

REPORT ON  
THE THIRD EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE  
OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF MAYORS FOR  
PEACE THROUGH INTER-CITY SOLIDARITY

October 14-16, 1991  
Sacramento California U.S.A.





## I. General Information

1. **Date**  
October 14 (Monday) — 16 (Wednesday), 1991
2. **Site**  
Sacramento, California. U.S.A.
3. **Participants**  
Hiroshima, Japan: Mayor Takashi Hiraoka and four others  
Nagasaki, Japan: Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima and three others  
Municipality of Como, Italy: Alderman Paolo Frisoni and one other  
Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany: Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg and one other  
Sacramento, United States of America: Mayor Anne Rudin

## II. Contents

### 1. City Solidarity Promotion Program

To further develop the Mayors Conference (299 cities representing 59 countries as of January 6, 1992) we plan to redouble our efforts to invite new members from Africa, Asia, and South America where participation is still relatively low. Together with endeavoring to widen the circle of city solidarity throughout the world, we have also decided to add five more Executive Cities to the Executive Conference, the nucleus of the network. The most recent members are listed in Reference 1.

### 2. Direction of future activities as U.N. NGO

#### A. Report concerning application for consultative status as a United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO

One fundamental policy of the Mayors Conference is to develop activities within a framework of international cooperation centered around the United Nations. With the aim of further enlarging and developing the Mayors Conference, we acquired status as the only NGO (non-governmental organization) officially established by the United Nations based on Article 71 of the U.N. Charter. In April 1990, we were able to apply for registration as a Category II NGO through the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Anne Rudin, mayor of Sacramento and vice-president of the Mayors Conference, and Goro Kawai, Chairman of the Board of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, responded to questions at a meeting of the U.N. ECOSOC Committee on NGOs on January 23, 1991 raised by committee members from various countries concerning the Mayors Conference management policies.

As a result of this meeting, our organization was recommended to become a Category II U.N. Economic and Social Council NGO and, on May 22, 1991, was officially recognized as such.

#### B. U.N. ECOSOC NGOs

U.N. ECOSOC NGOs are classified into three separate categories according to noteworthiness, ability in field of specialty, and scope of interest in UN activities: Category I (42 organizations), Category II (355 organizations), and Rosters (533 organizations). See Reference 2 for details.

#### C. Development of unified activities as a U.N. NGO for all Mayors Conference member cities

How should the Mayors Conference, as a U.N. NGO, manage responsibility for supporting and promoting the United Nations. In the past, we have deepened our relationship with the U.N. through such activities as speaking at the Third United Nations Special Session on Disarmament and, in January of this year, at the Conference

on the Amendment of the Partial Test Ban Treaty. In the future, however, it will be necessary to not only maintain this cooperative relationship but also develop new activities appropriate for a U.N. NGO.

With this in mind, as part of a proposal made by President Takashi Hiraoka to create a campaign to raise public awareness concerning peace and disarmament, a plan was adopted to hold exhibits of A-bomb photos, peace paintings, and related posters in all Mayors Conference member cities during U.N. Disarmament Week (October 24 - October 30).

Furthermore, in accordance with receiving recognition as a Category II NGO from ECOSOC, we have decided to station a permanent representative at the U.N. Headquarters in New York, and, as suggested by the city of Como, we also decided to publish a newsletter biannually.

### **3. Revision of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity Covenant**

Revisions of the Covenant were proposed on two points, the addition of such problems as preservation of the environment to the list of objectives for Mayors Conference activities and the addition of measures to be taken when a Mayors Conference officer retires at mid-term. Both revisions were unanimously ratified.

A. In light of the extreme importance of issues involving global environmental degradation, intimately related to the very survival of humankind, and the commitment of the Mayors Conference to work positively on these issues, we added environmental preservation to the Purposes and Principles section of our Covenant. We also decided to further develop the Mayors Conference by adding the solution of refugee and human rights problems to our existing goals of solving the various problems related to starvation and poverty.

B. As it was unclear what the position and term of a Mayors Conference officer was if the person retired or resigned from his or her position as mayor in the middle of the Mayors Conference office term, we revised the Covenant with the necessary regulations to clarify this.

See Reference 3 for details.

### **4. Holding the Third World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity**

We decided to hold the Third Mayors Conference in Hiroshima and Nagasaki for five days, August 5 to August 9, 1993.

### **5. Petition for holding a Fourth U.N. Special Session on Disarmament**

A great many nuclear weapons still exist despite progress being made in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. Further disarmament, ultimately aimed at the abolition of nuclear weapons, is essential. With awareness of this and in commemoration of the 50th anniversaries of both the founding of the U.N. and the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the entire Executive Conference elected to adopt a petition to the secretary general of the United Nations to hold a Fourth U.N. Special Session on Disarmament in 1995. The petition is printed in Reference 4.

Immediately after the end of the Executive Conference, President Takashi Hiraoka carried the petition to Mr. Yasushi Akashi, under-secretary-general, Department for Disarmament Affairs at the headquarters of the United Nations and handed it to him personally. In response, Under-Secretary-General Akashi sent the reply printed in Reference 5.

### **6. Sacramento Resolution of the Third Executive Conference of the Mayors Conference**

A "Resolution of the Third Executive Conference of Sacramento in Honor of Takeshi Araki" was adopted encompassing the results of the conference. The Sacramento Resolution is printed in Reference 6.

LIST OF THE CITIES SUPPORTING  
THE "PROGRAM TO PROMOTE THE SOLIDARITY OF  
CITIES  
TOWARDS THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS"

SUPPORTING CITIES: 299 CITIES (59 COUNTRIES)  
AS OF JANUARY 6, 1992

WORLD CONFERENCE OF MAYORS FOR PEACE  
THROUGH INTER-CITY SOLIDARITY

	City		Nation
1	Hiroshima	President	Japan
2	Nagasaki	Vice-President	Japan
3	Berlin	Vice-President	Federal Republic of Germany
4	Como	Vice-President	Republic of Italy
5	Hannover	Vice-President	Federal Republic of Germany
6	Lusaka	Vice-President	Republic of Zambia
7	Sacramento	Vice-President	United States of America
8	Vancouver	Vice-President	Canada
9	Volgograd	Vice-President	Russian Federation
10	Kabul		Republic of Afghanistan
11	Ashfield		Australia
12	Bankstown		Australia
13	Blacktown		Australia
14	Campbelltown		Australia
15	Canterbury		Australia
16	Coburg		Australia
17	Gosford		Australia
18	Lismore		Australia
19	Melbourne		Australia
20	Preston		Australia
21	Sunshine		Australia
22	Sydney		Australia
23	Wollongong		Australia
24	Sankt Ulrich		Republic of Austria
25	Wien		Republic of Austria
26	Comilla		People's Republic of Bangladesh
27	Dhaka		People's Republic of Bangladesh
28	Sylhet		People's Republic of Bangladesh
29	Antwerp		Kingdom of Belgium
30	Brugge		Kingdom of Belgium
31	Leuven		Kingdom of Belgium
32	Santos		Federative Republic of Brazil
33	Sofia		Republic of Bulgaria
34	Burnaby		Canada
35	Grarld Forks		Canada
36	Montréal		Canada
37	Ottawa		Canada
38	Terrace		Canada
39	Toronto		Canada
40	Los Angeles		Republic of Chile
41	Valparaiso		Republic of Chile
42	Beijing		People's Republic of China
43	Chengdu		People's Republic of China
44	Chongqing		People's Republic of China
45	Fuzhou		People's Republic of China
46	Hangzhou		People's Republic of China
47	Talien		People's Republic of China
48	Wuhan		People's Republic of China
49	Lidice		Czech and Slovak Federal Republic
50	Náchod		Czech and Slovak Federal Republic

	City	Nation
51	Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic
52	Suez	Arab Republic of Egypt
53	Aubagne	French Republic
54	Caen	French Republic
55	Lyon	French Republic
56	Malakoff	French Republic
57	Nantes	French Republic
58	La Plaine-sur-Mer	French Republic
59	Verdun	French Republic
60	Aachen (D)	Federal Republic of Germany
61	Aachen	Federal Republic of Germany
62	Achim	Federal Republic of Germany
63	Alzey	Federal Republic of Germany
64	Bad Oldesloe	Federal Republic of Germany
65	Bad Salzuflen	Federal Republic of Germany
66	Bad Vilbel	Federal Republic of Germany
67	Bergstrasse	Federal Republic of Germany
68	Berlin-Spandau	Federal Republic of Germany
69	Biberach an der Riss	Federal Republic of Germany
70	Bielefeld	Federal Republic of Germany
71	Boppard	Federal Republic of Germany
72	Braunschweig	Federal Republic of Germany
73	Bremen	Federal Republic of Germany
74	Brunsbüttel	Federal Republic of Germany
75	Dietzenbach	Federal Republic of Germany
76	Dorsten	Federal Republic of Germany
77	Dortmund	Federal Republic of Germany
78	Dresden	Federal Republic of Germany
79	Erftkreises	Federal Republic of Germany
80	Erlangen	Federal Republic of Germany
81	Frankfurt am Main	Federal Republic of Germany
82	Friedberg	Federal Republic of Germany
83	Fröndenberg	Federal Republic of Germany
84	Fürth	Federal Republic of Germany
85	Gau-Algesheim	Federal Republic of Germany
86	Geesthacht	Federal Republic of Germany
87	Geisenheim am Rhein	Federal Republic of Germany
88	Gladbeck	Federal Republic of Germany
89	Gleichen	Federal Republic of Germany
90	Göttingen	Federal Republic of Germany
91	Hagen	Federal Republic of Germany
92	Hamburg	Federal Republic of Germany
93	Hann. Münden	Federal Republic of Germany
94	Hardegsen	Federal Republic of Germany
95	Hattersheim am Main	Federal Republic of Germany
96	Hattingen	Federal Republic of Germany
97	Heidenheim an der Brenz	Federal Republic of Germany
98	Holzwickede	Federal Republic of Germany
99	Horn-Bad Meinberg	Federal Republic of Germany
100	Iserlohn	Federal Republic of Germany

	City	Nation
101	Kamen	Federal Republic of Germany
102	Karben	Federal Republic of Germany
103	Kassel	Federal Republic of Germany
104	Kiel	Federal Republic of Germany
105	Köln	Federal Republic of Germany
106	Königstein im Taunus	Federal Republic of Germany
107	Konstanz	Federal Republic of Germany
108	Kreuztal	Federal Republic of Germany
109	Lemgo	Federal Republic of Germany
110	Lennestadt	Federal Republic of Germany
111	Lübeck	Federal Republic of Germany
112	Lünen	Federal Republic of Germany
113	Magdeburg	Federal Republic of Germany
114	Mainz	Federal Republic of Germany
115	Mannheim	Federal Republic of Germany
116	Marl	Federal Republic of Germany
117	Moers	Federal Republic of Germany
118	Nauheim	Federal Republic of Germany
119	Neukirchen-Vluyn	Federal Republic of Germany
120	Neunkirchen-Seelscheid	Federal Republic of Germany
121	Niederkassel	Federal Republic of Germany
122	Nordenham	Federal Republic of Germany
123	Norderstedt	Federal Republic of Germany
124	Nottuln	Federal Republic of Germany
125	Oerlinghausen	Federal Republic of Germany
126	Offenburg	Federal Republic of Germany
127	Oldenburg	Federal Republic of Germany
128	Oppenheim	Federal Republic of Germany
129	Perleberg	Federal Republic of Germany
130	Pforzheim	Federal Republic of Germany
131	Plettenberg	Federal Republic of Germany
132	Porta Westfalica	Federal Republic of Germany
133	Recklinghausen	Federal Republic of Germany
134	Reinheim	Federal Republic of Germany
135	Rotenburg	Federal Republic of Germany
136	Salzgitter	Federal Republic of Germany
137	Schwabach	Federal Republic of Germany
138	Schwerte	Federal Republic of Germany
139	Siegen	Federal Republic of Germany
140	Sindelfingen	Federal Republic of Germany
141	Solingen	Federal Republic of Germany
142	Stolberg	Federal Republic of Germany
143	Straelen	Federal Republic of Germany
144	Troisdorf	Federal Republic of Germany
145	Tübingen	Federal Republic of Germany
146	Unna(D)	Federal Republic of Germany
147	Unna	Federal Republic of Germany
148	Varel	Federal Republic of Germany
149	Velbert	Federal Republic of Germany
150	Voerde	Federal Republic of Germany



	City	Nation
151	Welver	Federal Republic of Germany
152	Wesel	Federal Republic of Germany
153	Wetteraukreis	Federal Republic of Germany
154	Wiesbaden	Federal Republic of Germany
155	Windeck	Federal Republic of Germany
156	Witten	Federal Republic of Germany
157	Wuppertal	Federal Republic of Germany
158	Tbilisi	Republic of Georgia
159	Delphi	Hellenic Republic
160	Peristéri	Hellenic Republic
161	Budapest	Republic of Hungary
162	Delhi	India
163	Jakarta	Republic of Indonesia
164	Padang	Republic of Indonesia
165	Tehran	Islamic Republic of Iran
166	Haifa	State of Israel
167	Assisi	Republic of Italy
168	Bologna	Republic of Italy
169	Bolzano	Republic of Italy
170	Brunico	Republic of Italy
171	Campegine	Republic of Italy
172	Cassino	Republic of Italy
173	Cernobbio	Republic of Italy
174	Corsico	Republic of Italy
175	Forli	Republic of Italy
176	Genova	Republic of Italy
177	L'Aquila	Republic of Italy
178	Lucca	Republic of Italy
179	Marzabotto	Republic of Italy
180	Milano	Republic of Italy
181	Parma	Republic of Italy
182	Pistoia	Republic of Italy
183	Reggio nell'Emilia	Republic of Italy
184	Riva del Garda	Republic of Italy
185	Roma (P)	Republic of Italy
186	Rome	Republic of Italy
187	Salerno	Republic of Italy
188	Sesto San Giovanni	Republic of Italy
189	Sestri Levante	Republic of Italy
190	Teramo	Republic of Italy
191	Torino	Republic of Italy
192	Viareggio	Republic of Italy
193	Villa Minozzo	Republic of Italy
194	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	Jamaica
195	Amman	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
196	Alma-Ata	Republic of Kazakhstan
197	Nairobi	Republic of Kenya
198	Riga	Republic of Latvia
199	Monrovia	Republic of Liberia
200	Vilnius	Republic of Lithuania

	City	Nation
201	Wiltz	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
202	Lilongwe	Republic of Malawi
203	Penang	Malaysia
204	Valletta	Republic of Malta
205	Acapulco	United Mexican States
206	Marrakech	Kingdom of Morocco
207	Windhoek	Republic of Namibia
208	Amsterdam	Kingdom of the Netherlands
209	Arnhem	Kingdom of the Netherlands
210	Hague	Kingdom of the Netherlands
211	Middelburg	Kingdom of the Netherlands
212	Rotterdam	Kingdom of the Netherlands
213	Tilburg	Kingdom of the Netherlands
214	Waalwijk	Kingdom of the Netherlands
215	Auckland	New Zealand
216	Christchurch	New Zealand
217	Hamilton	New Zealand
218	Wellington	New Zealand
219	Port Moresby	Papua New Guinea
220	Villa El Salvador	Republic of Peru
221	Angono	Republic of the Philippines
222	Binan	Republic of the Philippines
223	Bustos	Republic of the Philippines
224	Cagayan de Oro	Republic of the Philippines
225	Calumpit	Republic of the Philippines
226	Kalookan	Republic of the Philippines
227	Muntinlupa	Republic of the Philippines
228	Pasig	Republic of the Philippines
229	Pulilan	Republic of the Philippines
230	Quezon	Republic of the Philippines
231	Tagig	Republic of the Philippines
232	Valenzuela	Republic of the Philippines
233	Gdansk	Republic of Poland
234	Poznań	Republic of Poland
235	Amadora	Portuguese Republic
236	Lisbon	Portuguese Republic
237	Porto	Portuguese Republic
238	St. Petersburg	Russian Federation
239	Moskva	Russian Federation
240	Cádiz	Spain
241	Gernika	Spain
242	Nuwara Eliya	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
243	Malmö	Kingdom of Sweden
244	Stockholm	Kingdom of Sweden
245	Genève	Swiss Confederation
246	Zürich	Swiss Confederation
247	Damascus	Syrian Arab Republic
248	Quneitra	Syrian Arab Republic
249	Lomé	Republic of Togo
250	Kiev	Ukraine

	City	Nation
251	Bradford	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
252	Brighton	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
253	Bristol	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
254	Cambridge	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
255	Coventry	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
256	Edinburgh	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
257	Glasgow	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
258	Kirklees	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
259	Lambeth	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
260	Londonderry	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
261	Manchester	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
262	Middlesbrough	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
263	Newport	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
264	Sheffield	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
265	Albany	United States of America
266	Austin	United States of America
267	Berkeley	United States of America
268	Burlington	United States of America
269	Carmel-by-the-Sea	United States of America
270	Cleveland	United States of America
271	Concord	United States of America
272	Corpus Christi	United States of America
273	Eugene	United States of America
274	Fresno	United States of America
275	Harrisburg	United States of America
276	Hilo	United States of America
277	Honolulu	United States of America
278	Houston	United States of America
279	Irvine	United States of America
280	Jersey City	United States of America
281	Lancaster	United States of America
282	Los Angeles	United States of America
283	Marina	United States of America
284	Minneapolis	United States of America
285	New Orleans	United States of America
286	Oberlin	United States of America
287	Ohio	United States of America
288	Palo Alto	United States of America
289	Philadelphia	United States of America
290	Portland	United States of America
291	Saint Paul	United States of America
292	San Francisco	United States of America
293	Santa Cruz	United States of America
294	Saratoga	United States of America
295	Seattle	United States of America
296	Takoma Park	United States of America
297	Ho Chi Minh	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
298	Sana'a	Republic of Yemen
299	Novi Sad	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia



## Reference 2

### I. U.N. ECOSOC NGOs

1 U.N. ECOSOC NGOs are classified into three separate categories according to noteworthiness, ability in field of specialty, and scope of interest in U.N. activities: Category I (42 organizations), Category II (355 organizations), and Rosters (533 organizations).

#### 2. Major Listing of U.N. ECOSOC NGOs

##### - Category I NGOs (42 organizations)

International Chamber of Commerce, International Free Labor Union, International Council on Social Welfare, International Organization of Employers, League of Red Cross Societies, World Federation of United Nations Associations, International Organization of Consumer's Union, etc.

##### - Category II NGOs (355 groups)

Amnesty International, International Automobile Federation, International Organization of Journalists, Lions International-The International Association of Lions Club, World Conference on Religion and Peace, International Association of Ports and Harbors, Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement, etc.

##### - Roster (533 groups)

Soka Gakkai International (SGI), Asia/Pacific Youth Forum, etc.

### II. Economic and Social Council Category

1. When acknowledged as a United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO, an organization is conferred the right of consultation from the Economic and Social Council. The rights proceeding from this are divided into three categories depending on the NGO qualifications, with each status having unique rights.

#### 2. Classification according to 1968 ECOSOC Resolution 1296

##### Qualifications for Approval

##### Category 1

The organization shall be concerned with matters falling within the competence of the Economic and Social Council with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific, technological, and related matters and to questions of human rights. The organization shall also have a close relationship with the social and economic activities of the people in the region that it represents and shall represent people engaged in those fields, covering, where possible, a substantial number of countries in different regions of the world.

##### Category II

The organization shall have competence in ECOSOC activities, and shall be of recognized international standing in its particular field. An NGO with an interest in the field of human rights should have a general concern in this matter, not restricted to the interests of a single nationality, a particular group of persons, or a single individual.

##### Roster

This category does not fall under Category 1 or 2, but shall make occasional and useful contributions to the ECOSOC or its subsidiary bodies or other United Nations bodies.

#### Recognized Rights of Consultation

##### Category 1

- To be informed of ECOSOC provisional agenda
- To submit agendas to ECOSOC
- To attend ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies as an observer
- To submit a written proposal that does not exceed 2,000 words concerning fields within area of specialization and items related to ECOSOC authority
- If the proposed agenda is adopted, the NGO shall be entitled to make one statement to the ECOSOC based on a recommendation by the NGO Council Committee

##### Category II

- To be informed of ECOSOC provisional agenda
- To attend ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies as an observer
- To submit a written proposal not exceeding 500 words concerning fields within area of specialization and items related to ECOSOC authority
- In the absence of a subsidiary body of the Council with jurisdiction in a major field of interest to the Council and to an organization in category II, the Committee may recommend that an organization in category II be heard by the Council on the subject in its field of interest.

##### Roster

- To be informed of ECOSOC provisional agenda
- To attend as an observer the ECOSOC that handles that NGOs field of specialization and ECOSOC subsidiary bodies
- To submit a written proposal not exceeding 500 words concerning fields within area of specialization and items related to ECOSOC authority

## Reference 3

*\*The Italic part of this Covenant was decided to add at The Third Exective Conference held in Sacramento (U.S.A.) from October 14 to 16 in 1991.*

### COVENANT OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF MAYORS FOR PEACE THROUGH INTER-CITY SOLIDARITY

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

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

#### CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

##### Purposes ARTICLE 1

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

##### Purposes ARTICLE 2

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

- (a) The Organization shall be based on friendship, goodwill, and respect

- for the actual conditions of Solidarity Cities.
- (b) The Organization shall devote itself to the total abolition of nuclear weapons and the attainment of lasting world peace, *and to the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation* in cooperation with the United Nations, a major peace-keeping organization in the world.
  - (c) Solidarity Cities shall work for the development of friendly relationships and bonds of solidarity among cities on the basis of mutual understanding and shall act in good faith for the attainment of the Purposes in accordance with the present Covenant.
  - (d) Solidarity Cities shall seek to increase global awareness of the "Spirit of Hiroshima and Nagasaki" by introducing and expanding the idea of Inter-City Solidarity.

## CHAPTER II ACTIVITIES

### Details of the Activities ARTICLE 3

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

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



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

### CHAPTER III EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

#### Executive Officials ARTICLE 4

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

#### Term of Office ARTICLE 5

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

### CHAPTER IV CONFERENCE

#### General Conference and Executive Conference

## **ARTICLE 6**

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

### **General Conference ARTICLE 7**

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

### **Executive Conference ARTICLE 8**

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

### **Convocation ARTICLE 9**

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

### **Voting ARTICLE 10**

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

## **CHAPTER V THE SECRETARIAT**

### **Establishment of the Secretariat ARTICLE 11**

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

Secretariat Staff  
**ARTICLE 12**

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

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

Expenses  
**ARTICLE 13**

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

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

Amendments  
**ARTICLE 14**

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

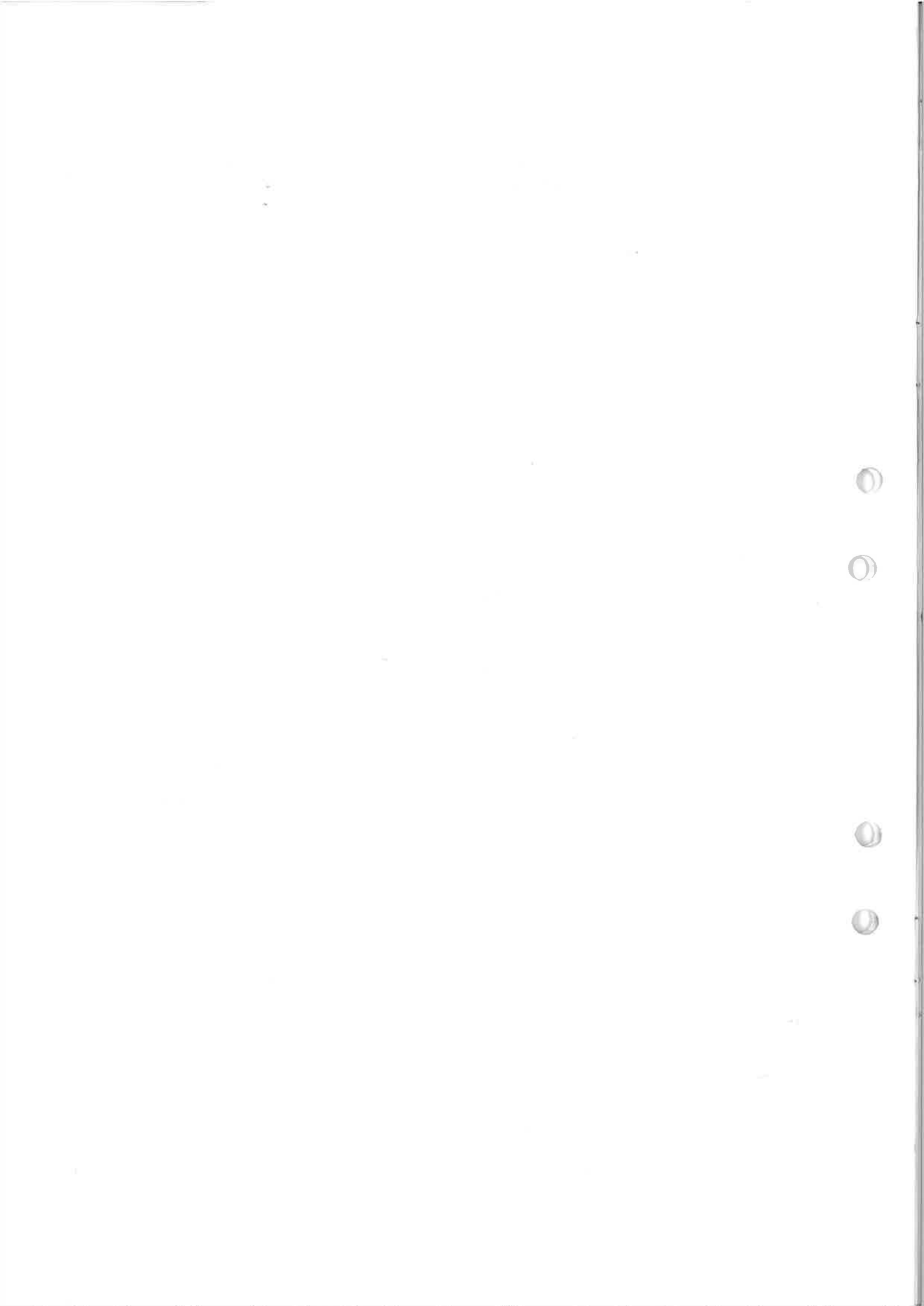
Delegation  
**ARTICLE 15**

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

**Supplementary Provision**

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

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



## **Request to hold 4th United Nations Special Session on Disarmament**

The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is an international organization that comprises 296 cities from 51 countries and has a member-city population surpassing 100 million persons. As a United Nations Economic and Social Council NGO (Category II), the Mayors Conference deals at the municipal level with a wide range of related issues: peace, disarmament, starvation and poverty, the plight of refugees, oppression of human rights, and environmental degradation.

We, the Executive Cities of the Mayors Conference gathered here in Sacramento, have reached a consensus on the necessity of seizing this opportunity to achieve nuclear disarmament now that tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union have dissipated.

The world has undergone historic changes symbolized by sweeping reform in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, improved relations between the two superpowers, and German reunification. We are now heralding forth a new era to take the place of the Cold War. A giant leap forward has also been taken regarding nuclear disarmament, witnessed in the signing of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) at the summit meeting in Moscow last July following the total U.S.-Soviet abolition of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), and the recent proposals by the U.S. and Soviet Union on the large scale reduction of nuclear arsenals.

Standing at the threshold of this new era, when historic world tensions have abated, we come to the obvious conclusion that now is an auspicious opportunity to accelerate progress toward nuclear disarmament. We close with the hope that the U.N. will deem it necessary to hold the 4th Special Session on Disarmament in 1995, the year in which fifty years ago the first atomic bomb destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the year of the 50th anniversary of the U.N.

The Executive Committee of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-city Solidarity agrees to request the 4th United Nations Special Session on disarmament to take up the following:

- that the 4th Special Session on Disarmament include further consideration of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; a ban on transfer of weapons from one country to another; technical assistance to dismantle existing nuclear weapons and monitor that process.

-that the 4th Special Session on Disarmament also consider enacting a total embargo on the materials needed to produce nuclear weapons.

October 16, 1991

United Nations Secretary General  
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

President: Japan - Hiroshima City Mayor  
Takashi Hiraoka

Vice President: Italy - Como Deputy Mayor  
Paolo Frisoni

Vice President: Germany - Hannover Lord Mayor  
Herbert Schmalstieg

Vice President: Japan - Nagasaki Mayor  
Hitoshi Motoshima

Vice President: U.S. - Sacramento Mayor  
Anne Rudin

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. 10017  
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE.

7 November 1991

Dear Mr. Hiraoka,

May I, on behalf of the Secretary-General, thank you for forwarding to the United Nations the request of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity to hold the Fourth Special Session on Disarmament in 1995, the 50th anniversary of the United Nations and of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I deeply appreciate this initiative of the World Conference of Mayors. The international community is presented with a unique opportunity, in the current political climate, to take determined steps to build a more secure future by reversing the arms race. It is my hope that the signing of the START treaty, and the recent initiatives by both President Bush and President Gorbachev, signal the beginning of the long-awaited process of reducing in the nuclear arsenals of the world. Non-governmental organizations like the World Conference of Mayors have a vital role to play in influencing public opinion and fostering positive action to sustain the disarmament process so as to ultimately remove the threat posed by nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

/.....

The Honourable Mr. Takashi Hiraoka  
President, World Conference of Mayors for Peace  
through Inter-City Solidarity  
Mayor of Hiroshima City  
Hiroshima City Hall  
Hiroshima 730-91  
Japan

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

- 2 -

I take this opportunity to wish you every success in your effort to urge Member governments of the United Nations to convene the next Special Session on Disarmament in 1995.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Yasushi Akashi".

Yasushi Akashi  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Disarmament Affairs





EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
WORLD CONFERENCE OF MAYORS FOR PEACE  
THROUGH INTER-CITY SOLIDARITY  
October 13 - 16, 1991  
Sacramento California USA

**Resolution in Honor of Takeshi Araki**

**WHEREAS**, the Executive Committee of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-city Solidarity has met in Sacramento, California, USA, October 14-16, 1991; and

**WHEREAS**, at this meeting there was an active exchange of ideas and viewpoints on how the World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-city Solidarity should deal with current international trends; and

**WHEREAS**, we recognized the historic changes brought about by the end of the Cold War and the changes in the political and economic systems in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries; and

**WHEREAS**, recent initiatives by the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics give new hope of the progress toward nuclear disarmament and we value this progress; and

**WHEREAS**, there is still the danger that the continued presence of existing nuclear weapons could cause the annihilation of humankind; and

**WHEREAS**, peace is obstructed by such other factors as environmental deterioration, hunger, poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights, etc., and it is urgent that these problems be resolved; and

**WHEREAS**, in 1982, former Mayor Takeshi Araki of Hiroshima advocated a plan to address these issues through intercity solidarity which he made great efforts to promote for many years,

Executive Committee:

Mayor Takashi Hiraoka  
Hiroshima, Japan

Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima  
Nagasaki, Japan

Mayor Felice Bernasconi  
Como, Italy

Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg  
Hannover, Germany

Mayor Anne Rudin  
Sacramento, USA

Mayor Gordon Campbell  
Vancouver, Canada

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Executive Committee of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-city Solidarity for Peace considers the international situation and urges those countries which have nuclear weapons to completely and immediately cease nuclear testing and take further steps to abolish existing weapons;

and we actively encourage international consensus to find solutions on a municipal level to other obstacles to peace;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that this Executive Committee highly values the achievements of former Mayor Araki and his inspirational leadership and declares its intent to continue to promote and expand inter-city solidarity.

**ISSUED:** This 16th Day of October, 1991.

President: Takashi Hiraoka  
Mayor, Hiroshima, Japan

Vice-President: Hitoshi Motoshima  
Mayor, Nagasaki, Japan

Vice-President: Paolo Frisoni  
Alderman, Como, Italy

Vice-President: Herbert Schmalstieg  
Lord Mayor, Hannover, Germany

Vice-President: Anne Rudin  
Mayor, Sacramento, USA

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

[Secretariat Office]

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Hall

1-5 Nakajima-cho Naka-ku,

Hiroshima 730 Japan

Tel:082-241-2352

Fax:082-242-7452



