success of this meeting, and I would like to conclude my speech. Thank you very much for your attention.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Mr. Elvio Ubaldi, Deputy Mayor of Parma.

City Report 10

Elvio Ubaldi

Deputy Mayor of Parma

Parma is a town that has had very many different phases with peace and cooperation. We have had a great loss of life during the times of war including the last conflict. Parma is a town that is going through a wonderful period. It is an extremely prosperous city.

It has a great organization of social services and it has based its development on three factors which we believe are very important. The first one is the presence of peace, long periods of no wars. The second factor is the development of social justice and democracy within the community. The third factor is the development of peculiarities, i.e. economic and cultural idiosyncrasies within our community. Today we are going through a time when we are not only under the

threat of nuclear arms but the bacteriological, chemical arms as well. We are witnessing the resurgence of racism in comprehension and possibly conflict between peoples. Therefore, we believe that we have to develop peace as an individual condition as well as a collective condition for people to live with each other. For nations to live with each other, each community, each city, each nation must work towards peace eliminating first of all within its very midst the causes of conflict and war.

Therefore, we need to educate people toward peace starting with the young generations. But as a permanent condition between people we need to reduce the causes for injustice, violence, intolerance. Only people who love peace because they have understood that with peace we can develop our interests--only those people want to defend peace. Therefore, we must try to organize ourselves. We must carry forth this between not only people but between cities and nations. There must be solidarity that goes beyond cultural and economic factors. We also see the need to develop to the utmost the peculiarities of each and every community and to make these peculiarities something that everybody can understand.

We also see a great immigration from developing countries to developed countries. In this way we must also remember that we have to receive these immigrants and we must not be racists. We must not say that we do not want these people. Because we know that we will continue with the conflicts that we are now criticizing. We have to use the best, that we have the best elements, the best factors that we have to set forth international projects that are projects of peace.

The City of Parma has a very great tradition in this sense. Especially as far as agriculture is concerned this is an important sector for us. We have developed hundreds of activities. We have research centers, cooperations centers. The municipality of Parma is presently organizing an International Center of Agricultural Extension. This is a center which through participation of public bodies and the administrators of the city as well as the university the research centers and private industries all together will make

available to every country, especially to developing countries all the knowledge and all the know-how that has been developed and has grown within our agricultural systems, so that these countries can develop as well. This will not become only a great research center but it will also become a very important data bank for problems of agriculture and food as such.

We are aware of the fact that we have great problems to solve and we know that the earth must become one single community that has to worry about its future. We have to safeguard our environment. This is the problem that regards all of us. The problem of hunger, the problem of demography, all these problems are something that regards all of us. Will we be able to solve these problems? I think that we will if we can mix courage with a certain degree of utopia as well. We have all of us to believe that we can overcome these problems. We have to work together, we must not waste our energies in racism and useless things.

Thank you so much for your attention.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. Next, may I ask Mr. Lino Silvino from Teramo City?

City Report 11

Lino Silvino
Councillor of Teramo

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is Lino Silvino. I am a councillor of the town of Teramo. I have the honor together with my colleague Gatti to be present at the Second Conference of Mayors for Peace representing the city of Teramo.

We see that many barriers have been toppled down. We see that Utopia is no longer something that we don't think about. All of us now want to reach the same aims. We must learn to love each

other. But at the same time we see situations in which there is much violence. We see egoistical or egotistical interests. We want people to understand that we all have to work together and have solidarity to reach our common aims. This is the message of our meeting.

We have to be convinced that we have to defend our earth. We have to be sure that all of us work together. We cannot live on the basis of ideologies. With our presence we have to show you, not only you but everybody else, that we can all work together even though this means great work. All of us will together reach this common aim. Remembering our history, remember the past conflicts. We can go from abstraction to practical, concrete facts, because we know that we will be able to reach these common goals together.

I see so many nations that have convened here today. This is something that makes me extremely happy. This also makes me understand that we all want to work for the same goal. This is already a practical example of what I was talking about. Our people in the world not only want to exist, we want to show that we as men and women want to help those who suffer. We have to be on the side of those people who have less than us. We want to work together as I was saying before, because we want to eliminate all these useless arms that really do not help any of us. On the contrary, therefore, I want to applaud all those men who want to make sure that Hiroshima and Nagasaki never come about again as a testimonial of the brutality of war. I really want to thank the cities for organizing this conference, so that all the citizens of the world come together and confront each other.

Today we carry the message of peace, the message of nuclear freeze in Teramo. The town that is on the Adriatic Sea, we want to one more time thank you for having us here at this conference. We feel very honored to be here today in front of all these people, people who have different cultures, people who have different customs, traditions, and different history. We see that we still are here together to work and strive for peace. We do not want the horror of past wars to repeat

themselves. We want this never to happen again.

We know that the values of peace can be real. We know that we can all work together for total disarmament. We know that we talk for millions and thousands of victims, so that we can talk to each other, so that we can cooperate with each other, and therefore grow.

Again we would like to build peace for young people, with young people. We want to have a week for world peace which coincides with the handball tournament which we hold between 4-10 July every year. This will be a meeting again that will be a great occasion for people to talk to each other, to topple over racial prejudices. We have to forget out hostilities, and again, as I was saying before, we want our young people to be aware of this. We want them to build peace in the world. The handball meeting which I was talking about will be a brotherly occasion. It will be the garden of peoples. We want our peoples, as I was saying before, to come together, to talk about these common goals. Again this will be an international week of peace and we want all of our young people to take part in these initiatives so that they can appeal for peace and again carry on the work that we have carried on here at the Second Conference of Mayors.

Thank you.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

The next speaker is Dr. Jacques Barat-Dupont from Verdun City.

City Report 12

Jacques Barat-Dupont

Verdun, President of International
Association of Peace Messenger Cities

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Dear Colleagues, it has already been four years since we were invited by the cities of Hiroshima

and Nagasaki to commemorate the 40th anniversary of their destruction, and together to attempt to eliminate nuclear weapons, prevent tests, and in this way maintain peace. A great deal of progress has been done in this field in countries specially that have nuclear weapons.

However, as you well know, France has a lot of catching up to do when it comes to abolishing nuclear weapons. We are still researching this. I find that that is a shame. Just as Mr. Irvine, I agree that something needs to be done. I have signed this letter in fact. I want France to put a stop to research in the field of nuclear weapons.

Today it is the President of International Association of Messenger Cities of Peace who speak to you, not the Mayor of Verdun alone. And I as the President of this Association would like to remind you its contribution to the prevention of a nuclear war.

What are these Messenger Cities of Peace? At the end of 1986 the International Year of Peace, the United Nations awarded 62 cities throughout the world the diploma of Messenger of Peace for their contribution to peace during this symbolic year. Amongst yourselves there are representatives of cities that were there and that were awarded this diploma of Messenger of Peace. The Soviet Union, for example, Kiev, Moscow, Smolensk, Tbilisi, Volgograd etc., Rome, Madrid, Delhi, Buenos Aires, San Francisco, Vancouver, etc. They also received this diploma. 62 very important cities received this diploma of Messenger of Peace.

So the idea came to me that we could perhaps meet in order to discuss this matter of peace and see what the people have done in different parts of the world with regard to peace, so I wrote to Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the UN, in order to ask whether he would agree to meet with us in Verdun. In fact I wanted him to chair a meeting of these 62 cities, 62 Messengers of Peace. During the First World War 600,000 young people, Germans, French, and some from a few other countries, the young people then between 20 and 30 years of age, lost their lives in Verdun. That is why I chose Verdun. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said to me, "Okay, I will come to Ver-

dun, I will chair the meeting." But nobody believed that he would or whether it would work out to gather together representatives of 62 cities world-wide, people from Peking for example, and from somewhere else as well, nobody thought it would work. But once again I was made to believe in miracles. Representatives of 62 cities came to the meeting. They were represented either by their mayors or by the ambassadors of their countries in Paris. At the last minute, France made a plane available to Mr. Perez de Cuellar so that he could in fact be there. So everything went very well indeed. The representatives of the cities of the Soviet Union that are here today were there, too, I think. A lot was made of this meeting on French television and in the media in other countries. So, it was very effective I think.

As you will know, it is not very easy to destroy nuclear weapons or to abolish nuclear weapons in certain countries. I am in fact a doctor and I am from the part of medical association to prevent the nuclear war. These doctors of that association have formed this union. In fact we have received the Nobel Peace Prize. And we fight nuclear war at the worldwide level. We get together just as all of us have got together here in order to try and do something that would pressure on our governments in order to prevent the war in the future. The day of our meeting of Verdun in our small town of Verdun, seated at the same table we have had the Chinese Ambassador, the Ambassador from the Soviet Union, and the Consul General of the United States. In fact he said he would be present but he could not sit there in the last minute, but he did say he would be there. So that we had the Chinese Ambassador, the Ambassador from the Soviet Union and the Ambassador of the USA or the Consul of the USA in spirit if not physically. So, this more less indicated what is happening.

There is detente internationally. And this comes from above. But what happens below, in the grassroots level? There are countries not involved in this detente and they are carrying out research into nuclear weapons. They are paying out money in order to obtain the nuclear

weapons. So the countries that have detente or that have the nuclear weapons are doing their most in order to try and abolish and destroy it, while smaller other countries are trying to obtain it. In that way nothing will happen. Some of these countries that have nuclear weapons are trying to replace the nuclear weapons by other weapons. What for? We are not going to achieve peace that way. Our basic premise has to be that all weapons must disappear, the means are available to achieve this. So is the USA or the Russians that say, "Oh, France has carried out an atomic weapon test in the ocean or someone has carried out the atomic weapons test in Siberia, whatever." People know that these atomic weapons tests are being carried out. Nuclear weapons are disaster not only to those who launch it or who drop it. But to those whom it was dropped--look at Chernobyl for example--the repercussions of nuclear weapons or nuclear tests worldwide. We are very far from Chernobyl, yet we felt the repercussions of the Chernobyl catastrophe. So we have to abolish nuclear weapons worldwide. Because its impact or its repercussions are felt worldwide, even those countries who don't have nuclear weapons. And we must work together to achieve this.

So these 62 cities--what we wanted was for these 62 cities to form an association--we have the Tbilisi in Georgia, Soviet Union, Florence, Italy, Madrid, Hamman Lif in Tunisia and Verdun was involved. They sat up some statutes for this association and this will be submitted to a meeting to be held in Warsaw next September. You know that this is when Poland was invaded. So this is why this meeting will be held in Poland. You are very cordially invited to this meeting. We are going to look into the statutes into this association. I don't know if we are going to have time to go through everything. I hope so. Some of you in fact have told me that you have not even received the invitation and September is not so far away. So, when I get back to France I am going to approach Polish representatives and ask them to do something about this, and to send the invitations to this meeting to you as soon as possible. Please try and attend.

Today there are 62 cities that are Messengers of Peace. But I think, after hearing what I heard in this Conference, that you could all be messengers of Peace. This diploma is granted by the UN. So I hope that a lot of you ask Mr. Perez de Cuellar or UN representative in your cities to award you this diploma of Messenger of Peace, so that you be a Messenger of Peace city. I want the number of the Messenger of Peace cities to increase. The day in which those diplomas were award was incredible. Everybody was so happy. I must feel one of joy, one of peace, everybody with talks of peace. There was a lot of hot air. But nobody ever does anything.

We are still in the state of war. Oh, we signed the armistice. Nobody has yet signed the peace treaty. We feel this might happen. There is a lot of talk about it. We are being told foreign troops are going to leave, they are going home, they are doing this and other, reduction of this and that. But nothing really happens, although we feel something is moving. Yes, the peace treaty has not yet been signed. So we must all do something so that this peace treaty be signed. We must ask the victors to be generous, to give more. Those that were vanquished should not feel revenge. We must have peace, not no peace. I heard some people chanting no peace, no peace. We have to avoid that type of situation. The victors should be generous, and those who were vanquished should also be generous and should not aim at revenge. But in order to achieve this state of affairs we need peace, and this peace must be equitable and fair. This peace treaty to be signed--when? Five or six years. It must be fair and equitable.

At the 50th anniversary of the end of the War, probably when the peace treaty will be signed, perhaps you will find it to sound strange. But you will see. Anyway the vanquished and the victors must now put an end to all of this to the state of war. They must do away with anything that might give a rise to a war in the future. All those frontier problems, the territorial problems for example, might give a rise to a war in the future, let's get rid of them. We don't need all those weapons that destroy our friends and colleagues,

and our neighbors, as you have heard, here and there and everywhere.

Our planet is in its death froze, it is dying. Man is going to kill the planet. I am sure you have heard this. What is the solution? There is a solution. And this solution goes beyond race. And the solution is this--that the five continents get together and create another planet where we will all survive. If we destroy our planet, we will all be destroyed. There won't be any victors or any vanquished. We will all be vanquished, we will all be destroyed. So, we must all use our grey matter in order to solve this problem and not to destroy but to survive in another planet of the solar system. I am somewhat of a philosopher, as you can see.

So, this is what I wanted to say, ladies and gentlemen. Anyway, we are still here in, let's say, 5 years if Hiroshima and Nagasaki continue acting as our host. In fact they have already hosted this twice, and they might do so for the third time. In that time we might sign the peace treaty and over. Now, we could ask the American government and the Russian government to choose to sign the peace treaty in Hiroshima for example. In Verdun the Charlemagne Treaty was signed in 1843, and this brought down the Charlemagne Empire. Europe had to be rebuilt, and now the world has to be rebuilt. Maybe the peace treaty for Europe can signed in Verdun, too.

Thank you.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. I would like to thank the speakers of 12 cities for the presentation. But the Mayor of Haifa, Mr. Gur-el of Israel says that he would like to make some remarks.

City Report 13

Arie Shlomo Gur-el
Mayor of Haifa

Honorable Chairman, Distinguished Participants, Dear Colleagues:

I would like to say a few words to the theme, the overall theme today, "What can cities do for world peace?" Cities which mean local governments versus central governments. Well, my name is Gur-el. I am the Mayor of Haifa, Israel, one of the three largest cities in Israel.

Primarily I would like to say and tell you what we are doing in our city toward peace.

As you might be aware, the Middle-Eastern zone where Israel is situated does not yet have peace for the last two generations. Haifa, the city where I do serve as the mayor for the last 11 years, is a mixed city of Jews and Arabs, Christians, Moslems, and is the World Center of the Bahá'í Faith, dwelled actually by people from five nations and several religions. I would like to say that in this mixed city we do live in peace, we do not co-exist one beside others. But we live in complete peace in all domains of life, economically, socially, and culturally. We have mixed community centers. And this is because despite what is going on in the Middle East and in Israel, we didn't have any single act of violence, any single act of terror, even for the last couple of years that we are experiencing another parts of it and quite of it as you might be aware. And this is because we are talking to each other either in the local council of the city, socially, and once we are talking we try to agree, we try to reach mutual understanding. We do not wait for people for one part specially for the extremists to act and afterward to react, but we tried to prevent any actions of this kind. This is how we do live, these are the facts. Now, what are we doing otherwise in this respect? And I will suggest what the majority of us has to do--we are trying to have Twin City Pacts with many cities. We have got about 13 cities' twin city pacts. And at once the

people of the cities, the council which represent the people, and the daily life do get acquaintance with populations of other cities. They do get as well a lot of sympathy to each other. They can see how everyone is living almost the same, the same life. Once you are living the same life, you are alike. You are human beings alike. And this is the importance. And this is very important what we have really to do. Because governments they have got excellent relations, very good. But they have got ups and downs due to political interests, due to economic interests. However cities that do represent directly the peoples they are the equilibrium factor. They do equalize ups and downs of the government. Once you get sympathy to another people from the population, it is a very equalizing act. Therefore, I would suggest to most of us to expand and to deepen this twinship pacts between cities. All together I think cities can do about it no less than the national government.

I would just like to say something to my colleagues here.

We are very rich of declarations, we have a lot of declarations. What we really need is to start to create new facts, facts of peace.

Thank you.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

Thank you very much. We are almost close to the time limit of this workshop. But we have one more presentation from Italy, Mr. Vancrelli. Is there Mr. Vancrelli of Italy here?

Mr. Vancrelli (Italy)

I am a representative of Italian Parliament, but that is not why I am here today. I am not here as a Congressman. I just wanted to be present at this Conference of Peace which was so well organized by the Mayor of Hiroshima and so well attended by mayors of all over the world. I wanted to say a few words and give a message of peace.

I would like to speak in the name of an organization, a peace organization in Italy, the Crosetti Foundation which contributed singularly to these events today. We have shown in the Hiroshima

Museum the peace knight. This is a bronze work, 3 meters high and 3 meters wide. This is a bronze statue of great harmony, great plastic beauty. After Hiroshima it will be shown and exhibited in the United Nations Building and then in Moscow and Leningrad and will go around the world in all capitals bringing the message of peace to all peoples of the earth. This is a form of participation in the way of art from an artistic standpoint from some people who love paintings and sculptures. This is a new message for peace, but peace in my opinion must not be just the absence of war. It must be the absence of poverty, the absence of prejudices, the absence of misery. In this field each of us can contribute very concretely with the diffusion of peace worldwide by eliminating prejudices which unfortunately still divide so many people.

This morning we have relieved a moment, a very exciting moment of our history of our century. We have relieved the moment when a horrible bomb exploded in Hiroshima and its repercussions were felt around the world. That was the beginning of the atomic era. I wish all of us in this peace conference--that from this Peace Conference today a peace cry is heard all over the world, the echo reaching in every corner of the world and every man and women in the world.

Coordinator (Soichi Iijima)

As I said before, we are almost close to the closing time. I was wishing to invite opinions and questions from the floor. But because we don't have time, I can't do that. But we had 14 presentators. I believe all of them talked important things and I received a lot of information through these presentations.

During this Conference period I would like to encourage you to exchange your views in various occasions and it will be very fruitful if you do so. I think because of lack of my capability as the coordinator I could not provide the time for the questions and discussion during this work session. But I do hope that all of you would find the chances during the period or during the Conference to talk to each other, so that you can deepen

your understanding.

With this I would like to conclude this session. Thank you very much.

Moderator (Kiyoshi Wakisaka)

Thank you very much for your cooperation and specially thanks to the presentators, and also Prof. Iijima for your wonderful chairmanship. May I ask the big hands to the coordinator Prof. Iijima and also the representatives of the cities who presented their presentations.

PANEL DISCUSSION

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Theme : "Steps toward the building of Confidence"

On Aug. 6 13 : 00~14 : 50

At International Conference Center Hiroshima

Coordinator : Hisanori Isomura, Executive
Controller General, NHK

Panelists

Angelo Meda	Mayor of Como (Italy)
Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi	Mayor of Delhi (India)
Herbert Schmalstieg	Lord Mayor of Hannover (Federal Republic of Germany)
Anne Rudin	Mayor of Sacramento (America)
Yuri Starovatykh	Mayor of Volgograd (Soviet)
Nobuya Banba	Professor, Osaka University
Takehiko Kamo	Professor, Tokyo University

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

This is 6th of August. Again we are meeting on the A-bomb Day. Every year on this day we think earnestly about peace. This is such a valuable day for us Japanese. The troops of Nazi of Germany invaded Poland which triggered World War II and half a century has passed ever since then. President Mitterand of France said that after half a century for the first time ever the world is shifting from an era of confrontation to that of cooperation and we stand at the threshold toward the era of cooperation. After all we are seeing a glimpse of hope. We will perhaps come through a long tunnel, and for the first time in the history we are seeing some glimpse of hope.

With the new atmosphere of cooperation between the East and the West and with the advocacy of Mayor Araki of Hiroshima, the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity is being convened in the city, taking place for these two days. We have invited a great number of mayors to participate in this conference and we have some of them representing the cities of the world. We will discuss many aspects of nuclear disarmament today among the delegates of the cities invited to the symposium reflecting the actual experiences of the participating mayors.

Let me introduce the participants to the audience. Next to myself is the representative of the beautiful place, the City of Como with Alps, Mayor Mr. Angelo Meda, representing the city of Como. Next to Mr. Meda is the Mayor of Delhi of India, Mr. Mahinda Saathi, Mayor of Delhi. For eight successive terms he has been the Mayor of Delhi. He is the first mayor of India coming from the labor movement. Next to him is the Mayor of Hannover, Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg, the Federal Republic of Germany. As the audience knows, the City of Hannover is a leading city of the country in peace movement and is a twin city for the City of Hiroshima. Next we have from the State of California, USA, Ms. Anne Rudin, Mayor of Sacramento. Ms. Rudin since 1971 has been the member of the City Council of Sacramento and became the Deputy Mayor of Sacramento, and since 1983 she has been acting as the Mayor of

Sacramento. Next to her we have the representative of the former Stalingrad--is the former name of the city. Hiroshima is a place where it experienced the A-bomb dropping. But in 1942 there was a great number of victims who suffered from damages caused by conventional weapons, the name of the city today is Volgograd. Volgograd has a sister city relationship with Hiroshima City and Volgograd has a street named Hiroshima Street. There is a close relationship between the two cities. We have Mr. Yuri Starovatykh, the Mayor of Volgograd. All the mayors have specific experiences and are the leaders of concrete activities.

Also we have two scholars with us today. An international sociology scholar and a professor of the Faculty of Law of Osaka University and the President of the Peace Studies Association of Japan, Prof. Nobuya Banba. And we have the next participant as the professor, he is the authority on international politics, Prof. Takehiko Kamo, Professor of Tokyo University.

We are very glad to have the mayors and the professors as the panelists today.

Distinguished Mayors, I would like to ask each mayor to speak slowly for the sake of translators and please be brief and clearly to your point when you make statements. Speak clearly, carefully, and slowly for the interpreters.

I understand that the mayors have observed the Peace Memorial Ceremony today and have visited the Peace Park and are having very busy schedule in this city. I would like to ask each mayor for the sake of the viewers to mention his or her impressions about the City of Hiroshima.

First, Mr. Meda. Is this the first time you visited Hiroshima?

Angelo Meda Mayor of Como

Yes, it is the first time, and I am very favorably impressed, I would say, by the city. Because I have seen that the citizens of Hiroshima at the ruins of the atomic bomb in just a few years were able to rebuild the new city, a beautiful city, a well organized and rich city.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. Now, Mayor Saathi of Delhi. Your first time to the City of Hiroshima?

Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi**Mayor of Delhi**

Yes, it is the first time to visit this beautiful and wonderful city. I really wonder that such peaceful people which I have seen here should have fallen the victim to the first nuclear holocaust. In the way of my opinion, the citizens of Hiroshima who experienced the first attack of the nuclear bomb--maybe that was a very small bomb as compared to the one we have now in the hands of the world powers--but I understand the citizens of Hiroshima sacrificed their lives to make the world know the worst destructive power and the worst destructiveness which was hidden in the nuclear power of the nuclear bombs. And I think to the awareness and the awakening today we are finding in the world there is a major contribution of the citizens of Hiroshima who sacrificed their lives in that holocaust. I bow my head with respect and sincerity for the living citizens of Hiroshima and those who sacrificed their lives I pay my tributes very sincerely on my personal behalf and on behalf of the citizens of Delhi.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Next to Mr. Saathi is the Mayor of Hannover, Mr. Schmalstieg. He has been to Hiroshima many times, so rather than talking about the impression of the city of Hiroshima, what impressions did you have about the discussion today or this morning?

Herbert Schmalstieg**Lord Mayor of Hannover**

Thank you very much. This is not my first visit to this city. This is my 4th visit to Hiroshima. This morning we did not have so much of discussion. But many cities participating this conference reported on what activities they are carrying out for the sake of peace. And I learned a great deal from that discussion.

Peace is the oldest and the long lasting utopia

for the human beings. But the war is the oldest evil that human beings have made. War is the worst invention of human beings, and peace has simply been a utopia. We have to change this situation through inter-city solidarity and efforts for peace. Not only giving lip-service to peace, we have to take concrete actions.

Six years ago, we concluded Sister-City relationship with the City of Hiroshima. And I said at that time that the City of Hannover should become the branch office for the City of Hiroshima in Europe. Ever since then we have made many more branch offices of Hiroshima in my region. The number of towns participating in this conference numbers now 93 in Germany, in my country. And since a few years ago Berlin on both East and West have become the members of this organization. As the country, which was involved in starting the World War II, we feel that we have grave responsibility. World War II started under the name of my country. It was a crime committed in September 1939. We shall never repeat this evil. That is my impression and is a strong will on the part of our nation. It ended in the dropping of an A-bomb in your city. We shall never repeat this.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much, Mayor of Hannover. Next, representing Sacramento, Mrs. Anne Rudin. Your first time to Hiroshima?

Anne Rudin**Mayor of Sacramento**

This is my third visit to Hiroshima. I took part in the First World Conference of Mayors in 1985. Even though I have been to the Peace Park three times now, I never fail to be impressed, and very deeply moved by the story it tells and the history it recounts. It could be a very depressing sight and it is, except for the fact that there is hope that people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki under the leadership of their mayors have turned this into a positive thing. Because you have helped to educate us. You have helped to educate the rest of the world about what happens when a war breaks out and irrational things happen, that

we all regret later when we are looking at the occurrences in the light of reason. I think this kind of education has to be spread as far as possible. Because anyone who comes here will go away impressed and even more dedicated to support your efforts for peace, because it is in the best interest of all of us.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. Now, we have the Mayor of Volgograd, Mr. Starovatykh. In the Soviet Union, Perestroika and Glasnost are making progress causing major transformations. What impressions do you have about this city?

**Yuri Starovatykh
Mayor of Volgograd**

We have been now sister-cities for 20 years. This is my first visit to Hiroshima. I have always hoped to be here and finally my hopes have come true. I would like to say in connection with this that both Volgograd and Hiroshima have seen the same fate, notwithstanding the fact that Hiroshima was destroyed by one atom-bomb and Volgograd by thousands of ordinary bombs. But in neither place was there a city that remained. And now in an extremely short period in history, say 40 years, both cities have been rebuilt from the ashes and ruins, and each has about a million population.

As Mr. Araki said, we had a discussion on what are the differences between those arms which destroyed your city and those which destroyed us. When he came to my city, I showed him the ruins of my house, and he showed me the ruins of what was his house in Hiroshima at the time of the dropping of the A-bomb. We came to an agreement that we should fight against all arms which exist in the world today. This would be supported by the resolution which we will be accepting today concerning Hiroshima. And as for the fact that this city after only 40 years looks as it does, I have only seen two cities in Japan, one is Tokyo and one is Hiroshima, but Hiroshima is by far more pleasant both in its organization and in the way the streets are laid out, the way the traffic moves and mostly by the

people, the people who have seen the hardships of the war, they understand each other, they are more humane. They really think towards the idea of fighting for peace, and so such a thing would never be repeated again.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Listening to the remark by Mayor Starovatykh, I was reminded of the speech of the Late Khrushchev. I think you look a little similar to Khrushchev. I think Khrushchev was reinstated under the Gorbachev era. Have people told you that you look like a Khrushchev?

**Yuri Starovatykh
Mayor of Volgograd**

You are the first one who have said so. But I think Khrushchev had a lot of very good ideas. Thank you for the compliment.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

So, we have two representatives from the academic circles. Perhaps it is out of place to ask them about the impressions. So, first I would like Prof. Banba, to tell us what kind of views he has about this conference from his expertise.

**Nobuya Banba
Professor, Osaka University**

Thank you very much. This nuclear issue and conventional arms issue are very important. But also we have to consider hunger, famine, environmental protection, and human rights. I feel that we should have a comprehensive viewpoint on the issues of world peace. I have always advocated the promotion of human interest rather than national interests. And I am sure everybody is aware that the nuclear holocaust still exists and also there is a population explosion, famine, hunger, food, destruction of ecosystems. We have an accumulation of global problems.

Looking at any one of those issues, trying to solve it by one country is not enough. I think by presenting resistance and protest to safeguarding for example national interests and national conflicts, we would only be able to solve those problems. So, we will need to transcend national in-

terests.

We should seek more universal values which I may call human interests. Firstly, we have to call for everlasting peace, to be completely released from all types of weapons, and also being released from hunger and famine, establishment of economic welfare of all peoples, and being released from the environmental destruction, that means harmony between nature and human beings, and also liberation of the humanity. In other words, we must establish the dignity of each and every individual.

So, we have to depend on the actors who are not concerned about defending national interests such supranational organizations or NGO (non-governmental organizations). So the local governments should join hands with all their counterparts all over the world to promote the human interests.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. You have mentioned this term "human interest". And we would like to take up this issue in the further discussions.

I would now like to ask Prof. Kamo to make his comments. At this Second World Conference he gave a keynote speech and I want to ask you what was your main message in the keynote speech as well as your expectations for this conference.

Takehiko Kamo

Professor, Tokyo University

Thank you very much. I was greatly honored to be given the opportunity to be a keynote speaker.

Through participating in this conference I had about two impressions. One is that we have representatives of 119 cities from 27 countries. And we have heard the wishes from the cities and the citizens for establishing world peace. I was greatly impressed by this earnest wish for peace. One certain mayor said that we should not measure the power of our country in terms of military power or in terms of power to oppress other countries, but we should measure it in a more positive way in terms of the power to aid and

assist other countries.

Also there is another point that peace should start from around us, from a place which is very close to us. Dialogue and detente are the new movements, developments in the international relationships. So, I think there is a close relationship and interdependence between the developments in the international relationships as well as what we are doing in our daily activities. We should never forget Hiroshima and Nagasaki either.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. So, I have asked each of the panelists to just make brief opening remarks. I would like to go into the main theme of the discussion now.

Firstly, as Prof. Kamo has just pointed out, I would like to ask you how you understand the new developments and new tides in the international relations, a macro-level. There used to be a structure of cold war based on the confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. Is that structure of cold war already collapsing or is it still being maintained? I would like you to comment on this point.

When we think about changes in the international developments a great impact is felt through the changes brought about by Mr. Gorbachev.

Two years ago, there was a World Journalists Conference here in Hiroshima, and I was there. At that time there was a representative of Pravda of the Soviet Union. He was the Editor in Chief. He made some constructive comments towards dialogue. But two years ago his position was that the nuclear deterrence was the basis and the nuclear armament was necessary. And two years have passed since then, and INF treaty is already in effect.

At the beginning of this year the Soviet Union withdrew its forces from Afghanistan and also the withdrawal of forces from Cambodia is being discussed on the world scene. So, we see great changes. In Europe, in FRG, there is what is called Gorby-mania, i.e. a great mania of people who support Mr. Gorbachev. Perhaps the United States government is a little concerned about this

mania.

So, firstly, I would like to take up what is called the "new thinking" in the Soviet Union and I would like to ask Mr. Starovatykh of Volgograd to comment on this point.

Yuri Starovatykh
Mayor of Volgograd

It seems to me that after a period of warming up and cooling off, an atmosphere of confidence was created. And it has become--this is the result of the peaceful initiatives made by Michael Gorbachev in the name of his government. So the latest proposal of the Secretary General and the President of our Country to eliminate the testing of nuclear weapons is something which he proposed. You have also seen the proposals made by the Secretary of our Parliament, made during the television program. So our members of our Parliament sent an appeal to the American Congress, so as to establish a moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons. So, that wave of mutual confidence is something which I described already this morning, and we are proud that several initiatives were shown.

Our city, for example, is the first city to have established relations with Coventry and other garlands, Hiroshima is also a partner of our city. So, we are proud that the first missiles in the Soviet Union were actually destroyed in the district or in the region not far from our city. It is about 100 km from our city. And this process is now under way. A representative of the United States said that we were making small steps. But I am convinced that our steps will become larger and larger and that process will accelerate more and more.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. I have a question to Mayor Starovatykh. I have just been to the Soviet Union. I visited West Germany and France and I covered the story. Mr. Gorbachev has often referred to the Common European House; from Ural to the Pacific there should be a Common House of Europe transcending the iron curtain. Europe should come together and come closer both East

and West. We live in Asia. And it is probably what the Japanese government says, "Well, the Far East Forces of the Soviet Union has not been reduced so far." Some cynical French reporters say, "Who will be paying the rent for the Common House? Well, German will be paying the rent, French will be working in the kitchens, and Soviet leaders will be drinking vodka in the living room."

Do you think it is possible to create a common house for the world not only in Europe but a common house of the world?

Yuri Starovatykh
Mayor of Volgograd

I consider that this is possible. And I would not agree with you or I cannot agree with you that we are not evacuating our forces. We are evacuating them from Europe. You can see in the newspapers and on television that our forces are decreased. Nowadays, our students are not obliged to do any military service any more until the end of their studies. And the desire to create a united Europe and start a common house from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is something which is certainly possible, and we will be able to create a common house.

And I hope that now after my statement you will compare me not only with Mr. Khrushchev but also with Mr. Gorbachev.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. I have a question to the Mayor of Sacramento. Sacramento is the State capital of California and it is facing the Pacific Ocean. A mention was made of a Common House including the Pacific Region. The Soviet is coming up with a new thinking. Looking from across the Pacific, what is your view on the new thinking and Perestroika of the Soviet Union? How do you assess the new approach of the Soviet Union?

Anne Rudin
Mayor of Sacramento

It is quite presumptuous for me to try to analyze the condition in the Soviet Union. However, I

am very encouraged by the efforts and intentions expressed, implied in Perestroika. And I think it should go beyond the two superpowers to extend across the world.

You also mentioned that California is on the Pacific Rim. And we are very conscious of this. We have worked as a Pacific Rim State to promote better relationships between the Asian countries, China, Japan, even down through the South Pacific. Because these are the countries with whom we are doing trade, and there is a great deal of investment on the part of Japan in California. Japan is the major investor in land in California, bringing business and industry to California, for which we are very grateful because it is injecting a light into our economy and doing a great deal to support our economy.

We understand that the economic relationships are very important and have worked to promote those over a long period of time.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. I have a question to Mayor Rudin again. According to the opinion poll many of the American citizens say that Japanese economic threat is probably greater than Soviet's military threat. But it is more of a concern for Americans and over 60% of Americans say that they are more concerned about Japanese economic power. And you can express your personal view. The result of the opinion poll, do you agree with that result of the opinion poll?

Anne Rudin

Mayor of Sacramento

...because Japanese economic influence is somewhat misled. The Japanese economic influence is not as great as other nations. Canada, for example, has a great deal of investment in the United States. The Dutch countries have a great deal of investment. But no one panicked when those things began to happen, when those developments occurred. I don't worry about that that much, because I feel that it can be mutually beneficial. It is up to us in California to try to remain competitive and try to maintain our own place in the world. If we did that, we wouldn't have to fear

economic dominance by other nations. But Japan is only the third largest investor in California not the first.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. I wanted to ask you my first point. In other words, a majority of Americans now do not feel so seriously about the military threat from the Soviet Union. Do you agree with that view?

Anne Rudin

Mayor of Sacramento

I think that is probably true. But I think a lot of the threat was generated not quite realistically. And I believe that it was generated—the outside threat was always manufactured to try to get more support for our own military posturing and our own military investments and expenditures. If we didn't have a threat, the Pentagon and the Department of Defense could not be putting so much money into military hardware and supporting Boeing and the companies that are in business of manufacturing military hardware. I think our Federal Government will probably still want us to see a threat there, because the Stealth Bomber is now on line and one of them has been made. And they are going to try to justify the continued investment of billions of dollars in the Stealth Bomber, which I personally feel is unnecessary and only causes the other countries, perhaps the Soviet Union, to continue to have to build its defenses and its weapon system to keep up with ours. So, it is a constant pattern of trying to outdo each other. It is costly, it is totally superfluous and unnecessary.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Schmalstieg, the Mayor of Hannover, please. From the viewpoint of Europe and especially from the viewpoint of West Germany, UK and France are so worried that your country is looking toward the East and seems to be shifting away from the West, namely the NATO Pact. It seems that Germany is getting too close to the Warsaw Pact. What do you think about this situation?

Herbert Schmalstieg
Lord Mayor of Hannover

Of course, in my country we have those trends. Especially in East Germany there is a greater concern and greater interest in disarmament. For instance, if a nuclear weapon is dropped, then theater would be my country and the center of Europe. Therefore, my country Federal Republic of Germany still possesses nuclear weapons in the country. The amount is said to be about 800 times more than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, that is being preserved in my country.

Why do we have this massive amount of nuclear weapons? This is because of the fact that the two superpowers have too much weaponry system. If we build the Common House of Europe and if we can build the Common House of the World, then in this way not only for Europe but for many other countries including smaller countries, such as India, China and the other countries of the world we will be able to strengthen our path toward peace.

We have to transcend block type politics and we have to now start a global and universal politics. France and UK I think have some doubts about the approach we are taking toward such a global peace. But we have many enthusiastic fans of Gorbachev in my country who are called the Gorby fan. Mr. Gorbachev has given a great influence on my country. Mr. Gorbachev is a great politician. He is making great policies. We have to take this opportunity made by Mr. Gorbachev.

We have to also pay attention to other problems such as environmental pollutions, environmental destruction, and North-South problem in addition to the nuclear problem. In the world of today, every country seems to suffer from miseries such as hunger. Thousands of children are dying of hunger. We have to eradicate this misfortune for human beings. And from the level of each city we have to start our fight against these evils to solve the problems of North and South and environment problems.

Spending so much in the military is superfluous and it is a waste. Instead of that we should divert this resource to other good purposes on a global scale. Then we will have peace

nearer if we do so. The sooner.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

At the beginning of the 1980s there was an increase in anti-nuclear campaign in West Germany. The slogan was, "I would opt for Red rather than death." In other words, USSR introduced intermediate range missiles and the Western bloc was introducing them. Instead of such a theory of intermediate force buildup, Germans said that instead of dying they would like to choose to be Red. In 1968 on the occasion of the May Revolution, Combandid who was said to be a Maotsest leader became the Deputy Mayor of a certain city in Europe. He said, "It is now the year of green rather than red." And he says, "It is now nearer for human beings to emphasize the solution of the problems of environment."

Concerning these two slogans, what is your personal view, Mr. Schmalstieg? You represent the Social Democrat. So, you like the coalition of Red and Green perhaps.

Herbert Schmalstieg
Lord Mayor of Hannover

Thank you very much. Dying in a war is a total waste. Whichever color is bad for causing people to die in the war, red, black or yellow anything. More important than that I think is the problem of peace and nuclear disarmament. We have to reduce the potential of nuclear and then we have to eliminate the nuclear threat. So in this respect the color is not important. It could be any political party, Social Democrat or Liberals or any party would be acceptable as far as we work together and join in movements worldwide to pursue our purpose.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. We have the Mayor of Como from Europe, and I have this question to you, the Mayor of Como. Concerning the comments by the Mayor of Hannover, do you agree with the comments of the Mayor of Hannover? Or does the Mayor of Como, Mr. Meda-I understand you are participating actively in solidarity movement. What are your impressions about these

things?

Angelo Meda
Mayor of Como

The Mayor of Hannover has not underlined enough the role of Europe. All European countries during these past few years, the role of Europe in the search for peace has been fundamental. But for the past few years Europe has followed a policy of brotherhood among peoples beginning first of all with European countries. Let us not forget that in Europe we are waiting for 1992, our very important date. Because we shall come to the unity of all European countries economically speaking, speaking from the viewpoint of trade and of regulation of relationships amongst the various countries of Europe. This is fairly recent. But in the past Europe both towards the Soviet Union and towards the United States has always tried very hard to have a role of balance, trying to overcome the conflict between the two blocks during the years of cold war immediately after the Second World War. We have achieved great results. Italy particularly has promoted always this action of peace among European countries and the Mediterranean countries towards the Middle East and towards the Arabic countries. We believe that peace in the world must be insured through initiatives undertaken by all countries in their relationship with other countries. These must be constructive not just with words, with generic speeches, with a few words which are soon forgotten. We believe that these actions as European and Italian action in particular talking about my country must go on, must continue, and lead to results especially in the very, very delicate moment in which the United States and the Soviet Union are getting closer and closer and now that the barriers are falling between the Eastern European countries and the Western European countries.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. In Italy for example there is a new idea of Euro-communism. And so it has a very unique approach to a new type of communism. And from the viewpoint of that kind

of country, how do you view the changes in the Eastern Europe? Do you think it is important to peace in Eastern Europe?

Angelo Meda
Mayor of Como

These past few years in our political forces in Italy we saw the very strong presence of the Communist Party in Italy. We saw the Communist country, the strongest in Europe. But we did not let go, the Italian people did not let go of their ability with the cooperation of the Communist Party to bring forth their policy of cooperation with the Western countries and with the Eastern countries. We believe today that what is happening in the Soviet Union is extremely positive. Recently I was in the Soviet Union. I visited Moscow, Volgograd. And I realized that what is happening in the Soviet Union is an immense change, not only as far as foreign relations are concerned but within the country, where the democratic expressions which were maybe stifled a few years ago are now totally alive and present in the will of the Soviet people. They are finding democracy, freedom, and most of all contact with the other countries of the world in order to consolidate the new Gorbachev policies.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. I would like to ask another person who does not represent Europe or the area of confrontation of East and West but a representative of India which has taken a non-aligned policy, also representing the Third World. So, I would like to ask you about your view of the world today, please, Mr. Saathi.

Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi
Mayor of Delhi

Allow me to express myself apart from the non-alignment, on the issue which have been discussed. Because modern peace serves no more monopoly of Europe or big powers, the devastating power, thank to today's nuclear bomb heads. It gives very little chance to any country to survive because the area it is likely to cover in the case of any unfortunate bombarding which we all

try to prevent is not going to spare anybody. The Chernobyl accident recently in the Soviet Union is certainly a point of awakening. So, the Soviet suddenly raised a point of concern for all us. This is why you call the Mayors of Asian countries, Arab countries, Latin American countries. I do appreciate that European countries, the major powers mostly, the superpowers as we call them, they are located in Europe, whether it is Western Europe or Eastern Europe. But I must tell you, to you, to the people of this city and the world, that India is a country which has been right from the beginning about 3000 years ago when different nations were simply trying to expand their area of government, I mean they were toying to enslave other nations by force and strength in the era of more than 3000 years earlier. And it would have been obvious to think of those. Because ultimately it was the philosophy of the Indian sense of other people, that man can only survive by observing peace and harmony and not by confrontation. And that is why, right from the time we attained freedom, we understood and it was the leadership of Great Founder Jawaharlal Nehru who thought of non-alignment. Because at that time, as you will remember after the Second World War, the cold war which you just referred started. Then the idea was how many countries to be on your side. This was the attempt of the US and this was the attempt of the Soviet Union. And out of this effort the entire world was likely to be divided into two blocks. It was a cold war and in preparation for the Third World War in fact. So it was a very dangerous situation. So it was for this reason that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru along with Colonel Nasser and President Tito thought of a moment that countries who were newly independent they should be advised to create a world of a number of countries which do not align with any of the block. Because that was the reason and that was the necessity at that time. Because, had the world been divided at that time into two blocks, then probably nobody would have averted a consequent Third World War, which might have been a nuclear war. And it is known to everybody of course that there were many crucial occurrences and it was the

non-alignment movement which averted the very happening of the Third World War or the nuclear war which had sometimes been thought of a matter of only a few seconds or a few minutes. It might have taken place. So, keeping that in mind I came to my earlier idea that it is no more the concern of Europe or Asia or Arab countries. Only this is the concern of the entire world.

By making another addition to my words, of course the nuclear issue is very serious. And every effort should be made to see that the world becomes a nuclear free world. But can we really afford the world of countries to go on fighting with conventional weapons and waste a lot of their resources on that? And during the last 30 or 40 years after the WWII there have been 23 wars, taking the toll of about 10 million people. In the world everyday 50,000 people are being killed because of hunger only, not because of disease, by hunger only 50,000 people everyday die in this world. And it is going to be a major problem and major potential risk and challenge.

The only method in my opinion is--and I must be grateful to Comrade Gorbachev, the American President Reagan and specially the American people and the Soviet people, and the people of the entire world who have been working very hard for bringing this awakenedness and awareness--finally the public opinion of the world has survived, and Comrade Gorbachev has been able to induce a new mode of confidence, trust and confidence. Only the efforts by the Soviets are not being trusted upon. Even the non-alignment movement was at one time termed as a dishonest movement, because at that time it was thought nobody in this world can be non-aligned, either one will have to be on this side or that side. But now today the world does not say. Today the non-alignment movement is being taken honestly, and so has been taken the efforts of Soviet Union towards peace with trust and confidence. And this trust and confidence is a very important thing and if the house is being built in Europe somewhere, that will give you a house where we can also be the honored guests, if we are not participants. I don't want to be in the kitchen or in the drawing room, but I want to be

a guest at least. If that is permitted, I think that will give us a sense of belonging, that we are really striving for a world which certainly is moving toward peace and not confrontation.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. We have discussed the world current, and as far as Europe is concerned it seems that there has been new trustful relationship in Europe with the change in the Soviet Union. So, I would now like to ask Prof. Kamo. In the late 1980s the INF Treaty was signed and now it is effect. So far the stage has been said set in Europe. And I would like to ask Prof. Kamo of the changes that has been taking place to sum up this discussion.

Takehiko Kamo

Professor, Tokyo University

In the early 1980s I think there were these opposing views. The US and Soviet Union's tension and conflict might ease but tension will come back again. For instance in 1970s the Soviet Union went into Afghanistan in 1979. So if the tension heightens, the tension eases a little, and when the tension eases, a little later the tension will heighten again. So, it was said to be the detente with illusion in 1970s.

But when we look at the current of the world politics we can now say that detente without illusion is in place, where we used to have tension, ease of tension, heightened tension, and so forth. But it seems that there has been new relationship between the US and the Soviet Union. And Mayors have presented these views as well. And it is not that transient phenomena. It seems that we have trying to expand the rule for common survival, coexistence, to create a new system for the world. The leaders of the US and the Soviet Union--1985 was a very important turning point. In Geneva for the first time in six years the former President of the United States Reagan and Gorbachev met. It is really symbolic because they decided not to fight with nuclear weapons. So, it is no longer a cycle of ease of tension and heightened tension. Through dialogues, negotiations and talks they are trying to establish international

security through talks, dialogues, and I would like to present two more views.

There is eagerness to change the reality, to create a better world with better security. The political leaders and citizens share these thoughts. And they are making enormous efforts. It is not a natural phenomena. In Geneva the negotiations have been going on. In 1985 Gorbachev and Reagan met but nothing was concrete at that time as far as INF was concerned. It was difficult even to define what was meant by INF and for the short range INF what were they supposed to do. Were they supposed to be included in the INF treaty or not--and gradually they came closer and closer because there was this will that it is better to change the present reality. So there is more realistic attitude, pragmatic attitude.

One more thing, how should we view the Soviet Union? Specially in 1980s the view toward the Soviet Union has been changing, many countries of the world view the Soviet Union as changing. In the 1980s the Soviet Union came up with Perestroika. They came up with internal changes. Mr. Gorbachev made speeches at one of the cities in the Soviet Union and he also talked about the unilateral reduction proposal at the United Nations. It is important to continue such an initiative and negotiations. So there are more realistic. But they also have their weaknesses and it is extremely important to overcome weakness and vulnerability. So the world current must be translated into Asian Pacific Region and the Middle East. Common security is important, not only the Common House in Europe. But similar Houses must be created in other parts of the world with the help of the United Nations. That is the thing that is considered most important. In Europe the cold war structure has been changing more rapidly compared with other regions of the Europe. In Asia and Pacific region, since the security system between Soviet and the US is changing, how can that be translated into our region Asian-Pacific is quite important.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

I would like to ask Prof. Banba to comment on what Prof. Kamo has just said. Prof. Banba will

be talking about environmental issue later.

Nobuya Banba

Professor, Osaka University

Well, detente between the US and Soviet Union is progressing and that is something that we should feel happy about. But are we not talking too much about superpowers?

What we are supposed to do here--well, the grassroots movement is important and we must spread peace movement throughout the world. Grassroots movement is still at a developing stage, and we must also look at the problem of the developing nations. In the developing nations, survival is a very crucial issue. While I am talking there are many women like mothers, very, very thin, starving, holding their babies in their hands and these people are dying. It is said that 18-20 million people are dying of starvation. But in Tokyo we have leftover food that can serve one million people. So we are always talking about the superpower Soviet Union and the United States, but we have to also look at other nations.

When a half of the world income is generated by 10% of the countries, the rest is generated by the 90% of the nations and ODA is only 1/30 of the military expenditures of 1 trillion--well, I do not want to offend Mr. Isomura, but we have been talking about the Common House of Europe and we have been talking about detente in Europe and so forth. But isn't it more important to look at more fundamental issues? Are we not overlooking the most important issue? And I think that is really the purpose of this conference to look at these hidden issues.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Well, I would like Prof. Banba to touch upon that issue later. Since this is the A-bomb Memorial Day, that is why I decided to pick up the theme of the superpowers with nuclear weapons.

After INF treaty was signed and put into effect, the world is moving toward disarmament and I just wanted to point out that seems to be the world current so far. Your point is well taken and I would like to discuss that matter a little later.

So far we have heard the Mayor of Volgograd. Very near Volgograd, about 100 km from Volgograd, INF treaty is really put into effect, destroying these missiles and so forth. And a military leader of the USSR spoke before the US Congress and American military personnel also visited the Soviet Union at the Delegates Meeting. At the Supreme Soviet democratization is in place. On March 26th an election was conducted and the leader of KGB was accused at the Delegates Meeting, etc. So the Soviet Union is changing very rapidly. And we have seen major changes in Europe.

So, I would like to move onto the second issue, that is as I said at the outset of the discussion, there is this trend toward nuclear disarmament. However, we have still a long way to go before we eliminate nuclear weapons from this earth. The US and Soviet Union, because they have economic difficulty, they decided to reduce nuclear weapons which have now overkilling capacity, so to speak, to just inventory. So a reasonably sufficient amount of nuclear weapons will be maintained by the US and USSR. Maybe I sound a little cynical, but they are thinking in terms of more rational use of nuclear weapons.

For 50% reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, which Mr. Gorbachev proposed, the negotiations are going on. There are short range missiles in East and West Germany and at NATO's meeting the talks have deadlocked. There is still a long way to go before we can eliminate nuclear weapons. So I would like to have a few words from each one as to the way to eliminate the nuclear weapons, and then I would like to ask Prof. Banba.

Nobuya Banba

Professor, Osaka University

It is rather difficult to look at the nuclear weapons issues, and I would like to ask Prof. Kamo to make comments first.

Takehiko Kamo

Professor, Tokyo University

Thank you. It seems that it is becoming increasingly invisible. I mean the path toward the

nuclear disarmament. But INF treaty was very important in my view. Why?

As I mentioned in my keynote address yesterday, disarmament means that 4 or 5% of nuclear weapons should be totally dismantled and eliminated. That was INF. And there must be consensus between the two superpowers for the verification process. It used to be a taboo in the past. So, it made a break-through in the process of nuclear disarmament. So, we should evaluate this point about the contribution of INF treaty.

We are now standing at the entry of nuclear disarmament and nuclear arms reduction. And this is relevant for all countries of the world including Europe. We now have the strategic nuclear weapons of long range like ICBM (inter-continental ballistic missiles) and submarine launched ballistic missiles or SLBM and the cruise missiles and nuclear bombers and strategic bombers. How are we going to totally abolish all these weapon systems? Other than the INF so far 50% reduction has been proposed. 50% is not 100%. How we distinguish between what weapons to be preserved and what weapons to be abolished? How we agree on the process or verification?

This point is not often made but it is important. The nuclear strategy of USSR has different ratios. 58% of nuclear weapons in USSR is based on ICBM and in the case of USA it is less than 20%. We have this lack of symmetry or disequilibrium of nuclear weapon possession strategy between the two countries. How are we going to make these ratios consistent between the two superpowers? It is good for us that the ground based missiles in Europe are dismantled. But what would happen to the sea-based, ocean-based nuclear weapons? Shall we be able to eliminate them? But this depends on the strategy of the two superpowers of how to control their naval capability. There shall be no retreat.

There will be increasing number of issues of shared interest or the common stake between the two superpowers. The issues are becoming increasingly complex and intertwined today. Are we going to give up the solutions of these difficult issues? No, it does not allow for us to do.

And the nuclear disarmament must begin with the strong aspiration of the people that we will abolish all of them.

So, I believe there will be by all means a progress forward.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. Now, the Mayor of Hannover, Mr. Schmalstieg, I have this question for you. Assuming the short ranged nuclear weapons of the two superpowers, the public opinion of West Germany is something like this. Chancellor Cole said about this in the NATO Conference, "There seems to be opposition to that approach. Because if the short range missile is used in Germany, then the German people will fall victims." Is that the reason for supporting the elimination of short range missiles?

Herbert Schmalstieg

Lord Mayor of Hannover

If intermediate nuclear weapons are eliminated, then we have to deal with the short-range missile problem on a different level. Yes, German will become the victim of the explosion of the short-term nuclear missiles. That is quite true. A mention was made about the reduction of them by 50%. If 50% of nuclear weapons is eliminated, then the two superpowers or the two major weapon countries will be able to kill the world for a total of 18 times. There will be still a large balance of weapons to be left behind following 50% reduction. Much larger destruction than the one caused in Hiroshima would be inevitable if that would be used. We have to eliminate every kind of nuclear weapons. That is what we should confirm in this city, this time and now. And not by the end of 20th century but as soon as possible we should eliminate every kind of nuclear weapons. We are facing this major decision now. Mutual military control is not the important issue, but the elimination of nuclear weapons on the basis of mutual trust to be supported by control of arms would be what we have to pursue.

I think that if this is not done by the government, then it is up to us each city to pursue this path. We representing the citizens, we the cities,

have a major role to make in this context. We have to approach every government to dismantle every kind of nuclear weapons. We have to work in solidarity and mount our campaign for peace. And we have to pressure the members of our parliament. Members of the Parliament seem to think that these issues of cities and citizens are not their problems. But we should make them aware of the importance of these problems. Because they affect the lives of us citizens.

And we have to tackle the problem of military spending in general not just nuclear weapons. We have to eliminate military spending and divert them to more important usages for human kind. We would be able to transfer some of the savings or some of the resources generated from the savings to some developing countries, I believe.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

We have discussed the issues of the nuclear such as the short range missiles and SLBM which Prof. Kamo mentioned. These involve technical and somewhat difficult questions. But the problem of nuclear is becoming very complex. And we are now standing only at the entrance or the gateway or the threshold toward nuclear disarmament.

Prof. Banba raised another issue, that is the issue of peace other than the nuclear, which I think we should now discuss. Now, Mayor Saathi of Delhi, I would like you to make comments first of all, Mr. Saathi. Mainly in the Third World countries the peace movement is going on. What do you think is the most important objective for peace movement in the Third World mainly?

Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi Mayor of Delhi

So, it has been made a point by the speakers, too. The earlier two world wars apart from other reasons, primarily they were fought on economic imbalances and for economic gains, too. It has been rightly said so that the nuclear weapons are going to ruin the superpowers under the nuclear powers and their arsenal for quite some time. They will live in principle they agree to eliminate that, though the possibility of the nuclear con-

flicts still remains. Because in the world which is having imbalance in economic order the Third World countries and economically backward countries are striving to give their people at least the minimum status of life. And they are under pressure as I earlier raised, this conventional weapons will have to be taken into consideration.

Take an example of India, we are internationally committed that we will not invade any country and we don't want war with anyone. But the reality is that we have to spend out of our very badly and hardly needed money which we want to utilize for the improving the quality of life of all people, we have to divert that money for the development or for the manufacturing or for the purchase of military hardwares. Because we cannot remain unaware and unconcerned if there is a threat over sovereignty and independence. But in real sense if it is there, in any logic sense, no country then can afford to compromise with that situation.

So that I felt why should we not at the same time while we are striving for the nuclear-free world, let us not if we want to be a civilized have a claim to be. Though I feel we are as uncultured and uncivilized as we were about 10,000 years ago, because if still now any country or any powered war gets its answer, they can dominate the entire world, probably we just become inhuman and we do that. This possibility of thinking and approach in philosophy is still there in the human minds. The violence has not been completely rejected.

And this is why the countries after the WWII was over there have been 23 small wars and the possibility of confrontation with the conventional weapon still exists. Can we afford to think that any confrontation with the convention weapon cannot emerge into nuclear confrontation? The possibility is there. And that conventional confrontation is because of economic disparities and because of the economic compelling circumstances and reasons, because of very petty political differences, because of something which can be certainly looked into and conversation can take place. Why should we not make a point, along with the nuclear disarmament, the world without

nuclear weapons? Why should we not think? They should go side by side, that there would be no confrontation between the people of the Third World, the people who are economically backward.

How can Iran and Iraq can continue the war for 8 years? They have got the weapons to fight. Is it true that the weapons are being supplied by superpowers? And the world is so weak today that we could not make them stop that mad, unnecessary, unwanted war? We could not do that. So let us not forget the attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the atom bomb was consequent to a confrontation of conventional weapons, the former being fought with conventional weapons and finally it ended with the attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki with a nuclear bomb. Because once a power gets frustrated it engages with another power. If it gets a very strong weapons to fire, it will certainly fire. Unwillingly even the world will have to get into and engage the nuclear confrontation.

So there are two risks or dangers to the world. One is the nuclear weapons which are certainly our concern and we are doing the best we can to awaken the world opinion, like you started and some very positive results we have achieved. The second and the most important thing is the economic disparities and the poverty and hunger in which more than half of the world is involved today. You cannot think of the peace in the world. What does it mean to a person if he is dying of hunger and we tell him you are going to die of a nuclear attack? He says, "What the hell you are talking about. I am dying of hunger and why don't you fire your atom bomb so that I can die once? I am dying, so I want food, I want medicine for the disease, I want good education for my children, I want home." Half of the world today live without home. So this world in which we can certainly give a decent life to every person on this planet, we will have to draw a program and tell the nations according to my opinion the trust can further can be further induced if all the nations in the world take a pledge that they will make a cut by the end of the century in figures 50% of their defense budget. As I told you we

are spending 17% of our budget for the military hardwares even if we don't want to have a fight, because as I told you we cannot compromise our sovereignty. So that mistrust and that lack of trust and confidence and the potential danger which is lacking in very large part of the world, because of economic disparities, will have to be looked into. And that will only be sought if we divert our resources from the defense spending to over other polarity issues. And that can only be done collectively and if it is taken as a pledge by the entire world and entire countries. I feel that they would be taken care of also.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Sorry, sir, to intervene. We have asked just three minutes per speaker. You have now spent 6 minutes. Please give us your conclusion.

**Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi
Mayor of Delhi**

Sorry, but as it is a delicate problem, it takes much time.

I stop here, I'm sorry.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. I think some very important issues have been raised. The need to prevent large scale wars by nuclear warfare, but also we should not forget smaller scale warfare, the suffering caused by conventional weapons. If we leave conventional warfare without doing anything, then that may escalate to a nuclear warfare. Also the economic disparity is a serious problem which should not be disregarded.

Thank you very much, Mr. Saathi for speaking on behalf of the Third World.

I would like to ask Prof. Banba to make just brief comments on this issue.

**Nobuya Banba
Professor, Osaka University**

Well, I am sorry to go back a little bit. The detente between the US and the Soviet Union, the first step was the Helsinki Declaration of the Security Conference in Europe. 35 countries of CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in

Europe) established the Helsinki process and the confidence building measures in the Helsinki Declaration. The Helsinki process or the confidence building measures should not only be confined to Europe. I think we should think of the possibility of spreading this to the rest of the world.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you. At this point, may I ask Mrs. Rudin of Sacramento on this question?

Well, we have been discussing about the nuclear issue, but let's turn our eyes to the peaceful use of nuclear power as opposed to nuclear weapons. For example, on June 6, in Sacramento there was a referendum and there is a nuclear power station and the referendum gave a victory to the residents calling for immediate stoppage of construction of this nuclear power plant. So, I would like to ask you. Because you have abundant energy resources, you don't need to rely on nuclear power generation, but for the developing countries to continue with their economic development, if they are going to use the fuelwood, then that may lead to deforestation and desertification, and oil resources are also limited. So, what kind of energy sources should the developing countries depend on for their economic development?

I would also like you to refer to what kind of residents movements there were that led to the referendum.

So, the question on these two points. Please.

Anne Rudin

Mayor of Sacramento

I really cannot discuss competently, I think. That is how the developing countries will develop energy. However, I want to set the records straight on the nuclear plant that was closed in Sacramento.

It had been functioning on and off--frequently off--for about 25 years. And it was really operating very, very poorly and costing a great deal of money to keep in repair. In fact there were some functions that we just couldn't keep going because it was not effective and no amount of money could make it run efficiently. It has been

closed for two years recently. And during that time approximately 400 million dollars were spent to try to make it work. And it was unsuccessful. The people in Sacramento became very concerned about this and felt that the money should not be poured down the drain to try to restore an inefficient plant, an uneconomical plant, to function. It could not be done. Every chance was given to it. It was at one time seen as the best source of cheap energy. However, if it was not functioning, it was no longer cheap energy, because it was not producing energy. We still had to buy our energy from other sources.

I want to make it very clear that in my own personal view I do not equate nuclear bomb with nuclear power. But there are dangers to nuclear power. And dangers are first of all, if the plant doesn't function, it is either too costly or could be dangerous. But secondly we haven't yet dealt with how we are going to dispose of nuclear wastes. And that is creating an environmental problem.

In California, especially Northern California, though, there are other sources of energy. We have ample water supplies. We can manufacture or produce hydroelectric energy. Power in the northwest is abundant. We have the potential for solar energy. In fact the same utility company that was operating our nuclear plant, was already producing other forms of energy or energy from electricity from other sources.

So, when the people took the incident in their own hands, and circulated petitions to urge that the plant be closed, they got on the ballot. They were successful in putting it on the ballot, putting it before voters. And voters both times indicated a lack of confidence in the nuclear plant. As a result the plant has now been closed down permanently, and we feel that we can get efficient power from other sources.

I think one thing we ought to look at--and maybe this is what the developing countries should look at too--is the production of energy from solid waste. Every country is producing solid waste. If we could find a way of doing it, generation plants that don't pollute the air, that don't create other environmental problems, then I

think that would be a good way of disposing of solid waste and having a double purpose of producing power as well. It will be inexpensive, because other than to build the plant the wastes are in good supply. We have an abundance of waste matters that we have to dispose of and it is costly at any rate to dispose of it. We have to find the land fill space and other ways of doing it.

So, it is a complicated issue. As far as nuclear power goes, I think ours is the only plant in the United States that has been closed once it was on line for the length of time ours was. So, it was a very progressive step that Sacramento took.

I wish I had the answers to what we are going to do in the future as far as producing power ourselves. We are looking for the way to most effectively and economically get power from other sources. I know it is available. We just have to develop other resources.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. I would like to ask a question to Mayor Starovatykh.

Chernobyl nuclear power accident demonstrated that we all share the same fate. Radio-active pollution can transcend national borders, transcend political systems. In a socialist country you must also have environmental issues. Within the socialist system it is oftentimes said that environmental is a problem of capitalistic system and is not the problem of a socialist system. In case of Poland, if you talk about environmental issues, you may have to go to prison. In the Soviet Union, because of Glasnost interest in environmental issue is heightening and I would like to know your attitude and position on environmental issues. It is no longer a taboo, is it?

Yuri Starovatykh Mayor of Volgograd

...about this question. But today I must say this is one of our main problems that stands before my particular city. My City Council will be reviewing these problems of ecology and we will be trying to find methods of improving because there are many chemical factories, metallurgical factories that exist. And the problem is acute. As

for democracy in this question, they now invite you to come and join us in decision. We have many groups at the moment who are working towards this goal. The ecology clubs exist in all regions of the cities. They put these under people's control. Clearness in the air, clearness of the River Volga, this is one of the main problems. And I think this is in all socialist and capitalist countries as well. We cannot make divisions here.

We have already said here at various meetings that this is one of the most serious problems after disarmament. Just to refer once more to disarmament, we cannot see other ways of achieving this. What I would like to say is that first before you can make any actions, previously the USA and the Soviet Union were in conflict. And this was like a closed circle. Now this circle has been opened. If we now join the circle again, the diameter is much smaller. We believe that Admiral Grao was in the city of Volgograd. With many other people we looked at all installations he wanted to see. The doors are now opening. The doors of trust between military people, ships have been reinstated. American ships have been in to have a stopover. We do not have any problems in this area.

I am of the opinion that the process of disarmament will now not be reversed.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. I have just taken an example of environmental issue, and those opposing interests between North countries and South countries. On July 14th, advanced nations summit was conducted in Paris. And France invited developing countries to Paris, too. This really illustrated the differences between the North and the South. North which has achieved economic development already wants to apply environmental standards stringently. But for countries in the South, that is developing, they say that because North has advanced their countries already they are imposing South stringent measures but that will be an obstacle for the South in developing their nations.

Let's take an example of China. Their energy consumption is 4 tons--in Japan 4 tons of coal is

used, and if the same amount or the same rate of coal is used in India or China, the problem of acid rain will become very serious. It is important in developing countries, too, the environmental control must be implemented.

So there are many difficult points in this environmental area. So, I would like to ask Mr. Saathi. You have the right to reply, and I would like you to touch upon this environmental issue and the time is very short. So would you be very brief.

Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi
Mayor of Delhi

The consciousness towards pollution and protection of environments have been a problem for along time even in the most countries too. Now, we in developing countries are fortunate in that sense. Because at the general awakening of the world, apart from the nuclear holocaust there is another danger to this existence in this planet. That is from pollution and destruction of environments. So, I can simply tell you, sir, that we simply have a crisis of resources, but we are giving our top priority, whatever the resources we have. That priority is that we must preserve our environments before it is too late. Because we cannot wait to have our economic potential and monetary resources available, and then we will protect our environments, by that time it will be too late. For this reason I can tell you that our efforts--I can't say in the other developing countries but I can certainly say about India--that we are making gigantic efforts, efforts, efforts beyond our resources to preserve our environment and to see that our water, air and all that is not polluted to the extent that it makes the existence of our mankind our citizens difficult and affects their health.

In that sense we are giving two priorities. One priority is the preservation of our forests, which were destroyed at a very high speed that you can say uninterruptedly destroyed. Now we are trying to preserve whatever have and at the same time we are getting more plantation done in those areas which were earlier covered by forests. That has certainly brought a lot of

change.

Secondly we are trying to apply the best of our attention and our skill to see that the waters of rivers are not polluted. We do not pollute it simply because of our negligence. For that reason we have showed whatever solid water produced from the city doesn't go to a river without treatment. That has certainly improved our quality of water for drinking and for the agricultural purpose too. Because for agricultural purpose it is also very dangerous if water contains more than the required quantity of iron and so on. So it can certainly damage the crops also.

So I understand it is an issue in developing countries, while it is developed. They should then put their resources together. It is in the interest of the developed countries if they help the developing countries also. Because the world cannot be divided. If the air is going to be polluted, so will Japan get the air polluted, too. If it is polluted in India and China, you cannot escape. So it is a global issue. And for that I understand it should be taken on that global base. And dining together the resources whatever the country is spending, the country should be advised to spend more. But if they need assistance, that is why I tell you to make 50% saving of defense budget and divert it for the preservation of environment and for the improvement of the quality of life. Certainly you can save the world from even confrontation, not to speak of the nuclear confrontation but the holocaust which can take place out of pollution and damage of environments.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. We are running out of time. We must sum up the session. We have listened to the views of the panelists. This is the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. What is the difference in the role that city plays and the national government plays, and what is the difference between the grassroots movements and city's movements? What is the role of NGOs? The environmental issues, human rights issues, starvation, famine, and so forth. Well, we have covered a large number of areas. And I would like to sum up the ses-

sion. I would like to know the role that a city can play for achieving peace. So, if you could--we only have 10 minutes left. So, I would like to begin with Mayor of Como. Would you be very brief, 1 or 2 minutes.

Angelo Meda
Mayor of Como

Many cities in Italy have been working at peace, but what is necessary is that we have a larger diffusion of the idea of peace inside every nation. It is true that at this time there are many more people present than in 1985. But we need to increase the number of cities attending our conference more and more, of the cities which agree with us in the spirit of peace as it was described in the various presentations. We have to make sure that within the separate countries the municipalities exert direct actions on their governments, because we have to make sure that these initiatives which we discussed here must become nationally important and being to the results which we all wish.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)
Mayor Saathi, briefly, please.

Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi
Mayor of Delhi

Cities as you know are the centers from where the governments operate. Cities are the largest settlements of human kind. It was so far said that cities have been the base of the cause of wars, revolutions, or major changes in the world. So, the role of a city--in the process of awakening of world opinion or energization of world opinion against nuclear holocaust or nuclear weapon systems, and all that, and the issue of world peace, environments, and pollution and all--these are where cities can certainly play a very decisive role. I understand the city governments too. It is not today in my opinion the duties of the city government to see that the citizens get necessities for their lives. Of course, these are important. But the security and welfare is equally important for a city government. And the city government must take up this responsibility that they are responsi-

ble. I will go to the extent that, if the cities have to courage to say that they will not allow any nuclear activity or the manufacturing of conventional weapons in their city, I don't think whether a city can confront with their central government. But if they can, they can certainly prevent many things and they can certainly make a very major change. I think the time has come. We are left with very little time. I would think now or never when the world is under the change and the world powers are taking a different part, a very positive part, the cities must come forward and play their responsibility, discharge the responsibility, for the survival, protection, security and welfare of the citizens. And that is what the cities must display and can display at this conference. I must appreciate of this conference for the important challenge in that direction.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much. Now, Mayor Schmalstieg of Hannover, please.

In your country I understand that city of Fürth adopted the resolution for nuclear free. Government of the province has filed a lawsuit against the city. What difference is there between the role of a city and the role of the state government?

Herbert Schmalstieg
Lord Mayor of Hannover

Yes, we have that problem in some parts of my country. The state government, i.e. the provincial government and the central government, are saying that the efforts to reduce the weapons and the nuclear disarmament are not the task or responsibility of the local government. And we are opposing against such a claim, because the issues of peace and disarmament are the issues of the citizens, because if an attack occurs it is the citizens who suffer from the damages. Citizens live in the city and they would be the immediate victim to such conflicts not only in the city of Fürth but many other cities of my country should join hands and mount a movement to try to win the law suit we are having between us and the

provincial government. The provincial government depresses the initiative of the citizens, and I oppose to that.

The issue of the military buildup is a very serious implication for the lives of the people. We local government have the authority and power to act on issues like this, because the local government is the core of the country and we are the center of the organization of the state. Without the city there will not be a country and there will not be a future for the nation. If cities prosper, the country will prosper.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Now, Mayor of Sacramento, please. What role can a city play?

Anne Rudin

Mayor of Sacramento

....stopped debating whose responsibility it is and within whose purview it has to deal with these issues. We all have moral responsibility if not legal responsibility to deal with them. And we can all speak out and influence national policy in our own countries, and that is what we are trying to do from the grassroots up. But I think it is very important that we change our national priorities to work for peace and also with regard to the other issues that we raised today, put a lot of money and the brain power for research and development that is now going into sophisticated weapon system. Put that money and brain power to work to develop the answers to some of our technological problems like solid waste management, like how we can provide better public transportation systems to move people about, how to provide health care that will make a public people healthy and eliminate disease. We have the potential to do it, and if we have switched priorities and instead of putting money and intelligence into the MX missiles and Stealth bombers we began to use it for those things that would benefit human kind, I think we can have a far better world and we can do that.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Lastly, but not least, I figure who looks like

Khrushchev as well as Gorbachev, we like you, the Mayor of Volgograd.

Yuri Starovatykh

Mayor of Volgograd

We yesterday said and today as already repeated by those this morning, politics should be a global politic. But actions should be taken on a regional basis, we have seen today that cities have a very wide scope of possibilities. For example if in our conference Mr. Araki-san and Mr. Motoshima-san were at the special session for disarmament at the United Nations and maybe Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev might listen to this particular session and begin to act to disarm, towards disarmament, I would just like to say that our actions help the world. We work towards the betterment of the situation.

Thank you.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

We have only less than 5 minutes to go. So, Prof. Banba, please give us your concluding remark about the city role.

Nobuya Banba

Professor, Osaka University

Thank you very much. I am impressed with the very significant discussions and it is difficult to try and summarize the discussions.

The national government has a defense budget, the military budget. But I think through decentralization peace can be promoted. Because local governments are anti-central government and the war is usually raged by a centralized form of government. So if we can promote decentralized type of government we will be able to promote peace.

And I would like to make one proposal.

The national government has a military budget. So the local government should have a peace budget. Through this anti-war and disarmament campaigns and environmental protection activities, human rights activities, development activities can be promoted and encourage people's participation. From 1960s we have been a great change in the consciousness of the people. That

has been the most important change in the world trends, and I think we need to further promote consciousness of the people and to promote these kinds of initiatives.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much, Prof. Banba. Japan is said to be a homogeneous country. Well, there are various cities which are going to cope with the peace activities. I think Japan should try to expand its network globally.

I was teaching in Canada for 8 years actually, and Canada is greatly advanced in the administration by the provinces. And the provincial government and the national government have the same authorities. So, looking at such a decentralized type of administration, I think in Japan the local governments don't have enough authority. So I think each of the local governments should promote their peace activities and also expand their networks, and I think that will lead to the expansion of the grassroots movements towards the attainment of peace.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Thank you very much.

Prof. Kamo, I would like you to comment concerning confidence building on the international scene. What kind of roles can cities play for confidence building?

Takehiko Kamo

Professor, Tokyo University

Thank you. I think cities have a very important role to play. There is Prof. Alger who gave the keynote speech yesterday and Prof. Banba has just mentioned that peace is for the people who live there. If the people wish for better peace and better security we can change the reality. So inter-city network is important and we should expand that to influence the international opinion.

Through participating in this conference, I have seen that over 4,000 cities have declared themselves nuclear free. So at the local levels they are saying "no" to the nuclear option. And they are seeking for an alternative way for peace.

By accumulating such local initiatives I think we will be able to promote peace. Of course, inter-governmental negotiations are important, but I think local communities are also important. The securities is not only limited to war and peace but there are environmental and human rights issues. There are no words between the cities. So the cities must aim towards promoting peace and deepening understanding between the residents.

Coordinator (Hisanori Isomura)

Looking back, in the ancient Greece there was the concept of the city of peace, which has led to the starting of the Olympic Games. So I think we should review a new role for the cities. On this day of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, we have held this panel discussion and we have heard comments from the various panelists representing various cities. Mayor Araki gave a peace declaration and he said that there are signs that the cold war structure seems to be collapsing. And this year really presents a very excellent opportunity for the achievement of peace. With these words I would like to conclude this panel discussions. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

PLENARY SESSION III (HIROSHIMA APPEAL)

139

On Aug. 6 16 : 00 ~ 16 : 30

At International Conference Center Hiroshima

Moderator : Kaoru Nakahara, Hiroshima International
Relations Organization

Coordinator : Michio Nagai

President of International House of Culture

Senior Advisor to the Rector of the United Nations

University

Hiroshima Appeal 141

Takeshi Araki, President, World Conference of
Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity
Mayor of Hiroshima City

Moderator (Kaoru Nakahara)

Ladies and gentlemen, sorry to have kept you waiting for such a long time. We would like to convene Plenary Session III of Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. We would like to start the session for the announcement of Hiroshima Appeal. The announcement will be made later on by the Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Takeshi Araki. But before that I would like to ask Dr. Michio Nagai, who was the coordinator for the drafting committee meetings, to explain about the progress of the drafting committee meetings held yesterday and today.

Coordinator (Michio Nagai)

Thank you very much. Until we reached the final agreement, there was a certain process. And I would like to explain about the process. Actually, we should have been able to announce the Appeal in the official languages, Japanese, English, Russian, Italian, German and French, so, in those six languages. Unfortunately I have to say that we are only able to announce the Appeal in Japanese and in English. We can only read the

text in Japanese and English. We have just had the drafting committee meeting. Actually the translators worked all night yesterday without any sleep on this draft. As a result we have the text in Japanese and English.

At the drafting committee we had the final discussion and we were able to approve of the Japanese and English versions of the Appeal. So it remains Russian, German, Italian, and French--how should we do about the translation into those remaining languages? Well, the Mayor of Hannover made a proposal that the native speakers should work together to translate the English into the respective languages with necessary improvement of wording, perhaps. But that work should be done after this plenary session. Actually that is the only possible way to do. So we agreed to proceed in that way. So, unfortunately, we only have the Appeal in Japanese and English to announce.

As the Moderator has mentioned, the Chairperson of this Conference is Mayor Araki of Hiroshima City. And he is going to read the Appeal in Japanese.

HIROSHIMA APPEAL

We representatives of 119 cities from 27 countries participated in the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity from August 4th through August 6th in Hiroshima, the first city to suffer an atomic bombing. We examined the topic "Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons- The Role of Cities in the Nuclear Age" and engaged in a spirited exchange of opinions.

We conference members, seeing the reality of the atomic devastation 44 years ago, easily envisioned that a nuclear war, now, would bring about the destruction of the human race and ruin of this noble earth. As we participated in the Peace Memorial Ceremony held in Peace Memorial Park we prayed for the repose of the victims of the atomic bombing, mourned for the war victims that lost their lives during the World War II, started by the invasion to Poland in September, 1939 and strongly hoped for an everlasting world peace.

Looking back, four years have passed since we first met in Hiroshima in August, 1985, and confirmed our mutual commitment to the creation of world peace-a world without nuclear weapons! In that interval many cities newly agreed to the solidarity to contribute to the formation of the international public opinion. With rising of international public opinion, historically memorable encouraging progress toward the realization of world peace was made with the signing of the INF Treaty by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the Third U.N. Special Session Devoted to Nuclear Disarmament, the comprehensive arms reduction talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. We should never reverse this achievement.

Nevertheless, weapons systems rapidly continue being modernized at enormous expense, as is evidence by the relentless continuation of nuclear weapons tests and the proliferation of biological and chemical weapons. Consequently, instead of finding solutions for the problems of hunger, poverty, oppression of human rights and the global destruction of the environment, we are insuring they will plague yet further generations.

Regardless of differences of belief, creed, and political system, we have become members of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, and we recognize the realities facing humankind and the Earth on which we live. Toward the realization of lasting peace, we make the following appeals:

- 1) that people of the world, the leaders of every country in particular, come to Hiroshima and Nagasaki to deepen their understanding of the reality of the atomic bombings.
- 2) that cities throughout the world will actively promote peace education of youth who will be the next generation and enhancement of peace consciousness of the citizens.
- 3) that all the countries including nuclear powers will ban nuclear tests immediately and totally.
- 4) that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will take a rational approach to achieve success at the comprehensive arms reduction negotiations which resumed in Geneva on June 19. Specifically, we wish to see a 50% reduction in strategic nuclear weapons, leading to the abolition of all nuclear armaments within this century.
- 5) that every nation will work to abolish biological and chemical weapons, to reduce conventional weapons and armed force, and eventually to achieve total and complete disarmament.
- 6) that countries will make efforts, through the United Nations, to find solutions to hunger, poverty, oppression of human rights and environmental destruction.
- 7) that peace is the highest goal of politics, that democracy must be established, and that international dispute using armed force must be immediately ceased.

August 6, 1989

World Conference of Mayors for Peace
through Inter-city Solidarity

Moderator

Thank you very much. Mayor Araki has just announced the Appeal. And those of you who support this Appeal, with applause please indicate your intention to support this Appeal.

Thank you very much indeed. And this concludes the presentation of the Appeal.

Thank you very much.

OPENING CEREMONY

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On Aug. 8 9 : 17 ~ 9 : 30 A.M.

At Hotel New Nagasaki

Master of Ceremonies : Ranko Matsuo, Nagasaki Foundation for the
Promotion of Peace

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Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki

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Toru Sato, Chairman of Nagasaki City Council..... 146

MS. MATSUO

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure and privilege for me to serve as your Master of Ceremonies for today and tomorrow. Let me introduce myself. My name is Ranko Matsuo from the Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace. It is a pleasure to meet you all.

I would like to thank all of you to be here this morning for the start of the Nagasaki Conference. The City of Nagasaki and its citizens are celebrating the centennial of the city's municipalization this year, and we are very pleased to welcome you at this commemorative time for our city. Welcome to Nagasaki.

We will now start the Opening Ceremony of the Nagasaki Conference and I would like to call upon the Mayor of the City of Nagasaki, Hitoshi Motoshima to deliver his Opening Address.

MAYOR MOTOSHIMA

Welcome to Nagasaki, ladies and gentlemen, a very warm welcome again to our city. Travellers in Japan often omit Nagasaki from their itinerary because of the long distance that separates this city from Tokyo. However, you have made the time-consuming trip from Hiroshima to Hakata by bullet train and from Hakata to Nagasaki by limited express train. Although inconveniently located today, Nagasaki served for 400 years as a leader in the economic and cultural affairs of Japan. The port of Nagasaki was opened as the base for Portuguese missionaries in 1571, the same year that the Portuguese founded a settlement at Santos, Brazil.

This event brought to Nagasaki an atmosphere of Europe unknown in other parts of Japan. In 1582, four boys of 12 and 13 years old were sent to Europe from this city as the first official envoys from this country to the West, travelling via Macao, Malacca, Goa and the Cape of Good Hope, the delegation arrived in Lisbon and past overland to Madrid before finally reaching Rome.

When they returned to Nagasaki after a period of 8 years and 5 months, the young men found that Christianity had been outlawed in Japan and at least 600 believers had already been executed

at Nagasaki. During the subsequent period of more than 200 years when Japan sealed itself off from the rest of the world, Nagasaki flourished as the only port in the country open for trade with Europe and China. Even after the opening of the country in 1859, it served as a starting place for the modernization of Japan.

In 1945, Nagasaki became the second city in the world to suffer the devastation of an A-bombing. The citizens of Nagasaki realized through this experience that nuclear weapons are capable of annihilating the human race and ever since then we have appealed relentlessly for the abolition of nuclear weapons — the most important mission of our city.

I feel now that the nuclear arms race is finally coming to an end. This was caused no doubt by the growing awareness of the futility of military expansion and urgent need for trust among the nations of the world. I want to join with you in reconfirming the fact that our children and ourselves must be protected from violence inflicted by the military forces of other countries, that individual citizens must be just as well informed as country leaders about peace, disarmament and world affairs, that participants in the grassroots movement are the true visionaries of the world's future, that peace spoken of with faith and confidence is the true peace, that states desire armament while cities prefer to remain unarmed; and that inter-city solidarity is an organization of unarmed bodies that in itself signals the advent of genuine world peace.

Thank you very much.

M.C.

Thank you very much. I would like to call upon the Governor Isamu Takada of Nagasaki Prefecture to give a congratulatory address on behalf of the guests.

GOVERNOR TAKADA

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On this occasion with the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity with 238 participants from 32 countries, I would like to extend my greetings.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished guests from abroad, as you all know, Nagasaki City together with Hiroshima City became the first city in human history that was A-bombed and over 70,000 people were killed in Nagasaki City. We went through the sufferings and agony of A-bombs and we are firmly determined that this tragedy should never be repeated on this earth.

The world today is characterized by "new détente". On December 8, 1987, INF Treaty was signed between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. and based upon this treaty, verification started. This has been giving us a gleam of hope for easing of tension. However, at the same time, in spite of miserable experiences and call for elimination of all nuclear weapons from the earth, we still do have large amount of nuclear arsenal which can kill humanity a number of times. We still do have potential threat of nuclear war and in this war cities will be destroyed first and such a nuclear war can completely annihilate human beings. Elimination of nuclear weapons and disarmament are the common and urgent task and challenge for human beings regardless race, faith, political system or ideology. Citizens of the world must work together in solidarity to overcome poverty, starvation and for disarmament, protection of environment and such endeavor is extremely valuable and I would like to pay tribute to your efforts.

I am sure that this Conference will bear fruits through active discussions among the participants.

Last but not least, I would like to wish you all the best and prosperity of your cities and with this I would like to conclude my congratulatory address.

Thank you very much for your attention.

M.C.

Thank you very much, Mr. Takada. Next, I would like to invite the Chairman of Nagasaki City Council, Mr. Toru Sato to give his address.

MR. SATO

At the opening of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Soli-

darity at the Nagasaki Conference, I am greatly honored to be given this opportunity to deliver some remarks. I would like to express our heartfelt solidarity and welcome to all of you who have come to Nagasaki from Hiroshima in spite of the severe hot weather.

I am greatly pleased particularly that we have a number of participants exceeding those for the first conference and this proves that this conference is developing its activities greatly and it is very encouraging for the residents of Nagasaki who have been appealing for the abolition of nuclear weapons and lasting world peace. Since the signing of INF Treaty between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R, international politics seems to be moving from confrontation to dialogue but on the other hand, we still have the threat of imminent nuclear warfare because of the enhanced performance of nuclear weapons, nuclearization of the seas and the militarization of the outer space.

Also, we see a continuation of military buildup including development of chemical weapons and biological weapons and we still have constant localized conflicts. And through such military conflicts, innocent people see their peaceful lives destroyed and they are suffering from miserable lives as refugees or in famine.

Also, there is the destruction of the ecological system through contamination of the atmosphere and the seas and deforestation which are threatening the basis of the lives themselves and this is a serious issue which we cannot neglect for a moment for the future of the human race.

When we look at such a situation, we have very serious responsibilities for the posterity. I have high expectations that you will be able to gather your wisdom regardless of ideology, faith and systems and to open a path for the bright future of the human beings and I am convinced that this Conference which consists of representatives of the cities will be able to show a direction for the solution of difficult problems.

In conclusion I would like to express my heartfelt respect and appreciation to all those of you who have been involved in preparing for this Conference and also I would like to wish for the health of the participants and the prosperity of

the representing cities.

Thank you very much.

M.C.

Thank you very much, Mr. Sato, Chairman of Nagasaki City Council. I would like to inform you that the members of the Parliament from the Nagasaki Constituency and the Mayors of various cities of Japan have sent us congratulatory messages.

PANEL DISCUSSION

149

— Sharing Thoughts on the Present Issues of World Peace —

On Aug. 8 9 : 32~11 : 35 A.M.

Master of Ceremonies : Ranko Matsuo, Nagasaki Foundation
for the Promotion of Peace

Coordinator : Soichi Iijima, Former President of Hiroshima
University

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Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Professor of Meiji Gakuin University

2. Panel Discussion..... 156

Panelists

Erhard Krack	Mayor of Berlin (G.D.R.)
Kwia Johnson	Mayor of Monrovia (Liberia)
Loni Hancock	Mayor of Berkeley (U.S.A.)
Shun Hayama	Mayor of Fujisawa (Japan)
Hideo Tsuchiyama	President of Nagasaki University (Japan)

3. Questions and Answers..... 163

M.C.

We will now start the Panel Discussion, for the discussion with the theme "Sharing thought on the present issues of world peace."

The Coordinator of the Panel Discussion is Prof. Soichi Iijima. Professor Iijima was a keynote speaker at the Hiroshima Conference. Let me again introduce Professor Iijima. Professor Iijima served as the President of the Hiroshima University and Nagoya University and the member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Japanese Governmental Universities and also leads the Japanese Medical Association. He is an expert on radiation and the radiation disease and also published many books such as "Radioactivity and Atomic Bomb Disease."

Professor Iijima, please.

PROF. IJIMA

Thank you for your introduction. We will now start our Panel Discussion with the theme of "Sharing thought on the present issues of world peace." At our Hiroshima Conference we discussed our efforts of the abolition of nuclear weapons and we listened to the keynote addresses by Professor Chadwick Alger of Ohio State University and Professor Kamo on the "Role of Cities in the nuclear age."

Next, we discussed the results of nuclear weapons through remarks made by those of the two cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki who actually experienced the devastation of A-bombs. Then we continued on to discuss in Hiroshima "Step toward the building of confidence." Mayor of Delhi, Mr. Saathi and Mr. Schmalstieg, Lord Mayor of Hannover and Miss Anne Rudin, Mayor of Sacramento and Mr. Yuri Starovatykh, Mayor of Volgograd, U.S.S.R., and Professor Baba as well as Professor Kamo participated as panelists in the Panel Discussion on "Step toward the building of confidence"

Then, we had two subsessions where we discussed the activities that are being pursued by each city toward the abolition of nuclear weapons and the global issues.

Those have been the discussions we had in Hiroshima and they have been very useful and

substantive. So on the basis of all these discussions, here in Nagasaki, we will continue to pay attention to the important issue of nuclear abolition, but furthermore we will also look at the background of nuclear weapons as well as the prospects of peace into the future in the context of global peace. Then what each city can concretely do and what should be the objectives for the activities of each city. Those issues will be the main ones for our discussion for the two days here in Nagasaki.

The conference in Hiroshima started with the male chorus that was a wonderful one, but here in Nagasaki we listened to the children's chorus to start our meeting. And this contrast, male chorus and the children's chorus here is very important in reminding us of the objective of the discussions at the two cities. We have old and young, men and women as citizens and they are entitled to peaceful living and the city is the stage where we will have such discussion.

Now we would like to hold a panel discussion with the theme "Sharing thoughts on the present issues of world peace"

First, we will ask Prof. Yohikazu Sakamoto to deliver his keynote address. I do not think it is necessary for me to introduce Professor Sakamoto because he is the most qualified and one of the best scholars on international politics. He served as Professor of Tokyo University for a long time, and currently professor Sakamoto is the Professor of Meiji Gakuin University. He is an expert and idealist in terms of the concept of defence that Japan must remain neutral. He served as Secretary-General of the International Peace Research Association for 4 years starting in 1979 and he devoted himself to organize peace research on a global level. Furthermore as a leading member of the World Order Model Project, he is presently studying the conditions necessary for the abolition of nuclear weapons and world demilitarization and other peace issues. It is a great honor for us to have Professor Yoshikazu Sakamoto as a keynote speaker.

Following the keynote address by Professor Sakamoto we will listen to the speeches by Mr. Erhard Krack, Mayor of Berlin and Mr. Johnson,

Mayor of Monrovia and Mrs. Loni Hancock, Mayor of Berkeley, and Mr. Shun Hayama, Mayor of Fujisawa and Professor Hideo Tsuchiyama, President of Nagasaki University, as the panelists and on the basis of the keynote address by Professor Sakamoto we will consider and discuss the issues of global peace at this present time.

And as far as time permits, we would like to have comments and questions from the floor in general.

Now, I would like to ask Professor Sakamoto to present his keynote address.

PROF. SAKAMOTO

Colleagues and Friends, I am very pleased to be with you at this Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I am deeply honored to be invited by Mayor Motoshima to participate in this Conference, particularly in the light of the extraordinary courage and moral integrity with which he has been consistently upheld his view in spite of persistent harassment and intimidation that the Japanese former Emperor should share war responsibility with other Japanese.

In 1945, Hiroshima and Nagasaki revealed to us Japanese people that we entered a new phase of the history of humankind that was characterized at least 2 fundamental changes.

I must admit that the Japanese people were not good at theorizing about the realities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, because they were beyond description in the first place. For some time, it was difficult for us to translate our experience and observation into a more general and internationally communicable language. But our almost intuitive grasp of the deep implications or historical implications of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 led us to a conviction that humankind was undergoing two revolutionary changes, which can be put as follows in our later day words.

Firstly, we realize that in 1945, the nature of war was radically transformed. The traditional rule of game was that, "if you want to survive, you must be ready to survive at the expense of the survival of your adversary." The cardinal and ultimate means to serve this purpose was

war.

Now, in the nuclear age, the rule of the game is that, "if you want to survive, you must let your adversary survive." Nuclear war as a means to ensure one's survival is totally self-defeating. Nobody can emerge as a victor in a nuclear war. In the nuclear age, there is no alternative to peace.

Of course, we should not forget that in the 4 decades since 1945 there have been approximately 200 wars, all non-nuclear. The problem of these wars by non-nuclear arms, including chemical weapons, has to be dealt with on its own right. But one thing is clear. In the pre-nuclear age, the escalation of a local war into a larger-scale war was essentially a matter of degree. In the nuclear age, a local armed conflict has to be waged or settled in the light of the danger of escalating into the total annihilation of humankind, which is a war of qualitative difference. In this respect, even the nature of local war has been changed in the period since Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Secondly, we realized in 1945 that the nature of state sovereignty was subject to a radical change. Our reading of the historical implications of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was that nuclear war and nuclear weapons are the problem which goes beyond the control of any single state. The traditional doctrine of sovereignty refers, among others, as you know, to the right to engage in war, the right to resort to the force of arms, in pursuit of and in defense of what a state defines as the "national interest." But it has become abundantly clear that no state has the right to embark on a nuclear war, nor does a state have any right to resort to nuclear weapons. It is evident, therefore, that the nature of state sovereignty has been subject to a radical change. But for the Japanese, this change in the nature of state sovereignty has not only been a political and legal question but also a matter of deep moral and emotional commitment.

I understand that all the participants from abroad of this Conference have visited Hiroshima and seen the museum or saw the film and listened to the survivors, and you will have similar opportunities in Nagasaki. I believe, in exhibi-

tions in the museum and the message of survivors and film, you have found practically no sign of anti-American feelings. In fact, in the popular movement in Japan since the 1950s against nuclear weapons, nuclear tests and nuclear strategy, anti-Americanism have never carried weight. This is in part due to the awareness of the Japanese people that Hiroshima and Nagasaki are a consequence of the war of aggression committed by us. We are aware that we were not only victims but victimizers, particularly vis-à-vis the other Asian nations. However, our response was determined not merely by how we looked at the past but also by how we began to look at the future. The Japanese people who came to know what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were convinced that nuclear weapons and nuclear war were a question which would affect the future of whole humankind and should transcend any enmity or resentment that might exist between particular countries and peoples. From the beginning, the problem of nuclearism has been for us a matter of universal and planetary concern, which far outweighs the consideration of national sovereignty.

Thus Hiroshima and Nagasaki heralded in 1945 the emergence of objective technological conditions which called for a radical change in the concept of war and state sovereignty. And the voice of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was precisely a positive and realistic response to the objective challenges, standing firmly in favor of the abolition of nuclear weapons and the renunciation of war as exercise of the sovereign power of state. But it took decades for the voice of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to be taken into serious consideration by the rest of the world, mainly because major powers showed a perverted response to, and drew a wrong lesson from, the changing realities of the nuclear age. The perverted response took the following 2 forms.

Firstly, to the reality that the idea of fighting or winning a general war must be renounced. Major powers responded by formulating the strategy of nuclear deterrence. Theoretically, deterrence is intended not to actually wage or win a war but to prevent an offensive strike by the adversary.

But the problem or fallacy hierarchy of deterrence strategy is that, in reality, in practice it is always coupled with offensive capabilities. It is natural that deterrence with offensive capabilities should be perceived by the adversary as offensive strategy, which is bound to destabilize international relations. Since it does not make sense to use nuclear weapons at home, they are essentially targeted to foreign countries, assuming an offensive character. It is, therefore, quite clear that in order to build a nuclear-weapon-free, stable peace in the world, strategy of deterrence as well as nuclear weapons must be discarded.

Secondly, to the reality that erosion of state sovereignty was underway, major powers responded by incorporating the hitherto sovereign states into 2 blocs, East and West, each headed by a "super-power" which is not an ordinary power equipped with huge arsenals of nuclear weapons. This is a perverted effort of the superpowers to reinstate sovereignty in their behalf under the constraints of the nuclear age. This effort brought about a bi-polarized world political situation where the world was divided into 2 camps, each characterized by a hierarchical inequitable order under which the superpower held a hegemonic position vis-à-vis the allies. But this perverted effort of these superpowers is bound to be destabilizing and abortive. Destabilizing, because it caused the untrammelled arms race between the 2 superpowers and also to the militarization of the members of the blocs. Abortive, because the arms race particularly the nuclear arms race, made the 2 superpowers all the more vulnerable to the offensive capabilities of each other; and the hierarchical inequitable order within the bloc made the relations between the superpower and its allies all the more tense and fragile. It is quite clear, therefore, that in order to build a nuclear-weapon-free, stable peace in the world, the declining efficacy of the ostensible super-sovereignty of the United States and U.S.S.R. and the eroded sovereignty of other states must be squarely recognized and positive disillusioned efforts should be made to strengthen international organization such as the Un-

ited Nations system.

I am glad that as a result of the powerful pressures generated by the popular movement against the nuclear arms buildup, and in recognition of the costly failure of the Cold War policies, the leaders of the 2 superpowers have begun to move in this direction, embarking on serious disarmament negotiations. Although disarmament talks so far have centered on the European arena, leaving the naval arms race in the ocean such as the Pacific intact, I would congratulate them on their decision to pave the way to the beginning of the end of the Cold War.

It has become self-evident by now that disarmament is no longer the task of the national governments alone. There is a tremendous crucial role to be played by the people and public opinion. Underlying these positive responses to the challenge of the nuclear age is the growing sense of species identity that humankind has increasingly been characterized by common vulnerabilities and common aspirations -- and this is exactly the essence of the voice of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This sense of species identity voiced by Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not a product of lofty thinking; It emerged from the fire which devastated the two cities.

What, then, does this sense of human species identity mean to us all as we live in the world of the present and future? I would like to make 3 points as follows.

Firstly, precisely as a result of this growing sense of species identity, we have become more conscious than ever before of the tremendous gap which lies between the North and the South, on the global level, and between the privileged and the deprived within each society. The cause of species identity, which developed among the people who stood against the nuclear weapons system cannot be considered genuine unless and until the problem of hunger, poverty, disparity, discrimination and oppression are tackled with, with a sense of equal urgency.

Nuclearism must be rejected, not only because of the military dangers involved. We are against it also because the nuclear weapons system rep-

resents the most perverted application of science and technology, the most perverted allocation of funds, and the most perverted consumption of resources, human and material. As you know, there is no doubt that, in order to eliminate the effects of distorted, unequitable development of the world economy, it is essential to transform the structure of dehumanizing over consumption and consumerism on the part of the rich whether it is rich nation or rich individual. Accordingly, nuclear disarmament is the first step toward the dismantling of the structure of militarized over consumption and distorted development.

Secondly, it goes without saying that a sense of species identity is also rapidly emerging in connection with the planetary ecological crisis. I would not elaborate on this issue not because I underrate its significance but because I know the problem is quite familiar to you. What I would like to emphasize in this context is the following.

Many of the environmental problems, which are currently very much in the minds of the people, particularly in the North, such as the depletion of the ozone layer, the greenhouse effects and the pollution of oceans, and rivers can be dealt with on the basis of the logic of enlightened self-interest. Because these problems affect everybody, they will become a matter of everybody's concern. But when it comes to the question of starvation of the bottom 10% of the world population who predominantly inhabit the Third World, people in the North can be indifferent to the state of these starving people because their hunger does not directly affect the interest of the people in the North. The issue of starvation of those who are so powerless as to die without raising a voice cannot be solved on the basis of the enlightened self-interest. A large segment of the people in the North does not show as much concern with this problem as with the environmental crisis not because they are particularly selfish and inhumane; rather, it is because, as some Third World scholars have pointed out, we live in a world where these bottom 10% people are structurally dispensable within the framework of the world capitalist market economy, the world economy can run without diffi-

culty in the absence of this bottom 10% people. This is a structural reality of the world we live in.

Thus, a plea for self-interest does not work in this case. It is, therefore, likely that the problem of the North-South disparity and the unequitable development is probably more difficult to solve than the ecological question is.

It is precisely for this reason that a deepening of the sense of species identity is imperative for the elimination of the massive inhumane disparity in favor of equitable and sustainable development.

Thirdly and finally, it is clear that enormous disparity which characterizes the world we live in cannot be minimized within the framework not only of the self-interest of the individual, but also the self-interest of the nation, namely the national interest espoused by the state. Herein lies another problem of state sovereignty. The state system is incapable of tackling global issues adequately. But precisely because here is a limitation of the sovereign state system, we can point to a highly significant role to be played by non-state actors, such as the city as well as international organization.

I would not reiterate on the role that municipalities throughout the world have been playing and can play in coping not only with the local issues but also with the problems of global concern like this and demilitarization, equitable and sustainable development, human rights and democratization and ecological harmony. You are all aware of this, and your presence here speaks for itself. Cities have material and human resources, including information, at their disposal to be utilized for the development of a transnational network across the national boundaries in order to cope with these global problems. What I would like to add along the lines of what I have stated is as follows.

The fact that cities act as economic and communication centers in their respective localities can imply that cities are the center of wealth, information and power, while the rural sector of the society is not. This unfortunate situation is illustrated by the fact that, whereas we are get-

ting together here in a world conference of the distinguished representatives of municipalities for peace through inter-city solidarity, we seldom see a similar conference where villages of the world are represented and interlinked. This point cannot be dismissed for the simple reason that over fifty-five percent of the world population and a larger proportion of the Third World population live in rural areas.

Cities provide creative space for mobility, freedom, self-government and transnational solidarity. But cities also suffer from alienation, marginalization and disparity, within themselves and in relation to urban communities.

No doubt, the sense of human species identity, which is growing all over the world today can come to full fruition only when our network of transnational solidarity will link not only cities but also cities and villages, both at home and abroad.

Let me conclude by citing a poem written by Toge Sankichi, a well-known poet, who was exposed to the atomic bombing and died 8 years later. The translation is mine so it's bound to be non-professional.

"Give my father back to me
Give my mother back to me
Give my old folks back to me
Give my children back to me
Give myself back to me
Give humanity back to me
That makes me human
Give peace back to me
Peace that will endure
As long as human beings and humanity
are on earth"

It may be noted that he didn't say, "Give Japan back to me," nor did he say, "Give the imperial Japan back to me." He even didn't say, "Give the Japanese people back to me." He said, "Give humanity back to me."

I am confident it is in this spirit that a creative dialogue will be developed at this Conference for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Thank you.

PROF. IJIMA

Thank you very much, Professor Sakamoto for your keynote address. I am impressed by your very thought-provoking and enlightening speech. I thank you very much.

Now, we start the Panel Discussion. The Panelists please kindly proceed to the stage and take their seats on the stage. Mayor of East Berlin, Mr. Erhard Krack; and Mayor of Monrovia, Mr. Johnson; and Mayor of Berkeley, Ms. Loni Hancock; and Mayor of the City of Fujisawa, Japan, Mr. Hayama; President of Nagasaki University, Professor Tsuchiyama.

Now, let's start our Panel Discussion. The sequence of the presentation will be Mr. Krack, Ms. Hancock, Mr. Hayama, I think, and we will ask each one of the panelists to first give us his or her remarks and then we will have some discussion between the panelists. And concerning the questions relevant to the keynote address by Professor Sakamoto and concerning some questions that Professor Sakamoto may have about the presentations by panelists, then we would like to ask him to make those points. We have time up to 11:25 for this Panel Discussion. And after those presentations and remarks, if we have time then we would like to encourage our participants on the floor to make points or ask questions which are those that are relevant to the remarks by panelists and the keynote address.

Since our time is rather limited, up to 11:25, I would appreciate your cooperation to be very clear and precise in your comments and let us jointly work in clarifying our theme of "Sharing thought on the present issues of world peace."

Our first panelist is Mr. Erhard Krack, Mayor of East Berlin.

MAYOR KRACK

My name is Erhard Krack from G.D.R. Berlin. First, let me comment on my personal impressions of the keynote address by Professor Sakamoto. I was very much impressed by his speech. The nuclear war gives no winner nor loser and I agree with that point. No one can definitely say which philosophy is better in the world. When we have a nuclear war then we lose everything.

We will lose our blue sky and we will lose our earth.

World War I brought about major devastations on our earth and they were exceeded by the damages caused by the Second World War. In Nagasaki and in Hiroshima, massive annihilations were done by A-bombs and also air-raids by the military and if third world war ever occurs, then it is bound to cause miserable damages and I shall say total destruction of all humankind.

Let us consider what happens if a nuclear war breaks out in Europe and I would say that the Central Europe will become the theatre of nuclear war. My country, G.D.R., would be the center of a possible devastation if a nuclear war occurs there. Let me speak to you about my country, German Democratic Republic. Recently 370 schools got together and carried out a demonstration in the major street of the city and all the churches of East Berlin rang the bells in order to remember the start of the Second World War on the 1st of September, 1939 and reflected on the damages inflicted on us.

As the Mayor of the city I think that we have to use our reason and we shall not allow any nuclear war to determine and influence our living. Therefore, the Parliament, the legislature and the city government must take up the responsibility to realize peace. We have 44 sister cities. Dresden and other cities of my country are members of the Inter-city Solidarity Conference and those cities and the citizens and mayors are meeting in my country to remember the Hiroshima Day and Nagasaki Day, and these sister cities participate in peace activities. The major organization is the City Assembly and the City Assembly adopted a resolution not to cause a war again. And it pledged that we exclusively pursue peace.

We have to educate our citizens and we have to enlighten our citizens in the cause for peace. The City Assembly of East Berlin strongly promotes and welcomes the conclusion between the East and the West, the conclusion of the Treaty between East and West Berlin.

A few years ago, we met for the first time in this Inter-city Solidarity Conference in Hiroshima

and we have seen many changes such as the signing of INF Treaty. These weapons of devil have been reduced in number in my land of Germany. In 1989, this year, a major part of Soviet troops have withdrawn out of our country such as two-tank divisions. They have been withdrawn from my country by U.S.S.R. and the air force battalion and air brigade and some other forces have been withdrawn out of my land by U.S.S.R., which means that both U.S.S.R. and my government have pledged and been trying to reduce the military. Ten thousand troops have been reduced in my land and one aircraft unit has been reduced and many tanks have been dismantled.

In 1990 my government, the central government of my country will reduce the military spending by 10%, and the missiles or rockets in Numitz will be totally dismantled in the immediate future. In and after July 1989 these sites where the rockets have been withdrawn have been turned into recreation parks where we enjoy our holidays. We are trapped between the East and West but I think that it gives us a good opportunity to act as a promoter of peace between the East and West. We will capture this geographic position we have and will use it to promote peace.

I think many of you know the city of Berlin. It has become a more beautiful city and through our peace movement I hope that our city will become much more beautiful in the future.

In a few years' time, we are planning to host the non-nuclear city conference in East Berlin, nuclear-free city conference will be held in East Berlin.

The philosophy of dependency of deterrence has come to a stalemate, a deadlock and we have to overcome this concept of deterrent. On the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Berlin, mayors of 180 cities of the world gathered for the Mayors' Conference in my town and I am very glad to meet many of those mayors again in Japan.

We have to take up the problems of environment and we have to overcome the diseases afflicting human beings and for those purposes modern technology of people must be applied and utilized.

Without peace, none of these activities can take place and without disarmament no progress shall be made in this directions. Hiroshima and Nagasaki have given us a courage and a major warning for us to watch against any danger to peace and for us to take actions for peace.

They are memorials of the history of Japan but not only that, Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the memorials for all humankind. They give us warnings against the danger to humankind. So to the citizens of Nagasaki and Hiroshima and to all the like-minded citizens we call on you to fight together for ensuring peace prevailing globally.

So this is the policy of the central government and my city. Therefore, concerning this policy, there is no contradiction at all between the city policy, East Berlin city policy that is, and the policy of the central government. On the part of my city, we are always asking, we continue to ask central government to fight for the cause of peace.

Thank you very much.

PROF. IIJIMA (COORDINATOR)

Thank you very much. Next I would like to call upon Mayor Johnson of Monrovia.

MAYOR JOHNSON

Distinguished Mayors, Honorable Moderator, my name is L.Kwia Johnson and I am from Monrovia and the Mayor of the city of Monrovia in Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

I am also the First Vice-President of the World Conference of Mayors. We have headquarters in Washington, D.C. Liberia is a small place. The population is around 2.1 million. However, on the statement presented by Professor Sakamoto, I am of the opinion and convinced that he made an extensive covering of the general ideas which came into existence after the calamity of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

It is my opinion that, of course, whether it is Nagasaki or Hiroshima in terms of this serious calamity, which involves nuclear atomic bombing, all nations of the world face one way or the other a form of calamity. But I think what we are issuing here is how we approach the issue of

global peace and this in my mind is the framework for which purpose this particular meeting or Conference was called.

Now, the issue of peace or attaining or achieving peace can be an approach from several standpoints or several facets and this is why for instance as small as we are in Monrovia or Liberia, we have looked at it from what we would call, a regional standpoint, which later on generates and involves itself into a global type of arrangement. On a national level in Monrovia or Liberia, we are saying that peace has to originate from the grassroots level and gain momentum till it reaches the global level. That is to say in second form of communication and understanding among the people who are involved or concerned with this particular item. And so in Liberia, we have constituted ourselves into the Liberia, as mayors of Liberia, Council of Mayors and the Liberian Council of Mayors is intended to be the collective bargaining force for whatever we want to interpret or convey to the government itself.

And, as Mayor of the capital city of Monrovia, which is also the seat of government, I happen to be what you will call the spokes-person and as a result I interpret by stroke of luck which means I happen to be the Mayor of the city of Monrovia, which is the seat of government, and so I translate and interpret what the user of the other mayors who represent the people in various areas, the grassroots, the farmers are all these people, to the government itself. Because we know that cities in themselves cannot take decisions within a framework of the state itself.

But if you have a grouping of mayors whose organization will be recognized, then you will be talking about starting the nucleus for a collective bargaining purpose on the regional basis. As a result, I attend the President's cabinet meeting from time to time so I am aware of what is going on. So I relay what government's views are and vice versa we are in consultations all the time to make sure that those elements of factors that will be hazardous or destructive to the well-being of the people, the nation as a whole, are meeting and reflected to a certain extent to the government.

Now, what I am saying is that in countries

where males are, where they form themselves in groupings and they interact and they have representation, we feel that that is the beginning. And thereafter, when you have such representations, then you have cities around the world interacting by twinning developed cities and developed nations and cities in the developed nations discussing, dialoguing and having this kind of solidarity we feel that would be the momentum.

And then on the other level, the international level also we in Monrovia, the Mayor of Monrovia is Vice president of World Conference of Mayors and other mayors of Liberia are also members of the World Conference of Mayors. The World Conference of Mayors has for its objective to promote and enhance peace, cities, mayors solidarity, cooperation and cultural exchanges. And this is done through the conveyance of and interpretation of these modernities through 5-T's, 5-7's meaning Tourism, Trade, Technology, Transfer, Twinning of cities.

Now, we feel that on the global level, these are the kind of things that can be utilized and if mayors around the world come together and form part of these healthy and wholesome organizations we feel that will be the beginning of the type of interaction and dialogue that will later be to larger conveyance of our views and observations to higher organizations such as the United Nations body and so forth.

More later, with these few views I will end my comments on the paper I was just presented. Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. I now call upon Mayor of Berkeley, Mrs. Loni Hancock to give her comments, please.

MRS. HANCOCK

Thank you, honorable Chairman and Delegates from around the world. I am Loni Hancock, Mayor of Berkeley, California, a city of a little over a 100,000 people on the San Francisco Bay, the home of the great university, and the community with a history of political activism in the cause of peace and many other grassroots move-

ments over the last 20 years. I am proud to be joined on this delegation by Tom Bates, member of our State Legislature and Model Shelleck a member of our City Council who has for a long time been a leader in pushing the issues of peace in our city.

I am in strong agreement with the views expressed by Professor Sakamoto and would like to use my time this morning to speak about the personal experience we have had in our city, trying to translate those ideas into specific programs that affect the everyday lives of our citizens.

There are four major areas in which we have been working to implement our desire and determination to leave a peaceful world to the next generation. The first to paraphrase Josephine Davis's remarks yesterday is the recognition that peace begins at home and peace begins with education. We are trying in our public school system to literally teach peace. Often you know history is taught in terms of the wars that were fought and how they were won. We are trying to reverse that and to think about it in terms of how peace was won or lost and consolidated, and to focus on the achievement of peace in the teaching of history.

In the last four years, our university, University of California, has also instituted an Intra-Disciplinary Department of Peace and Conflict Studies that we hope will add to our understanding of how to do this. We are also trying to teach conflict resolution because peace is more than just the absence of war. There will always be conflict and disagreement. Our task is to find non-violent ways of resolving the conflict.

Our City Youth Programs are teaching teenagers the techniques of conflict resolution and encouraging them to use them in their schools and in their after-school activities. The city also sponsors a program that trains adult volunteers to act as mediators and deploys them in dispute resolution throughout the community in issues ranging from arguments between neighbors to basic disagreements about zoning and economic development in the city. We are finding that people love to do this. Both adults and young people have told me what a real thrill it is for them to

be able to use this skill to bring about the peaceful resolution of a conflict. And it begins to build that confidence that we were talking about yesterday that if you can begin to build peace in a local way and in a local place, that peace is possible on a global level.

Secondly, we are taking on a group of cultural activities designed to encourage thoughtful thinking about peace throughout the entire community. For the last 4 years we have given a Berkeley Peace Prize each year sponsored by a local business to the Berkeley citizen that has done the most to increase the opportunities for peace in the world. Nominations are open to the entire community and we encourage all our citizens to think about who in the community has done the most for world peace.

We also have a Peace Wall in our civic center park. This wall is made up of literally thousands of small square tiles each painted by an individual, ordinary people, famous people, people from Berkeley, people from around the world who have contributed a small image of what peace means to them personally. The wall is beautiful. It is becoming a tourist attraction so that people come from around the region and around the world who made visit to Berkeley to see it and it shows how by cooperating and how each one contributing something you can make a thing a beauty in the course of peace.

I am very happy that I will be taking home sixteen new tiles for the wall from this trip to Japan. Four were painted in our sister city Sakai and 12 were painted in Hiroshima and given to me by A-bomb survivors. They will be inaugurated on our wall in a city-wide ceremony in September and will be a very important cornerstone to this worldwide building of peace in our city.

We also have a vigorous Sister City Program. Our oldest sister city is Sakai, Japan, which is represented at this Conference as well. We also have a number of cities that were chosen by the people of Berkeley because of their desire to be able to take direct action for human rights and social justice. We have delivered hundreds of pounds of medical supplies to Leon, Nicaragua,

our sister city. We have on 2 occasions vigorously protested the planned removal of the population of our sister city of Okasi, South Africa, which is the black township. And on each occasion the white authorities have postponed at least the removal.

We have gotten word a few months ago from our sister city group that the mayor of our sister city in El Salvador, San Antonio Lanchos had been captured by the army and was feared to be at the hands of the death squad. I was able to go to the Consulate of El Salvador and protest and to also call the American Embassy in El Salvador and say that if anything happen to that mayor we will make sure that every newspaper in the United States of America carry the news, and the mayor was released two hours later. One of course never knows what really weighs on the scales of history or what tips a balance. But we can each as individual cities weigh in and be each other's eyes, ears and when necessary, voices in this dangerous times.

We, of course, speak out nationally and I totally agree with the Mayor from Monrovia that we must join national and international league of mayors and speak out on every level for world peace, that is extremely important.

And finally, I would like to describe a major new step forward for us, which is trying to combine peace activism with economics. Or putting our money where our hearts and minds are in the city of Berkeley. Early in the 1980s we divested our city funds from the Union of South African protest of its policies of racial injustice. We were joined by many other cities and primarily by the United States Government and major international corporations.

We believe that building on that we must now begin to divest in war or to put it more positively to positively invest our taxpayers' dollars for peace. In our 1986 nuclear free zone legislation, the city of Berkeley requires itself to do what we call 'socially responsible investing and purchasing' and we are mandated to invest no city money predominantly our city pension funds in any business that manufactures nuclear weapons or any major component of the nuclear weapon.

Similarly, we do not purchase any city's supplies and materials ranging from concrete to computers from companies that manufacture nuclear weapons or any major component of a nuclear weapon. We have an escape clause. In this legislation which says that the City Council can, if it determines there is no alternative supplier of a necessary product, vote to waive the ordinance for a single purchase. We have never had to use that escape clause. We had a brief period where our police department told us they absolutely had to buy Motorola radios, nothing else would do and Motorola is the company whose parent company makes nuclear weapons. An investigation, our Peace and Justice Commission determined they could find a radio that met the specifications from a company that conforms with our ordinance and it was less money too.

So, I would like to suggest that we can indeed buy equivalent products for equivalent prices and put our money behind our principles and our values. And I would like to end by simply saying that this Conference is in my mind a great step forward, the sharing has been very important for us and we look forward to working with the mayors of all the cities that are here to achieve a lasting and just peace.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Next, I would like to call upon Mayor Hayama of Fujisawa City.

MAYOR HAYAMA

Thak you very much. My name is Shun Hayama, Mayor of Fujisawa City. Fujisawa city is 50 kilometers southwest of Tokyo and it is a beautiful city facing beach. The city is busy with people coming for sun-bathing and it has a population of 350,000. I have been serving as this city's Mayor for over 10 years and our city has already declared nuclear free.

Professor Sakamoto talked about the importance of one world and he touched upon important role that cities can play including the rural people and his speech was most impressive ending with the poem by Toge Sankichi. That really made us think of human rights and humanity.

At this Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I am glad to see so many mayors, so many more mayors are joining in. I also attended the first Conference. I am very impressed with the further improvement of the substance of this Conference. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mayors Araki and Motoshima of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and other people involved in preparatinn for this Conference. Professor Sakamoto talked about importance of one world, humanities and we all share the common earth. And when we look at this issue of importance of one world where first A-bomb was dropped over the city of Hiroshima and since then we have been threatened by annihilation of humanity. We share the common threat and at the same time, destruction of environment with carbon dioxide and fluorocarbon. We also share the threat to the earth through destruction of environment.

For man produced nuclear weapons and man also achieved economic growth but we have been bound by what we have produced and these external factors which we produced by ourselves made us think that we all have to share the common destiny.

Then what can mayors and cities do? Our approach may be a little different. We have to respect human right and of course, we also share this threat of nuclear weapons and destruction of environment but it is important in cities that we have to take more positive attitude to develop respect for human right and so forth through better exchanges and communications of citizens. By changing ourselves in a positive manner we can develop a sense of importance of co-existence.

Human society, global society must be founded on the basis of the respect of human rights. We represent local communities but we live in a global society. What we do at the local level might have global repercussion. In 1980, Manchester declared nuclear-free. Since then a number of cities have declared nuclear-free and it is indeed a very important movement. Over 4,300 cities have already declared nuclear-free and in Japan too, nearly 1,400 municipalities have declared nuclear-free. Thanks to the efforts of the

grassroot citizens and municipalities of Europe, the pressure applied by these people led to the signing of INF Treaty. Important current towards peace and disarmament.

But as I said during the Hiroshima Conference, INF on the ground has been eliminated but we still have a number of nuclear weapons in the sea. It is important to denuclearize ocean. The sea-launched missiles must be abolished. For instead of reduction of nuclear weapons the nuclear armament in the ocean has been accelerating whether it be Mediterranean or Asian Pacific. In anywhere arms raised in the ocean has been escalating and negotiations have not started at all.

This has been imposing imminent threat to us living in the Pacific area. Denuclearization of our waters is so critical and we must really do something about it. Recently, it was found that off Okinoerabu Island under 48,000 meters from the sea, one megaton hydrogen bomb is sinking. And this hydrogen bomb dropped off an American vessel and this hydrogen bomb has been raising concern among Japanese people. According to some citizens group's investigation, 9 reactors and 48 hydrogen bombs are lying in the water under the sea. We must denuclearize our seas and we are trying to make Asian-Pacific nuclear free and it is so important for cities to act hand in hand in solidarity to make the Pacific nuclear free.

We should not possess, we should not produce and we should not introduce nuclear weapons. We have 3 non-nuclear principles and these 3 non-nuclear principles must be made into law of Japan. So we are taking initiative to that effect and we are also taking initiative to make the Pacific Ocean nuclear free.

I have listened to the comments made by other mayors with interest. Cities are the ones that must strongly call for peace, must call for elimination of nuclear weapons. Cities must really become the nucleus of such movements. One of the most important starting points can be twinning of cities to work together to eliminate nuclear weapons and international exchange must be promoted for establishing good sister city re-

lationship.

Speaking of my city, Miami Beach, Florida; Windsor, Canada; and Konmei, China; and Yalta, Soviet Union, over these cities we have twin-city or sister-city arrangements. We have regular exchanges every year and I would like to promote such endeavors further.

If all cities of the world can do the same and expand the network of cities that will become very strong impetus for making a world nuclear free. Peace education is also important and as the second point in the Hiroshima Appeal says that the world starts from the heart of individuals, so we must plant the seed of peace in the minds of the people.

In Kanagawa Prefecture, the Teachers Association recently published a book on peace and this book explains the issues of human rights, issues of women, peace, war, nuclear weapons, whose explanations were such that it is understandable for high school students. In Eugene, Oregon in February this year, Nuclear-Free Cities meeting was held. The first conference was held in Manchester, the second one in Cordova, the third conference in Perugia and the fourth conference was held in the Pacific Coast of the United States. We talked about the age to the Third World and ecology, not only terrorism war, the violence related issues are not only negative peace issue, we also talked about importance of eliminating discrimination, destruction of environment, respect for human rights, elimination of suppression and so forth and this may be called positive peace approach rather than negative peace approach, and I would like to welcome such movement of looking at peace from more positive standpoint.

We often talk about non-violence, non-nuclear environmental issue, development issue and so forth in order to attain lasting peace. A number of citizens groups' involvement is important and individual citizens must get involved more and more. We must transcend the national borders and cities must all get together to take bottom-up approach rather than top-down approach and I sincerely hope that this Second World Conference will bear many valuable fruits and together with you I would like to work toward attaining

peace in this world.

Think globally and act locally, that is the motto that has been presented and together with grassroot citizens, I would like to work together with mayors of other cities.

Thank you very much for your attention.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much, Mr. Hayama. Now, we will listen to the remarks by the Panelist, Professor Tsuchiyama who is the President of Nagasaki University.

PROF. TSUCHIYAMA

Thank you very much. My name is Tsuchiyama. I am very pleased to be a Panelist representing the university that is located in the A-bomb devastated city.

When we think about the global peace, first of all we have to know which way we should take to arrive at true peace and also which way will lead us to the false and wrong peace. We pursue the path toward the real and true peace, so in order to take this path, what are most important will be total banning of nuclear weapons and total elimination of nuclear weapons. That is the path toward true peace.

The devastation by nuclear weapons is the worst evil on earth meaning the total destruction of earth. But in reality we have mutual distrust among people on this earth which prevents us from arriving at total elimination of nuclear weapons. So, unfortunately in reality there are needs for transitional measures toward true peace. The signing of INF Treaty between the 2 superpowers and the comprehensive disarmament negotiation at Geneva involving strategic weapons are parts of these transitional measures towards true peace.

But we have to make sure that the chemical and biological weapons are abolished and conventional weapons are reduced and the problems of poverty and hunger are solved especially in developing countries. These are essential means toward achieving real peace of the world. What are the characteristics of the path toward false peace or shall I say, pretentious peace or fake peace?

I would say that they include the efforts to preserve peace through nuclear deterrence. This is a false approach. Because when we use this approach of nuclear deterrence, then we see repeatedly the occurrences of nuclear weapons in many parts of the world. Actually the number of nuclear weapon countries has increased rather than decreased because the approach of nuclear deterrence is taken that makes us arrive at false peace and this does not diminish potential danger to the global peace.

I would say that we have to discard this false approach that is the approach toward false peace. We have to walk on the path toward true peace. So for us to realize true peace and walk on the true path, what should we and can we do? We do not represent the state, I mean the participants in this Conference are not in the individual personal capacity. We have met here in Nagasaki as representative, the citizens of the world. We shall transcend the interest of the states and transcend interest of the individuals. We are the true representatives of the global citizens to be combined through intelligence and wisdom together.

Twenty-first century is about to start. We have the advanced systems of information in our society. So let us utilize these advanced information systems and within and outside of our country let us establish and develop accurate information networks among the cities of the world using the advanced information systems. I would like to suggest that we use the direct information among our cities to identify any factors negative to peace to know such as the factors about strategic weapons, know the development of environmental pollution and to know the actual conditions of hunger and poverty. Let us reflect these global factors at the earliest possible time through advanced information systems network among our cities to let each other know, reflect them on our city policy and sometimes to pressure upon and approach the central government to rectify the imbalances.

So, let us establish such an inter-city information network globally. I think that Miss Sisseia Bok of Sweden says one thing very important for us in her book on "peace Strategy." Miss Sisseia

Bok says, "for non-violence to control violence, it is not enough for a limited number of strong-minded people to cry for peace. It is necessary to develop a broad range of systems including information disclosure and broad confidence building and broadening of our viewpoints so that these systems can really contain violence."

We met for the first Inter-city Solidarity Conference and now we are meeting again for the second time. Our first meeting was successful in letting each one of us know each other and to pledge inter-city solidarity. Now in this Second Conference, I think it is important for us to identify the actions and specific, concrete activities that each city can do to achieve global peace.

So I would like to contribute to those suggestions to realize words into practice and to realize something tangible from here on. This Conference should not end in a simple ceremony. This has to become a starting point for recognizing our responsibility taking concrete actions for the sake of the peace for the following generations of humankind. Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. We have heard the opening comments from the Panelists, very specific comments and very useful comments based on the actual experiences or ideas and we are very grateful for the comments. I would like for the remaining time to invite as many people as possible to make comments.

Firstly, if there are any questions or comments from the floor, we would like to accept those first and as I said earlier, please be concise and brief and just concentrate on the main points.

Yes, please. And please use the microphone.

MR. LEVI

My name is Levi, and I am from Gottingen, Federal Republic of Germany. I think that the fundamental problem to the Panel today particularly to the excellent speech of Professor Sakamoto and the other members of the Panel. The problem is fundamental in the education for peace. In all the wars during the past history, citizens with the same religious or political con-

victions have been fighting against each other for their various nations.

Nationalism was as a rule stronger than international solidarity. Emotions were stronger than rational convictions. A successful education for peace will therefore have to be through psychological research in the direction that rational thinking is stronger than the appeal to the emotions or better that in the education for peace. We have to aim that emotions and rational thinking are in agreement with each other.

I would like to see this problem be discussed in the time which we still have.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Yes, please.

MR. CRUICCHI: (in Italian language)

I would like to propose something. My name is Dante Cruicchi. I represent Bologna in Italy. I was very impressed by the speech of the Mayor of Berkeley, Mrs. Hancock. I would really like to congratulate you, Madam. I would like to make a proposal which I have been making to American mayors for many years. Why don't you in the United States organize a big world conference on the role of cities for peace. Many, many of us would be coming especially from Europe.

Therefore, Madam, Mrs. Hancock, please propose this because the United States is a great country and we would like to come to see you as brothers. We would like to meet with you. We would like to know about your experience. Thank you for your attention, Mrs. Hancock.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Yes, please.

MR. J. LYONS

I would like to ask the secretariate to consider the following thing. That is, I would like them to send periodically the newsletter to the cities participating in this conference. Of course, we are ready to pay the subscription price if necessary because I believe it would be very valuable. But if the Secretariat could determine the way to perhaps quarterly or some other period keep us

together by some printed material or some means to continue to communicate our ideas among ourselves that would be useful.

And Mr. Chairman, may I say to Professor Sakamoto, I support your speech, Sir, for its strength of its analysis but principally for the vigor of its moral content as relates to peace. Thank you, sir.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Concerning this issue of newsletter or some publication, I think this issue was brought up by the Mayor of Nagasaki at the reception yesterday evening but as far as the specific details are concerned, the Secretariat of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will consider the proposal and to consult with the respective parties concerned.

Yes, please.

MR. BRUGMANN (U.S.A.)

In the spirit of Dr. Tsuchiyama's comments that we need to begin discussing at this Second Conference what can be done very concretely to address our global problems, I would like to propose that tomorrow morning, those mayors and city representatives who are interested in discussing concretely how cities can cooperate to address global environmental problems, meet for breakfast in the restaurant.

There is an effort that has been started in North American countries to establish a world organization of cities to address the global environmental threats of stratosphere ozone depletion and global warming. It would seem that this would be an excellent occasion for some of us mayors and officials here to begin to discuss how this organization should begin. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much for the comment. Yes, we would like to consider your suggestion. Even though not every member will be able to participate in that meeting, some of you would be able to take part in the breakfast meeting or lunch meeting or dinner meeting to use every opportunity for good communication among ourselves in a

spontaneous manner and that can be very good direct discussion.

We would like to consider this and study this on the part of Secretariat.

MAYOR FITCH

I was very impressed with the comments and contributions from Loni Hancock, the Mayor of Berkeley and in the practical way that the city was being able to deal with the problems and being able to be very positive.

I find it rather ironical that in Britain, after fighting a war for so-called freedoms, local government is in a worst position than it was 45 years ago.

We are not allowed to be positive in our local government's spending. We cannot discriminate and new laws brought in by the Thatcher Government make it illegal for councils to be selective in the way that they purchase materials. They cannot put human rights, they cannot put bans on goods from South Africa and other countries and because that is illegal under new laws brought in in Britain. And the money that we spend for peace and voluntary contributions will be cut under new legislation of poll tax that comes in in Britain.

I find this Conference very useful but I come here and find that there seems to be far more freedom in many other parts of the world than from the country that prides itself in its freedom.

COORDINATOR

Yes, the lady there.

MIHO CIBOT

I am a wife of the Deputy Mayor of Malakoff of France. I accompany my husband. I am a Japanese.

I was impressed by the concrete comments by the Mayor Berkeley. Seven years ago, in order to tell our experiences of A-bomb, we set up the research institute of A-bomb and I am telling the experience of A-bomb to the citizens of France.

The common sense in France is that A-bomb was a good thing to end the war. And I saw French children playing with the weapon toys

and A-bomb toys. I was shocked. So for the 7 years in the past, I have been telling the devastation of A-bomb to the French people.

Peace education is promoted in France. Annually Peace Education Conference takes place in France and it is important in France that peace education begins at an early age. I was involved in peace education but I have a problem. We do not have the teaching material teaching school children about nuclear war horror, and the bad thing is that there are many bad Japanese films imported into France and they show the victims of A-bomb as being the stupid people or foolish people. I think such a wrong film has been brought into our country from Japan or some other countries and they promote the false heroism by showing the A-bomb victims as the weak, helpless and stupid people. I am trying to create peace animation films and I have some friends working with me and I would like to complete the peace animation film to show to French children and the children all over the world and I appreciate your cooperation for me to complete these animation films.

Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Yes, please.

MR. JIM KREMMER

Thank you. Jim Kremmer, Mayor of Campbell Town, Australia. I would thank certainly Professor Sakamoto for his very enlightening speech. Professor Tsuchiyama's suggestion regarding an information network with modern communication aids that we have should be taken up and I would be very sad if mayors from various countries who are here today left this city without setting up some sort of an information network, fixed numbers at least.

And following the Conference, when we get back to our respective cities, we should extend that network to other mayors in our respective countries. I believe that would be something very positive to come out of this Conference.

The other things I would comment, I would make is, I have suggested to a couple of other

people here that something should be done to try and organize a travelling exhibition. The representative from Cleveland, U.S. in Hiroshima commented that they had an exhibition in Cleveland which had on line some exhibits from Hiroshima and it was one of the most successful exhibitions I dealt with any sort. I think that should be expanded on and I would like to see a travelling exhibition which I believe should not only include exhibits from Hiroshima and Nagasaki but also the exhibits from other areas of world. Wars through Hiroshima and Nagasaki should always be likely to focus on the anti-war movement as obviously nuclear war, war itself is an atrocity but nuclear war is the ultimate atrocity.

That also comes to me to suggest perhaps as Hiroshima and Nagasaki have not only borne the physical burden of atomic war but also to a great extent borne the financial burden as well that we might look at some form of international funding for that.

But finally, it has been said that we should think globally and act locally. Also I believe that we should speak out regionally. Mayor Hayama, my singing partner, suggested or mentioned the nuclear-free Pacific. All of us Australia, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., New Zealand and I, of course, are saddened by the announced resignation of Prime Minister Rongi. I think any nuclear cause has been set back a little bit for that.

But other Pacific countries should succeed to having the Pacific declare a nuclear-free region. But if probably one-third of the world being declared nuclear-free, we can go on from there hopefully to have a nuclear-free Indian Ocean and nuclear-free Atlantic Ocean and that wraps up the entire world. Thank very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you. Yes, please.

MR. HUMPHREY

I am a Council member from Austin, Texas. Austin, Texas is the capital of the State of Texas, it is the home of the University of Texas, it's got beautiful lakes and hills.

I would first like to thank the Mayors of

Hiroshima and Nagasaki for being superb host. I think all of us have had a tremendous time while we have been here. My heartfelt thanks.

As a Council member, I have a lot of different tough issues and I know that one of the keys is open in clear communication. And I cannot underscore you the importance of what I think this Conference is meant. It is probably the most important conference going on in the whole world this year. Because of that, I call and I hope that we all call for a global summit on survival next year dealing with environmental healing, social justice and nuclear disarmament.

The reason I do so is I think that we need to move forward. The bottom line is we don't have much time. Once again, thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Please.

MR. HAVERMANS

Mr. Chairman, my name is Ad Havermans. I am the Mayor of the City of Hague, the Netherlands. The city has the Peace Palace situated and often discussions about peace and international law take place.

May I give you this suggestion? As I mentioned already in Hiroshima, conditions for the suppression of arms, not only nuclear arms are fair sharing of prosperity, energy and materials between North and South. And also the recognition of the protection of human rights and more recently also the restoration of ecological balance.

And now the position of local authorities is perhaps weak as to the position of the national governments when we discuss disarmament and this questions about peace in the world. Nevertheless, the way our colleague of Berkeley gave us an explanation about the way they act in this field in her city, is an illustration of the things we can do.

One thing we can do is to have inter-city solidarity from North to South. Nevertheless we have not enough funds to use for it. Now, I may give you this suggestion. We have an international union of local authorities in the world, which is the umbrella of all the unions of local authorities in

each country. And a few months ago, also the Soviet Russian Union of Municipalities and Cities has become a member of this organization, so it is real world organization now with a representative to the United Nations. And we are trying now, I am speaking as a member of the Executive Committee of AERA, they are trying to achieve that the United Nations will accept the declaration of local government as soon as possible. And I think it would be very important in the appeal of this meeting these days, this Conference that we ask United Nations to accept the declaration of local government, because that would be the opportunity for local governments all over the world to use the United Nations funds for developing cooperation for North to South and to be accepted as a level local authorities who can share in promoting peace all over the world. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Yes, please.

MS. LYNN RUTHERFORD

My name is Lynn Rutherford. I am from Vancouver, Canada. I am here as a representative of Hiroshima Live, and Hiroshima Live is a network and it only exists for a week, but I want to respond to Mr. Tsuchiyama's remarks about keeping in touch and establishing a network of communication. The infrastructure for such a network, a very, very sophisticated infrastructure for such a network already exists. It consists of any number of alternative computer systems around the world. And this week we've linked them together for an event called Hiroshima Live. This network can be used for private communications from mayor to mayor, from city to city, it can be used to establish a conference which could be accessible by only the cities or can be used to establish a public conference which can be accessible to anybody who can sign onto any of the networks.

So if you are interested, really seriously interested in starting right now with the infrastructure that all the way, please talk to me because I can tell you how with a little machine

like this which everyone recognizes as an ordinary word-processor which you can connect to a module, you can talk to each other every day. Thank you very much.

MR. HENK VAN DER POLS

I am Henk Van der Pols from the city of Rotterdam. I have only one question. I highly appreciate the speech of Mr. Sakamoto. First of all, can that speech be distributed? And the second, the problems he stated. I've been discussing the problem of enforcing the role of the United Nations with the Nobel Prize winner economist Professor Tinberg from my country with Mrs. Brundtland, the President of Norway. What I should like to know is, what are the thoughts of Professor Sakamoto, how could he enforce the role of the United Nations for I believe that should become one day a real world government?

COORDINATOR

Professor Sakamoto, would you like to take up this point briefly? The first point was whether you will be prepared to distribute the speech?

PROFESSOR SAKAMOTO

Yes, but it may take two hours to talk one important topic, so it is a little bit hard for me to reinforce the United Nations system. So I will not make a big speech on this. I will just emphasize that it is a role of Japan to make much more active contribution to strengthen the United Nations.

The United States is withdrawing financially or psychologically from the United Nations system. And if they want to withdraw, let them go and we will replace them. We can afford to pay 25% of the U.N. budget if it is acceptable. And I think that is much more sensible for us to do than to share the so-called burden of military expenditure. We've been paying an enormous amount of money to buy most expensive sophisticated weapons from the United States. So, instead of just stopping buying these, we can provide financial support to the United Nations system. And I think that there is much more, kind of structural reasons for what I am saying, but I

don't think I have time to go into details.

But I think the U.N. may sound a little bit old hat to many of them but I think time has come to revitalize the U.N., because for instance, peace keeping operation will become an entirely different thing. If the Soviet Union agrees to join this. And if you have officers in the peace keeping forces, the role, the impact they will generate locally would be very great. And I have seen the activities of peace keeping operations, the forces in the Middle East. I made a research over there. The impact of the U.N. presence in the form of peace keeping forces would be entirely different if the Soviet Union joins. And if the Soviet Union joins, the United States will be very difficult to stay out of it.

So then we come back to the original provision of the United Nations Charter, which provided that there should be a military staff committee. It is no longer a dream. It is coming and I think this is one of the positive results of the approach now between the United States and Japan. And I think especially Mr. Gorbachev is very much interested in strengthening the United Nations. Political initiative should come from Soviet Union. Economic or financial initiative should come from Japan and I don't know what the U.S. could do but they can do whatever they want. And I am sure that the Third World nations will greatly profit out of the emergence of the strengthened United Nations.

COORDINATOR

I see about ten hands up still, but unfortunately the time allocated to this particular session has already been exhausted and as a Coordinator I feel very sorry but we have to conclude this Panel Discussion.

And this afternoon there will be an opportunity for further discussion in 2 Sessions. One will be chaired by Professor Sakamoto, the other by Professor Tsuchiyama this afternoon. So I would like to ask you to give your opinions about specific proposals and ideas.

I would like to thank very much all the Panelists for their very useful comments and I would also like to thank Professor Sakamoto for the

speech full of suggestions and also full of hope for the future and I would like to thank particularly Professor Sakamoto for making this Panel Discussion such a fruitful and substantial one.

Thank you very much.

M.C. (Mrs. Matsuo)

Thank you very much, Professor Iijima, Professor Sakamoto, Panelists and participants on the floor. We would like to have a coffee break now for 15 minutes and 15 minutes later, there will be a film shown entitled "The Atomic bombing in Nagasaki." This is a very valuable film which is a record of the realities after the atomic bombing in Nagasaki. We must make Nagasaki the last city subjected to the atomic bombs and I would like you to view this film later.

MEETING WITH A-BOMB SURVIVORS

169

On Aug. 8 11 : 55 A.M. ~ 12 : 45 P.M.

Moderator : Masao Tomonaga, Associate Professor,
Nagasaki University School of Medicine

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M.C.

We would now like to start a meeting with the A-bomb survivors. The Moderator is Assistant Professor Masao Tomonaga of School of Medicine of Nagasaki University. At present, he is the Assistant Professor of Nagasaki University and also he is involved in the treatment of late effects of radiation exposure and he is also the General Secretary of IPPNW, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which will be held in Nagasaki this autumn. Dr. Tomonaga, please.

MODERATOR

Thank you very much. We would like to start the meeting with the A-bomb survivors. I am Tomonaga of the School of Medicine of Nagasaki University. I belong to the Department of Hematology of Atomic Disease Institute. I will be acting as the Moderator. I would like to introduce firstly the panelists here. We have 3 A-bomb survivors starting on the left, Mrs. Tsuyo Kataoka; Mr. Katsuji Yoshida; and Mrs. Chiyoko Egashira.

These A-bomb survivors will be telling us about their experiences of the atomic bombing. I will be giving more detailed introduction of these 3 people later on. And next to me we have 2 doctors here. Firstly, the doctor of St. Francis Hospital, Dr. Tatsuichiro Akizuki. He was also irradiated in the atomic bombing and he has been treating many A-bomb survivors and he is also one of the leaders in peace activities now.

Next, we have prof. Michito Ichimaru. He was exposed to the A-bomb when he was a student at the medical university and ever since then he has been researching into the late effects of radiation disease. In this hall, we have also many members of the Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace, who are the living witnesses of the A-bombing in Nagasaki.

I would like to invite the A-bomb survivors to explain their experiences. First, we have Ms. Tsuyo Kataoka. She experienced the A-bomb when she was 24 years old and she was at the Mitsubishi Weapons Manufacturing Factory at 1.4 kilometers from Ground Zero and she sus-

tained severe burns. Although she is quite ill, she is telling the tragedies of Nagasaki to school children who visit Nagasaki.

MS. KATAOKA

Thank you very much. At the time the A-bomb was dropped I was resting under the roof of the facilities of Mitsubishi Weapons Factory. As soon as I heard a noise like an explosion, I felt the strong impact on my chest and I fainted after having seen something like a spark.

When I came to, there was nobody around me. The buildings had been completely demolished and a woman who was under the concrete wall was crying for help. All I could do was to stand up myself and I did not have enough strength to help this woman and I staggered away from the site and eventually reached the bank of Urakami River, and there I saw a dreadful sight.

There were enormous number of people lying there and crouching and crawling there. Perhaps they had gathered there in search of water. I could not distinguish men from women in the river. There was somebody washing away the blood and also many people had died with their faces in water. It was like hell on earth, and I cannot explain with words what I saw there.

I trembled with fear and I was worried about my mother who was at home and I looked around. All the houses and trees had been felled and demolished and both heaven and earth were completely in darkness and I felt perhaps this was the end of the world and I prayed to God to be saved. Then suddenly I realized that there was a smell of burning and looked at myself and I saw that both my shoulders, my arms and my fingers had been burnt. Also both of my legs had been burnt. My body was very unsteady and I was feeling dizzy but I headed towards my house. I had to cross the river with all my force. When I eventually got home, fortunately my mother was alive and we were pleased to be able to see each other alive. But then shortly afterwards I became completely blind and crouched there. So all I could do was to tremble and I was not even able to escape. I rolled about on the ground because of the very severe pain from the burns.

My mother was already quite old, sixty-nine years old and her back was bent but she dragged me to the bamboo forest and I spent 4 days on my back, lying on the ground. There were many casualties and many people, children and adults died, crying for water. I also caused difficulties to my mother by crying for water. And I started spitting blood for about 1 week afterwards and then my left ears started to hurt greatly and ever since then I have difficulties in hearing with my left ear.

On the fourth day I was helped by the neighbors and carried to St. Francis Hospital and I lay there without any treatment on the concrete floor, probably because there was not any medicine to treat so many casualties. I was blind so I could not see what was happening.

Black rain started to fall and the rain drops were leaking into the hospital so I was completely soaked. And this is because the inside of the hospital had been completely demolished and I also heard people groaning and dying one after the other and I thought that perhaps I would be the next to go and I prayed to God and prepared myself for death.

Because of the high fever I had lost appetite completely and I felt in a daze. All I could take was rice gruel and tea. On around September 20th I was able to catch a glimpse of light and my mother was really pleased to realize that I had not gone completely blind, that I was beginning to see things.

The first thing I saw was one 'tatami' mat, which was the sleeping place for my mother and myself. I had injuries on both my hands like those of a leper and I started rehabilitation by trying to stand up and walking around the hospital grounds. The hospital was located on a hill and I looked at the ruins of the Urakami area and I wailed to see this dreadful sight. Although I did not die I was completely homeless and I had lost everything and I was filled with a sense of despair and even Urakami Church, which was the largest church in the Orient had been turned into ruins and I doubted whether this was the divine Providence.

A few days later, I met a neighbor lady and

she started crying to look at my face full of severe injuries. I had realized that I had probably some injuries on my face but I did not have a mirror so I had not looked at my face myself. Several days later, I discovered a piece of mirror, a splinter of a mirror in a corner of the hospital and looked at my face and my whole body trembled and as soon as I looked at my face in the mirror, I fell into a sense of total despair. It was such a great shock that I threw the mirror on the ground. My face looked like that of a monster and I did not know how I could go living, exposing this monstrous face to the world. And I cried many times wishing perhaps that it was better for me to have died in the atomic bombing.

At that time, I was twenty-four years old, which is the time in our lives when we are young and we should be full of dreams and hope, but that happiness was completely taken away from me by the atomic bomb. In spite of such great sufferings I was led and given courage to live by the help of God.

In May of 1946, I was able to go out of the hospital and started living in a hut. But this was the beginning of many more sufferings. I could not work because of the lung disease. My aged mother had to go out and do farm work to feed me and to feed herself with very meager wages. In August of 1951, I was eventually able to find a job, to do the cleaning in the Nagasaki University Hospital. It was such a long way away from where I lived and I had to walk all the way and I could only barely make my ends meet with the very meager monthly earnings of about ¥2,800. The work was like a heavy cross that I was made to bear and also the thumb and the forefinger of my right hand were completely deformed with the keloid. I could not bend the joints and this caused great difficulties in working and also I had to be absent from work because of my illness and it caused difficulties for my boss and colleagues as well. I envied healthy people who could work properly. In 1954, there was a relapse of chest disease and I had to convalesce for 8 months and in 1956, I contracted an inflammation of gallbladder and I had to take medication and in 1960, I underwent an opera-

tion twice for the keloid on my face and on my right hand and I am feeling better now, but I cannot bend my thumb at all and my forefinger does not function properly either.

I continued to take medicine for gallbladder inflammation from about 1956 and in 1969, the disease was aggravated and I had to be hospitalized. In spite of the great medical expenses I am not able to completely recover from my illness and I go to the hospital and take medicine from time to time. I am not rich but fortunately I am able to live without too much difficulty now. However, I am completely alone in the world, I have no children, no sisters or brothers. I don't want anybody in any country to experience the suffering of A-bomb, so I would like to exert my utmost effort for the realization of world peace and also for the sake of the thirteen relatives who died in the atomic bombing.

Thank you very much for your attention.

MODERATOR

Thank you very much, Ms. Kataoka. Now, we will ask Mr. Katsuji Yoshida to give us his speech. Mr. Yoshida was 13, a student of Nagasaki Prefectural Industrial High School when he experienced the A-bomb explosion at eight hundred meters from hypocenter. He was burnt on his face, his hands and legs. He still now receives plastic surgery operations and tells his experience to the children and appeals for peace.

MR. YOSHIDA

Thank you. Nagasaki was a peaceful and beautiful town, but one bomb of plutonium killed more than 73,000 people of my town and entirely changed our lives and turned the town to ashes. That happened more than 40 years ago. I cannot forget the hell I experienced 44 years ago.

I was in the second grade of shipbuilding department of Nagasaki Prefectural Industrial School. Air-raid warning was issued and we were taking refuge in air-raid shelters and then the air-raid warning was lifted. So 7 of us, the students, were on our way back to school. We were walking on the river embankment. It was a hot day in August. I think we were somewhere be-

tween the school and the air-raid shelter. There was a river bank and there was a well. It was hot and we wanted to get some water from the well, went up the slope and tried to get water from the well. Somehow, I looked up to the sky and then I saw parachute falling down from the gaps of the cloud and then, suddenly I experienced the blast of explosion. I was blown off the ground and over the road and blown into the paddy field. It happened all in an instant, too short for me to experience the pain.

But I felt I was being burnt down and scorched. I thought that my body was being turned to red. I was blasted and blown off into the paddy field. When I noticed, I had lost the skin off my hand. The skin of my hand was hanging down by the fingernail. It had been peeled off. Seven of us thought that it was simply a minor burn. We would only apply ammonia water and then we thought that would cure the burn. We went back to the river embankment and tried to get water from the well and we put the blades of a grass that escaped the destruction and covered my hand and other parts of the body.

Then many people who were working in the farm came down the mountain and I realized that they had also been totally burnt and their body had been turned scorched red. Many of them were crying. I was terrified. I looked back at the town. There was no house standing. All the houses and buildings of the town had been turned to ashes. Then I began to feel the pains of my body.

Seven of us looked at each other and told each other what happened to our face. Our face had changed so much and I picked up the cracked mirror and looked at myself in the mirror. I was terrified. It was no longer my face. Many people were crying, shouting, children looking for parents. Their hands were festering and bleeding. We could not tell whether it was a woman or a man. They were totally naked, they all came walking down the mountain.

Seven of us were somehow fine at first, and we were talking with each other, we'll now go home climbing over Mt. Nishi, but then we began to feel too weak, too dizzy, and I noticed that my

face was beginning to swell. Those who had not been injured were all running away to Mie and Shikimi, trying to go across the mountain.

Dying people were crying out, "give me water, water, water." But everyone could do only one thing, that is to run away and to escape. Everyone of us was too desperate to look after others. So many people were killed in an instant. The only thing that we were able to do was somehow to run away.

I was able to see somehow but my body did not move. I could not move my body. Many people were drinking water on the stream nearby and there they died. And we had to step over the dead bodies on the stream and we did not feel any guilty consciousness. We did not feel guilt or fear, walking and stepping over the many bodies who died in the water.

Finally, came down to the long night and medical team arrived from Isahaya to this place. I was placed on the wooden board to receive treatment, and I told myself I shall never die. Even while I was treated, whenever there was sounds of explosions the medical staff took refuge in the air-raid shelter. So I was left alone on the wooden board. It was a hell. I was not able to move at all and I was left alone on the board under the summer heat of the sun and I thought I was going to die. It was too much of heat of sunshine on my body.

Later, my mother would tell me, that there were too many people who looked similar, naked and burnt and injured and they were crying out for the name of the family, crying out for mother and for father. My mother later told me that she could not recognize me because I had been so much injured and there were so many people looking similar with burns and injuries. And I was told by my mother that she cried out my name and everybody would respond to my mother. She had difficulty finding me, but she recognized my voice and was finally able to identify me.

And at last, she told me, that she was able to take me back home. Then I was taken to a nearby primary school and to the Omura Naval Hospital for further treatment. I was on hospital bed for a

little more than one year. I received skin transplantation about half a year later and the skin on the left part of my face was cured. You will not notice the injury on the left part of my face. I received the skin transplantation operation. I asked my doctor what treatment he would give me. The doctor told me he had to cure the right half of my face now that the left part of the face had been cured. He said that he had to eliminate the threat of cancer for the right part of my face. I received three skin grafting operations and for the first time after the three operations, the skin on the right part of my face was cured. I was in hospital receiving those operations for a little more than one year.

After leaving hospital, what I hated most was to be seen by people as I went out into the town. I thought that people looked at my face and thought that my face was so ugly, so miserable. I hated my face which had totally been changed and deformed. I thought it so ugly. So it was the most difficult and the most painful thing for me to be seen by people.

I hated war and I cursed Heaven and the war. Just one bomb changed my life and many others said that their adolescence was changed just by one bomb. Every day was a painful one. I saw a young mother with a child coming into a hospital and as soon as the child saw my face she began crying out because she was horrified by the look of my face. I was shocked and felt so miserable. Why did the bomb change my face? I wished this had happened in my back or in my stomach or somewhere which comes under the dress, but it happened on my face where people can see from any place and at any time. I hated my face.

And I have no sweat evaporation systems in my face and the color had turned black. Even on the right part of my face I still have blackish remains and you can see the imbalance between the left and the right parts of my face. The doctor tells me that I have to be patient. So every morning and night as I was told by my doctor, I give massage on my face and I apply cream, hoping and praying that somehow my face would become more humanlike, would look better. I have been doing the massage for 44 years. I hope that some

day in the future I can tell to myself that my life has been a good one, and I hope that some day in the future I feel that my life has been rewarded, I feel rewarded for having lived this difficult life.

And that day would be the day when everybody feels that he or she is at peace and that every country is peaceful. There shall be no nuclear weapon on the face of this earth. There must be genuine peace and on that day I would be able to feel that there had been value and meaning in my life.

I hope that you will never have experience like mine. I will keep telling my experience to more people in the world. Thank you very much.

MODERATOR

Thank you very much, Mr. Yoshida. Lastly, I would like to introduce Mrs. Chiyoko Egashira. Mrs. Egashira was 35 when she was A-bombed. She was at Shiroyama Primary School, 500 meters from ground zero. She lost 7 family members. She prayed strongly that this calamity should never be experienced again by anyone on this earth. Mrs. Egashira, please.

MRS. EGASHIRA

I would like to thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak as one of the 'hibakushas' at this Conference of Mayors. I would like to thank you very much for inviting me to speak.

It was forty-four years ago when I was thirty-five years old. My husband, my mother, my son and 4 daughters, we lived in a new house. Although it was during the war, we had a happy life together. I was working at Shiroyama Primary School with a reinforced concrete 3-story building on a hill 500 meters from ground zero. It was during summer vacation so there were no school children at school on the 9th of August. There were 28 school teachers and female high school students, 120 high school students mobilized to work at school.

That morning, my mother brought my youngest daughter back home since she started crying in an air-raid shelter. So I carried my youngest daughter on my back and came to school. We

were working in the school playground. I think it was around eleven. My daughter started dosing off. So I decided to put my daughter on a bed in the school clinic on the first floor. As I was about to put my daughter on the bed, the roaring sound shook the school building. It was as if a big bomb detonated just above my head. I felt intense heat and intense pain. I felt like my body was torn into pieces. I became unconscious but I threw myself over my daughter to protect her. When I came to consciousness everything on earth was turned into yellow dust and they were rising with ominous sound with rumbling like 'tsunami' wave, yellow dust became red burning flame and this flame covered the entire Urakami district.

My daughter's hair was completely burned and stood on one end. My daughter became mummy. I held my daughter tightly, my daughter could not even cry and I became unconscious again. I do not know how many hours later it was, my husband came to rescue us. With blast and heat, our bodies became like hedgehog. The glass pieces pierced into our body and it was really painful. The external wall and pillars of the school building remained but the ceiling, floors, walls, they were all blown up and even a single leaf remained in the school ground.

I saw one of the school teachers in the school ground but I could not even ask for help. At that time I, myself, could not even feel pain or suffering. I completely became absent-minded. That morning, my 3 daughters went to air-raid shelter with picture books and dolls. My mother was also with my daughters. A civilian guard told people in the air-raid shelter that they should go back home for lunch. Many of them died on their way back home. My mother and 3 daughters were at the entrance of the house, turned into white ashes. My eldest son was in the second grade at junior high school. He was wearing uniform when he left. He got burns all over his body. There was no treatment, no medicine, and he could not even take a sip of water and died in suffering.

My husband was not injured and he came to rescue me and my daughter. He had to cremate

his own son, his mother and his 3 daughters. Just imagine the father having to cremate his own son! It hurt me so much. I felt so desperate, hopeless and helpless and I cried that I would rather be cremated with my own son. My husband was one kilometer from ground zero when the A-bomb was dropped at Mitsubishi Steel. He began to have spots over his body, his hair started to come off, he started running fever, he started bleeding and he died pressing his cheek against a glass of water. The cause of death was not known.

Nobody could escape the A-bomb – dogs, cats, horses, cows, birds flying the sky, life in the ponds, even tree leaves – they were all burnt and scorched.

We were not informed of the A-bombing of Hiroshima. The only thing we knew about it was only a 2-line article in the newspaper, which said, a new-type bomb dropped over Hiroshima causing enormous damages. Up above was mushroom clouds and down below the city was turned into burning rubble. The people were scorched, their flesh exposed but while their hearts were still beating. They all marched to the river for water or mountains to escape fire. But they all fell one after another voicelessly. It was really like a living hell and I thought it was really the end of this world.

Over seventy thousand precious lives of Nagasaki City were lost in the A-bombing. Your belief, your faith, your ideology might be different. Your life is as important as the life of others. So it is with this wish that I came to speak at this Conference. I hope that will be the last one to tell the calamity of the war to other people and I hope that this Conference will become a very happy one in the future.

With this I would like to conclude my talk. I thank you very much for your attention.

Just one word before conclusion. I listened to Professor Sakamoto's keynote speech and comments made by mayors of the world how they are tackling with the issue of attaining peace on this earth. And I was glad to learn that I was not a guinea pig of a nuclear weapons experiment. We were the precious victims to establish peace.

Thank you very much.

MODERATOR

Thank you very much, Mrs. Egashira, and thank you to all the three A-bomb survivors. We have heard the experiences of the three A-bomb survivors. We have a little more time, so we would like to have a discussion with the participants. Is there any comment or question to either the A-bomb survivors or to the 2 doctors and please raise your hands if you wish to speak and please use the microphone and please identify your name and the city you come from. Yes, please.

MR. GIANSTEFANO BUZZI

My name is Buzzi and I represent the Italian city of Como. I am moved. I am shaken with emotion after hearing the witnesses we just heard. I would like to know from all of you what kind of relationship the Japanese society starting with the government authorities has had with the survivors. In other words how did you help the survivors get back into the society, find a job. How did you help them giving them affection, giving them love or if not, what kind of difficulties these people encountered.

I just read a book on your nation, Japan, on the social development and on your customs and on your culture. Some say that towards these victims of atomic bomb the Japanese society was not very friendly, that they were discriminated. Is this true? If this is not, how did your society take charge of these survivors. Thank you.

MODERATOR

Dr. Akizuki, would you like to reply?

DR. AKIZUKI

Thank you. I am Akizuki. I answer your question. There was a Peace Treaty which was concluded six years later, so until then there was no assistance from the government to the 'hibakushas', but 10 Years later the government started providing medical fees. From the end of the war to the conclusion of Peace Treaty 6 years later, the whole nation was struggling to

survive, so over that time, the A-bomb survivors were left abandoned, so to speak.

And then you mentioned about discrimination against A-bomb survivors. Well, perhaps the children were shocked to see the keloid on the faces and ran away, and perhaps some people refused to marry 'hibakushas' because they were worried about the inheritance of radiation diseases. But gradually that discrimination disappeared, but unfortunately Japan had focused too much on economic development, and we are still lagging behind in social welfare policies.

MODERATOR

Perhaps Dr. Ichimaru, could you comment from the medical viewpoint?

DR. ICHIMARU

The question just made included many social aspects, so it is a very complicated question and the Moderator has asked me to take up the medical viewpoint, but taking up the issue of discrimination, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and also all over Japan there were A-bomb survivors and social discrimination and discrimination on the part of the public is still existing, perhaps only in the minds of the people. For example, an A-bomb survivor in Hokkaido has said that this person cannot get his son and daughters married because he or she is a 'hibakusha.' Just because somebody is an A-bomb survivor, that does not mean that that person or that person's children would have disabilities and diseases. There are certain genetic diseases but I think we must have good understanding of the disorders caused by radiation exposure and we need to eliminate the unnecessary, unjust discrimination.

DR. TOMONAGA

Are there any other questions or comments? Yes, please identify your name and the city you come from.

MS. ARNOLD

Pennsylvania, the United States. I am very moved and overwhelmed by the devastation of the two cities and I wanted to ask how you could

possibly begin the cleanup and what you did with all of that destroyed materials. Where did you put these, when did you build the first building again? And are you still monitoring levels of radiation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

MODERATOR

I think there were three points raised. Perhaps the two doctors can address those questions? How did the cleanup occur in the ruins and also how did you work to reconstruct from the ruins?

DR. AKIZUKI

Right at the beginning particularly in Nagasaki as you saw in the photographs earlier, there is a hill in the middle and this exposed area for a radius of about 2 sq. km. was completely in ruins. And short time afterwards, there was nothing that could be done and A-bomb survivors themselves just put up huts or started living underground and at that time there was no government's compensation.

Japan has very much rainfall. I myself was in a concrete building and I felt that the radio active fallout had been discarded, or cleaned by the rainfall.

There was some radiation and the buildings started to be built 5 to 6 years later and then in the post-war years, there was a press code by the U.S. allied forces and there was a curfew on the kind of information that could be released.

MODERATOR

The third question was about the monitoring of radio activity. How is monitoring being done today? Professor Ichimaru, please.

PROFESSOR ICHIMARU

The amount of radiation that fell on the two cities is a very important question. Therefore, after the end of the war especially in the tests in Nevada the same weapon measurement or estimation was done to estimate the amount of Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bomb. We have been using this data for our monitoring in our cities in Japan. But the weather conditions, I mean the meteorological conditions between Nevada and

the Japanese cities were different, so the monitoring was redone and the new dosage level was determined on the basis of dosage level established in 1986 DS86.

There were some questions about the precision of DS86 monitoring so what we are doing is re-monitoring. We are conducting the reappraisal. Also we are performing the reevaluation of what is called the 'black rain' that fell after the A-bomb. Because there were more areas of the city where the so-called 'black rain' fell other than the hypocenter and those affected.

So these researches are still going on. We are looking at the remainder... the residual strontium and cesium levels. We are looking especially long-lasting radio isotopes out of those that fell on our city to reevaluate the effect.

MODERATOR

Has he answered the question? For the immediate 10 years after the explosion, because of the fact that Japan was a war loser, there was no central government assistance to the city and only the city voluntarily and with its own effort had to do the restoration work. We have time for last question, perhaps this will be the last question.

MRS. MIHO CIBOT

Miho Cibot from the city of Malakoff, France. I have two questions. No. 1 - this may be a delicate question for the society of Japan. You have the so-called second or third generations of A-bomb survivors. I heard that there are more third generation survivors on the hospital bed. I am exchanging letters with the mothers of third generation survivors. This may be too delicate for you and she has told me about the truth because she can tell the truth to the French. Concerning the second and third generation survivors, do you think that you should study them scientifically and medically or do you think that you should not examine them as the objects of scientific research because that would hurt them spiritually?

I have difficulty of deciding on them being trapped between the 2 views. What do you think as doctors?

We have many other survivors such as survivors of nuclear tests in addition to A-bomb. In the United States, many soldiers in the battlefield suffered from radiation disease, about 250,000 of American soldiers were radiated. We have Polynesian islanders who are also nuclear test survivors and Micronesia islanders and I met the Korean survivors who are now in Korea say that the poor survivors have not been able to receive treatment. The rich Korean survivors were able to go to Japan to receive treatment.

Do you think that international assistance is possible to help all these kinds of survivors?

MODERATOR

Professor Ichimaru.

DR. ICHIMARU

They are not easy questions. First, you asked the question about the third and second generation survivors whether we should leave them alone or whether we should study them scientifically and medically. It involves the problems of genetic effects. If you are radiated then it could result in aberration of your chromosome cells. So naturally there should be genetic effects on the second and third generations of survivors. This is being studied as part of late effects of radiation but so far there has not been noticeable genetic effect appearing on the second generation and the third generation of A-bomb survivors.

But these investigations are still superficial ones. We have not yet done detailed investigation. As far as you can detect by your naked eye, you cannot see the abnormality in the physical appearance of these people. But medically as a doctor I should say these researches should take place.

Also, we have to look more deeply into the constitution of the body of the second and third generations of survivor to determine any potential effects. For this we have to have the cooperation from those concerned the children of the survivors. The government I think should pay for such medical study. We have to expand this, I think.

MODERATOR

Dr. Akizuki, what do you think about it?

DR. AKIZUKI

First, concerning the survivors of the nuclear weapon factories in the United States and the soldier survivors of the United States, I am aware of the problems. It is up to the responsibility of the Government of the United States to look into the situation. I hope that the U.S. Government will help them to do something to help them.

And many nuclear tests were conducted by France and U.K.. There are survivors or the radiation by nuclear tests in Australia and the Pacific Islands. We did not develop weapons. The military developed the weapons. I think that those soldiers were ignorant. They did not know about those destruction by the nuclear weapons. They were involved in that and they were used for that.

Concerning the Korean victims of A-bomb in Nagasaki and Hiroshima, I understand that those who live in Korea now are suffering from the aftereffects. They were taken by force to Japan to do some forced labor in Japan. They are the victims of forced labor and the A-bomb explosion. I think that there is a need for inter-governmental or international treaty to provide broad rescue or relief to such Korean victims.

The Japanese Government, I think in particular, should do so.

MODERATOR

Thank you very much, Dr. Akizuki. I am very sorry for the fact that we have used up the time for the discussion with the speakers who are living witnesses of the experiences.

I am convinced that this discussion has been one of the momentum for strengthening the inter-city solidarity, so I would like to close the discussion now. I thank again to our 3 speakers and to specialists.

M.C.

Speakers and participants, thank you very much for your participation in the discussion. This concludes the discussion with A-bomb sur-

vivors.

Thank you very much. The session is now adjourned for lunch.

Theme : "What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?"

City Reports

Session I On Aug. 8 2 : 32 ~ 5 : 02 P.M.

Moderator : Akihiko Kato, Director of Nagasaki International Culture Hall

Coordinator : Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Professor of Meiji Gakuin University

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MODERATOR (Mr. Akihiko Kato)

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, and thank you for waiting. We are going to start the Plenary Session IV on the theme of "What can Cities do for Nuclear Disarmament and Global Peace." This is Session 1.

I am Akihiko Kato, the General Secretary of this Nagasaki Conference. I will be the Moderator for this session. But the Chairperson of this session will be Professor Sakamoto, the Coordinator of this session. Professor Sakamoto, please.

COORDINATOR (Professor Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Mr. Kato, since we have been divided into two smaller groups, I hope we have more time to elaborate on whatever points we would like to make and raise for our consideration.

Since you came here not to listen to speeches but to exchange views and have a dialogue, I hope that you will confine your remarks to less than five minutes at least for one time so that there will be ample time for other people to speak up.

The City of Nagasaki has sent out to you a circular asking you whether you would like to make a comment or a remark at this commission, and we have received 12 replies prior to this conference, and it is those people who responded earlier that are sitting somewhat in the front line, this side, but it doesn't mean that they are privileged to speak longer or the other people have no opportunity to speak, so everything should be handled on an equitable, democratic way, and I shall be a little bit a dictatorial democrat as far as the matter of timing is concerned, and I hope you would understand.

In order to facilitate accurate translation, I would appreciate it if speakers, especially non-English speakers, speak a little bit slowly so that the message will be conveyed as accurately as possible.

So I think that's about all I have to say at the beginning. We have 12 speakers, and I understand that the speakers are sitting in the order of the list that we have, and there is a kind of portable microphone, so whenever you finish speak-

ing please hand it over to your neighbor.

So let me call on Ms. Gardiner from Toronto, Canada. Five minutes, please.

Ms. KAY GARDINER (Toronto)

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests and friends:

It is a great honor for me to bring a message of greetings to this magnificent conference from the Mayor, City Council and people of Toronto.

We have created on our City Hall Square a Peace Garden that has strong symbolic links with Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The garden's eternal Flame of Peace was lit with an ember from Hiroshima's own Flame of Peace, and the garden's reflecting pool was poured water from Nagasaki's Urakami River. The garden is an inspiring symbol of peace, but as we all know, symbols alone are not enough, and because we realize that action is necessary, at its most recent meeting of our Council we decided to establish the City of Toronto Peace Committee.

Members of our Council will serve on the committee along with other individuals, and it is our hope that our committee may play an active and valuable role in promoting an end to the arms race.

We are determined not to allow our City of Toronto to be vaporized and its people annihilated in a nuclear holocaust, and what we want for our city, we want for all the cities of the world.

The arms race is an act of insanity. What madness it is for the world to squander its wealth on weapons of mass destruction while children starve and families have no homes! What madness it is to stockpile enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world not once but many times over! What madness it is to seek peace and security in stockpiling of atomic bombs when we know that atomic bombs are made not to be stockpiled but to be used!

Our cities, the cities of the world, will find security only in arms reduction, leading eventually to the abolition of all weapons of mass destruction and the prohibition of their manufacture. Such disarmament measures must be guaranteed

by international agreements that provide for on-the-site inspection and other strict means of enforcement to ensure compliance.

Mr. Chairman and friends, I believe our cities can and must play an important part in mobilizing public opinion to compel the superpowers to end the arms race. The arms race must be halted or it will lead inevitably to the catastrophe of nuclear war. Forty-four years after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we must once again cry out: "No more Hiroshima! No more Nagasaki!" Man must put an end to war! Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much not only for the substance but also the short time that she used for her remarks. Thank you very much.

The next speaker is Mr. Tardito from Aubagne, France.

MAYOR JEAN TARDITO (Aubagne, France)

Ladies and gentlemen, colleagues: I would like to start off by thanking those who have organized this congress for their very warm welcome here in Hiroshima and in Nagasaki and for facilitating such an easy and fruitful exchange of views between ourselves and the survivors of A-bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I represent the Provence region of France. Landscapes in that part of France have inspired a great many French artists during the course of the centuries, and today this part of France, Provence, has had many cultural variations.

I am here representing Aubagne where we have the ceramic figures known as Santon, the place where Marcel Pagnol came from, a city of passion and a city of peace.

Aubagne is a city of peace today. Four years ago, we were invited to the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bomb explosions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and to the First World Conference of Cities for Peace in Japan. We were also invited to the First European Conference of Cities for Peace held in Como, Italy. We then created a permanent municipal Commission for Peace whose aim is to promote education

of peace, to establish links of peace and friendship between cities throughout the world, and we also provide support to associations which are working for peace. We also support schools that carry out exchanges of letters between students, letters devoted to peace, and this helps us promote cooperation in the field of peace.

In 1986, following the organization of a Week for Peace which involved all the city's school children, Aubagne in 1987 presented an international exhibition of children's drawings which culminated in the International Festival of Children for Peace which gathered together more than 50 children from 21 different countries.

In September 1990, we will be organizing an International Cross-Country Event for Peace called the "Dove of Aubagne". This will be our contribution towards peace and social justice, and this is important to a city such as ours which has 43,000 inhabitants only. We can understand what is at stake as regards world peace by listening to the lecture of Mr. Alger in Hiroshima and Mr. Sakamoto here in Nagasaki this morning, but none the less there is something for us to be done in order to strive for world peace as this conference has shown the way.

Peace, of course, depends on states. It depends on their governments, but it also depends on each one of us, on each citizen individually. It is not only a government affair; it is a business of every individual. The idea of peace must grow from a seed in each person's own conscience as it become a forest.

By using education adequately and by raising public awareness, the state must help to achieve peace and solidarity in their communities. The Appeals of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will help us achieve this, we hope.

So each city has a role to play. Each city is formed by a number of communities. These communities have to be mobilized to put upon the government as a whole so that the budgets allocated to war industries are allocated for more peaceful purposes in order to enable us all to survive in peace. I am certain that this is the right path along which to proceed.

I don't think the government of my country is

doing this. However, they continue to carry out nuclear tests in the Pacific, and they are continuing to arm themselves. In fact, I denounced this policy at the French Parliament. In my country, especially in my city, I am doing what I can in order to put pressure on the government so that they do away with this policy and that they adapt their new policies to the new problems we are facing as regards our survival worldwide. I am sure this is the right thing to do, and I will continue to fight both in my city and throughout my country, to fight for peace so that on a peaceful basis we can solve the fundamental problems that affect all of us worldwide at the moment. If we don't do this we will all disappear. We have to invent new rules of the game, including economic rules of the game, in order to do away with barriers between states, barriers between cities, and achieve peaceful cooperation and solidarity.

All this was mentioned by Mr. Sakamoto this morning. The dimensions of our earth have changed. Communications have done away with barriers. Everybody is aware of everybody else's problems.

As was said more than 20 years ago, everything has changed except our way of reasoning. Our way of reasoning, however, it seems to have started to change. The role of an elected mayor is to push this change forward to open the eyes of our citizens to what is happening and to help them live together in peace. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much, Mr. Tardito. Then we have another participant from France, Mr. Migniere from Caen, France.

MR. MAURICE MIGNIERE (Caen, France)

My name is Maurice Migniere. I'm Deputy Mayor of Caen, a city which counts 120,000 inhabitants. It's, in fact, in Normandy in France. I would like to thank and congratulate those who have organized this conference for their very warm welcome and for their very, very good organization of the congress. I'm going to be so brief that you'd better pay attention.

The city of Caen was almost completely des-

troyed during one of the biggest battles of the Second World War, and thus it knows what the horror of war is. Other cities such as Rotterdam, Coventry, Dresden, Hamburg were destroyed by air raids, and hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed. The British have, in fact, invented a new expression "to go to Coventry" which signifies the destruction of a city by massive bombing. In Dresden during 48 hours of almost uninterrupted bombing, 300,000 people were killed, although we must be cautious when mentioning this sort of statistic.

In more recent wars, defoliating agents were used, napalm gas was used, and also most probably chemical weapons or bacteriological weapons. However, nothing has been as horrific as what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A new weapon, the A-bomb, was thrown twice and this represented not only instantaneous death to thousands of people but a slower death to many others, and it's not finished yet.

Today the world possesses enough nuclear weapons to destroy and shatter the planet. We must not permit this. All mankind should be aware of the fact that earth will vanish forever, will be completely destroyed, if some head of state mistakenly presses the button. This is why Mayor Jean-Marie Girault decided to build in Caen a Peace Memorial which represents the increasing danger that there is since the First World War and the increase there is in totalitarian regimes worldwide. He wanted all the people involved in these wars and affected by these wars to be involved in the creation of this Peace Memorial. He created Sport Committees, etc., in order to involve these people.

Since the 6th of June 1988, a stone subjected to radiation from the old City Council of Hiroshima is being exhibited in our museum linked to this memorial, and more than 300,000 people have visited, including Japanese children who have visited it twice. This museum-memorial is unique, in fact, and it leaves one with a lasting impression as to the horrific consequences of war and the fact that peace is the only way out. It helps us, I think, to strive towards the abolishment or the impediment of any future holocaust.

This is something that all men worldwide and all nations should strive for. This monument is dedicated to youth, in particular. They must be properly educated so that they are not tempted to do what others have done in the past so that they are guided by love for mankind.

We are going to receive in Caen American students who are going to take advantage of the information center created in connection to this memorial and they are going to look into the origin of war and of the Second World War, in particular. We are going to open up our information center to other students as well in the future.

In the 19th Century Victor Hugo, our great poet, wrote that for 6,000 years war is what warmongering peoples have wanted, and yet God continues to waste his time creating stars and flowers. Let us prove this verse wrong. Let us say that it's no longer the time to create war, but it is time to look at the stars shine and to see the flowers grow. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you, Mr. Migniere. Now we have Mr. Krack from Berlin.

MAYOR ERHARD KRACK (Berlin, GDR)

Thank you very much. I already spoke this morning so, I would like to be brief this time. I have listened to Professor Sakamoto's speech and that made me think of a few things. For example, in the future we will need to follow up what he has mentioned, particularly the INF Treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union would need to have a follow-up, and I think this will renew our conviction that for peace, nuclear weapons and military weapons are not necessary, and I think peace can be achieved with a sense of resolution.

The next thing I wish to say concerns the 50 percent reduction of the strategic nuclear weapons as well as the need to stop nuclear weapons tests. This is a great challenge for both sides, but this must be achieved for the sake of the human race.

One more thing I wish to add concerns on the balance of terror. Balance of terror, or nuclear

deterrence, has never prevented warfare in the world history, and I would like to reconfirm this point. The future agreements and treaties must not only concentrate on the number of nuclear weapons but must also provide for reduction of military forces, and I also feel that the general public's conscience must be alive and awake all the time and must monitor the activities of the military.

Also we would like to start a whole series of activities in order to realize the ideas that have been proposed so far, and there are many community activities, peace activities, and grassroots activities, and we must join hands with those in order to achieve concrete results.

As I said this morning, the GDR Government has decided to reduce military budget by 10 percent. That would be enough to build 16,000 to 17,000 houses. Thank you very much for the attention.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much.

And then we have Mr. Herzig from Magdeburg, GDR.

MAYOR WERNER HERZIG (Magdeburg, GDR)

My city in January 1945 was bombed and 80 percent of our city was completely destroyed. In just 38 minutes our prospering city lost identity. After that, the citizens worked very, very hard in rubble and we have been able to rebuild our city of Magdeburg.

Anyone who fought very, very hard to build one's city would not wish to see that city destroyed. During the process of rebuilding our city we also realized the spiritual damage and injury caused to the people. Fascism had really affected people's spirit. Peace, disarmament and detente are important for us living in GDR, and local community people have to work hard to create peace, and it's also in the constitution, too.

With the Mayor of Dresden, Mayor of Berlin, together with them we attended the First Conference. During the First Conference and also during this Second Conference of Mayors for Peace,

there are a number of concerns. We have nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and conventional weapons have been modernized and updated, and these weapons have been threatening the lives on earth.

Two days ago the Hiroshima Appeal was adopted, and I would like to express my heartfelt support to this Appeal.

Also during the First Conference I felt that it was my moral responsibility to translate Hiroshima and Nagasaki Appeals to our citizens. Sixty thousand citizens of Magdeburg saw an exhibition of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the city and they understand how horrifying it was. Tomorrow a number of citizens will come together to commemorate the 44th anniversary of the Nagasaki bombing. That will take place at a Peace Park in our city.

At the First Conference we were given a stone from Hiroshima Park and we put that stone in our Peace Park. Although our belief, faith, political system and ideology may be different, I am very much interested in working together with you.

Our City Council is also making efforts, and with 16 cities in Europe, Africa and Asia we have twinning arrangements, and over 300 cities in East Germany have partnership relationship with cities outside of GDR, and it is an important basis for mutual understanding. Through these efforts, we must call for elimination of weapons of devil and call for disarmament.

Prior to this Second Conference, we visited Nakano Ward. In 1987 Nakano Ward in Tokyo declared nuclear free. We also did the same. It is an area where there will not be any nuclear facilities, nuclear weapons, and nuclear production facilities should not be introduced there. So from nuclear arms race to dialogue the world is moving, and the INF Treaty really symbolizes this change in the world current. During this Second Conference, we have been privileged to learn about peace activities that have been taking place in a number of other cities. It has been really encouraging in our city to the people who work hard every day. They, of course, wish for happiness and peace for their families and descen-

dants.

On January 16, the commemorative day of the Magdeburg bombing, we have a ceremony. Many women come to our city for a women's conference, and it is in this spirit that we would like to do our activities for peace, and on World Peace Day many people also visit our city and pray for peace. IPPNW is a very important organization, and many artists and scientists get together to work for peace. Children of Magdeburg drew pictures and these pictures were displayed in Hiroshima and are being exhibited in Nagasaki at the moment.

Professor Sakamoto made a keynote speech this morning. There are hostile feelings still existing between nations, and there are people who advocate that the military is the only way to bring peace to the world. This year is the 50th anniversary of the start of the Second World War. I would very much like to continue dialogue with the young generation on why the Second World War started and what lessons we have learned through the Second World War. We would like to continue this dialogue with youngsters, and we must prevent war before it starts. That's so important.

In that sense, peace education is extremely important. Our children, our grandchildren, they must learn the spirit of peace, the spirit of respect for others. In the tradition of anti-fascism, we should not repeat the mistake that people made during the Second World War. We should not allow discrimination against other people. In order for peace education to have its full effect, we must also work very, very hard to eliminate all nuclear weapons from this earth. So let's fight for peace. Let's not fight for nuclear arms. We need peace at our homes.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much, Mr. Herzig. Then, let me turn to Mr. Pohl from Lemgo, Federal Republic of Germany.

MAYOR HANS POHL (Lemgo, FRG)

Mr. Chairman and distinguished participants, I would like to convey the greetings of the resi-

dents of Lemgo. Lemgo is in the Federal Republic of Germany. We have a very close relationship with the City of Nagasaki, at least I feel so because in 1690, about 300 years ago, Dr. Kempfer came to Dejima in Nagasaki as a part of the East India Company and he came to explore and research into Japan, and his books contained detailed information on Japan, which was the first of such literature to be published in Europe, and that continued to be until modern times a portrait of Japan for the Europeans.

In 1985, on the invitations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki we were able to participate in the First World Conference. It was not to recall the memories of the 17th Century in which Kempfer explored, but to try and discuss about the solidarity and international cooperation among the cities. We participated in the First International Conference because we wanted to take back concrete suggestions for specific action.

Of course, cities are able to only do limited things, but I would like to point out some of these activities. Although limited, I think these activities are important for peace. Let me cite some examples. For example, together with Nagasaki we have some joint activities. For example the Executive Committee of this World Conference was held in Lemgo in May 1987. It is a small town with a population of 40,000, and in that small city the Executive Committee was held, and that impressed greatly the residents of our city, and at that meeting the Mayors of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Volgograd, Berlin (East), Hannover and Como got together and discussed about future international cooperation. This was a meeting held in a city with 40,000 inhabitants. These are rural people, but they were great impressed by the earnest discussions of these representatives as they discussed about world peace and international solidarity, and they also expressed agreement with the intentions of the participating mayors.

Our residents, particularly the young residents, were deeply affected by this meeting and they have a strong intention to take part in international cooperation.

For example, we have a French twin town of Vandoeuvre and with the cooperation of Van-

doeuvre we entered into arrangements with the region of Sabu in Bulkinafaso in West Africa, and the young people of Germany and France visited Bulkinafaso and built irrigation plants.

Over the past few days or past one or two weeks, 50 young people from our city went to Bulkinafaso in West Africa and taught them how to use farming tools. These are only small activities, but I think they are useful for improving the nutritional situation in the Third World. Not only the improvement of nutrition, but I think this is significant because it is a trilateral cooperation involving Germany, France and West Africa.

I would also like to cite another important example for this World Conference of Mayors. That is on the basis of the first meeting held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Mayors of GDR and FRG were able to start their dialogue. We are seated here together. This kind of dialogue between the East and the West is being deepened even further between the governments of the two blocs, and as a result the City Stendal in the GDR and the City of Lemgo in FRG concluded the sister-city relationship agreement last year.

This kind of a sister-city relationship between the East and the West I feel will be very useful in easing tension between East and West Berlin. The representatives of both cities visited each other's cities and they had a discussion and the residents of both the countries, it was confirmed, were wishing for peace. Therefore, we would like to play the role of bridging GDR and FRG in the future.

Two days ago Hiroshima Appeal was adopted, and our wish is related to the second item in the Appeal that we should make progress step by step.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much, Mr. Pohl. Then, let me call on Mr. Saathi from Delhi, India.

MAYOR SAATHI (Delhi, India)

Thank you, Sir. Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates, distinguished friends: Let me first express my gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Motoshima,

the Mayor of Nagasaki, and Mr. Araki, the Honorable Mayor of Hiroshima, and the citizens of this great city for their sponsorship of this important conference and for their sincere efforts to insure that success.

I also thank the speakers before me for the wonderful speeches in which important issues for preventing the current danger of nuclear war and safeguarding durable peace are reflected.

We were greatly moved by your keynote address this morning. It was horrible to hear the misery, the tale of the war, from the survivors of the atomic bomb of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We first heard about it in Hiroshima and today we heard them here in the City of Nagasaki.

I wonder if this nuclear holocaust, which is looming very largely on our heads, is not prevented, would there be anybody on this planet left to tell details of war or to hear details of those miseries which we have heard today.

After World War I, disarmament had become the key slogan to ensure a world without fear. At first it was started to contain and reduce the arms race, but with the discovery of the atomic bomb the arms race acquired a pace and logic of its own. The development of new weapons by one inevitably led the others to reciprocate. The aggregate yield of nuclear stockpiles today is 3 million times greater than the "little boy" and the "fat man" that reduced Hiroshima and Nagasaki to ashes.

So much has been said in this conference on this topic, and my fellow colleagues sitting in front of me, in my opinion, are wiser than me and have a lot of experience on their credit and certainly they can deal with this problem very effectively. So I will not dare, and I can't dare to make any effort to advise these people. I'm simply expressing myself on the subject. Sometimes a collective wisdom can help mankind to come over this destruction which is likely to take place if it is not effectively prevented.

Today we stand at the crossroads of time. We have to decide here on this soil whether we want to prosper or perish. We must not forget that we have not inherited the planet from our ancestors, but have borrowed it from our posterity.

The desire for peace is as old as the human base itself. Man has at all times had reasoning of the time to come. Today we imagine what the world will be like in the next century. Prognosticated developments in society, science and technology hold out promises of new and great prospects for mankind, but they can be realized only if we succeed in our efforts to banish the threat of nuclear extinction.

There is no alternative to peace. We must, therefore, understand that it is only through cooperation and coexistence and peaceful efforts that the human race can continue its onward march on the path of prosperity and progress.

Nuclear disarmament is a must for universal peace. But as you rightly stated in the morning in your keynote address, this shall only emerge if there is a global war against poverty and hunger. The race for superiority in armaments shall lead us nowhere. I wonder if we destroy the entire world, suppose a power is superior enough in arms and have a very tremendous massive destruction power at its disposal, I wonder if man can command dead people. If the entire humanity is dead, who will be the ruler and who shall obey the commandment of such a victorious nation?

The dialogue between the former U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.S.S.R. General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the resultant INF Treaty are the signs of a changing world. Let's therefore, not waste even the slightest moment because the time left at our disposal is very little. Either now or never.

One scientist, physician of Germany, a noted physician, Paul Sagan has written that millions of years ago there was life on Mars, too. But after that probably the people living there might have entered into a nuclear war, and the signs of the war and life which was available on that planet are still visible today to mankind through its scientific research.

While signing the declaration, therefore, at the first nonaligned summit held at Belgrade in 1961 on behalf of the participating nations, Jawaharlal Nehru had said and cautioned, and I quote: "War had never threatened the mankind with greater consequences than today." He urged the super-

powers to hold direct dialogue to check the growing horror of a modern war and the use of nuclear weapons. The responsibility as we are holding this Conference on Inter-City Solidarity and the role which the cities can play in achieving and in realizing this goal of universal peace, everlasting peace, the responsibility of city administration to provide civic amenities, therefore, should not be enough unless and until it is supplemented by vigorous and untiring efforts to mold and build a highly conscious public opinion against the mad race toward superiority in nuclear armament which is being pursued at the cost of the suffering humanity. At the time when children below 5 die of hunger every minute, trillions of dollars are being spent on the acquisition and stockpiling of lethal nuclear weapons. With only half of that amount which is being spent on the acquisition of these arms, poverty, hunger and disease can be removed from the face of this planet. But, unfortunately, most of the governments under extremely compelling circumstances, and because of the lack of mutual trust and goodwill, have to divert their hard-earned resources toward military spending rather than to the process of peace, progress and uplifting of their teeming millions. We must recognize the conditions prevailing in the Third World.

There are countries who were subject to foreign subjugation and exploitation for centuries together. That exploitation left those countries completely economically squeezed. The people and governments of those countries have a very honest desire and they can make use of the resources available to them to the problems of poverty and hunger. But, unfortunately, even those countries have to spend on the defense budget, and not very small amounts, very huge amounts they have to spend. Because of that, the priority gets changed.

For instance, in South Asian countries, the majority of the people live below the poverty line. Illiteracy, preventable disease and early death are still very common. By pooling the available economic resources, in my opinion, of all the countries of the world it is enough to provide a decent living to every human being on this

planet, but how shameful it is that despite all that abundance we are committing the human beings to die of hunger and disease.

To save humanity from the nuclear holocaust is a must, but the survival of the human race is equally dependent upon the stark reality that a nuclear bomb can wrought havoc but it cannot produce a single grain of wheat.

The expenditure, therefore, is a total waste. What outputs do the nuclear powers get in return of the huge amount of input involving the production of nuclear armament except the solace that they possess them? We are living in an age of enlightenment and we can hardly afford to leave anything to chance--our destiny. It is the duty of the city administration, therefore, and the citizens to effectively pressurize their government to give top priority to the process of preservation of lasting peace, development and prosperity because the removal of poverty is as important as banishing the nuclear arms as both the processes are interlinked.

Let us, therefore, resolve that the different political systems of the different countries shall no more be a barrier in achieving a world without wars, nuclear weapons, poverty and hunger. Let us also resolve that the city administration promote trust, confidence and goodwill among nations because it is the lack of trust and confidence due to the mad race for nuclear armaments.

We, therefore, must draw some program, as rightly some people pointed out in this conference. There is something very good that we are holding this conference, and I must congratulate both the Mayors, the Mayor of Hiroshima and the Mayor of Nagasaki, for having convened this conference at this crucial moment and have certainly given a new dimension to this issue. Let us, draw some follow-up program. Let there be no gap between this conference and the next conference. Let there be some program drawn by your Working Committee and that program should be followed during the course of time, which is between this conference and the next conference.

The last word I'm saying is that God didn't create this world to be destroyed with nuclear

weapons. Let's love it and keep it. If nuclear arms race continues, the time may come when the world shall perish under its own economic burden. There should be a continuous process of reshaping political and public consciousness, the concept of collective security based on new political, economic, legal, humanitarian, moral and ethical principles of universal security be re-established for making the world free of tension, conflict and the ever looming danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to address you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you, Mr. Saathi.

Our next speaker is Mr. Biver from Wiltz, Luxembourg.

MAYOR BIVER (Wiltz, Luxembourg)

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues: My name is Biver and I am a member of the Luxembourg Parliament and Mayor of Wiltz, and it is on behalf of the World Union of Martyr Towns and Peace Towns that I address you today.

I have the privilege to be the Vice President of this union, and I have been asked by the actual President, the Mayor of Madrid, Spain, to introduce the association at the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace.

The union was founded in 1982. This is the World Union of Martyr Towns and Peace Towns, a grouping exclusively of cities which had directly suffered the disastrous effects of war. The Executive Committee was made up by the cities of Bastogne, Belgium; Coventry, United Kingdom; Cuneo, Italy; Kalabryta, Greece; Madrid, Spain; Marzabotto, Italy; Warsaw, Poland; Verdun, France; Volgograd, USSR; and Wiltz, Luxembourg. The cities of Arnhem, the Netherlands, and Kragujevac, Yugoslavia, joined the committee later.

In 1987, new bylaws were approved and the association name was changed to its present form--the World Union of Cities for Peace. This opens up a new horizon for the union as it allows

membership to extend to cities which have not directly suffered the violence of war. The basic idea of this union is to unite cities from all over the world to work for peace in the conviction that war is preventable and can be removed from the human condition.

The main objectives of the union are as follows: First, to carry out specific actions in favor of peace at all levels, making use of the different means available;

Second, to safeguard the memory of so small values which advance the defense of liberty, democracy and human dignity.

Third, to develop through school and youth education, mutual awareness amongst peoples, the exchange of information, the respect for differences and cooperation.

Fourth, to defend the principles which are contained in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, therefore, appealing to public opinion and all other organizations with similar aims, avoiding any interference in the very proper affairs of any country.

Fifth, to persuade all member cities that each one in its area of influence should pursue actions which tend to increase awareness in public opinion and to arouse a genuine interest in the problems of disarmament, reduction of tensions, respect for people's right to self-determination, and as well the problem of world famine in the Third World.

Sixth, to condemn all resorts to force, violence and war in whatever form and whatever means may be used in the belief that negotiation is the only system for the settlement of differences.

The World Union of Martyr Towns and Peace Towns wishes to include not only those who are afflicted by and suffer from the effects of war, persecution and destruction, but also those who live and work in the prospective of the future of understanding, harmony and cooperation.

Ladies and gentlemen, this cooperation was given meanwhile by more than 50 cities from all over the world, and the Executive Committee will be glad to accept the membership of your town as well. The General Assembly, which is to be held

in Warsaw, Poland, on September 1 and 2 will be honored by your cooperation. Please apply to the Mayor of Madrid. The union hopes that through such cooperation we can one day reach the goal of all men, that of worldwide brotherhood and understanding.

Many thanks to the Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for their kind hospitality, and I thank you for your kind attention.

COORDINATOR

We still have four speakers who indicated their wish to speak, but before we break let me take the liberty of making some proposals. I think we should try to concentrate at the last stage on more concrete issues and measures that can be taken by cities. So far I have a list of steps that can be or should be taken by cities, and these were all mentioned by our speakers.

First, it seems that not all cities represented here are nuclear free, not denuclearized. What can and should cities do to denuclearize themselves?

Second, some cities have taken steps to convert military installations or military resources into non-military peaceful purposes. What kind of things can cities do?

Thirdly, what can cities do in order to promote cooperation with the Third World people? There are many instances referred to in the remarks made by the speakers. I will not go into the details, but this is the area that we should look into in a more constructive way.

Fourthly, the question of ecology. What can cities do to prevent ecological catastrophe?

And, fifth, a lot of people mentioned education. What are the most effective programs you may have in order to change the minds of people and to educate the younger people so that there will be less violence in this world?

Finally, there are some suggestions and questions made in connection with what concrete steps the participants of this conference can do in terms of this Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity. The possibility of publishing a newsletter was mentioned, and also the significance of holding conferences within the

framework of this conference was also mentioned.

So I would like to get input of all who are present on some of these or all of these concrete issues on which we can focus our discussion after the coffee break, I hope. Thank you very much.

(COFFEE BREAK)

COORDINATOR

All right. Then, let me call on Mr. Azcueta from Villa El Salvador of Peru. Mr. Azcueta, please.

MAYOR AZCUETA (Villa El Salvador, Peru)

Mr. Chairman, Mayors, friends: I would like to welcome you on behalf of Peru and especially on behalf of my city, Villa El Salvador. I would also like to welcome you very fraternally on behalf of all of Latin America, seeing as I am Vice President of the Latin American Region of the World Federation of United Cities.

We are now in Nagasaki and have just taken part in a conference in Hiroshima, and we are commemorating not just one more anniversary of the terrible destruction of those two cities but we are also here in order to issue a joint condemnation of armaments, the arms race, the usage of the atomic bomb and of science to bring about death and destruction. We are here in order to support and defend disarmament and denuclearization.

Many of the cities whose representatives are present at this conference were affected by the repercussions of war and selfishness between peoples and states. As you all know, in Latin America, fortunately, at least until now, we have not had to suffer through the use of nuclear weapons against our citizens. However, we are suffering due to another situation which gives rise to millions of deaths a year, millions of children who fall ill or are disabled for the rest of their lives.

I am talking about the economic situation in our country, our external debt, the social injustice that prevails, and the waste, so to speak, of money poured into the purchasing of arms. All

this for us is the equivalent of an atomic bomb. It has almost equivalent repercussions and consequences on our peoples.

So going beyond our social and geographical differences, above and beyond that I think that it can be said that our goals are one and the same. We can and must establish peace and solidarity on the basis of links of friendship and cooperation between cities.

We have heard many examples of how this can be done throughout this conference. We in Villa El Salvador have very close relations with various cities, for example with the French city of Deux-Sevres and the German city of Tubingen. Villa El Salvador is only 18 years old, but we already have 300,000 inhabitants. Our community is a people's community in our country, that is in the way it's organized, in the way it functions, and because of this it has been awarded the Diploma of Messenger City of Peace, and Villa El Salvador along with other cities in the region supports the notion that Latin America be declared a nuclear free zone. Therefore, I urge that the Nagasaki Appeal incorporate this proposal in its final resolution. I, too, would like to ask all delegates that they act bravely, as Dr. Sakamoto has called out, and that we expand the Appeal approved in Hiroshima so that it will also be used in Third World cities and, therefore, I would like to ask that the resolution also include those factors other than the arms race that go against peace and development such, as for example, the external debt, economic dependence, social injustice, etc. These factors, too, have negative repercussions on millions of people.

Mayors, friends, on the basis of experience gained these past few days both in Hiroshima and in Nagasaki, I think that we can all undertake to strengthen our links of solidarity and of cooperation between cities, especially cities in the industrialized world and cities in the Third World. We can do on the basis of promoting further exchanges of information, mutual exchanges of information, and on carrying out concrete action to further and to promote development in peace worldwide.

We need to show a certain degree of solidarity,

and we are already doing this in our city, and we will continue to work within the sphere of solidarity with others, and we hope that in this way we and others will make some headway in achieving a peaceful and equal and fair world.

I would like to thank the technicians and the interpreters as a speaker for making the word "peace" heard in Spanish, too. I thank all of you.

COORDINATOR

Thank your very much, Mr. Azcueta. Our next speaker is Mr. Cabral Monteiro from Porto, Portugal.

MAYOR CABRAL MONTEIRO (Porto, Portugal)

Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I'm very touched at being here. I am here as representative of a country situated in the extreme western point of Europe, and it is with some emotion that I raise my voice to greet the people of our twin city, Nagasaki, in the name of the people of Porto.

When in June of 1987 in Berlin I had the privilege of attending the commemoration of 750 years of the foundation of that city, I presented a communication stressing the unanimous approval to participate in the World Conference of Mayors, emphasizing the importance of solidarity between the cities, and the agreement of City Hall Mayors to the state described the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In these cities sacrificed by the cruelty of war, it becomes even more important to proclaim loudly that mankind can never again be threatened by destruction. Peace through solidarity between cities must be defined and erected as a means to establish the relationship between peoples. Total abolishment of nuclear arms should be the means to achieve the harmony in order that populations may obtain their right to the happiness of living without fear.

All Mayors have the obligation to stimulate the development of ties of friendship between cities based on mutual understanding and, whenever necessary, to demand for peace if circumstances so warrant it.

Porto, my home town, the city where I was born, has about two million inhabitants and is a

center of a metropolitan area. These two million inhabitants love their city as one loves one's country, and its proud have given its name the country, Portugal. It is also proud to be the capital of work and freedom, but in order to speak of freedom one must be certain that its existence is not in danger.

Can there be a bigger danger to freedom than the risk of a holocaust provoked by the insanity of men that agree with Hegel's theory of war as the motor of history?

In the text that set up UNESCO, it was stressed that wars having originated in the spirit of man must be found the spirit of man. Some defend or some maintain that war can only be defined as a social function which can be expressed in various different ways from theology to economy, by way of psychology, politics and ideology.

Taking all this into account, the fundamental question is as follows: Is this function replaceable around the countries, mankind condemned to be burned with this as an integral part of its existence. The answer should not be fatalistic in nature. Mankind has endured and overcome in the past, and I think that, in principle, they should be able to be free from war. The social function of war can perhaps be substituted by education, by adequate education, into the origins of war, by creating and developing efficient international organizations that will replace violence with other social or economic aspects, but from so doing, so saying, there is a great step. I think that cooperation, good relationship and solidarity between cities can only be possible if we maintain world peace.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights says that it is essential to encourage and develop friendly relations between nations. In this way, I would like to vehemently appeal to the eminent representatives of various cities at this conference, and I would like to ask them to do their utmost to spread the notion of friendship and understanding between cities of the world, in this way enhancing the inherent dignity of all mankind as the very foundation of freedom, justice and peace. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Then, we have Mr. Cairns as the next speaker. He is from Coventry, United Kingdom.

MAYOR DAVID J. CAIRNS (Coventry, United Kingdom)

Professor Sakamoto, ladies and gentlemen: My name is David Cairns and I am Lord Mayor of Coventry, England. Our city has a population of 310,000 people and is situated in the center of England.

I am very pleased to have the opportunity to speak at this important conference. Whilst all conferences in the cause of peace are of importance to the future of mankind, this conference is of greater importance to this vital cause than others: First, because in drawing together voices from all parts of the world, it can be seen to be a truly representative forum; and secondly, because the venue for our conference here in Hiroshima and in Nagasaki will for generations come to be indivisibly linked with the ultimate suffering which began at the dawn of the nuclear age. We are all indebted to the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the generous hospitality which has been shown to all the delegates at this conference.

Undoubtedly, the best way to repay our hosts is through practical and continuing efforts in support of peace in our own cities by insuring collectively that the enduring hope of our people for peaceful coexistence remains firmly fixed at the top of our national government's agenda.

I have the honor this year to be the Lord Mayor of Coventry, England, a city which in 1940 was devastated by Nazi bombing to an extent previously unprecedented. From that suffering there emerged a new and spontaneous desire for reconciliation and a hope that a lasting peace could be shared by all nations.

One of the first practical steps which my city took in response to this call was to join in 1944 in a bond of friendship and peace with the City of Volgograd in the USSR when the first international twinning of cities took place. Since then Coventry has significantly extended twinning

activities and its family of 26 cities spans the world. Many of our earliest links were kindled from the fires of war, and we are proud to boast close associations with cities such as Kiel in West Germany, Dresden, East Germany, Arnhem in Holland, Belgrade in Yugoslavia, and Warsaw in Poland, to name but a few.

Coventry has by no means lost its urge to promote the objectives of international understanding which makes such an important contribution to the attainment of peaceful coexistence.

The Central Government has, however, imposed a legal duty on local government offices to prepare plans to undertake training exercises for defense against nuclear attack. Coventry City Council believes this policy to be utter folly, and we are opposed to it.

We are in the course of establishing a new international relations unit which will give an added impetus and a higher profile to our endeavors in the cause of international friendship. This, coupled with our current initiatives to create new twinning links in Nicaragua and on the Indian Subcontinent, illustrates our determination to continue our commitment to spread the message of peace ever wider.

The City Council is not alone in our city in encouraging the search for peace. Many of our citizens play their part either through group activities or as individuals. There are many voluntary organizations in Coventry which are heavily involved in carrying abroad the message of peace. In addition to several city-to-city friendship societies which foster specific citizen links, the Coventry Committee for International Understanding has the prime objective of cultivating peace, friendship and goodwill and undertakes on a wider front the important role of coordinating and supporting the development of community exchange arrangements.

Every year the Coventry Peace Committee holds a weeklong festival which is often timed to coincide with the anniversary of the bombing of the city in November 1940. Last year the principal guest speaker was Archbishop Desmond Tutu who brought with him a message of peace

and justice. The importance and truth of this message cannot be stressed too often. Until there is justice for all mankind, there can be no true and lasting peace.

Young people in our schools are involved in our annual peace festival. We, however, require more formal introduction of the principle of the peace ethic in our educational establishments.

Next year the city will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Coventry. A series of events are planned which will remember those who so tragically lost their lives in the Second World War. We intend to share this special occasion in the city's history with our partners from across the world in resolute affirmation of our people's demand for peace. We hope that our friends in the Executive Committee of the World Union of Cities for Peace, of which Coventry is the first Vice President, will also join on this occasion.

We have also invited Senor Perez de Cuellar, General Secretary of the United Nations, to deliver the keynote speech to mark this occasion, and I fervently hope that he will be able to accept our invitation.

Although we shall naturally take this opportunity to look back into the past to recall the horror of those dark days and to pay our respect to those whose suffering should not be forgotten, we shall also look forward with hope and renewed commitment to the future and our continuing work to establish lasting and just peace.

Since this conference was first convened in 1985, its voice has been heard both through the covenant to which all our cities have subscribed and through the statements made by Mayor Arai and Mayor Motoshima in June 1988 at the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

I have read these statements with care and admiration, and on behalf of my city I can say that we endorse both the sentiments and the aims which our colleagues have expressed.

There has also been a welcome and long awaited shift in relations between East and West since we last met. The treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States for the aboli-

tion of intermediate range nuclear weapons should, however, be seen only as a beginning. There is much still to be achieved before the nuclear arsenals to the world can be rendered impotent.

Our concern is not limited to the field of nuclear weapons. We must also address the problems and dangers posed by the proliferation of chemical weapons and the ever growing size of our conventional weapons and armies.

The East and West must continue their dialogue and press for a successful conclusion through their negotiations for a substantial and meaningful reduction in the armaments with which the world is threatened.

Whilst the principal initiative for peace must clearly rely on the actions of national governments and the opportunity for consensus which is available to the United Nations Organization, we for our part must not remain on the sidelines as observers. It is essential that each of us, as Mayors of our respective cities, should redouble our efforts to encourage our citizens and our fellow Councillors to embrace the cause of peace and to demonstrate that allegiance in a practical way, whether through education, peace festivals, exchanges of young people or any other form of activity which will draw attention to this vital issue.

It is equally important that individually we maintain pressure on our national governments to increase their efforts in the search for peace and that collectively through conferences such as this we ensure that our views remain the focus of world debate.

I have with me today two letters of support which I would like to present to you, one from the Cathedral in Coventry and the other from the Coventry Branch of the National Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Please pass them on to the President.

Finally, I wish to assure Mayor Araki and Mayor Motoshima and my colleague delegates at this conference that Coventry will continue to explore every avenue and opportunity to extend its areas of influence in the cause of peace. We shall leave no stone unturned. We cannot afford to fail.

Thank you for listening to me.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much, Mr. Cairns. Then, our next speaker is Mr. Kitamaki from Hirakata City, Japan.

MAYOR KITAMAKI (Hirakata City, Japan)

Thank you very much. Our city of Hirakata is in the northeastern part of Osaka Prefecture, and it is located midway between Kyoto and Osaka. The population is about 390,000. It is the fifth largest city in Osaka Prefecture. In the western part of the city there is Yodo River, and from the Edo Era our city has developed as a relay post and a post town.

Up till the Second World War, there were large army facilities in two locations in the city, and it was known to be a town of military factories manufacturing more than half the cannons and shells in Japan. It is said that this site was chosen by the army and the military because of the appropriate location that there are many hills in the town and that it is near the river of Yodo, so that it is suited for manufacturing and delivery of the shells.

Although we did not suffer too much damage from the air raids, there was a large explosion of the gun powder magazine belonging to the armed forces in 1939 and that claimed about 100 lives and caused over 600 casualties and more than 900 houses were totally burned down, and over 4,400 households suffered from the damage. Since then, our town has tried to review our policies, and through the resident movements opposing the resumption of manufacturing of gun powder the site of the former military facilities was converted into a housing estate which in 1958 was the largest in the Orient.

From that time, our city has developed as a city of multifunctions and with greatly developed housing estates, and the city has upheld peace policies as top priority policies. Under such political circumstances, I was elected the Mayor for the first time in 1975. Before I became the Mayor I have been a teacher in primary and junior high schools, but I saw many of my pupils

die in the war, and also I myself experienced fighting in the war in Manchuria and also in the coastal areas of the Yangtze River in China, as well as in the Philippines, so I experienced firsthand the misery and the inhumanity of warfare. I even think that my youth was totally destroyed and spoiled by that war.

Therefore, ever since I assumed the post of the Mayor I have emphasized a peace administration and I have assumed the duty and responsibility to convey my wish for peace to the next generation.

In 1982 our city was the first in Osaka Prefecture to declare itself a nuclear free and peace city, and we have been conducting various types of peace undertakings, and I would like to cite a couple of major points. For example, we launched a Peace Boat, and we enacted a Day of Peace, and also we have held Peace Concerts, lectures, movies and peace exhibition.

Also last year we sent letters to the nuclear weapons states appealing for total abolition of nuclear weapons, so we have been launching various types of peace activities with ingenuity.

The Peace Boat, or the Peace Vessel, was an original attempt among the local governments in Japan, and last year 600 of our residents rode this boat and visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and also we continued with this this year. They visited the Peace Memorial Park and the Peace Memorial Museum and attended various events in order to think about the importance of peace and the misery of war and atomic bombing.

Next, I would like to refer to our activities in the enactment of Peace Day. March 1st of this year marks the 50th anniversary of the explosion of the former gun powder magazine belonging to the armed forces, and we designated March 1st as the Day of Peace of our city. The enactment of the Peace Day represents the result of the residents' wish for peace. The residents have been hoping for peace consistently since World War 2, and we were able to have a wide participation of residents in the commemorative activities, and we had a very substantial commemoration.

In various parts of Japan we see many activi-

ties being undertaken to appeal for peace. I think it is wonderful to see increased opportunities to think about peace, and I feel that with the spread of the local governments' and the residents' activities for peace we will be able to further reinforce the three non-nuclear principles which some people are concerned about becoming void of substance.

I am committed to exert utmost efforts for total abolition of nuclear weapons and for the attainment of global peace, and I am also resolved to safeguard basic human rights which are guaranteed in our Constitution and to promote administration which cares for people. Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much, Mr. Kitamaki. We have finished the first round of the people sitting on this side, and now the floor is open and, as I suggested, if you are interested please try to focus on some practical or concrete proposals, and also any information on the successful experience in your own cities would be highly appreciated. Yes, please.

MR. MEISNER (West Germany)

Thank you very much. I am here on behalf of the Mayor of Berlin, FRG.

After this Second Conference, all the cities that are participating in this conference should write letters to their respective governments asking this question. This is my suggestion. That is to say, what has each government done in order to promote disarmament. That's a question we should probably ask each government: What efforts have our governments made so far for disarmament, and to what extent is the government making efforts to reduce military expenditures, and what has the government done to make the country nuclear free and what has the government done in order to remove chemical weapons? These are a list of questions that we should be asking our governments, and after that reply is made by the government that should be sent to each municipality, and municipalities should get together to look into the answers given by the

central government.

We should also include a side letter that this letter has been sent to a number of other governments and that the answers by the government will be communicated to all the cities of that nation. Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you. My understanding of the nature of this conference is that the conference itself is not in a position to make any unanimous decision, official statement, concrete statement in connection with the respective governments. I think anybody who is in support of the proposals that have just been made may join this enterprise, and so it's all up to you, but I think it is probably not appropriate for us to ask this conference itself to decide that in the name of all participants we should send letters to the respective governments. I think this is in the nature of this conference as far as my understanding is concerned.

But thank you very much for the very practical suggestion. Yes, please.

MR. SHAWN BOLES (Eugene, Oregon, U.S.)

My name is Shawn Boles. I'm City Councillor of the City of Eugene in Oregon, the first United States host to the International Nuclear Free Zone Authorities Conference which was held earlier this year. I bring greetings to the conference from the 100,000 peace loving citizens of Eugene, the citizens of our sister-cities, Kakekawa, Japan, Yakutsk, USSR, Kathmandu, Nepal, and Chinju, Korea. My thanks to the organizers of this important conference not only for its logistics excellence but for striking a harmonious balance between the three important components of knowing, feeling and acting to make the world a place safe for future generations.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been transformed into cities of peace and culture through a terrible application of science. Our mission is to use science in a different fashion to transform our own cities and nations so as to ensure the possibility of a planet of people that could be at peace with themselves and with their environment.

Professor Sakamoto has listed at least five separate actions that can be taken. I reiterate them briefly: Establishment of nuclear free zones; conversion from war to peaceful prospects; deepening of Third World relationships; ecological integrity; the application of education, particularly of youth; and the application of science and service to society.

I would like to add one more. It has been said implicitly, but I would like to make it an explicit suggestion, and that is the adoption of rituals of remembrance so that we do not forget. I was only three and a half years old when the bombing occurred. My daughter is now three and a half years old. I will teach my daughter. It is not clear who will teach my daughter's daughter unless we have such rituals. I thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Any other additions? Yes, please.

MR. DANTE CRUICCHI (Bologna, Italy)

My name is Dante Cruicchi. I am President of the Italy Committee on Twin Cities. I am going to read you a very short text that was disseminated amongst more than a 1,500 schools. In 1989 Bologna renewed its appeal so that on the 21st of March in all schools we have a Spring of Peace. In primary schools, secondary schools, higher education institutes and universities this should be carried out in the form most suitable to that organization. This will be very significant and it will increase the significance of what has already been done and will help respect human rights worldwide. It will also help conflict be appeased in a nonviolent manner, given the consequences of violent action.

In this regard, this year we have asked other cities for addresses. We have twinned 350 schools of our region with 350 European schools. We feel that these links between students, between children, will help further their education as to peace.

The Mayor of Caen referred to a Peace Memorial. I am President of Families of Victims of Nazis...Two hundred and fifteen children were

killed by Nazis there. The Mayor set up an Information Center dealing with information on the barbaric actions of that century.

I will conclude by quoting what was said by an ex-Mayor of Florence. He devoted his entire life to peace. During the Cold War he, a Christian, was brave enough to visit Dresden and Vietnam. He said to us: We must build a new city taking into account what has happened over the centuries so that wheat, vineyards and olive trees can grow worldwide. Instead of wheat we say rice. Instead of vineyards we say cherries, and instead of olive trees we say mangoes. Picture this image, let's say, that we can all share.

I would like to thank the Mayors and peoples of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I would like to say that I support what our friend from Ville El Salvador said. I would also like to thank the interpreters who have helped us spread the word "peace" in all languages today. (APPLAUSE) Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. I recognize the person in front.

MR. DEREK CORRIGAN (Burnaby, B.C., Canada)

My name is Derek Corrigan and I'm here on behalf of Burnaby in the province of British Columbia in Canada.

Canada's role in world peace has traditionally been as an arbiter. As a large country in area and a small country in population, we hold a unique position in the world. Our resources and our natural wealth provide us with the ability to join the most powerful nations as economic partners while, at the same time, our small population sees no need for expansion or domination and poses no threat.

We aspire to be peace keepers, and I hope the world recognizes our sincere desire to achieve cooperation among our fellow nations.

My city of Burnaby is part of the Vancouver Metropolitan Area, and as a port city and as a gateway to the Pacific we have a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic community. Many people from

many countries have come to British Columbia to make their lives. We are a city of immigrants from Japan, from China, India, Great Britain, France, the Middle East, South America, and from all over the world. We rely upon cooperation among diversity and upon respect for each culture to build our city and the very special multicultural fabric that makes up Canada.

We have learned that people can work together and can use understanding to surmount differences. The annual Peace March in Vancouver draws 50,000 people, and 35 cities in our province have declared themselves nuclear-free zones.

Our Union of B.C. Municipalities has introduced the motion to have our entire province declared itself a nuclear-free zone. I believe sincerely that peace begins locally. It begins in the individual home with the end of prejudice and discrimination. It builds programs in our schools and determination in our local councils. It's communicated to regional leaders and the ground swell eventually becomes a national platform.

I want to thank the Mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima and the people of their cities for their hospitality, and I want to thank my fellow delegates for the education they have given me and, finally, I can without hesitation tell this conference that I'm authorized to commit my city to the goals of this conference and to future world peace. Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Yes, please.

MR. ANDRE HEDIGER (Geneva, Switzerland)

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: My name is Andre Hediger. I am Deputy Mayor of Geneva, Switzerland. I am sure you all are acquainted with Geneva. I haven't taken part really in the conference perhaps because you have respected the neutral status of our country, especially of Geneva and its independent nature. Various international organizations are based there and conferences take place there, but anyway I would like to tell you what the position of Switzerland is and in particular the position of our city on

these matters.

Since 1291 there has been war in Switzerland, and Switzerland has taken part in no wars, so the Swiss people's mentality is one of peace, of independence, and against war. This does not mean that we do not worry about the A-bomb. I think that to this day we are the only country that has prohibited the A-bomb on its territory. It's written in our Constitution, and this was done 25 years ago. Twenty-five years ago the Swiss peoples voted against nuclear weapons. It means that our Swiss army can never have at its disposal nuclear weapons. However, we do worry and, therefore, we do our utmost to strive for peace especially in Geneva. In Geneva many international conferences are held which discuss matters of peace.

In these few days that you have convened here in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, you have discussed the cost of military stockpiling and military arsenals. With regard to this I would like to say that this autumn in Switzerland, as our Constitution prescribes, we have the right of initiative. This means that a group of citizens can submit an idea and this idea is then put to the vote. More than 100,000 Swiss citizens then have suggested that Switzerland disarm itself completely. This autumn this suggestion is going to be put to the vote, and Switzerland will then decide whether they will continue to arm themselves or whether they will carry out the policy of disarmament.

I would like to tell you that we have no career army. We submit our 20-year olds to four months of military training, and then every month or whatever they train for a further four days for a certain period of their lives. So we have no career army, so to speak, no permanent army, but the army that we do have is very expensive, indeed. Four billion of our budget is allocated to this army, and that is a great deal of money.

I think that the majority will accept this proposal, in fact, well not accept this proposal, I'm sorry. It will be refuted. It will be rejected, unfortunately, but at any rate, the idea has been put forward so some headway has been made, and

this is very interesting, indeed. It's very interesting to debate this point: Do we continue to have an army or do we not?

If we abolish the Swiss army, then, we have to set up a different economy, an economy based on peace, on which has no unemployment, so military factories will then have to be reconverted into peace factories, factories which are there for peaceful purposes.

These are arguments that are used by those that are against, in fact, this idea. Personally speaking, I would vote in favor of doing away with the army. I know that not everybody is of the same opinion as myself, but I think that this could be achieved in the next decade.

This does not call into question the neutral status of Switzerland. On the contrary, I think that a country without an army can be a neutral country, very active neutral country. It can take part in major decision making processes worldwide, for example, with regard to misery, hunger, poverty, aid to the Third World.

Our people have refused nuclear weapons. However, we still face the dangers of nuclear weapons, not just the A-bomb but nuclear plants, plants that produce energy for so-called "peaceful purposes". So for the next 20 years in Switzerland no further nuclear plants will be set up, and after those 20 years we are going to dismantle the three nuclear plants that we have at the moment.

I think that ecologically speaking this is very important. Indeed, I know that you do not all go along with this viewpoint. We have to think about further sources of energy, peaceful sources of energy, hydroelectric sources, solar sources, etc. It also means that we have to do something with respect to our neighboring countries, and we have to do something with respect to what they are doing. We are affected by the dangers of nuclear plants in other countries. I am not accusing anybody. I am not accusing our friends in Germany or in France. In 1984 we voted that there would not be any more nuclear plants especially in Geneva. A great majority was against building that nuclear plant.

It was explained to me that the Mayor of Kiev

had said in Hiroshima what he had seen after Chernobyl. I am a physician myself, and there are nuclear plants in Europe that could be affected by the same thing as Chernobyl. I think, as other physicists have said, that we have to think about the dangers of nuclear plants and the dangers of nuclear energy. You have seen what happened in Chernobyl and in other places.

I think, then, that we must look into these matters. Chairman, you have said that this afternoon we should look into matters relating to aid to the Third World. I think you are entirely right. We should think along the lines of economies of peace, and in order to achieve peaceful economies, economies of peace, we have to help Third World countries. I am not going to boast about what we do in my country and what we do in my city, but our municipality's budget has allocated a great deal of funds. 0.2 percent in fact has been allocated to aid for Third World countries, in other words to Africa, South America and Asia.

I think that this is very interesting, indeed, and can set the example for others in industrialized parts of the world. I know that other countries have social problems, housing problems, etc., but I think that others can perhaps do likewise and allocate a certain percentage of the budget of their municipalities or their communities to aid, to meet the needs of those that need it.

As regards the Hiroshima Appeal, one thing that struck me and upon which I would like further elucidation is as follows. Why can we not go beyond the idea of merely reducing nuclear weapons as is stated in that text? Personally speaking, the reduction of nuclear weapons is just an echo of what has been discussed amongst the major powers of the world today. Can't we go towards abolition of nuclear weapons? I think that should be our objective. I think that this might help put pressure on those that discuss these matters at international level in committees, subcommittees, etc., etc. The Mayors that met in Hiroshima and Nagasaki demanded total abolition of nuclear weapons. That might put pressure on them and might influence them a bit, perhaps, and can we not introduce nuclear-free zones and

demilitarized zones into the Appeal? I think that this goes hand in hand with all the rest.

Thank you very much, indeed.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much.

MAYOR OSKAR BOHM: (Neukirchen-Vluyn, W. Germany)

Thank you very much. I am from Neukirchen-Vluyn, West Germany. The Chairman asked us for specific proposals and actions, and I firstly think that a nuclear-free zone is extremely important but that alone is not enough. Our city has also declared nuclear free.

I came here as the Mayor of that city, but declaring one city nuclear free is not really sufficient. Citizens of our city do not know what is going on at this conference. When I got the invitation to take part in this conference, I decided to let schools know what's going on at this conference, the primary schools and junior high schools. One thousand cranes from Hiroshima, I asked our school children to do paper folding, and I brought these cranes to Hiroshima. I also asked the citizens to commemorate Hiroshima and Nagasaki Day, and a panel discussion is being held inviting scholars and panelists, and the German Defense Ministry's representatives also took part in that symposium, and a human chain will be made that will cover a number of kilometers that will take place tomorrow.

To conclude all these activities we are going to have a mass at a church. Through these events in these few days we will be thinking of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and we will pray that nuclear weapons shall never be used on this earth.

So the Mayors here in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and citizens at home must conduct similar activities. Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Yes, please. Mr. Hayama will be the final speak.

MAYOR HAYAMA (Fujisawa City, Japan)

Thank you very much. Professor Sakamoto

mentioned five major points. I feel the Declaration of Nuclear-Free City is useful, and at this particular moment I think it's important for the cities to declare themselves nuclear-free.

Our City of Fujisawa and other Japanese nuclear-free cities are thinking that we should reinforce our efforts to pass an ordinance, nuclear-free ordinance. Over 200 cities in America, including Irvine city, Eugene city have actually passed nuclear-free ordinance, so I think we should ban nuclear weapons through legislation, and we are also making preparations in our city for this. But in Japan there are difficulties.

Also I already distributed some material about what kind of anti-nuclear or peace activities are possible in various cities. Perhaps we can put up boards declaring the city borders to be nuclear-free as well and to hold various events such as symposia and meetings and also to have exchanges with the Third World countries, for example hold an international conference of the homeless, including participants from the Third World.

For such activities we need funds, we need a budget. The Japanese National Government has been increasing its military budget to exceed 1 percent of GNP, but because we local governments wish for peace we must have a peace budget, and for that Fujisawa City. The tenure of the mayorship is four years, and I have worked for Fujisawa city for 20 years. After my tenure is over if we have a new mayor who is belligerent, who likes wars, then we will be faced with a danger. In order to protect this problem we have a Peace Fund of 500 million yen in our budget, and we can use the interest for the peace budget allocation. If it's 4 percent interest that means 20 million yen every year, and these can be used for the peace budget, and in our City Council we actually reached a consensus, agreement to set up this Peace Fund for the peace budget. So the local governments must be aggressive in setting up such a peace budget.

In closing, I would like to refer to international solidarity. To the north of Fujisawa City there is the Atsugi Military Air Base, and also to the south there is the Yokosuka Naval Port, and

Yokosuka has become a home port to nuclear vessels, such as Midway, equipped with tomahawk missiles. And then there is the City of Zushi, between Yokosuka city and Fujisawa city and there is a green forest called Ikego in the City of Zushi. There was a plan to build military barracks, 1,000 military barracks for the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Military Forces, but the citizens, particularly mothers of the City of Zushi, have been very active in the protest activities against this planned construction of military quarters. I think the local governments should cooperate and oppose such national government policies in order to safeguard peace. But the national government tried to force through this plan in August of this year as well, so the local governments are right now in the midst of protesting against the national government's initiatives. But at the same time we have Vancouver, San Francisco, Valpariso, Peru, we have various cities, and we must work for a nuclear-free Pacific to start with, and if that becomes possible, if the whole of the Pacific Ocean can become nuclear-free we would no longer need to destroy the forest of Ikego to build 1,000 military barracks.

So peace and the environment are very closely related, and we would also like to cooperate both in environmental protection and peace initiatives. I think our conference in Eugene was very significant from that perspective, and we would like to cooperate with other counterparts in order to make the Pacific area nuclear-free.

Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much for your very active participation in the discussion. Since I made a kind of interim summary at the end of the first half of our session I will not repeat anything except to express my thanks for any additional points that have been made by the participants.

Since we are not producing any binding document, I think our discussion can be open-ended, and like many other conferences of this kind you will continue to have stimulating exchanges in the dining rooms or bars or wherever outside the

conference room. So I think the time is up, so we have to close our session, but on behalf of the participants let me express my gratitude to the Secretariat and also the translators. Thank you very much.

MODERATOR (Mr. Akihiko Kato)

Thank you very much. Professor Sakamoto and representatives of a number of cities, thank you for your active cooperation. This concludes this session.

Theme : "What can cities do for nuclear disarmament and global peace?"

City Reports

Session II On Aug. 8 2 : 32 ~ 4 : 58 P.M.

Moderator : Tadashi Matsunaga, Vice Director of
Nagasaki International Culture Hall

Coordinator : Hideo Tsuchiyama, President of Nagasaki
University

1. Reports from 13 Cities

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MODERATOR (Mr. Tadashi Matsunaga)

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. It's time for us to start the session. This is Plenary Session IV for discussion on the theme "What can Cities do for Nuclear Disarmament and Global Peace?"

Our schedule is that we will have presentations up to 3:30 and at 3:30 we'll break for coffee, and we will continue our discussion up to 4:45 this afternoon. Let me introduce myself. My name is Tadashi Matsunaga. It's my privilege to act as the Coordinator of this discussion.

We have with us Professor Tsuchiyama, the President of Nagasaki University, to act as the Coordinator of our session.

COORDINATOR (Prof. Hideo Tsuchiyama)

Thank you very much. My name is Tsuchiyama, as has been introduced. I'm very pleased to act as the Coordinator of this Session II. I ask for your cooperation.

In the morning we had a panel discussion titled "Sharing Thoughts on the Present Issues of World Peace". We have the representatives of 13 cities as speakers for Session II.

As we have a rather tight schedule, I would like to ask each speaker to complete the presentation in about five minutes and after listening to all the presentations we will have discussion among the panelists as well as between the panelists and the participants from the floor. We would like to have as much time as possible for the part of the discussion, so I seek the cooperation of each speaker to be within five minutes.

I will be summarizing the questions and answers in the discussion. It will be incorporated into the contents of the Nagasaki Appeal which will be officially adopted tomorrow just before the Closing Ceremony. I will do my best to reflect our discussion on the Nagasaki Appeal.

I would like to present the delegates to you. From the left of the audience, we have Mayor Gorrie from Canterbury, Australia. Mr. Roumen D. Neshev from Sofia, Bulgaria, Mayor Artur Levi from Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany.

And we have Mr. Emmanuele Piatti, Deputy

Mayor of Assisi, Italy. And we have Mr. Sampietto from Como, Italy. Enzo Lombardi, from L'Aquila, Italy, Mayor Kwia Johnson, from Liberia, Monrovia.

We have Mayor Chris J. Rutten, from Middelburg, the Netherlands.

Mr. Robert C. Long, who is the City Councilperson from St. Paul, U.S.A.

Mr. Viktoras Rinkevicius, Secretary of Vilnius Executive Committee, from Vilnius, U.S.S.R.

From Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City, Mr. Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, Chairman of the Committee of Ho Chi Minh.

We have Mayor Tetsuya Tomaru from the City of Hoya of Japan and Mayor Nobuo Waki from Takamatsu City of Japan.

Those are our 13 speakers.

First, the representative of Canterbury we have Mayor Gorrie.

MAYOR GORRIE (Canterbury, Australia)

Ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed an honor to bring the good wishes and support of the Municipality of Canterbury to this most important forum, the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

I represent some 130,000 people living in Canterbury, Southwest of Sydney. Our municipality is one of Sydney's oldest having been declared a local government area in 1879. Since then the Council has applied itself to the huge task of building and fixing roads, building parks, collecting garbage and providing health and community services for a fast growing modern community.

In recent times, our municipality has seen a marked growth in the number of people from other countries taking up residence in our area, and we are now the second most richly diverse local government area in Sydney. A diversity of cultures has brought benefits to our community which far outweigh any language problems, and our community is striving to make the municipality a better place in which to live.

Our links with other countries are very strong, and in terms of the peace movement we are blessed with a constituency of people who are only too aware of the need for peace throughout the

world.

Many of our residents have settled in Australia as a direct result of political or military conflicts in their homeland, and as such they are very supportive of Council's role in the international peace movement.

Our former Mayor of Canterbury, Kevin Moss, attended the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, and I recall the enthusiasm and interest with which he reported that historic conference to Council.

I bring with me the best wishes of my fellow Alderman Judy Mann that this conference is a success and that it builds on what has been achieved so far. My Council is proud of its record of involvement in the peace movement. One of my colleagues, Alderman is National Convenor of the Australian Nuclear Free Zone Secretariat. My Council provides office facilities for the Secretariat in Sydney and has been a nuclear free zone since 1981.

As Mayor I became closely involved in the nuclear issues when my municipality was threatened by the movement of nuclear waste through Sydney. I fought long and hard to get more information from the higher tiers of government on when and where the transports would travel through Sydney. When that information was not forthcoming, my Council strongly opposed these moves, and according to our best information we have been successful in preventing the transport of the nuclear waste taking place.

The slogan "Think Globally, Act Locally" has become a philosophy of my Council, and recently my Council called on our Prime Minister Bob Hawke to ban nuclear armed and powered ships from entering Australian waters. Like all responsible local government bodies, my Council concentrates its resources on the main objectives of improving roads, health services and community services, but at the same time, we are aware that to properly serve the people of our municipality we must vigorously promote the cause of peace both in Australia and overseas.

What this conference must do, as I am confident it will, is send out a coherent and forceful

message of peace to all corners of the globe. This conference is clearly invaluable in bringing us together in a forum which galvanizes and strengthens the network of peace actively in local government areas, but the conference must aim for more than that. Each of us must leave with a commitment and a plan of action to persuade all local government areas to join with us at the Third World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Let us all take our counterparts from neighboring municipalities to task for attending this World Conference and persuade them to become more involved in peace issues. Our colleagues might not win us any prize for most popular mayor, but it is vital that all local government areas throw their weight behind the cause for peace. There is an increasing level of interest in worldwide issues such as the environment.

In Australia, environmental issues are capturing more and more attention each day. The time is clearly right for an increase in world interest in peace issues, and we must act now before it is too late. Let us use the stark evidence in memories of wars and conflicts which have taken place over the past 100 years as impetus to reach our goals. Let us all rely more and more on each other for support and help in our struggles.

On behalf of the Municipality of Canterbury I congratulate this conference for its efforts and sincerely wish that those efforts bear fruit. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Next, we will listen to the speech by Mr. Neshev representing Sofia, Bulgaria.

MR. NESHEV (Sofia, Bulgaria)

Distinguished Mayor Motoshima, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: We the representatives of Sofia, a million-strong city, the capital of Bulgaria, extend our greetings to the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

The name "Sofia" is an ancient settlement in the very heart of the Balkan Peninsula and

means "wisdom". The wisdom inherited from the past is today an essential feature of our society. We have played host to the World Parliament of People for Peace, to sessions of the World Peace Council, and to many others who struggled for peace.

In 1980 Sofia was declared a City of Peace and received a special diploma for the contribution of its citizens in the struggle for peace. In our city, we erected a monument the like of which I have never seen anywhere else. It is called "The Banner of Peace". Children from all over the world come here during their assemblies to express, by means of songs, drawings and poems, their desire to meet friends and to live in peace. In the monument there are bells built by many countries, including Japan, conquering the monument in the days of the festival. They ring the bells. The children ring the bells and the children believe that their call, their voice, will be heard in the most faraway parts of the world.

The citizens of Sofia have always manifested their commitment and their strongest support for peace in the world. It was in Sofia that there was a proposal to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear weapons free zone. It was from Sofia that the entire Bulgarian public voiced their approval of the idea to rid the peninsula of chemical weapons as well.

We support any step, any initiatives, meant to convert individual cities into zones free from the threat of destruction. Just as there are no big or small cities, there can be no big or large nations in the struggle for peace, solidarity amongst them, between their citizens. This is one more obstacle, a barrier, to the threat which still hangs over the world.

Now in Europe there is the concept of a common European home in which we shall coexist. This idea is gaining ground and is meeting wide support in Europe. We believe in the possibility to build not only a common European home but a worldwide one as well. We would very much like to believe that at this very moment, in this very hour, and in these very days we are actually working on the construction of this home.

Our hosts of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to whom

we pay tribute, as far as I am concerned, better than any of us, can appreciate our survivings, our aspirations and our efforts to achieve that purpose. Thank you for your attention.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. The next speaker is from Göttingen, East Germany. Mayor Levi is going to present his presentation.

MAYOR LEVI (Göttingen, East Germany)

First of all, I want to convey to you the greetings of the citizens of Göttingen, Hannoversch-Munden and Cassel, a region with about 450,000 inhabitants.

We have got quite a number of groups in these three cities and in our whole region engaged for peace through disarmament. These groups are active in different fields but cooperate closely together. Every year there are a number of special public meetings, lectures, discussions and conferences. Amongst these groups and their public meetings with discussions or special information for the public, there is one of medical doctors and another one of scientists engaged for peace through disarmament.

So there is, all in all, a regular flow of information regarding armaments and the particular dangers through the development, the testing and production of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. We are well aware of all the very serious dangers for the whole of mankind through the terrible warning given to humanity with the two bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and all our efforts must be directed 24 hours a day to prevent such a repetition in any corner of the world.

Now, from Göttingen came one of the very important contributions in this direction. That was no doubt the public declaration of 18 very famous scientists on April 12, 1957, sent out from Göttingen to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and indirectly to the whole world. In this Appeal, signed amongst others by such worldwide well known personalities in the field of physical science, as Max Born, Otto Hahn who discovered nuclear fission, Werner Karl

Heisenberg, Max von Laue, Carl Friedrich von Weizsacker, they declared that none of them would be prepared to participate in any way in the production, the testing or the use of nuclear weapons. These scientists favored at the time different political parties so that their declaration had absolutely nothing to do with party politics. The Chancellor at this time, however, countered on the very same day with his criticism that this was a question of military and foreign policy for which one has to have the necessary competence to be able for a judgment, which in his opinion the scientists obviously did not possess. And the Minister for Defense said, in addition, that this Appeal to the government had been sent to the wrong address. It should have been directed to their own colleagues, to the scientists in the East and the West who produced the nuclear weapons, and here is the point why I mention this declaration of 32 years ago so detailed.

The danger for all kinds of life, that of human beings in present and still unborn generations, as well as all animals and plants, have to concern all of us, for moral responsibility is indivisible. So politicians of all parties, scientists in all scientific fields, and religious leaders of all denominations must cooperate to prevent the further development and production of all kinds of nuclear weapons, including also those of biological and chemical nature. They must also work together for the total abolition of all these weapons which, if ever used, could well mean the end of all forms of life on this planet called "our earth".

No doubt, this World Conference of Mayors for the total abolition of nuclear weapons can only help to prevent a repetition of the past and further dangers in the future if we all work together in all corners of the world beyond all political, scientific and religious boundaries.

I thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Our next speaker is representative of Assisi, Mr. Piatti.

MR. PIATTI (Assisi, Italy)

I have the honor and pleasure of speaking in the name of a small community whose name is going beyond all oceans. Because of the meaning the city has in the name of St. Francis and all the initiatives it has undertaken in the name of peace.

We are happy to see so many initiatives springing up which are all tied to the common theme of peace. We are honored to be called to witness our presence in your country and all over the world. It is important for cities to meet because this means a meeting of peoples. A meeting always brings about beneficial effects, and this concept was conceived and developed in Assisi.

An example for all of us beyond so many manifestations in favor of international solidarity, of peace marches, of meetings with Nobel Prizes, it is sufficient to remember the day of October 27, 1986, when for the first time the representatives of religions from all over the world met in Assisi to pray all together. A similar initiative was carried out the following year here in Japan in the historical and noble city of Kyoto. Because of this role Assisi, City of Peace, has been saluted by the greatest international entity, the United Nations, which gave the city the title of "Peace Messenger". Peace is a way of being, is a way of thinking, is a way of living. It's a new life style, a new way of relating to others, to other people, to other nations. Peace must be found in the removal of all those causes which bring about, especially in the spirit of man, violence, war, divisions. Each of us must be committed to change the state of things. Peace has its own path--solidarity, dialogue, fraternity, brotherhood. Peace must be realized in truth. It must be built in justice. It must be animated by love. It must be made in liberty, in freedom.

The preliminary condition and the inalienable condition is recognizing and safeguarding the right to find and to keep peace. Nowadays, more than ever, the survival of man and of nature depends especially on the way we approach the problem of peace. A pressing need to give concrete answers to this problem, to this vital prob-

lem, forces us at every level to cooperate among peoples and among all pacifying forces of the earth.

In the present rapid growth of the organizations of political and cultural initiatives and spontaneous movements in favor of peace, we can no longer procrastinate finding common points and joint programs and realizing a global state of peace, strengthened and guaranteed by strong principles and by forces of self-preservation and growth.

The incredible development as far as institutions go of international organizations having as their goal the safeguard of peace, the promotion of international rights and the safeguard of the fundamental rights of man, must be accompanied on a cultural level by the elaboration of joint programs aiming to realize a civilization of peace.

When St. Francis of Assisi thought for the first time what words should be used to call his companions, he chose the word "brother", and so since then for everyone he became "Brother Francis". This choice did not mean a casual superficial choice or a rhetorical choice, but it had an immense quantity and quality of meaning. The origin of this preference must be found in the common root from which the life of each creature springs. "Brothers" are those who are born of the love of one father and one mother, and to be brothers and to live in a spirit of brotherhood is not the sign of a personal choice self-determined but, rather, the result of a deep and serene accepting. The spirit of brotherhood is not only true among blood relatives but must be extended to the entire universe and in every man who lives in the desire of feeling loved and of loving. Brotherhood is the life style which can break down every barrier erected by man's stupidity. It's the sincere pugnacious force with which we can build bridges among men different cultures, tradition and faith.

In brotherhood every creature is welcome and accepted for what it really is without being discounted or humiliated, without fear of being judged, but with the awareness of being useful in the common path for the building of the civilization of mankind and of love. This love expects

from everyone loyalty which is the expression of reciprocal respect and it generates among brothers the consideration and esteem.

Francis was a real teacher of this. His spirit was a prophetic model which could speak to every man in every time and in every part of earth. Brotherhood brings man closer. They become citizens of the cosmos, and we can find this way harmony among men. If we can really consider all men brothers, it will be less difficult to ask of them understanding and to understand him. It will be easier to respect nature, our sister, without fear of losing her, but with the awareness that she deserves our respect, our attention, our esteem, which can be translated in an attitude of love and consideration. Man, in fact, has the right of using the things created by God, but not of abusing them, and it should never use them in order to dominate and to possess others.

Francis is not the king of the universe. He is the humble man who lives in creation and esteems creation as his sister and his mother. The spirit of brotherhood is a common denominator in the life of Francis of Assisi and is a very contemporary message especially today when the geographical distances are shorter and shorter and the risks are even higher than before.

Let's learn from Francis. He is the brother of everyone. Let's learn to be the worthy inhabitants of our wonderful and disquieting earth in which the word "love" is still today waiting recognition in a common effort. Thank you so much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. The next one is also from Italy from the City of Como. Mayor Angelo Meda is going to present his presentation.

MR. SAMPIETRO (Como, Italy)

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm not Mr. Meda. I'm Mr. Sampietro. I'm substituting for Mayor Meda from Como, and I speak in the name of the Coordination of Italian Cities which since 1985 constituted themselves in an assembly in order to work for peace following the First World Conference trying to bring a contribution of synthesis of all the activities promoted during the confer-

ence and, most of all, to follow the document which was distributed to all people who attended the conference and which can be something you should study very carefully.

Como, as Vice President of the Executive, has gathered during the past few years many initiatives and it has promoted many activities at the European and world level. I would like to stress a few of the fundamental beliefs which we have worked on the past few years. The diffusion of peace culture, the role of government, the activity of Italian cities, of European cities and of world cities with objectives of disarmament and of peace have determined a condition of evolution which must be analyzed, most of all, to delineate new joint initiatives and to realize the condition which our Japanese friends like to call "of true peace".

It is right to say that in our world we have some nongovernmental organizations created by the local communities striving to free the world from all kinds of violence and to build peace and development through solidarity among peoples and among all men.

Hence, the need to have a national coordination of our initiatives in order to harmonize with world initiatives and in order to use the hope of the United Nations to the universal values of democracy prevail also in international relations. These goals we have achieved as a result of a rich activity carried out by all cities with the help of institutions, religious movements, people's movements. For this reason, we believe we have contributed very much to help in the process of solidarity and of mutual trust which facilitated the beginning of negotiations and the reaching of fundamental agreements as regard nuclear disarmament. So we need to come back now to Hiroshima and Nagasaki to show our solidarity, our commitment and the commitment of Europe, of an autonomous Europe, in the 50th anniversary of the beginning of World War II in order to build peace with the strength of reason.

In order to translate our will into reality, we need to carry out very strong initiatives beginning with people and going all the way up to international organizations. We need to organize in

order to coordinate much better, gathering all the peace initiatives promoted by the various Italian cities in connection with the Italian Government and the National Association of Italian Municipalities. Our short-term goal is to have a national conference and a European conference in order to create a European role in the world scenery. Our goal is that of developing the solidarity among cities which participate in the National Association involving their citizens in their cultural promotion, aiming at the future with hope, knowing that the main road is that of a peace culture in the schools which has to reach all children, all men.

For this reason we think it's indispensable to study the initiatives we have already begun, such as Peace Schools, so that we can create men who are peace operators who can rewrite history, who can rewrite geography with a different approach, a unifying approach. We need to rewrite our books, the ones we studied, and we need to look at them with the eyes of peace operators in order to bring tolerance to our previous interpretations which were not reflecting the truth of historical facts. We need to rewrite our books in order to educate people who look at life with optimism in an intelligent way. It would be very beautiful to translate this initiative at a world level. This is a hope. This is a utopia which can become a reality in the next few years for the city of the world.

That's why I'm here at the World Conference. Our second goal, at the Italian level, especially, is that of unifying the efforts open to the solidarity of those who are in a precarious situation of who are particularly needed from a financial standpoint. We realize that it is very, very important to do rather than to talk, in order to increase solidarity, in order to create joint life styles, going beyond some political laziness of the past and increasing responsibility and giving a true meaning to freedom. In some of the cities in Italy, we are teaching Peace Culture in the schools already, in elementary and high school. We are trying to gather our experiences. So they are no longer divided but they are unified and so they can become subjects of school teaching. Never more! Never more! This is the saying that we use

in our work. We are remembering in these days some facts which have upset humanity too much already. They must never happen again. We must work and we must not forget. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Mr. Enzo Lombardi, the Mayor of L'Aquila, Italy.

MAYOR LOMBARDI (L'Aquila, Italy)

I am the Mayor of the City of L'Aquila in the middle of the boot of Italy 100 kilometers from Rome. It's the first city in the region of Abruzzi. I am convinced that initiatives such as our conference today are of fundamental importance in order to reach success both as far as our communities and the whole world for reaching peace.

I appreciate all of you, and especially the Municipalities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which so passionately and so courageously have devoted themselves to reaching peace.

Near the governments and the diplomacies, the townships must work in order to develop an awareness and intense initiative of peoples for the achievement of peace. We must be able to express strongly our belief in an international policy based on the limitation and abolition of nuclear armaments, on the abolition of war as an instrument of resolving international disputes, and on the cooperation among peoples.

The local communities, as direct expressions of their respective communities, have for their very nature a very important function in the education of peace of their citizens and to represent these citizens in their will for universal peace.

The Municipality of L'Aquila has been working in this respect for many years through many initiatives. Amongst these, particularly important conference for the meaning and for its consistency through time is the International Forum of Cities for Peace which is held every year on August 28 in L'Aquila in the midst of the celebrations of our city called Perdonanza which constitutes a peace meeting which has been repeated for 695 years every year. In our forum, many representatives from Italian and foreign cities participate and exchange their points of view and

their work experiences for peace. We are, therefore, convinced of the importance of peace throughout the world, and we could never disregard the peace role which our city wants to express through its daily work in L'Aquila.

L'Aquila is the seat of very important industrial plants and research centers, both publicly and privately. For example, we produce and manufacture some electronic systems for missiles and airplanes and components for satellites, compact discs, electronic systems for cars and vehicles, electronic control of energetic sources. All these centers can be directly connected, or indirectly connected, but we already have some direct connections with military concerns. One particularly important example is given by something which was achieved during the past few years, which is the National Laboratory of Nuclear Physics in Gran Sasso, Italy. This is the greatest underground research center in the world and it's inside the highest mountain in the Apennines. This huge, huge research center is located in our municipality. It is located inside a 10-kilometer long tunnel. This laboratory has above itself 2,000 meters of rock protecting it from every radiation from the earth or cosmos, resulting in the greatest structure of this kind in our planet, and also as the best quality structure of this kind from the standpoint of research for the study of our environment with no contaminations.

We know very well that the research being carried out in the Gran Sasso Laboratory has specific goals. They devote their work to them, not only Italian researchers but researchers from all over the world--Americans, Soviets, Chinese, Japanese--all of them working together in a spirit of friendship and cooperation for the benefit of the whole community. There are 35 projects which have been booked already by the international community for a century to come.

We are, however, conscious that this laboratory could also welcome warlike projects, and we are very aware that the military installations of our city could express initiatives aiming not at peace but at war. Since we have this awareness we find the need of control on the part of the city

of these installations to as to keep peace. This is true not only for us but for every city in the world where research centers are located, where plants are located, where military installations are located which could always be used for bellicose purposes.

Therefore, the cities have a great capability of control of their respective plants and research facilities more than anybody else. This control can be carried out without interferences. There are, of course, need for not spreading the information found, but this can be done with discretion. I agree with what was said by Professor Sakamoto because I believe, as it is well known, but we need to repeat this, that even in this case information is the basis for every action, even for the action of cities. In fact, cities are the vehicle, are the instrument, the most important instrument, the most important means for information, direct information, towards their citizens, and for immediate information through the insufficient means of the press.

I am convinced, I am totally convinced that good information aimed at the citizenship and a good international exchange of this information at a worldwide level could bring about a very solid network which is not, unfortunately, yet exciting for the protection of citizens from the dangers of being involved in wars in which they would not want to participate.

I think I should make a proposal at this conference, at least for this goal, for the goal of reciprocal information, of mutual information, in order to gather data and to bring to this conference as many cities as possible so that we can better spread the culture of peace in the world. Our conference, I hope, can become permanent for this goal and become very important in the role of peace and help for the population of the world.

The democratic principles carried out by the various municipalities could then have a better voice, a better means of expression. The local communities could really work for peace and help their respective governments and be a voice for the peace of the peoples. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. The next speaker is from Monrovia, from Liberia, Mayor L. Kwia Johnson, please.

MAYOR JOHNSON (Monrovia, Liberia)

Excellencies, the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, distinguished Mayors, ladies and gentlemen: I bring you warm greetings from His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia, Dr. Samuel K. Doe.

The people of the Republic of Liberia, and in particular the residents of the City of Monrovia, on the occasion of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I am greatly honored for the opportunity afforded me to address this body of distinguished Mayors of international renown during this solemn occasion.

Exactly 44 years ago on August 6th and 9th, the United States selected the thriving and industrial cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively, as its targets for an atomic bomb attack on Japan during the Second World War. Almost three-fourths of Hiroshima was destroyed, killing a serious number of people, and another significant number lost their lives in Nagasaki. This was the form of destruction and annihilation never before experienced by the human race. Today the same cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, after several years of reconstruction, have again been selected as targets for another attack. Thank God, it is not for a nuclear attack but as a launching site for a worldwide attack on nuclear weapons.

For the past several days Mayors from several cities gathered around the world, assembled at Hiroshima and now at Nagasaki to deliberate on the role of their respective cities towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. No better place anywhere in the world have been selected than these two cities.

I cannot proceed without extending on behalf of the residents of Monrovia my heartfelt prayers for the souls of the victims of this massacre and they will rest forever in perfect peace. To those who survived and to the bereaved families as we

express our sympathies, we ask that the catastrophe of this horror must not, and should never, be a source of despair and discouragement for the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Rather, it should serve as an instrument of courage to lead and show the rest of the world the way to freedom and peace, the way from armament to disarmament, to mutual coexistence devoid of nuclear weapons, and a way to convert and redirect the billions of dollars in human resources now expended on nuclear weapons to efforts geared towards the development of the human race through the eradication of disease, poverty, starvation, environmental decadence and drug abuses.

Distinguished Mayors, Liberia itself is a product of a struggle for peace and freedom. As a founding member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, Liberia has consistently supported resolutions not only of arms control and disarmament but also resolutions geared towards the achievement of peace between members and nations of these bodies.

On a regional level our peace initiatives have paved the way for the establishment of the Morro River Union, an economic arrangement between the neighboring states of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea, and an Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Realizing further that there can never be a genuine world peace without respect and adherence to the rules of law, either nationally or internationally, Liberia in 1968 played a pivotal role in the establishment of the World Peace Through Law, an international non-governmental body dedicated to the enhancement of peace through the rule of law.

However, in spite of all these international efforts by the Government of Liberia and other concerned nations, genuine and lasting peace still remains elusive and a distant reality. The quantity of nuclear weapons in the world today has increased in both quality and sophistication over the years, so much so that the potential for the total destruction of the entire human race is now a reality. I believe that there can be no genuine and lasting peace without a total abolition of nuclear weapons. While we welcome, embrace and

consider the INF Treaty signed by the United States and the Soviet Union as a first step towards the reduction of nuclear weapons, we must not fail to recognize that this treaty assures only the reduction of nuclear weapons on land. The treaty fails to address the immense nuclear capability of both countries for development of chemical, biological, conventional or nuclear weapons on sea and in the air.

Deployment of chemical agents in the air, across national boundaries have also the military of killing people without destroying buildings and installations. All efforts must, therefore, be made by Mayors, Councilmen and of citizens of the world, of the various cities within the borders of countries producing nuclear weapon, to bring pressure to bear on their respective governments to abolish production and testing these weapons.

I also believe that genuine and lasting peace is contingent not only on total abolition of nuclear weapons but also on other factors totally unrelated to nuclear weapons. There can never be a genuine and lasting world peace when millions of the world's population are suffering from starvation, impoverishment, ignorance, disease and abuse of basic human rights. There can never be lasting peace when millions of the world's population are suffering from man-created regional wars and conflicts based on religion and ideologies or from damages caused by environmental destruction, drug trafficking and the dumping of toxic waste.

It is, therefore, imperative that the issue of peace be viewed from a global perspective. Cities and municipalities, therefore, cannot leave the quest for genuine and lasting peace to the respective national governments alone. Towards this end, I propose the following substantive and concrete proposals which I would like for the Secretariat to develop the language in the form of resolutions to be considered by this body at this Closing Plenary:

1. That Mayors and citizens exert pressure on their respective governments to abolish production of nuclear weapons.
2. To prioritize the issue of world hunger, im-

poverishment, disease, environmental decadence, drug abuse and trafficking, as well as violation of basic human rights, and to design ways and means to alleviate these problems.

3. In 1984 organization was created named the World Conference of Mayors comprising of approximately 1,000 Mayors from major cities around the world, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., United States. This body has gained its national recognition and its fundamental goals and objectives are to promote peace, cooperation, solidarity and mutual understanding through the promotion of the 5 T's, that is trust, trade, tourism, technology, transfer and the twinning of cities.

Since the World Conference of Mayors for Peace acts almost as an ad hoc grouping, the Mayors, members of this body, could apply for automatic membership into the World Conference of Mayors to prevent duplication and thus consolidate efforts towards the achievement of global peace.

4. That Mayors make their cities nuclear-free by promulgating and passing municipal laws and ordinances forbidding the establishment of nuclear plants, the dumping of toxic waste, and the testing of nuclear weapons within the national boundaries of our respective cities.

5. To establish sister-city relations between cities of the developed and developing nations geared toward promotion of peace, cultural exchange and human understanding through trade, tourism, trust and technology transfer.

6. To promote with all of our respective borders and adjacent parts a public awareness of the present world nuclear situation through the media, schools and communities and threat to world peace and solidarity.

7. To establish and promote an information exchange center between cities geared towards these objectives.

In conclusion, distinguished Mayors, the time is over for Mayor resolutions. We as Mayors must act now and must get involved through inter-city cooperation to assist our respective national governments towards the quest for peace. I end with optimism that all members

attending this Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity will respond to the call of this moment and save mankind and the world in general.

By so doing, we shall have contributed immensely not only to our children and their children but also to generations yet unborn. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. So far we have listened to the reports of seven cities. They have all made very valuable points. So far we have had the first half of the presentations. Now, as Chair, I would like to suggest a coffee break, and I would suggest that we start the second half of the presentations at 3:45, but before adjourning of coffee, the Secretariat has a few announcements to make.

(COFFEE BREAK)

COORDINATOR

I now call to order the start of the second half of the session. We will first listen to the Mayor of Middelburg, the Netherlands, Mr. Chris G. J. Rutten.

MAYOR RUTTEN (Middelburg, the Netherlands)

Mr. Mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Mayor of Hiroshima, ladies and gentlemen:

I am honored to take part in this Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Four years have passed since the First Conference took place. During this period there has been notable progress in the international climate towards the arms race and the abolition of nuclear weapons, in particular, as evidenced by the promising negotiations between the United States of America and the U.S.S.R.

Notwithstanding these highly placed developments in the process of nuclear disarmament, there is still a long and difficult way ahead of us. It hardly needs to be said that we have to depend on international governmental efforts to bring lasting peace to our world. However, we should

not rely entirely upon these efforts.

Through the ages, cities have been threatened in their existence from within by decay and from without by catastrophies and wars, especially a nuclear war that other people, the inhabitants of our cities, suffer from most severe, serious and disastrous effects.

The positions of the cities of today and tomorrow are jointly responsible for the future of humanity. This is where our responsibility as members of our own municipalities lies.

Ladies and gentlemen, as representatives of the city administration, it's our responsibility to guarantee a safe, comfortable and human orientated urban environment.

Forty-four years have passed since the end of World War II, and even now in 1989 traces have still not been erased completely. Besides, the painful memories of a great deal of human grief remind us almost every day of this horrible war with the holocaust and the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but also the bombardment of many cities, also of our city, Middelburg, in 1940, have shown destruction humanity is exposed.

It's our duty and obligation to those who were killed or injured for the rest of their lives to take progress by the use of these past bitter experiences. Our conviction that a repetition of what happened here in Japan in August 1945 must be prevented has led to a world encompassing striving for solidarity and to the preservation of peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Alongside a joint appeal to the responsible political authorities in our own countries and international organizations, we must activate our own people. It is also our task to transcend the barriers of differing national, cultural, political, social and economic circumstances. We must promote various forms of inter-city exchange and enhance mutual understanding between the people.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the spirit of the First World Conference and in the fulfillment of the Appeals of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, our city, Middelburg, is working on various initiatives to contribute in our own modest way to achieve

global peace all over the world. Like other cities, this is done by stimulating the awakening of consciousness among our citizens through active information, exhibitions and peace education. The increasing concern of municipalities about questions of global peace and nuclear disarmament has underlined the formation of a national platform of municipal peace policy. This platform is established to provide coordination and also to support local peace initiatives.

Our city is a member of this platform. Furthermore, at the moment our city Council is inquiring into the possibilities of starting a fourth twinning with an appropriate city in Eastern Europe.

Ladies and gentlemen, global peace cannot only be achieved by the abolition of nuclear weapons. There is more to be done. For instance, we have to be aware of the increasing gap between rich and poor, a potential threat of achieving global peace. Together with our sister-cities, Nagasaki, Forkston and Vilvord, we support a schooling project on Cape Verde, one of the developing countries.

Encouraging mutual understanding and trust between the people of East and West, North and South can contribute to solving the existing problems. Continuously we should be aware of our role and possibilities towards disarmament and global peace. I sincerely hope that the outcome of this conference will be another step forward in achieving our mutual goal--the abolition of nuclear weapons and of all weapons and for peace worldwide. Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Now, the next presenter is from the United States, from St. Paul, City Councilman Mr. Robert Long.

MR. ROBERT LONG (St. Paul, Minnesota, US)

Honorable Mayor Motoshima and his colleague, Honorable Mayor Araki, fellow delegates, my name is Bob Long. I'm a City Council member from St. Paul, Minnesota, and it is a great honor for me to be here in this great country and in this great city of peace on this very important

conference. It's a very special honor for me because Nagasaki has been my city's sister-city for 35 years. It was the very first sister-city between an American and a Japanese city established in 1955.

It is also an honor because I will celebrate my birthday tomorrow, on Nagasaki Day, in Nagasaki, and I think that will be a very important occasion for me.

I want to extend a special thank you to the Honorable Mayor Motoshima who is greatly loved in our city in St. Paul for his humanitarian work, his efforts towards peace, and to him and the organizers of this conference. For what I'm sure we would all agree is probably one of the most organized, prompt and hospitable conferences we have ever attended, and I'd like us all just to give him a warm round of applause of appreciation.

Mayor Motoshima has been to St. Paul. In fact, our Mayor has been to Nagasaki, and as a symbol of peace they have planted trees in each city to commemorate an ongoing commitment not only to peace but to our environment. Last summer when Mayor Motoshima was in St. Paul, he brought along 77 students from Nagasaki's Junshin College, and they studied at our College of St. Katherine, thus, again, bringing his commitment to global peace to the next generation, which is very important.

I'm going to keep my speech very short. Before I go into my comments I want to just make a note of an old Japanese saying that "When in Japan do as the Japanese do." So I'm going to, therefore, be on schedule and very prompt with the remainder of my speech. We've heard very many excellent speeches and excellent ideas in this conference, and we must keep all those in our minds, but now it's time to begin acting, to meet the great potential of this conference and the great potential of the leaders of so many great cities around the world and translate those ideas into action for global peace because we cannot wait for our national governments to act. The cities and the people of those cities, the labor unions, other grassroots groups, must rise up to begin addressing the issues of world peace, but we simply

will run out of time.

This quote is from our late great President John F. Kennedy who recognized this fact a long time ago, and he said this: "Nuclear weapons issues can no longer be of concern to great powers alone for nuclear disaster spread by winds and waters and fear could well engulf the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the committed and the uncommitted alike. Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind." Our national governments have been unable on their own to achieve world peace, and so that is why the cities have come together here and four years ago and I hope will continue coming together until we have a true global peace.

We have great powers in this room, in this conference. We have the great leaders or the world representing millions of people, all seeking the same goal--global peace. We must translate that into action.

City leaders have a duty to act at the local level to protect our planet from destruction not only to our citizens to protect the general welfare and protect them from nuclear war but to provide the needed services to our people. We cannot provide food to the hungry, housing for the homeless, jobs for the unemployed, or education to the uneducated before spending millions and billions of dollars to manufacture nuclear weapons that will ultimately destroy us all.

In our state alone of Minnesota we know in the past four years we've lost over 52,000 potential jobs because of the dollars being spent on military weapons rather than peaceful purposes and domestic spending. We know from the United States Conference of Mayors Report that if we just had a 10 percent reduction in our defense budget, just 10 percent which, I'm sure, is being spent on expensive toilet seats for airplanes, we could hire over 400,000 new teachers and staff to teach our children, hire over 30,000 additional public health workers to immunize every child in America and provide over 3 million new housing units for our low income people and homeless. So we must begin to reorder our national priorities, and that must begin at the local level speaking for the people, not for the large corpo-

rate military industrial complex interests that want to preserve the nuclear weapons industry.

We have visited Nagasaki and Hiroshima. We have now a very special responsibility because we've seen firsthand the horrors of nuclear war. We must make sure that Nagasaki is the last city to ever experience nuclear war, and we must take action and commit ourselves to go back to our cities, as many cities have already done, to begin promoting peace and moving our national governments toward abolition of nuclear weapons and a lasting global peace.

Therefore, I would like to leave you with four thoughts, four specific steps of action that we could all take back, and we've heard many good examples from Berkeley to Liberia to Assisi in Italy. Here are four other ones that I think we should look at.

I believe that we should all go back to our respective cities, and if we do not have one already, establish a local Citizens Peace Commission, as they have in Berkeley, that can begin generating ideas and support at the local level for peace, creating the political environment, the political pressure network to force our national governments to take action. We must form nuclear-free zones. I have with me Nagasaki's Citizens Peace Charter which is in your materials. It was adopted March of 1989, and for St. Paul to be a true sister-city of Nagasaki, we must, too, become a nuclear-free city, and I intend to go back to my city immediately to propose such a law in St. Paul.

With sister-cities, many of us have sister-cities. We should give special emphasis to establishing sister-cities in those countries where there has been military tension, so we have worked hard in the United States to begin establishing sister-cities in the Soviet Union, and I'm proud to say that St. Paul has just recently established sister-city relationship with Novosolovskoje in the Soviet Union, and our Mayor has recently returned from Novosolovskoje.

When we have a sister-city I think we can do more than just exchange gifts and visits. We can work with that sister-city to adopt jointly similar laws in the two cities that address global issues.

Just before this session I met with our very well liked Mayor Motoshima, and he and I just began discussing the idea of Nagasaki and St. Paul as a sister-city program to both pass laws protecting the earth's environment, the ozone layer, from CFC pollution, and we are both going to work on that together as two sister-cities addressing a global issue.

Finally, because I believe it would be a horrible shame if we left this conference with this many important people without committing ourselves to some specific steps and taking the leadership and inspiration from the speeches that have been given by Mayor Araki and Mayor Motoshima about the need for world peace in the broad sense, to look at the environment, to look at poverty, to look at homelessness. So we can have true peace. I would like to propose and I placed on your tables in front of you a very short resolution. We've had it typed and copied. This has had input from several cities from different countries, and it's very important. It's a resolution calling for a global Summit on Survival (SOS) that will be taking place a couple of years from now in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I'm going to just read it very quickly because we do not have time to translate it into other languages. So you can get the benefit of it. I'm going to have it translated right now for you, and it reads as follows:

"WHEREAS the people of the world must unite to prevent the destruction of our planet from nuclear war, environmental degradation and global poverty, and
WHEREAS cities of the world must take cooperative action to protect our planet because national governments on their own have been unable to achieve world peace,
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates to the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity wholeheartedly thank the Honorable Mayor Araki and Mayor Motoshima and all the conference organizers for sponsoring this historic gathering and for demonstrating their steadfast commitment to world peace, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the conference delegates hereby pledge their support to sustain this conference as a permanent institution, exchanging information between conferences and meeting as necessary until we have ended the threat of nuclear war and achieved a true and lasting world peace, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the delegates hereby call upon our Executive Committee, the Executive Committee of this conference, to formally invite the heads of state of all the nations possessing nuclear weapons as well as other city and world leaders to meet in Hiroshima and Nagasaki next summer in August of 1990 to participate in the signing of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty halting any future testing of nuclear weapons, and

FINALLY, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, particularly for those cities from the Third World who have commented so much that we must have food for our people, as well as looking at the problems of nuclear weapons, we

RESOLVE that during next summer's August 1990 meeting a Planning Committee should be established to prepare for a Global Summit on Survival (a Global SOS) to be held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the summer of 1991 for the purpose of taking further steps to prevent global destruction and to secure a lasting world peace."

Mr. Chairman, I would ask that after the rest of the speakers finish here so we don't take any more of their time, that the delegates, if they so choose, would be allowed to vote on this resolution and this could then possibly be incorporated into the Nagasaki Appeal that will be drafted tomorrow. And with that, and with again another special thanks to our sister-city Mayor, Mayor Motoshima, I thank you very much for your attention.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. The representative of St. Paul, a sister-city for Nagasaki, has made a

speech including many important suggestions. Thank you very much for the suggestions.

We are currently in the process of drafting the Nagasaki Appeal, and the draft as it stands now has already considered including those points, but tonight at the Drafting Committee we will consider your suggestions fully to reflect them on the final document to be adopted tomorrow. Thank you very much again.

Now, we will listen to the representative of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Viktoras Rinkevicius, who is the Secretary of Vilnius Executive Committee.

MR. RINKEVICIUS (Vilnius, U.S.S.R.)

Thank you, distinguished Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen. I represent the City of Vilnius. My city is on the far west of the Soviet Union, a small town, 600,000 people of population, and my Lithuanian Republic is also not very large. We are the most western Republic of the Soviet Union. All the way from Japan we have a huge distance between us and Japan, but I travelled to this conference with enormous satisfaction and with enormous gratitude to the organizers of this conference, Mayors of the Cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and to all those who exerted efforts to organize it.

I must say that we share, that is, the Soviet people share the tragedy of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki because we also have experienced this terrible tragedy. My city, Vilnius, is not my native city. I was born in a different town, but it's very dear to me for the reason that for the first time here I experienced the horrors of war.

Lithuania is on the crossroads between East and West, and for many thousands of years there have been many, many wars in that area. We were bombed, we were burned, we were shot at, and on the very first day of war, the first hours of war, a terrible tragedy struck our land. I was only quite a young fellow at the time, a young lad, and my destiny was such that my parents were not at home. They were out somewhere. They were travelling. There were three of us, three young children, and before our very eyes our house collapsed, the house was burning,

bodies were lying everywhere. I carried two of my younger sisters out of the town in my own hands. These are terrible memories, tragic memories, which have remained with us for our entire lives. And we, people who have experienced the horrors of war, will never forget them. We will always sympathize with those other people and other states, other nations, who have experienced them as well.

I want to say that when our astronaut Gagarin for the first time made the first orbit around the earth, after returning he said the following words: "What a small planet we have and how beautiful it is!"

I remembered these words when I flew from distant Lithuania into Tokyo. So close Tokyo is, only nine hours of flight, nine hours flying time. If we were to take 100 years ago you would need to travel for months to cover that distance, and I realized how right Gagarin was. What a small planet we inhabit! And if huge distances were to separate us, as a result of technology we are now much closer and, at the same time, technology has created many problems. I have to say that the first problem is the problem that we must feel that the world is a common home, that we all equally must concern ourselves, not only our peoples and nations, but we should concern ourselves with the destiny of the entire world.

The first world problem is the problem of the ecology. In Lithuania, a big nuclear power plant is there. I think you may have heard of it, this power station. Already two reactors have been built and we don't know what will happen with the others which are planned, according to this nuclear power station plan. We realize that the construction of this power station forces us to take upon ourselves a huge responsibility not only as far as our own people are concerned but also a responsibility to our neighbors, the people of Eastern Europe and Perhaps of other nations of Europe since the station is one of the biggest station in Europe.

A second problem is the problem of defense of peace. I was with a great deal of trepidation. I took part in the ceremony in Hiroshima where the victims were honored, and I remember the

words "Sleep peacefully. The tragedy shall not repeat itself." This has been cut out into the memorial stone which was explained to me, which translated to me. It exists in Hiroshima.

I think that this participation of Mayors from more than 130 cities around the world and of more than 30 countries around the world, is the solidarity of all the cities, of all the countries, solidarity with these words that the tragedy must not be repeated. And we must do everything in our power to ensure that it is not repeated and to ensure that Hiroshima and Nagasaki are beautiful cities. The Appeal is a beautiful Appeal. We should support it, and these ideas, these initiatives should be made wider and broader.

I thought to myself the first thing I will do after returning to Vilnius, to my city, would be to make a report to my citizens, and I promised to myself today that in all the newspapers I will make an announcement that appear in our town, on television, on radio, all the press. I shall give accurate account, as I possibly can, of what took place here, so that not only I but even my republic shall be fully informed of all the events that took place and it also struggled for peace.

Thank you for your attention. Once again I say thank you to all the organizers for the possibility to participate in the conference and the possibility to say something. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. The next one is from Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, and Mayor Nguyen Vinh Nghiep is going to speak, but it will be spoken in Vietnamese and it will be consecutively translated into English and it will be translated into several other languages. Now, please.

MAYOR NGHIEP (Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam)

Honorable Chairman of this session, Their Excellencies, the Mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, distinguished representatives, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to introduce myself. I'm the Mayor of Ho Chi Minh City, a unique city of Vietnam participating in the conference this time.

First of all, I would like to offer my congra-

tulations to the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity as well as my deep gratitude to the two Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for their initiative of holding this conference to further enhance the struggle against nuclear war for the defense of world peace and to meet the heartfelt and urgent aspiration of mankind.

Allow me, on behalf of the 4 million inhabitants of Ho Chi Minh City, to present my deep sentiment and admiration to the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who have been valiantly and creatively emerging from the heartbreaking ashes of the savage atomic destruction and successfully building up the modern, beautiful and lovely cities.

Ladies and gentlemen, I completely agree on the purposes and meanings of this conference and of the struggle of the defense of world peace against nuclear war which has been so far mentioned by the representatives. It is still sufficient to speak more about that. Now I would like to add my concrete opinion on the contribution to realizing most effectively the success of our Second Conference this time.

I suggest the following approaches. First, after this conference we should appeal to a greater number of more Mayors in the world for participating in the movement of the defense of world peace which shall bring more force to the struggle for world peace against nuclear war.

Second is an initiative to hold a World Conference of Mayors for Peace once every four years in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. However, to make this movement more lively, widespread and regular, it would be advisable to hold regional conferences of mayors once every two years in major cities in every region, such as the regions of Pacific Asia, Europe, America, Middle East, etc., for the denuclearization of each and every region.

Thirdly, the cause of struggle for the defense of world peace is to struggle not only against the devastation of nuclear holocaust but also against the local wars with normal weapons which, in reality, cause a great number of casualties and terrible destruction of environment like the Vietnam War in the past.

Fourthly, the cause of struggle against nuclear armaments for world peace should be attached to the struggle for social justice so that everybody on this planet can enjoy equality and happiness. We have to strive enthusiastically for reducing step by step the differences between our cities and the others, between the people of this region and the others.

Fifthly, in addition to the solidarity for the defense of world peace, the Mayor members of this Conference for Peace should be more closely united and encouraged in cooperation through practical actions such as a city twinned with another, assistance, cooperation in economy, culture, science and technology.

Last but not least, the people of Ho Chi Minh City will do our best to contribute to the cause of world peace, generally speaking, and legally, to the building of Pacific Asia, specifically, to a region of peace, stability, prosperity, mutual trust, cooperation and friendship.

Thank you for your kind attention.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Our next speaker is the representative of the City of Hoya, Japan, Mayor Mr. Tetsuya Tomaru.

MAYOR TOMARU (Hoya, Japan)

Thank you. I am the Mayor of the City of Hoya, Japan. My name is Tomaru.

I prepared a written speech for my presentation about why my city declared itself in 1982 as a nuclear-free city. I had prepared such a speech.

Japan caused an attack on Vietnam and other countries of Asia and the Pacific. Japan has played a role of afflicting an offensive attack. So reflecting on our error I and my citizens declared ourselves nuclear-free seven years ago. We have today in our world so many number of nuclear weapons capable of destroying the whole world. Today it is estimated that there are 50,000 nuclear weapons in the world, and just 1 percent of them could be used to annihilate all the human beings.

According to the estimation at the International

Conference of Scientist Unions (ICSU), in case of a war between the two superpowers and in case 6,000 megatons of nuclear weapons are used, it will cause immeasurable number of casualties, and it will produce 50 to 100 million tons of smoke and dust which will cause the nuclear winter, and this will cause extremely cold weather and drought, killing about 2.5 billion people all over the world in just one year's time.

So far, countries depended on national security as the necessary condition for peace. But in this nuclear age of today, as the estimation of ICSU indicates, once a nuclear war occurs the damages will expand throughout the world, not just in the warring countries, but will cover all parts of the world with damages and destructions. Under the nuclear war situation, it is impossible for a state to safeguard its national security regardless of its intention. The existence of states fortified with nuclear weapons causes the danger of annihilation of nuclear weapons. Thus, in a nuclear age there is no guarantee of the citizens' right to survival as far as the states are solidified with nuclear weapons.

In 1982 my city, together with all the citizens, began a nuclear-free movement. Thirty citizens of my city are arriving in the City of Nagasaki today.

Once a nuclear war breaks out somewhere on earth, it will go beyond national boundaries, will expand into many other countries resulting in killing and destructions, and many people will be threatened with a threat to their survival, and there is no escape from that threat. Therefore, we citizens must take our own self-defense measures, and we think that this should begin with strengthening the awareness of the importance of eliminating nuclear weapons in each individual citizen and achieve transnational solidarity among the citizens of the world to produce strong power to realize nuclear abolition. And I think that the most optimum unit for such integration and solidarity all over the world is the municipality and its city which should declare itself free from nuclear weapons. I think such global solidarity is the objective of this conference but, unfortunately, in Japan there are only 1,400 municipalities which

have declared themselves nuclear-free. It's too few. It's less than 50 percent of the municipalities of Japan.

On August 4th we Mayors met in Hiroshima City and pledged that all the cities of Japan should declare themselves nuclear-free, and we are strengthening this movement. We are working together with the Philippines which has a nuclear-free constitution. We would like to turn many more cities in the Asia-Pacific region into nuclear-free cities, and ultimately we want to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a nuclear-free zone completely. We will cooperate with any like-minded city of the world, and we want to call upon the Government of Japan to establish as a law three non-nuclear principles of Japan. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Lastly, I would like to invite Mayor Nobuo Waki from Takamatsu City.

MAYOR WAKI (Takamatsu, Japan)

I consider that Hiroshima and Nagasaki are sacred places of "the day before" which will prevent from nuclear war, and also they would be the center of the anti-nuclear movement, and based on that understanding I would like to report my paper.

Through the world history the cities have been regarded as the center of the civilization, and cities are always seeking for peace. However the public officers are capable and however the cities are well designed, as far as the nuclear weapons are threatening the people, then there is a possibility that the cities will be destroyed instantly. The phrase of "No More Hiroshima" and "No More Nagasaki" should be the ruling passion of the city.

Takamatsu City has the principle for its city planning, that is the "New Home Town for Peace and Health, Education". That is our principle. Now, let me introduce what kind of specific activities have been taken in our city.

Since 1970, in May every year we are holding panel discussions with several themes such as "City and Peace", and this panel discussion is

called the gathering of citizens as the "Constitution Commemoration".

Ten years ago, as a commemorative event of the 90-year anniversary of the municipal administration, with the participation of the whole citizens we established a statue of "People for Peace" at Central Park and made it as an everlasting symbol for peace our city.

Also as a commemorative event of the 90th year anniversary, spending three years the "Record of the Bombing War in Takamatsu" was published with the cooperation of the public and private sectors.

In 1984 the City Council unanimously agreed to the Declaration for the Nuclear-Free Peaceful City, and this declaration is displayed always at the City Hall.

At the beginning of August every year, the photograph exhibition of air bombing war in Takamatsu and of the A-bomb is organized by the Congress Against A and H-Bombs and also the Council Against A and H-Bombs, and also the Victims Association, supported by the Takamatsu City at the City Hall.

In our library the films regarding peace and material for the bombing are collected, and I believe that there is a heightened mood for the total abolition of the nuclear weapons and also disarmament in the world. There are the voices to the establishment of a Peace Memorial Museum in Takamatsu City, and we are discussing that.

Lastly, as the Mayor of Monrovia of Liberia mentioned, those cities who adopted the Nuclear-Free Peaceful Cities Declaration are encouraged translate their declaration into several languages so that they can submit them to the related agencies in the United Nations and also the national government and the cities who own the nuclear weapons. I conclude my speech. Thank you very much for your attention.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. We have listened to all the 13 delegates' presentations. We have very little time left behind, but I think this is a very important opportunity for anyone on the floor to raise the point that must be made now, just one

or two points, perhaps.

MAYOR LARRY AGRAN (Irvine, California, USA)

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you to all the wonderful speakers this afternoon. My name is Larry Agran. I'm the Mayor of Irvine, California, in the United States of America.

I wanted to simply take this opportunity to bring us back to the point that was raised so effectively. I think by City Council member Robert Long from St. Paul that with the resolution that he has placed before us we have an opportunity to undertake concrete action that will demonstrate our resolve as a conference to see something productive and very specific emerge from our labors of the last few days.

His resolution, as I read it, includes two very key provisions. The second to the last calls upon the Executive Committee of this conference that has served us so well to formally invite the heads of state of the nations possessing nuclear weapons, as well as other city and world leaders, to meet in Hiroshima and Nagasaki next August to participate in the signing of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty halting any further testing of nuclear weapons.

Let me say that I think it is terribly important that this particular element of the resolution be ratified in some way by those of us gathered here so that the Executive Committee can and will act upon our resolve, so that in our respective countries, those of us who come from nuclear power nations, we might then be able to put pressure on our heads of state to in fact come to Hiroshima, come to Nagasaki, and to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty that we all yearn for so desperately.

If the Executive Committee were to take this action, these heads of state would either answer "yes", in which case we could all engage in a true celebration next year, or they would say "no", in which case it would be our responsibility as local leaders to go back to our respective countries and to make them wish they had said "yes" because we will have to attach political cost to an insult to human kind. It is implicit in a negative

answer.

This resolution also includes a final clause that calls upon the Planning Committee to be established to prepare for a Global Summit on Survival, which I think goes beyond just a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and it includes reference to the comments that were made by the representative from Ho Chi Minh City that we have to create some kind of ongoing basis to further the cause of peace and to undertake the important tasks of environmental repair, environmental defense, and an end to impoverishment on earth.

I would ask, Mr. Chairman, that you as Chair of this meeting give us the opportunity at least to express our support for the sentiments in this resolution so that the Plenary Session, as we close, and the Executive Committee might have the benefit of our vote.

Thank you for your time.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. It's a very important proposal. Thank you very much. The proposal made by the Councilman from St. Paul was commented, and also the Mayors of the two cities and also the Executive Members of the Committee will be discussing about that so that we can include these proposals.

Also the suggestion that I made in the morning session concerning the establishment of a network of the cities, I received a lot of questions and support from the various members. So I would like to talk on that matter with the two Mayors, and by tomorrow I would like to discuss on that matter and I would like to report back to you tomorrow.

This would be the last question.

MR. JAIME VAZQUES (Jersey City, New Jersey, USA)

Mr. Chairman, my name is Jaime Vazques. I'm a City Councillor from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey, in the United States. Jersey City is a small town of 230,000 population, compared to some of the cities represented here. We are immediately across the river from New York City, and as a point of geography I can claim that the

Statue of Liberty resides in the City of Jersey City and not in the City of New York because it has a Jersey City address.

Jersey City is a nuclear-free zone. We have sister-cities in different parts of the world, and I have participated in a number of international conferences, and after the conferences the question is always what the conference accomplished.

It all depends on what we do when we go back to our respective cities and our respective countries. An example of some of the things I'm going to do is I'm going to share as much of the information that I received here with people in the United States, with people in my city, not only with people who support me and support this movement but especially with my opponents, and the people who criticize the need for local elected officials from across the world to get together to discuss the common problems that we have. We must disseminate as much of the information as we have had here when we return to our countries.

I support very strongly the call for the Global SOS because as Mayor Agran mentioned earlier it goes beyond the issue of nuclear weapons. In my conversations with the Mayor from Metro Manila, who was concerned about feeding people, to those people the issue of nuclear weapons is a million miles away, but still they confront death.

The same has been spoken here by the Mayor of Delhi and other Mayors who are concerned on a host of issues that contribute to world stability, and I believe that the Global SOS in 1991 here in Hiroshima and Nagasaki will continue what this conference has established.

Finally, let me say that this conference has been very valuable to me as an individual and to many of the people who are here. I think the best story I could say is a young man that I spoke to yesterday on the elevator who said to me that he spent a good part of his life's savings to come here, and I asked him: "Was it worth it?" He said: "Ten times what I could have saved it was worth it" and the positive aspects of this conference are going to go back to where that young man comes from, and they are going to go back to all of our countries of origin.

I thank the Committee, I thank the Mayors, I thank the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I thank the people of Japan. Arigato.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. I would like to limit to one more person from the floor, and tomorrow I believe that you may have another chance.

MR. JOHN T. WILLIAMS (Los Angeles, California)

My name is John T. Williams from Los Angeles, California. Mr. Chairman, honorable delegates, ladies and gentlemen, if you please, I was here in Nagasaki, Hiroshima four years ago during the first convening of this International Conference of Mayors.

At this time, this session of this Second Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is indeed the most significant. It is significant in the fact that this is the last scheduled session of this conference before the first decade prior to our entrance into the next century.

It is also significant in the fact that it was reflected in the opening address of Mayor Araki and also Mayor Motoshima. Also the significance of this session is further reflected in the keynote remarks of Professor Sakamoto, and now I find it more significant in the proposal for a Global Summit on Survival which had been proposed by the Council Member, Councilman Robert Long. It is significant in the proposal of this, in the calling of such a conference because such a conference, a session on survival under the auspices of this important assembly, would certainly lend weight to all of the expressions and the concerns which we have heard from the various speakers and delegates at this time. It would serve notice that we are on the road for the preservation of this planet as we move toward our rendezvous with the next century. I implore you to give serious note and close attention toward your action in the adoption of this important viable proposal for a Summit on Survival.

Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much, Mr. Williams. Now, Mr. Johnson, please be brief.

MAYOR JOHNSON (Monrovia)

Mr. President of the conference, all of the distinguished Mayors: I have a problem. the problem I have is that so much is being said about this resolution. Now, the problem I have is, first of all, a procedural matter and the implementability aspect of a resolution.

The conference that is here today is a conference called by Mayors who have the capability, capacity to determine and decide what they want to resolve in this conference at the end.

The implementability aspect and the force for this resolution is the problem that I have. The first thing is we have to assess from the inception of this World Conference of Mayors for Peace what has been achieved through the resolutions and other action programs that must have resulted from the meeting in 1985, then to determine where you go from there. The issue here is if it is the question of peace through inter-city solidarity, then the question is to determine and devise specific modalities for the achievement of this before you call for any further conferences.

Now, there should be a secretariat to this body that should assess, evaluate, analyze the resolutions to determine the substance, importance before they are brought to the body for consideration.

I am not convinced about the suitability of this particular resolution, and I am calling on this conference to ask the secretariat to analyze, evaluate this resolution before any hasty decision is taken on it. I am calling for an assessment of what has been achieved for the past four years and determine which direction this conference is going to pursue before you decide to complicate the deliberations by a proliferation of resolutions that would be tabled after you have left from here and would have no meaning. In the first place, this is my personal opinion based on my own experience in international forums, that this body can invite sovereign states to come here and sign any commitment about the abandonment

of nuclear arms. Thank you very much.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Yes, we take note of these suggestions, so these records will be submitted to the session of the Drafting Committee on the Nagasaki Appeal to report on every suggestion that has been made in this session, to let the other session people know of what we discussed here.

I'm sorry we've come to an end of our session because of the time limitation, but this is the very last point if that's agreeable. Please be brief.

SPEAKER

Just a few words. I would like to endorse what the Mayor of Monrovia just said. Mayor Johnson made a very good point when he said that we don't have the specifics. We haven't gotten down to earth with what is needed, what is practical, what is possible. I think some of the T's he evaluated like trade that can promote friendship better than anything else, twin-cities, tourism, and several other T's are very important. But I think that there is something more than only specifics. I think we need to get a group together informally to have a little cross-discussion on these details. There were some wonderful proposals here.

The Mayor of Campbell Town, Australia, proposed that a roving exhibit of everything that we have seen here of Hiroshima and Nagasaki be sent to the many countries of the world. Wouldn't it be fantastic if the film that floors you when you see it, it blows your mind when you see these films of what have happened today in Hiroshima, if they were shown to the people of the world in every city that we can reach.

This is the kind of suggestion. We can put together with the excellent suggestions of the Mayor of Monrovia to get some practical ideas that we can then submit to the Secretariat.

Now, I suggest we have an informal workshop on that, but before I finish I want to make a point that I have not heard. We all saw that rubble, the destruction, the absolute unbelievable ruins in

which these cities were left, the very one we're standing or sitting on today. We have also seen how fantastically these cities were rebuilt within a few decades, that they are now beautiful municipalities, this magnificent hotel and everything we have seen, the enthusiasm of the people, the wonderful youth, the wonderful children. It's incredible how the human spirit can cope with the problems that we have seen, the agonies that we have seen, and come forward with new life, new resurrection.

I urge that we put that spirit to use to create a Global Summit of the kind that has been talked about, but let's get together for practical discussion of the very excellent suggestions made here today first. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. Due to my lack of capacity I was not able to conduct a very good chairmanship, so I have to conclude the comments at this time. I would like to thank every delegate for valuable points, suggestions and questions.

We have received concrete suggestions, concrete ones about what a city should concretely do in the future. We will dwell on them. We will work on them to put them into the language of our Appeal.

It has been very valuable that we have known concrete actions taken by each city. I have found this discussion very enthusiastic and very useful. I am convinced that our enthusiasm, like the one that prevails here, brings about a better future and a strong basis for the future.

With this we conclude this session. Thank you.

MODERATOR

An announcement. Thank you very much for your work, and we conclude all the program of the day.

LECTURE

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On Aug. 9 2 : 32 ~ 2 : 52 P.M.

Yasushi Akashi, Under-Secretary-General for disarmament affairs of
the United Nations

"Prospects for Peace and Disarmament Viewed from
the United Nations"

M.C.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to thank you very much for your participation in Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony this morning.

Now, we will proceed to the next program, which is a lecture on "Prospects for Peace and Disarmament Viewed from the United Nations" by Mr. Yasushi Akashi.

Let me introduce Mr. Akashi to you. Currently, he is a Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations, and last April when the U.N. Conference on Disarmament Issues in Kyoto was held, he acted as master of ceremonies.

Now I would like to ask Mr. Akashi to give his lecture.

MR. YASUSHI AKASHI

First of all, I would like to start my lecture by paying my deep respect and expressing my sincere appreciation for the initiative taken by Mayor Araki of Hiroshima and Mayor Motoshima of Nagasaki in convening the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

It is a great privilege for me to address this distinguished audience, including Mayors of many cities from all parts of the world, on the prospects of peace and disarmament as viewed from the United Nations. It is a particular pleasure to do so in the City of Nagasaki which, together with Hiroshima, ushered in a new age of atom to the world through its unspeakable tragedy 44 years ago.

To be here is a moving experience for anyone and particularly for those who strive for peace and disarmament.

In the year the bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Dean Acheson, who later became the Secretary of State of the United States, said that the "atomic bomb was a discovery more revolutionary in human society than the invention of the wheel." He added that "if the invention is developed and used destructively there will be no victor and there will be no civilization remaining." How prophetic these remarks of Acheson were.

But it took several decades before his observation sank into the minds of political leaders. It was in Geneva in 1985 that President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev emphatically stated that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

It is somewhat comforting for us to know that these lethal weapons of mass destruction are now considered not a rational instrument of foreign policy, and certainly not a means for offensive purposes. Nuclear weapons are deemed, at best, as weapons to assure deterrence of massive attack from the other side.

Ladies and gentlemen, the international political climate today is totally different from that of even several years ago. The relationship between the two major powers has undergone a radical and positive change. The climate of mutual confidence is steadily being built up. Conditions are more favorable for substantive disarmament agreements now than during any time since 1945.

I think all of us have good reason to rejoice in this situation and should do our best to accelerate the momentum which has been created.

There is greater interest today in affirming humanity's common stake in mutual security. Security remains a basic concern of all countries, but it has to be a security which is not attained at the cost of the security of others, but security which enhances the stability and mutual confidence of all. At the same time, the notion that security is totally or predominantly dependent on military strength is increasingly discredited. Instead, awareness is developing that security has to comprise not just military aspects but also economic, social, cultural, ecological and humanitarian dimensions. I think this is a point which has been repeatedly made by previous speakers at this conference.

It is in Europe that the most remarkable developments are occurring today led by noticeable changes in the perceptions of two alliances towards each other. After many years of frustrating and sterile negotiations, conventional disarmament talks have resumed this spring between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries

with radical proposals being offered by both sides. It is hoped that the negotiations on these far-reaching measures will soon come to fruition even within a year.

At the same time, on the basis of conferences held in Helsinki in 1975 and in Stockholm in 1986, concrete measures of confidence building have been adopted in Europe extending from prior notification of agreed levels of military activities to stationing of observers to witness military exercises.

The first nuclear disarmament agreement in the postwar world was ratified last year between the United States and the Soviet Union covering a total and verified destruction of intermediate range nuclear weapons. While the number of the weapons involved is approximately 5 percent of the existing stocks which are estimated to number 50,000, the symbolic and political value of the INF Treaty cannot be underestimated. The treaty is notable for inclusion of detailed technical provisions for mutual verification and for asymmetrical reductions of forces accepted by both sides.

In the Washington Talks the President made use of the phrase "trust but verify". In fact, verification of agreements is essential in a world still afflicted by the legacy of mutual mistrust. Verification is a means, to put it simply, a means to make sure that parties to an agreement are not cheating on their promises.

We are encouraged that the two major powers have resumed their negotiations for a substantial cut in their strategic nuclear arsenals amounting to even 50 percent of the existing stocks.

While there are remaining issues of verification of sea-launched cruise missiles and the compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the international community as a whole looks forward with anticipation to the conclusion of the START Talks between the two largest nuclear powers.

To look back, I think it is remarkable that the negotiations are conducted today without the ideological or polemical overtones of the cold war period. They are, in fact, conducted in a most businesslike manner. In this context, technical

issues have assumed greater importance, and a great deal of efforts are made to close the so-called "verification gaps". I have heard negotiators of disarmaments agreements say that the "devil is in the details". It is hoped that through the combination of political vision and wisdom of the top leaders and the tireless efforts of technical experts and diplomats, more significant disarmament agreements will be concluded in the foreseeable future so that all of us will have a safer and more stable world to live in.

There are, however, now threats to stability and a durable peace, and I will mention only two. The first is the increasing sophistication of new weapons and the spread of their knowledge and possession. Technical and scientific developments are permeating many parts of the world. While old weapons are being discarded, now weapons of great sophistication are replacing them.

It is in this context very important for us to make sure that a qualitative arms race will not follow quantitative disarmament. The proliferation of knowledge of not only nuclear weapons but of chemical weapons and missile technology is extremely disquieting. It is a challenge to us all to ensure that scientific and technological progress should be utilized for the benefit of humanity and not to stimulate mutual conflicts and confrontations.

The second threat comes from the totally unsatisfactory conditions of life in a majority of the developing countries. These countries have not acquired the ability to sustain themselves and are often the breeding ground for local, ethnic, religious and other conflicts and disputes. As the two major powers realize the futility of their global overcommitment and the discipline of their alliance system weakens, local, tribal or regional disputes could become more rampant in all parts of the world.

There is a glaring contrast between the economic prosperity and the well-being of the industrialized countries of the North and the dire poverty and helpless dependency in which most of the developing countries of the South find themselves. There could be no global security unless we could come to grips with this growing

gap, and I think this is a point made very emphatically by Professor Sakamoto in his keynote speech this morning.

Now, let me turn to the situation of disarmament at the United Nations. At the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the highest priority is placed on concluding a convention on the total destruction of chemical weapons.

Furthermore, a great deal of consultations are conducted on keeping outer space free from military use, as well as on nuclear test ban.

Each year, the United Nations General Assembly adopts over 60 resolutions on all aspects of arms limitation and disarmament. New subjects which enjoy increasing attention include arms transfer, the role of the United Nations in multilateral verification, and the converging of military industry to civilian purposes. There are unmistakable signs for pragmatic approaches to disarmament based on consensus.

Peace is the deepest aspiration of humanity, and yet it is, at the same time, a fragile entity based on political, economic, psychological and other factors. It is, above all, a very human state of affairs. Mutual trust and understanding are as difficult to attain and sustain between nations as it is between individuals.

In this age when the interests of nations are so intertwined and interdependent, the problem of peace and disarmament cannot be left to politicians and diplomats only. All citizens, especially civic leaders like mayors of municipalities here assembled, have an important role to play to strengthen ties of common understanding and rational dialogue between countries and communities so that climate will be kept in which the pursuit of peace will be facilitated.

Politicians need constant support, sustenance, supervision and stimulus from their public constituencies if they are to persist in their efforts for peace.

Municipal leaders are often exposed to economic and cultural exchanges with their counterparts in other countries and, therefore, are better aware of interdependence of today's world than leaders residing in national capitals.

Here lies a substantial hope for what might be

called a "trickling up movement" from citizens and municipalities to national governments.

In short, we live in an age in which democratic control of government is becoming more and more sought and accepted. Who 40 years ago would have dreamed of today's wide acceptance of universal standards of human rights proclaimed in 1948 at the United Nations? Public opinion in the world is playing a very prominent part in this ongoing and encouraging process. The U.N. General Assembly recognized the importance of public opinion by deciding on the launching of the world disarmament campaign in 1982 at the time of the second U.N. Special General Assembly dealing with disarmament where some of you were present.

It is most opportune, therefore, that the conference such as this one be made full use of in order to confirm municipalities' dedication to common values, to plan the implementations of joint activities and, above all, to strengthen the resolve to work for peace and disarmament for a safer and healthier planet and for a more decent and fulfilling future for this generation and for the generations to come.

Thank you very much.

PLENARY SESSION V (NAGASAKI APPEAL)

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On Aug. 9 2 : 58 ~ 3 : 28 P.M.

Master of Ceremonies : Ranko Matsuo, Nagasaki Foundation for the
Promotion of Peace

Moderator : Soichi Iijima, Former President of Hiroshima University

1. Nagasaki Appeal..... 238

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki

M. C.

We will now start Plenary Session V of the Second World Conference. This is the announcement of Nagasaki Appeal. The Moderator of this session will be Professor Iijima, the Coordinator of the conference. Dr. Iijima, please.

MODERATOR (Prof. Iijima)

Thank you very much. On behalf of the Drafting Committee, I would like to explain about the process that led to the drafting of the Nagasaki Appeal. We had the Drafting Committee consisting of the members seated on the stage: Mr. Erhard Krack, the Mayor of Berlin; Mr. Angelo Meda, the Mayor of Como; Ms. Anne Rudin, Mayor of Sacramento; and two other members who have already gone home, the Mayor of Hannover, Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg; and the Mayor of Volgograd, Mr. Yuri Starovatykh. In addition to those members Mayor Araki of Hiroshima and Mayor Motoshima of Nagasaki composed the Drafting Committee. I acted as the Coordinator of the Drafting Committee myself, and we had Sub-Coordinators, Professor Sakamoto and Professor Tsuchiyama. We had the cooperation of those two Sub-Coordinators.

Last night we held a Drafting Committee meeting, and at that meeting we thought of the wording and drafted the Nagasaki Appeal, and I think we already distributed the copies to you.

Mayor Motoshima of Nagasaki will make the announcement of the Nagasaki Appeal later on. Let me now refer to the process of drafting this Appeal. The substance and the spirit of the Nagasaki Appeal were agreed to and endorsed by all the Drafting Committee members. Please refer to this Nagasaki Appeal together with the Hiroshima Appeal, and by reading both of them together you will be able to understand the wonderful contents and the objectives of the conferences in Hiroshima and Nagasaki which have been held for the past few days.

In order to complement the substance of the Nagasaki Appeal, many opinions were voiced at the Drafting Committee meeting. For example, the concept of "peace", or in order to achieve the ideal of peace we discussed what the cities

should do and, in particular, what kind of a concept we have of cities ourselves. These were some of the basic issues that were raised, and some of the members said that we had to carefully consider these basic issues, and the Drafting Committee I think recognized the intent of those comments fully.

Peace is the most important and valuable issue for the human kind and it is the right of the human beings, and cities are not simply units for administration of the countries but these are places where people live and where people try to fulfill themselves. The cities are places where the people live, and for the lives and existence of the people the cities are of extreme importance. I think that recognition forms the undercurrent of both the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Appeals.

And also looking back at our conference for the past few days, I am deeply impressed that we were able to hold the conference in the spirit of what I have just expressed. I think I can be fully convinced of that fact.

Also there was a proposal for a "Global Summit on Survival", a proposal to launch a more active and aggressive action. That proposal was in a group session, and the Drafting Committee discussed carefully whether this should be reflected and in what way it should be reflected in the Appeal.

However, when we think about the necessary preparations and the potential for realization of the Global Summit on Survival, we felt that we had to be very cautious. Already in the Hiroshima Appeal it says that the people of the world and, in particular, the leaders of the different countries should visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki to learn about the realities of atomic bombings in both cities. That is already included in the Hiroshima Appeal, and also looking at both of the Appeals together they say that all the cities must unite together for nuclear disarmament, environmental preservation, and development of better living conditions for the peoples of the world.

So I feel that the intent for the proposal of holding this Global Summit on Survival is fully reflected in both the Appeals.

The issue is to further deepen communication

of this conference and to take and develop more specific actions and to develop them so as to evoke and form a global level opinion to be able to work on and influence the governments, national governments of the various countries and the leaders of the various countries. We also need to look towards the future of our conference, what kind of organization will be possible, and what kind of activities could be taken in the future. This issue should be taken up further at the Executive Committee Meetings and also should be considered by the Mayors of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the Mayors of the various cities of the world, and I would like to urge those Mayors to consider this issue

seriously.

So many opinions were expressed to try and complement the spirit and the essence of the Nagasaki Appeal, and after thorough discussion we were able to finalize the Nagasaki Appeal as it appears in front of you.

That completes my explanation on the process of drafting the Nagasaki Appeal. Are there any views, any comments? If not, I would like to ask Mr. Hitoshi Motoshima, the Mayor of Nagasaki, to announce the Appeal, with your approval. Thank you very much.

MAYOR MOTOSHIMA (Nagasaki)

NAGASAKI APPEAL

The first and foremost victims of war are cities and their inhabitants. On the basis of our common duty to ensure safe and peaceful living conditions for citizens, we, the representatives of 91 cities from 24 countries, have gathered here in Nagasaki to hold the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

We obtained new insights into the reality of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings and the sufferings of the survivors. We conducted intensive discussions on the theme, sharing thoughts about the present issues of world peace, and looked into the questions of what is presently threatening peace, what must be done to achieve peace, and what can be done by cities and their inhabitants.

At the first conference four years ago, we confirmed the fact that cities have an extremely important role in the establishment of peace. We promised to strengthen the bonds of inter-city solidarity and to strive for the abolition of nuclear weapons, for disarmament and for the eradication of starvation and poverty.

The circle of inter-city solidarity has expanded considerably since the first conference. The number of cities making nuclear free zone declarations has increased, and a wide variety of new approaches have been taken in city peace activities. These four years have also seen new developments in international politics. The United States and the Soviet Union signed the INF Treaty and resumed negotiations for the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, and in Europe talks have been started concerning cuts in conventional military forces.

However, nuclear tests are still being conducted, and various factors, such as the sophistication of nuclear weapons, the proliferation of sea-based nuclear missiles, and the fear of an increase in the number of nuclear states lend continuity to the threat of nuclear war. The people of the world are extremely uneasy about accidents involving nuclear submarines and aircraft carrying hydrogen bombs. It is also a fact that chemical and biological weapons are spreading, and conventional forces are increasing in strength.

Moreover, the problem of the North-South disparity and the waste of natural resources, ethnic discord and the suppression of human rights, self-centered economic policies and various other issues form a tangled mass that obstructs the resolution of armed conflict and the alleviation of

starvation and poverty. At the same time, air and marine pollution, deforestation and ecological degradation threaten the global environment -- the very foundation of life on this planet. The increasing frequency of nuclear power plant accidents and the question of how to deal with spent nuclear fuel also demand immediate attention.

In the face of these difficulties, we see that the goal of peace is still distant and that our responsibilities are greater than ever before. We are convinced from our own experience and from the lessons of the past that the arousal of public opinion in favor of peace is the most effective way to change the course of world affairs. For this reason, we pledge our determination to strive for the goals listed below, and we appeal to cities and city residents around the world to join us in this all important endeavor. We declare our determination.

1. to expand the circle of solidarity in each country and to insist that our governments take positive measures for the prevention of nuclear war, the abolition of nuclear weapons, and the achievement of disarmament.
2. to promote the movement for nuclear free zone declarations among autonomous bodies and to take a responsible position concerning facilities in each city related to the manufacture or deployment of nuclear weapons.
3. to adopt constructive measures to prevent the deterioration of the natural environment due to air and marine pollution, deforestation, desertification, destruction of the ozone layer, and other causes.
4. to promote peace education by shedding light from various angles on the problems that threaten peace, such as the suppression of human rights and freedom of speech, the gap between the rich and poor, and discrimination at all its levels.
5. To carry out support activities workable at the city level to solve the problems of starvation, poverty and so on.

In order to reach these goals, we pledge our determination to enhance mutual understanding and exchange among cities beyond the barriers of nationality and to strengthen the bonds of global inter-city solidarity by taking full advantage of information networks.

Furthermore, as the consensus of this conference, we make the following appeals to the governments of the world's countries and to all international organizations.

1. Nuclear weapons are the ultimate threat to our right to life and absolutely detrimental to humanity. We insist that sincere efforts be made to establish an international treaty that will bring about the suspension of nuclear tests and the abolition of nuclear weapons.
2. We insist that energy and intelligence be brought together to find swift and peaceful solutions to military conflicts, to ban the production and storage of chemical and biological weapons, and to achieve reductions in conventional forces.
3. We insist that the colossal sums of money and advanced technology being poured into the arms race be diverted for the welfare of humanity, and that constructive measures be taken to alleviate poverty and starvation to halt environmental destruction, and to solve the other problems facing the world.

Second World
Conference
of Mayors for Peace
through Inter-city Solidarity,
August 9, 1989.

COORDINATOR

Thank you very much. All the participants have given a big applause. I take this as an approval of the Nagasaki Appeal with appreciation.

As for the French, German, Russian and Italian texts, the text of those languages that I have mentioned will be produced at the earliest possible time on the basis of the Japanese and English texts and they will be delivered to you accordingly at the earliest possible time.

In the process to producing the text of the Nagasaki Appeal and for the work involved in the conference, there have been strong cooperation and support extended to us by the teams of the simultaneous interpreters of various languages and we would like to express our appreciation to the interpreters.

You have the floor.

MAYOR JIM KREMMER (Campbelltown)

Thank you. A very, very minor point. Apart from the fact that the first line says "The first and foremost victims of war are cities and their inhabitants", which we all know, is the truth, but there are Mayors here from communities a little bit smaller than cities, and I would have liked to have seen that recognized that "The first and foremost victims of war are cities and towns and their inhabitants," a very minor point.

COORDINATOR

If there is approval or consensus for inclusion of "and towns" in this context I'm willing to take it up, but "cities" in this context includes towns and villages and every other community, so it's a general phrase for the towns, for villages and for cities. It's a general phrase. I do not hope this will happen, but if there are conducts of wars the people of the cities will be the first victims before the troops. I think that is the intention that underlies this document. Do we absolutely have to include the phrase "and towns" here?

SPEAKER

Concerning the Third World, I don't know why the two Drafting Committees, both the one in

Hiroshima and the one in Nagasaki, have not accepted the introduction of that notion. In the English version, page 2, there is a reference to "other issues." Can we not there, on page 2, include something regarding the external debt because that is a very real problem today and it's something that affects us all. Is that possible or not? I just would like to know whether it's possible to add this there to that page. I mean everything else is being referred to--the ecology, pollution, deforestation--but not the external debt, and that is a major problem today affecting peace and development, especially in the Third World. Thank you.

COORDINATOR

Well, if you read carefully you can see that we have not neglected the Third World--the issues of famine, poverty--and also there is a reference to self-centered economic activities, and also there is a reference of diversion of military spending for the welfare of the human beings, so that expresses our great concern for the Third World, so I wish you would understand this point.

Some of the Drafting Committee members also raised that issue, and in response to that I replied that the consideration for the Third World is fully reflected in the Appeal. Of course, what you have said is extremely important, so we will need to follow up on that issue in our concrete activities in the future.

Are there other comments? If not, we would like to reconfirm with your applause the adoption of this Nagasaki Appeal.

M. C.

Thank you very much. This concludes Plenary Session V, the announcement of "Nagasaki Appeal". Dr. Iijima, Professor Sakamoto, Professor Tsuchiyama and all the Drafting Committee members, thank you very much for your efforts.

We would like to start the Closing Ceremony straightaway, so please remain seated for a while.

CLOSING CEREMONY

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On Aug. 9 3 : 32~ 3 : 51 P.M.

Master of Ceremonies : Ranko Matsuo, Nagasaki Foundation for the
Promotion of Peace

1. Closing Address..... 243

Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima

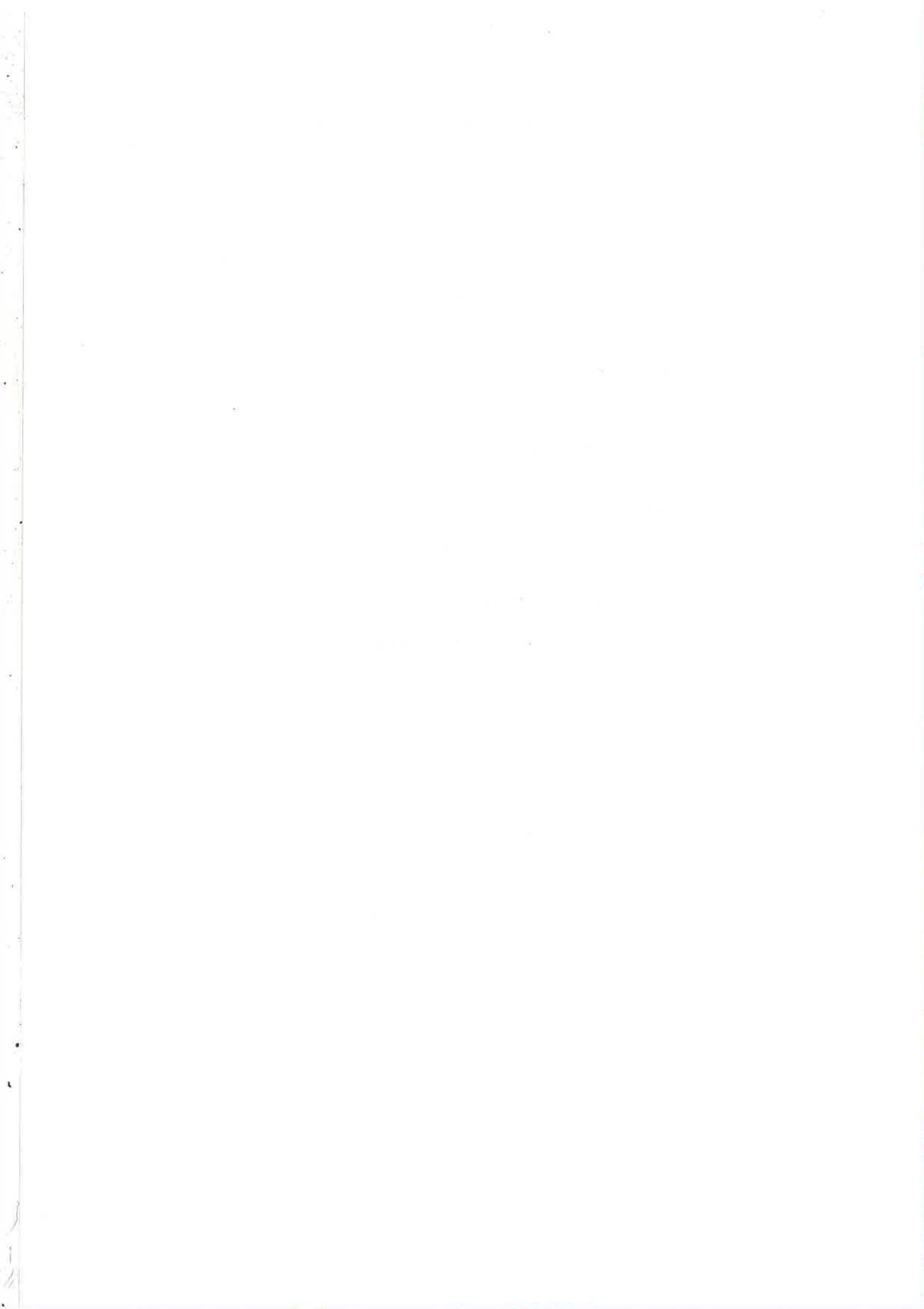
Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki

2. Addrsses of Thanks

Anne Rudin, Mayor of Sacramento..... 244

3. Announcement of the Closing

Kazuki Furui, Deputy Mayor of Nagasaki 245



M. C.

Ladies and gentlemen: We shall start the Closing Ceremony of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity. I would like to call upon the President of this conference, Mayor Araki of Hiroshima.

MAYOR ARAKI (Hiroshima)

The Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity is coming to a close. We have participants from 120 cities of 27 countries, and I would like to thank you very much for your strong support. We drew more participants this time.

This conference was opened on August 5th in Hiroshima and it's closing today. The weather has been rather hot and you may be feeling a little tired. I would like to thank you very much for the most valuable reports presented in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I would also like to thank you very much for your comments and views.

The "Hiroshima Appeal" and "Nagasaki Appeal" were adopted, which show a resolution for peace, and I think these appeals are the most important fruit of this conference. The substance of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Appeals is extremely important. They are pressing issues for all mankind. If we unite all our efforts, all our energy, these pressing issues can be resolved by ourselves.

Elimination of nuclear weapons, reduction of conventional weapons and elimination of chemical weapons are an extremely important challenge to us and they must be eliminated in order to create an ideal world without wars.

I really felt your strong aspiration for peace through this conference, and the Second Conference of Mayors has indeed become a starting point for building peace and prosperity for humanity in the 21st Century.

The world is at a very big turning point from expansion of armament to disarmament, distrust to trust. This current is becoming a reality. Compared with four years ago when we had this conference for the first time, the international situation has changed for the better, and we have better prospects for the future. We would like to

make this trend bigger and a firm one.

If each one of us makes efforts, we can all pave the way for a better future. Without efforts we cannot create a rosy future. The link of inter-city solidarity bloomed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and I sincerely hope that this solidarity will spread to all corners of the world, and I wish you health and prosperity.

Lastly, but not least, I have to thank the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and hibakushas and volunteer interpreters for their support and help, and with this I would like to conclude my speech. Thank you very much.

M. C.

Next, the Mayor of the City of Nagasaki, Mr. Hitoshi Motoshima, will deliver his closing address.

MAYOR MOTOSHIMA (Nagasaki)

I am the Mayor of Nagasaki. What I was about to say has all been stated by the Mayor of Hiroshima, so I have been thinking very quickly about what I would say. I decided that I have one thing that I would like to ask you.

When we go to the countries of Southeast Asia, I often hear people saying that if a country of Japan did not exist, then the people in Southeast Asia would be better off. The country of Japan had surfaced so quickly on the stage of international arena, and it appears that the Japanese people are often very rude, sometimes offensive, impolite, in international interactions because of their lack of experience in international exchange.

But Japan has achieved very great economic development. As a result, many of the Japanese people tend to take a very big attitude toward foreign peoples. We have always been thinking why the A-bombs were dropped on Japan, why it was on Japan that they were dropped. For about one century, Japan invaded and ruled China, Korea and Southeast Asian countries. As a result, A-bombs were dropped on Japan.

We reflect on the errors we committed in the countries of Southeast Asia, China and Korea, but nevertheless Japan has prospered economical-

ly and achieved great progress forward. Japan is referred to as an "economic animal" by many people of the world. Japan is prosperous materially, and we are aware of the fact that we, Japanese, are not prosperous in a spiritual manner although we have material wealth. Japanese people, including Japanese tourists, will take a very boastful and big attitude in many cities of the world, and they act in big groups, and I'm afraid that they have been very rude to the local people.

But the truth is, in my opinion, the Japanese people are of goodwill, and we really reflect upon and feel sorry for the war that we were involved in. Japan and the Japanese in the next century are expected to become better friends with all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the developing countries, such as Southeast Asian countries. We have to shake hands in stronger friendship and better international relationship with all those people. We have to make further efforts in having stronger bonds of true friendship with all the people. It may not be enough, but we have been trying very hard to achieve this goal.

You have visited my city, and in this occasion I want all of you to know that we, Japanese, are endeavoring to become truly good citizens of the world who can make better and more friendly relations with all the people of the world.

I would also like to take this opportunity to ask you to tell us frankly and truly what you expect the Japanese to be toward the next century so that we can be truly good citizens of the world.

I have never participated in such a memorable conference in all my life. I feel now that I can die in peace. I hope that upon return to your countries you will look after your families very well and also look after your citizens very well, and I wish you the very best for your contribution to the well-being of all your citizens and the prosperity of your city.

I have learned from you a great deal. If we are to use computer terminology, Mayors are to devote themselves to the development of hardware like the schools and the roads, but I have learned from you this time the Mayors must take initia-

tive in educating citizens concerning peace and other issues, which is a software as opposed to the above.

Thank you very much for all the things that I was able to learn from this conference. I wish you the very best for the prosperity of all your citizens. Thank you very much.

M. C.

Thank you very much. Now, I would like to invite Mrs. Anne Rudin, the Mayor of Sacramento, to give some remarks on behalf of the overseas participants.

MAYOR ANNE RUDIN (Sacramento)

On behalf of the participants of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I want to thank our hosts for giving us this wonderful opportunity. It's given us all a chance to better understand the significance of war from those directly affected, and I think what we have seen and heard in the past few days has left an indelible impression on our minds that we will not forget.

We've gotten to know each other and we've gotten to learn that we have mutual goals and similar aspirations for our cities and towns.

If we see each other as colleagues I think there is no evil empire. We see each other as human beings who all want the same.

I just wish our national leaders could all have this experience. Since my first visit to Hiroshima four years ago it has been my hope that we could bring together the heads of the superpowers to see what we have seen and to hear what we have heard. I'm sure that it would help them to reach an understanding and an agreement on the necessity of a nuclear freeze and a comprehensive test ban treaty. I hope that one day soon this will happen. Whether it's here or elsewhere in the world it must happen.

In the meantime, we all can go back to our cities and towns with renewed inspiration and commitment. We can take very positive steps in our own communities that will be effective in many ways. We can educate our constituents and other policy makers at all levels. We can keep

the message at the top of our list of priorities that security, national security, is not achieved through military goals and ambitions and military spending and military buildup, but through an educated, healthy and productive and happy citizenry with an economy that is sound, where there is no poverty or hunger or disease or ecological degradation.

I'm pleased to see the recognition of these factors in our deliberations at this conference. It represents an expansion of the concerns expressed four years ago at the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. By getting to know each other, we develop stronger international relationships that transcend political ideologies. When the Soviet and American workers, scientists, got together last year to free the whales who were trapped in ice off the Alaskan coast, the whales didn't know that their rescuers had different political viewpoints and they didn't care. They were rescued. And I think this could apply to the people of the world also. It demonstrates a high degree of cooperation which I think we can all express if we get to know each other and respect each other for other abilities, abilities aside and apart from political ideologies.

We can work in the same way to free the world of militarism, terrorism, and other ills that feed on these. We must establish new methods for conflict resolution, and we must support and strengthen the United Nations as a forum for dealing with international disputes, and I can tell you that I will be one who will oppose very strongly the withdrawal of the United States from the United Nations, and I'm sure that my colleagues from America feel the same way as I do.

As an American Mayor I join you, my colleagues, Mayors of the world, to do all that we can to preserve our planet. We have no place else to go, and I thank you.

M. C.

Thank you very much. Finally, I would like to have the declaration of the closing of this Second World Conference. This will be given by Mr.

Kazuki Furui, the Vice Chairman of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee to Promote Appeal for Peace.

MR. KAZUKI FURUI

(Vice Chairman, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee to Promote Appeal for Peace)

Over the past six days there have been heated discussions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki at this conference, and I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to your cooperation. I do hope that this conference will be a starting point for the deepening of inter-city solidarity in the world and to contribute to the abolition of nuclear weapons and achievement of world peace.

I declare the closing of the Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

M. C.

From August 5th to today we have had this conference with the sessions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity has completed all the proceedings.

I would like to express our heartfelt appreciation to the participants from within Japan as well as from overseas, particularly the Mayors of the various cities of the world, and also I would like to thank the panelists, the speakers and the atomic bomb survivors for their participation and for the heated discussion.

We would like, in closing, to wish for your continued happiness and health. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

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Executive Board of the Hiroshima Conference

Chairman	Takeshi Araki	Mayor
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Member	Takeshi Shiina	Deputy Mayor
Member	Shinji Sasaki	Treasurer
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Member	Keiu Hiwatashi	Director General, Bureau of Planning and Coordination
Member	Takeshi Murakami	Director General, Bureau of General Affairs
Member	Masayuki Ishibashi	Director General, Bureau of Finance
Member	Tetsuhiko Yoshida	Director General, Bureau of Public Health
Member	Teiichi Izumi	Director General, Bureau of Economic Affairs
Member	Tetsuro Hatayama	Director, Hiroshima Municipal Hospital
Member	Goro Kawai	President of the Board of Directors, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Advisers

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Adviser	Takashi Sueda	Chairman, Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly
Adviser	Osamu Hashiguchi	President, Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Adviser	Kichiro Segawa	Chairman, Hiroshima Municipal Assembly

Working Committee

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Member	Yasushi Yamada	Deputy Director General, Bureau of General Affairs
Member	Toshihiko Ito	Deputy Director General, Bureau of Finance
Member	Youji Matsuura	Director, Department of A-Bomb Survivors Relief Measures, Bureau of Public Health
Member	Katsumi Fujii	Director, Department of Commerce, Industry and Consumers Affairs, Bureau of Economic Affairs
Member	Hiroo Hakata	Deputy Secretary General, Hiroshima Municipal Hospital
Member	Yoshitaka Kawamoto	Director of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
Member	Kiyoshi Wakisaka	Director of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Hall, Secretary General of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Steering Committee of the Nagasaki Conference

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Vice Chairman	Kazuki Furui	Deputy Mayor
Member	Toshiharu Hashimoto	Deputy Mayor
Member	Susumu Hayashida	Treasurer
Member	Takeji Kuroiwa	Superintendent of Board of Education
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Member	Sunao Inuki	Director, Department of Finance
Member	Masanori Kataoka	Director, Department of Atomic Bomb Casualties
Member	Hideomi Uchino	Director, Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
Member	Sadao Irie	Director, Department of Public Health
Member	Kunio Kawamura	Secretary General, Secretariat of Municipal Assembly
Member	Akihiko Kato	Director, Nagasaki International Culture Hall

Advisory Committee

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Adviser	Seichi Hatsumura	Chairman of Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly
Adviser	Chojiro Nakabe	President of Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Adviser	Toru Sato	Chairman of Nagasaki Municipal Assembly
Adviser	Tatsuichiro Akizuki	Chairman of Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

