

平和の構築と都市の役割 -核兵器廃絶を目指して-

3rd General Conference JAPAN-HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI (August 4-9, 1993)

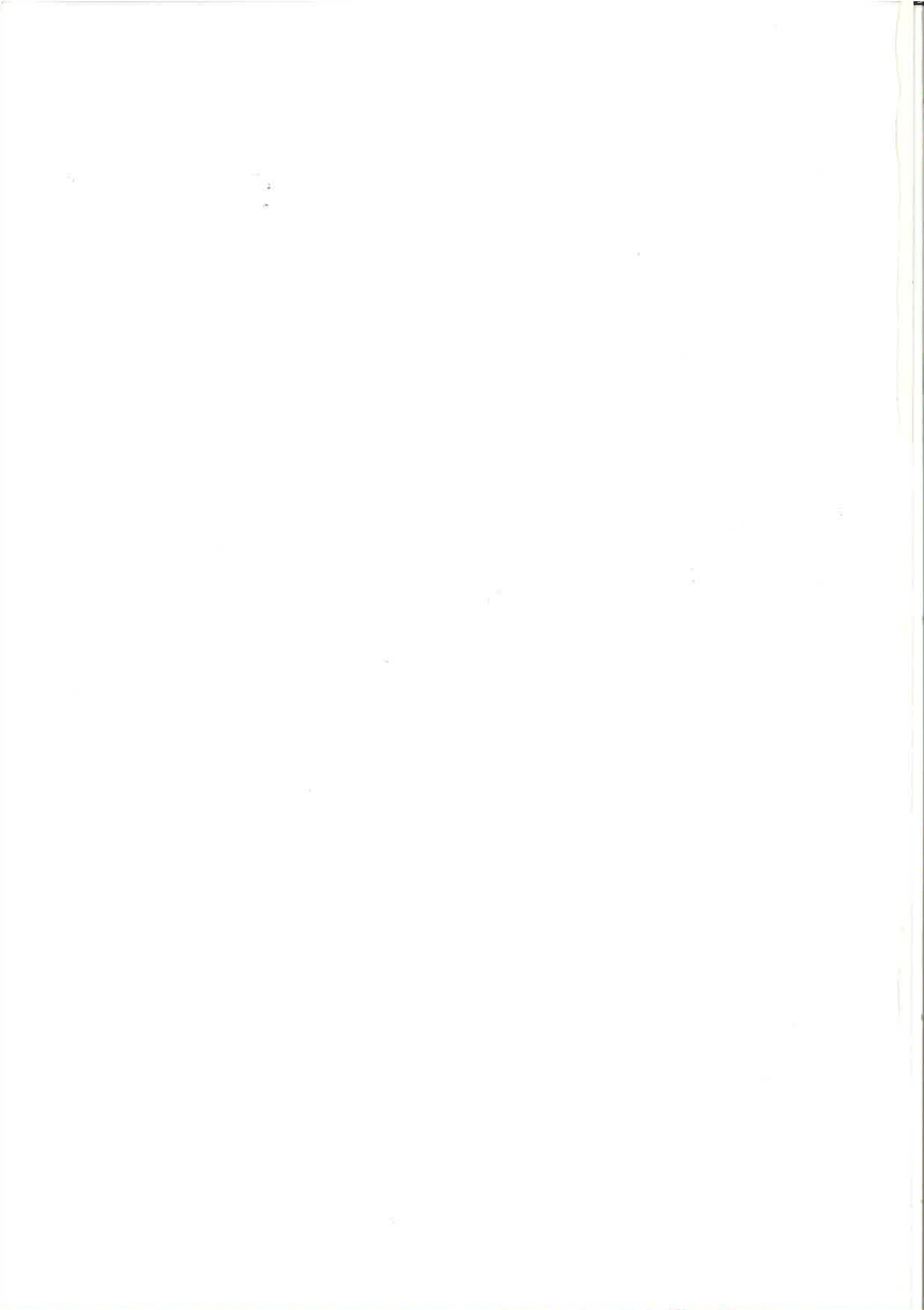
The Role of Cities in Building Peace - Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons



**3rd World Conference of Mayors
for Peace through
Inter-City Solidarity**
〈Proceedings〉



第3回世界平和連帯都市市長会議
〈報告書〉



平和の構築と都市の役割 -核兵器廃絶を目指して-

3rd General Conference JAPAN-HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI (August 4-9, 1993)

The Role of Cities in Building Peace
- Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons



Preface

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

In June 1982, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki established the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, taking the opportunity of the call, presented at the Program to Promote Solidarity of Cities toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons at the 2nd United Nations Special Conference on Disarmament, for cities of the world to cross national borders in solidarity in the nuclear age and to open the path to the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

As one of the organization's activities, the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, a conference that takes place once every four years, was held from August 4 to August 9, 1993. The conference, which was held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was attended by a total of 122 cities from 38 countries — 81 cities from 37 countries overseas and 41 local autonomies from Japan.

As sponsors, the two host cities were extremely pleased that this conference received the participation of far more cities than the two previous conferences, reflecting the heightened international desire for peace. We would like to thank everybody concerned for their help in making the conference a success from start to finish.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki were each destroyed by the dropping of a single atomic bomb, leading to the loss of nearly 200,000 lives. Since that time, the citizens of these two cities, having experienced for themselves the horror of the atomic bombing, have understood that nuclear war would lead to the extinction of the human race, and rising above the pain and sadness of their experience, continue to appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons and lasting world peace.

The cold war, which held the world in its grasp for so long after the end of World War II, has finally drawn to a close, and a new world order of peace is now being sought. The sheer number of nuclear weapons accumulated under the policy of nuclear deterrence is still overwhelming, casting a dark shadow on the fate of humanity. In addition to the danger of nuclear weapons, however, starvation, poverty, the oppression of human rights and environmental destruction on a global scale threaten the very existence of human race.

The 3rd World Conference was held under the keynote theme "Peace Building and the Role of Cities — Toward the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons." In addition, city reports and a symposium were carried out, and serious discussions regarding the establishment of lasting world peace were the result.

The conference discussions made possible recognition anew of the importance of international solidarity among cities in this time when the world gropes toward a new post-cold-war world order of peace. The conference also adopted the Hiroshima · Nagasaki Appeal, which calls attention to the importance of the United Nations holding a disarmament conference in the year 1995, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the 50th anniversary of the A-bombings. Such a conference would serve as an appeal for the immediate abolition of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

The most important result of the six day conference was widening the circle of solidarity among cities and increasing the shared understanding regarding the importance of international solidarity among cities and of the role of cities in bringing about lasting world peace.

While strengthening solidarity among cities and widening the circle of friendship toward a bright future for humankind, it is our determination to heighten public opinion toward the abolition of nuclear weapons and continue our efforts toward lasting world peace.

In closing, we pray that all over the world the movement to promote solidarity among cities toward the abolition of nuclear weapons becomes increasingly active, and we would like to ask for everyone's cooperation in achieving this.

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

1. Call for Member Cities

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

2. First Call

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

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

During the period from August 5 - 9, 1985, the Mayors Conference held its first conference in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with 67 cities from 22 different countries and 33 autonomous local governments from Japan in attendance. The "Hiroshima Appeal," "Nagasaki Appeal," and policies regarding the United Nations Special Assembly on Disarmament were adopted. The Mayors Conference Secretariat office was established in Hiroshima to ensure the longevity of the organization.

4. First Executive Conference

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

5. Second Executive Conference

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

6. Third U.N. Special Session on Disarmament

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

7. Second World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

While celebrating the 100th anniversaries of their municipal status, Hiroshima and Nagasaki hosted the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity August 4 - 9, 1989. Eighty-one cities from 26 different countries were in attendance, with 38 autonomous local governments from Japan. The keynote theme of this meeting was "Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons —

Roles of cities in the nuclear age.” Other major goals of the conference were conveying the facts regarding the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, attending the Peace Memorial Ceremony of the 44th Anniversary of the atomic bombing, and exchanging ideas between cities about the cause of peace. The conference also covered such things as the beginning of movement from confrontation to dialogue between East and West. Intense discussions revolving around such issues as the elimination of nuclear weapons and world peace also took place, with the end of the conference following the adoption of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki appeals.

8. Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference

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

9. Demand for an End to the Gulf War

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

10. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO Committee Meeting

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

11. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO, Category II

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

12. Third Executive Conference

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

13. United Nations NGO Special Session on Disarmament

Held April 20-23, 1993, the session was attended by the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who delivered speeches on proposals to international society regarding progress in disarmament and appealed for the abolition of nuclear weapons and the realization of lasting peace.

Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal

We, the representatives of 122 cities in 38 countries, convened at the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki—the only cities to have experienced nuclear destruction—and earnestly discussed the keynote theme of the conference, “the Role of Cities in Building Peace—Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons.”

We observed the effects of nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We met with citizens of the two cities and thereby deepened our understanding of their appeals for the total abolition of nuclear weapons based on personal experience of nuclear warfare. We also attended the forty-eighth annual Peace Ceremony, offered prayers for the repose of the souls of the atomic bomb victims and the great many other victims of World War II, and renewed our aspiration for a peaceful world free of the scourge of war.

The world has undergone dramatic changes since the 2nd Conference of Mayors four years ago. The conflict between East and West, which has dominated international politics since World War II, is drawing to an end. It is an undeniable fact, however, that the “nuclear age” initiated by the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki continues.

We have seen signs of progress such as the Russo-American treaties calling for significant reductions in nuclear weapons and temporary moratoria on nuclear testing. However, nuclear weapons equivalent in destructive capacity to hundreds of thousands of Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs remain stockpiled in the world, and the decreasing reliability of the nuclear weapons control system, the danger of proliferation and the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons in regional conflicts constitute serious threats to world peace.

We must also consider additional problems confronting humanity, most notably the widening gap between the industrialized and developing countries, hunger, poverty, the population explosion, refugees, and environmental degradation, all of which are going from bad to worse. Moreover, numerous regional conflicts taking the form of ethnic and religious disputes, as exemplified by the tragic strife in the former Yugoslavia, have resulted in the violation of human rights, massive violence against women and children and particularly systematic rape as a means of warfare, genocidal bloodshed and the devastation of cities.

War, especially nuclear war, destroys cities and victimizes citizens. It is the duty of municipal governments to take every possible means to prevent war, to ensure the safety of citizens and to rid cities of conflict, discrimination and environmental degradation.

We pledge our day-to-day efforts to achieve lasting world peace by rising above national borders, by promoting mutual understanding and exchange, and by reaffirming the following goals:

1. To recognize the reality that, despite the defusing of the Cold War, the world is still threatened with nuclear war, and in view of this fact, to reinforce the organization of the Conference of Mayors, to mobilize and rally international public opinion in favor of the abolition of nuclear,

chemical and biological weapons, and to strengthen solidarity with nuclear-free local authorities and other associations of cities devoted to peace.

2. To respect the diversity of religious and cultural values and to encourage civic exchanges on the basis of mutual trust; to put special emphasis on instilling in young people—the generation that will lead the world in the coming century—a keen awareness of the horror and misery of war and the crucial importance of peace, a deep respect for human rights, and a desire for peaceful multiethnic coexistence; and to actively engage in the cultivation of human resources and public opinion contributive to world peace. The complete rejection of violence should be inherent in all peace education.

3. To provide wide-ranging support for the resolution of such problems as hunger, poverty, discrimination on all levels including that against refugees and foreign workers, the violation of human rights, and environmental degradation.

We, the participants in the World Conference of Mayors, jointly appeal to all national governments and international organizations to do the following:

1. To ratify an international treaty on the total abolition of nuclear weapons, the weapons capable of annihilating the human race.

2. To take immediate concrete measures to abolish weapons of mass destruction; to reduce conventional weapons; to prohibit the export and ultimately the production of modern weapons; and to rely not on arms but on peaceful means in the resolution of conflicts.

3. To promote comprehensive disarmament and to use the “peace dividend” resulting from the reduction of military expenditures for the solution to such problems of global concerns as hunger, poverty, refugees, and environmental degradation; to urge the industrialized nations to provide a greater amount of aid to developing countries and to cooperate with their citizens in raising the standard of living of their own countries.

4. To establish an international system of cooperation to prevent pollution and environmental contamination resulting from the leakage of nuclear substances and radioactive waste; to provide efficient medical treatment to the victims of nuclear radiation; and to guarantee the disclosure of information on nuclear materials and radiation damage.

We have renewed our awareness of the importance of global inter-city solidarity, especially in view of the current lack of a new international order in the post-Cold War world. Furthermore, we strongly request the United Nations to take the initiative in holding a conference on disarmament where a firm pledge for the prompt abolition of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons will be made in 1995 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations and the fiftieth annual commemoration of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

August 9, 1993

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

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Program

August 4 (Wed)

18:30~20:00

Welcome reception hosted by Mayor of Hiroshima (International Conference Center, Hiroshima)

August 5 (Thu)

8:20~8:45

Pay respects at Memorial Cenotaph

8:50~9:30

Tour Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (A-bomb Museum)

10:00~12:00

Opening Ceremony (International Conference Center, Hiroshima)

- Opening Ceremony Performance
- Elisabeth University of Music Choir and Orchestra
- Opening address
- Takashi Hiraoka, Hiroshima Mayor
- Congratulatory addresses
- Prof. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, Rector of U.N. University
- Toranosuke Takeshita, Hiroshima Prefectural Governor
- Hiromu Nakamoto, Chairman of Hiroshima City Council
- Special Guest Speech
- H.E. Stoyan Ganev, President of 47th session of General Assembly, United Nations
- Keynote Speech
- Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University

13:00~13:30

Press Conference

- Kha Vu Manh, Vice-chairman of Hanoi People's Committee (Vietnam)
- Dariusz Dulnik, Mayor of Oswiecim (Poland)
- Keshirim Boztayev, Chairman of the City Council, Semipalatinsk (Kazakhstan)

13:30~14:30

Plenary Session I

- Theme. Nuclear War and Cities – Lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Reports
- Itsuzo Shigematsu, Chairman, Radiation Effects Research Foundation
- Yoshie Funahashi, Professor, Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University
- Sadao Kamata, Representative, The Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Testimonial Society

14:30~15:00

Film Viewing: Hiroshima: A Mother's Prayer

15:05~16:00

A-bomb survivor testimonies

- Seiko Ikeda, Vice chairman of the board of Hiroshima Prefectural Confederation of A-bomb Sufferers Organizations
- Akihiro Takahashi, Director of Program Division of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

16:30~18:00

Plenary Session II

- Theme: "Nuclear Age" and City Solidarity
- Coordinator: Sakio Takayanagi, Professor, Faculty of Law, Chuo University

August 6 (Fri)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 7:30~8:50 | Attend Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony at Peace Memorial Park |
| 9:30~12:00 | <p>Session I (International Conference Center, Hiroshima)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Theme: Transnational Society and Cities- Toward the Resolution of Famine, Poverty, Refugee and Human Rights Issues· Coordinator: Narihiko Ito, Professor, Faculty of Business and Commerce, Chuo University <p>Session II (International Conference Center, Hiroshima)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Theme: Global Environment and Cities- Balance between Conservation and Development· Coordinator: Hiroyuki Ishi, Editor, Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company |
| 14:00~15:30 | <p>Symposium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Theme: Understanding Different Cultures and City Solidarity· Coordinator: Yasuo Kashiwakura, NHK Commentator· Panelists- Mir Mohd Nasiruddin, Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh)- John Frederick Gorrie, Mayor of Canterbury (Australia)- Valentina Lapina, Deputy Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)- Herbert Schmalstieg, Mayor of Hannover (Germany)- Ronni Alexander, Professor, Faculty of Law, Kobe University- Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima |
| 15:40~16:10 | <p>Press Conference</p> <p>Executive member cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Christine Bergmann, Deputy Prime Minister of Berlin (Germany)- Adriano Sampietro, Deputy Mayor of Como (Italy)- Herbert Schmalstieg, Mayor of Hannover (Germany)- Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)- Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki (Japan)- Vladimir Koudryashov, Deputy Chairman of the City Council, Volgograd (Russia)- Victoria King, Deputy Lord Mayor of Wollongong (Australia) |
| 18:30~20:30 | Evening Peace Concert played by Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra |

August 7 (Sat)	
18:30~20:00	Welcome reception hosted by Mayor of Nagasaki (Hotel New Nagasaki)
August 8 (Sun)	
9:00~9:30	Opening Ceremony (Hotel New Nagasaki) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Welcome remarks by Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki · Congratulatory addresses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Stoyan Ganev, President of 47th session of General Assembly, United Nations - Isamu Takada, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture - Katsuro Nakata, Chairman of Nagasaki City Council
9:35~11:25	Symposium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Theme: Peace-building after the Cold War and the Roles of Cities · Keynote address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yuzo Itagaki, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University · Coordinator: Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University · Panelists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sami Mounkara, Mayor of Tripoli (Lebanon) - Kebba E.Jallow, Mayor of Kanifing (Gambia) - Dr.Adriano Sampietro, Deputy Mayor of Como (Italy) - Kosei Oyadomari, Mayor of Naha (Japan) - Ikuro Anzai, Professor, Ritsumeikan University (Japan)
11:40~11:50	Film Viewing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Title: The Atomic Bomb in Nagasaki
11:55~12:40	Meeting with A-bomb Survivors: Hotel New Nagasaki
14:30~16:45	Session III <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Theme: Peace Education for Youth - Promoting Peace Awareness Among the Next Generation · Coordinator: Tsutomu Mizota, Deputy, Representative UNICEF-U.N. Joint office at Tokyo Session IV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Theme: Eliminating Nuclear Weapons by the 21st Century · Coordinator: Ikuro Anzai, Professor, Ritsumeikan University
17:00~18:40	Sightseeing of Glover Garden
20:30~	Drafting Committee Meeting of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal

August 9 (Mon)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 9 :00~10:00 | Tour Nagasaki International Culture Hall (Atomic Bomb Museum) |
| 10:45~12:00 | Attend Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony |
| 14:30~15:00 | Plenary Session III (Hotel New Nagasaki)
Announcement of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal |
| 15:00~15:25 | Closing Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Closing speech by Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki· Closing speeches by representatives of participating cities |
| 15:30~16:00 | Press Conference |
| 19:00~ | Farewell Party (Nagasaki Prince Hotel) |

Spouse Program during Hiroshima and Nagasaki Conference

Spouse Program during Hiroshima Conference

Aug. 5 (Thu)

- 13:00 Depart International Conference Center, Hiroshima
- 13:40~15:00 Ueda Tea Ceremony School (lecture, tea serving, tour of antiques)
- 15:30~16:30 Hiroshima Castle Museum
- 17:00 Arrive at Hotel

Aug. 6 (Fri)

- 9:45 Depart International Conference Center, Hiroshima
- 10:20 Arrive at Hiroshima Port (Ujina Prefectural Pier)
- 11:30 Depart Hiroshima Port (high-speed boat)
- 11:52 Arrive at Miyajima
- Walking tour
- 12:30 Lunch
- 13:30 Itsukushima Shrine Tour ~ Shopping
- 14:00 Depart Miyajima (high-speed boat)
- 14:22 Arrive at Hiroshima Port
- 15:00 Arrive at Hotel

Spouse Program during Nagasaki Conference

Aug. 8 (Sun)

- 8:20 Members gather at Hotel New Nagasaki
- 8:30 Board bus, depart hotel
- 9:50 Arita Porcelain Park
- 11:30 Depart Arita
- 12:00 Lunch
- 13:30 Depart Takeo
- 14:00 Yutoku Inari Shrine
- 15:00 Depart Yutoku Inari Shrine
- 16:30 Arrive at Hotel New Nagasaki
- Those who care to may participate in trip to Glover Garden.

Aug. 9 (Mon)

- 8:10 Members gather at Hotel New Nagasaki
- 8:20 Board bus, depart hotel
- 9:00 Tour A-bomb Memorial Center
- 10:00 Walk to site of Peace Memorial Ceremony
- 10:30 Participate in Peace Memorial Ceremony
- 10:42 End of Peace Memorial Ceremony
- 12:10 Board bus and depart (to Hotel New Nagasaki)
- 13:00 Lunch (Hotel New Nagasaki)
- 14:30 Watch Japanese dance
- 16:30 Arrive at Hotel New Nagasaki

Scenes from the Conference



Mayor Hiroshima greets delegates from abroad at the welcome reception.



Panel Exhibition



Participants of the conference present flower wreaths at the Cenotaph.



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



Elisabeth University of Music Choir and Orchestra playing at the Opening ceremony.

President of World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka delivers an address during the opening ceremony.



Special Guest Speech by H. E. Stoyan Ganev, President of 47th session of U. N. General Assembly.



A keynote speech by Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Professor emeritus of Tokyo University.



Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka receiving courtesy visit from H.E. Stoyan Ganev, President of the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly.



Keynote Speech at Plenary Session I .



Participants listening to a lecture at the conference



Representative of participating city reporting on peace activities at Plenary Session II .



Representative of participating city reporting on peace activities at Plenary Session II .



Coordinator giving keynote address at Session II .



Symposium held on "Understanding different cultures and city solidarity."
(from left: NHK Commentator Yasuo Kashiwakura (Japan), Mayor of Canterbury (Australia), Deputy Mayor of Volgograd (Russia), Mayor of Hannover (Germany), Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh), Kobe University Law Professor Ronni Alexander and Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka.)



Participant representatives dedicate flowers at Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 6, 1993.
(from front left: Deputy Mayor of Berlin (Germany), Deputy Mayor of Como (Italy), Professor Emeritus Yoshikazu Sakamoto of Tokyo University, Deputy Lord Mayor of Wollongong (Australia)).



Hiroshima Mayor Hiraoka announces the Peace Declaration at the Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 6, 1993.



President of the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly Stoyan Ganev dedicates flowers at the Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 6, 1993.



President of the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly Stoyan Ganev delivers message at Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 6, 1993.



Press conference given by executive member cities (Hiroshima).
(from left: Volgograd (Russia), Como (Italy), Nagasaki (Japan), Hiroshima (Japan), Berlin (Germany), Wollongong (Australia))



Hiroshima City Peace Memorial Ceremony



A-bomb Dome



Group of foreign participants enjoying the program for spouses.



Peace Concert by Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra.



Meeting foreign participants at Nagasaki Station.



Vice President of World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima offering greetings at Opening Ceremony.



Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima receiving courtesy visit by foreign participants at Welcome Reception.



47th Session UN General Assembly President Stoyan Ganev making congratulatory address at Opening Ceremony (Nagasaki).



Students from Kassei High School giving hand-bell performance at opening ceremony.



Representative of a participating city reporting on peace activities at Session III.



Symposium being held under theme of "Peace-building after the cold war and the role of cities."



Panelists of the Symposium.
Colombo City Council Chairman M.U.Z. Kamil,
Como City Councillor Claudio Albonico,
Kanifing Mayor Kebba Jallow,
Naha Mayor Kosei Oyadomari,
Ritsumeikan Professor Ikuro Anzai



Councillor Paul Couvret of Warringah,
Australia at the Symposium describing
his experience of the atomic bombing
of Nagasaki.



Representative of a participating city
reporting on peace activities at Session
IV.



Coordinator and panelists at Session IV.



Discussion by members of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal Drafting Committee.



Participants from overseas at August 9 Farewell Party.



Conference participants viewing A-bomb materials at Nagasaki International Culture Hall.



Overseas participants signing message board.



Representatives participating in August 9 Peace Ceremony.



Group of foreign participants enjoying Japanese dance.

Opening Ceremony

August 5 (Thu.) 1993 10:00~12:00

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

Opening Ceremony

- Elisabeth University of Music Choir and Orchestra

Welcome Speech

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

Congratulatory addresses

- Prof. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, Rector of U.N. University
- Toranosuke Takeshita, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture
- Hiromu Nakamoto, Chairman of Hiroshima City Council

Guest Speech

- H.E. Stoyan Ganev, President of the 47th United Nations General Assembly

Keynote Speech

- Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Professor emeritus of Tokyo University



Opening Ceremony

◆Performance: Composer, C.Gounod

"Messe Solennelle De Sainte Cécile"(Solemn Mass for Saint Cécile)

...Selections...

- Kyrie
- Offertorium
- Benedictus
- Agnus Dei

◆Soloists

Soprano: Tomoko Kihara

Tenor: Yasushi Yamagishi

Bass: Kazuhiro Onomura

◆Conductor

Satoshi Sakakibara

Elisabeth University of Music Choir and Orchestra



Elisabeth University of Music

The Elisabeth University of Music takes as its mother institution the Catholic Order of Jesus, established in the 16th century under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The Order has engaged in educational activities around the world since its founding, with missionary work and contributions toward education making up the main pillar of its imperative.

The Elisabeth University of Music was originally called the Hiroshima Music School, founded in the A-bombed city of Hiroshima directly after World War II in 1948. Its goals are the creation of sensitive musicians equipped with advanced technical skills, developed characters and deep knowledge based on the spirit of Catholicism and contribution to international cultural exchange to deepen trust and friendship between Japan and the West.

In 1952, the school became a two-year college and in 1963, a four-year university. In 1990, it became the only school in southwest Japan, including the islands of Kyushu and Shikoku, to offer a Master's degree in music. In 1993, a doctoral program in music was established, the first such program among private universities in Japan.

Welcome Speech



Takashi Hiraoka

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

Mayor of Hiroshima

H.E. Stoyan Ganev, President of the 47th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, participants of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and members of the audience:

On this day, I would like to extend my sincere welcome to all of you and express my gratitude to the many cities from both Japan and abroad who have traveled so far on this the occasion of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. With the attendance of distinguished guests, particularly Mr. Stoyan Ganev, President of the 47th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, it truly is an honor to be able to host this grand opening ceremony. Since the Mayors Conference organization was founded in 1982, we have been focusing our peace activities around the United Nations. The presence of U.N. 47th General Assembly President Stoyan Ganev in Hiroshima will produce an even deeper bond with that international organization.

The world Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is composed of member cities that have joined the Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, proposed by the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the 2nd U.N. Special Session on Disarmament held in 1982. Now in its 11th year since founding, the world Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity has become an international organization with the membership of 375 cities representing 88 countries. In 1985, at the 1st Mayors Conference, 100 cities from 23 countries participated. In 1989, at the 2nd Mayors Conference, 119 cities from 27 countries participated. The conferences served to strengthen a solidarity among cities that transcends national borders and marshaled international opinion toward the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

As you are all undoubtedly aware, in 1991 the Mayors Conference organization was granted Category II status by the U.N. Economic and Social Council as a non-government organization based on the U.N. Charter upon evaluation of its international character and its long struggle toward the abolition of nuclear weapons. As its name implies, the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city

Solidarity has steadily developed as an international NGO.

Four years have passed since the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, and these four years have witnessed the end of the long-running cold war brought about by the dissolution of the former Soviet Union and the unification of East and West Germany. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that we are faced with uncertainty and instability in this historic transitional period. In addition to the problems concerning the instability of Russia and the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the widening gap between the developed countries and developing countries, namely the North-South issue, has also become a topic of great concern. There are countless instances of confrontations based on ethnic and religious differences and, as witnessed in the Gulf War, territorial disputes developing into full-blown regional armed conflicts.

The situation following the conclusion of the cold war is extremely fluid, but I believe that the base of the new world order must be "peace." For that reason, the role that cities must play is becoming more and more vital.

In April this year the first U.N. NGO Special Session on Disarmament sponsored by non-governmental organizations, based on the theme "New Realities: Disarmament, Peace-building and Global Security," was held at the U.N. Headquarters in New York City. Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima and I attended the conference as representatives of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I stressed that if the nuclear powers were to recognize that the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a step toward the total abolition of nuclear weapons, then naturally they should concretely clarify their goals toward the total abolition of nuclear weapons by employing in tandem both the NPT treaty and an immediate comprehensive test ban and proclaiming that existing nuclear weapons will not be used.

In October 1991, at the Executive Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity held in the United States in Sacramento, California, the necessity of fundamentally eliminating impediments to peace was recognized. The Mayors Conference Covenant was

amended to include issues related to the environment, human rights, poverty and refugees in addition to the total abolition of nuclear weapons. These topics will be taken up at the divided sessions of this conference and I am looking forward to active discussions on concrete measures.

Ladies and gentlemen, on February 23, 1991, I assumed office as the mayor of Hiroshima right in the middle of the Gulf War. And, continuing the hope entrusted this conference by Takeshi Araki, the former mayor of Hiroshima, I would now like to review the principles of activism the Mayors Conference holds as its goals.

The first principle is to make mutual solidarity among cities ever closer and strive to heighten public awareness and focus international opinion regarding peace, particularly the total abolition of nuclear weapons. I think that the true worth of NGOs lies in their ability to use the power of public opinion to move national government policy.

Second, by strengthening cooperative relationships with the United Nations, efforts should be made to deal with the various obstacles to peace such as issues regarding disarmament, environmental protection, refugees and the gap between North and South. Furthermore, we must strengthen activities related to peace in cities themselves, actively promote the mutual exchange of information and opinions and vitalize the base of the Mayors Conference organization.

Finally, it is imperative that we teach the youth of following generations about the importance of peace, and fully develop education to give them the ability to overcome the various obstacles barrier the way to peace. Education that promotes a recognition of differences in cultures and mutual understanding is needed now more than ever before.

Based on these principles, I hereby make the following four proposals:

First is the strengthening of the solidarity of cities. As I mentioned earlier, the cities who have joined in this conference's purpose now total 375 cities from 88 countries. I think there is hope for an ever increasing expansion of this circle of solidarity. I would like to request of all of the cities here today to actively seek the membership of neighboring cities and others with whom you have friendly relations.

Second is pressuring the United Nations to hold a 4th U.N. Special Session on Disarmament. The year 1995 will mark the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the A-bombs, a half-century after the conclusion of World War II, and the 50th year after the founding of the United Nations. The city of Hiroshima has called on the United Nations to hold the 4th U.N. Special Session on Disarmament (SSD IV) in

this notable year. At this conference as well, we would like to achieve the realization of this desire as a common goal for all member cities.

For future Mayors Conferences, we are drawing up a concept whereby they would be separated into blocks centered around executive cities — for example, we could have a conference entitled World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity/Asia Block Conference.

The third is a proposal to actively hold a peace and disarmament campaign. I would like all member cities to promote, at least once a year, a campaign concerning peace and disarmament, in some form. The city of Hiroshima will do all it can to support such events by providing materials, etc. By promoting campaign activities in each city, we hope to further strengthen our power as an NGO.

The fourth and final proposal is the publication of a newsletter. To improve information exchange among cities, I propose a newsletter be published regularly through the Mayors Conference Secretariat to actively promote the widening of our city network. I would like to ask for the unanimous cooperation and support of the member cities on this issue.

The four proposals that I mentioned above are concrete activities that I feel the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity should carry out in the future. Over the next four days, I look forward to engaging in lively discussions with all of you.

In closing, I leave you with my prayers that this conference held in Hiroshima, the first city in the world to suffer an atomic bombing, will be as fruitful as the other conferences held in the past. I ask all of you here today to take this opportunity to look at the reality of the A-bombing of Hiroshima, and when you return to your respective countries, convey the spirit of Hiroshima to all your citizens.

Thank you for your kind attention.



Congratulatory Addresses



Guest Heitor Gurgulino de Souza
Rector, United Nations University

Born in 1928 in Brazil. Graduated from Mackenzie University in São Paulo in physics. Held the posts of President of the Latin American University Group, head of the Planning Commission of the Federal Council of Education in the Brazilian Ministry of Education. Deeply involved with international organizations that strive to develop scholastic research and education in positions such as Chairman of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology of the Organization of American States Council for Education, Science and Culture from 1974-77. Has also been an active member of the International Association of University Presidents, the International Council for Educational Development, and the Instituto Ajiro Sobre Educación Internacional of Mexico.

Since taking over the post as the third Rector of the United Nations University on September 1, 1987, has enhanced the achievements of the United Nations University while grappling with the many urgent problems that face the world in our modern era.

I am honored to be here at these opening ceremonies to welcome the mayor of the cities from around the world who have gathered once again in Hiroshima to express their commitment to work collaboratively in the interests of a more and more peaceful global community. On behalf of the United Nations University, let me fully endorse that most worthy vision and welcome you to this 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

We meet here in Hiroshima — with its sister city, Nagasaki — which stand as solemn memorial shrines, carrying the crucial message in only two words: "Never again!" As door keepers of the nuclear age, Hiroshima and Nagasaki are dedicated to insuring that door shall forever remained closed and padlocked.

Represented here today are other cities which have also known something of modern technology's potential to inflict human suffering — cities like Gernika, Berlin or Hanoi, all grim testimonials to the insanity of 20th century warfare.

We do well, however, to remember that cities over the centuries have served as beacon lights of the human spirit — in literature, the visual arts, or music. In our complex and often confusing modern age, it seems most appropriate that cities, the drive engines of so much of civilization, be a rallying place for our planetary interests.

When the first World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity was held here in Hiroshima — just eight years ago — the world was still living very much under the threat of nuclear destruction triggered by confrontation between the two superpowers. What 40 years of living under the strategy of mutually assured destruction may have done to the psychic health of the global society is still a debatable point. And the stockpiles of nuclear weapons — or the threat of a crudely made atomic bomb in the hands of a terrorist — still cast dark shadows over the future.

But it is clear that the danger of nuclear annihilation has abated in the wake of easing East-West tensions. Now that the Cold War has ended, there is opportunity to strive for truly collective security and an international rule of law — in which

the use of arms to settle disputes no longer has legitimacy. This is where I think this coming together of mayors from around the world — seeking inter-city solidarity in the quest for peace — can play such an important role. It is local leaders like yourselves — with their close links to their constituencies — who have a unique vantage point from which to stimulate direct action in promoting peace and international understanding.

Peace, we have come to realize, is not simply some dormant state, a calm between wars. True peace must be constantly cultivated and fertilized. For war and bloodshed are not only rooted in the easy availability of modern armaments, however frightful a prospect that poses. They also breed in the conditions of hunger, poverty, and despair which continue to afflict so many hundreds of millions around the globe today.

I very much commend this body of municipal officials for your recognition of these other concerns which today threaten the very existence of the human race. Your organization was created out of the very real fear that cities would be the prime targets in the grim game of nuclear incineration. That fear has mercifully abated but other problems still remain, like ethnic and religious rivalries, famine, disease, and perhaps irreversible environmental destruction. These are the root causes that still threaten the peace in today's increasingly crowded, complex and swiftly changing world and which demand our collective attention.

When he spoke in this historic city of Hiroshima a decade ago, under U.N. auspices, Pope John Paul II gave eloquent voice to the vision of an equitable and just global society that will eliminate the causes of war by pursuing progress for all humanity.

Such an achievement will not come about by merely crying peace — it will mean working collectively to create the soil in which peace flourishes, one characterized by justice and respect for our differences. The cities of the world — which have so enriched the human experience and so suffered from the frailties and cruelties of man — deserve to be in the van of such a noble march. I wish you well in your important deliberations here. Thank you very much.

Congratulatory Addresses



Toranosuke Takeshita
Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

Upon the opening of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I would like to give a word of congratulation. Let me extend to all of you a sincere welcome for joining us on this occasion in Hiroshima, the Peace City, from your cities throughout the world. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere respect to all of you for being involved, day and night, in working for world peace.

As you are well aware, Hiroshima City was exposed to the A-bombing for the first time in the history of the world 48 years ago. The city was totally devastated in a second and many lives were lost. However, the indomitable spirit and constant efforts of the Hiroshima people has revived Hiroshima as a modern city and one of the leading cities in Japan.

Next year, Hiroshima will host the 12th Asian Games, serving a major role in Japan. Given Hiroshima's background, the prefecture has a strong wish for world peace which was illustrated by the declaration made by Hiroshima Prefecture for the abolition of nuclear weapons in March 1986. We constantly try to renew our efforts for the realization of the abolition of nuclear weapons. Nowadays, we have overcome the East-West cold war structure which the world faced for so long following the end of the Second World War.

Now, we are faced with an opportunity to think about a new peace order in the world, however, we should admit that we have so many problems confronting us, including but not limited to global environmental issues and conflicts between ethnic nationalities and refugees.

It should be of significance that the representatives around the world get together here in Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the call of the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to discuss ways to realize world peace for the enlargement of solidarity.

In closing, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation for your efforts at the holding of this conference, for the Mayor of Hiroshima and Nagasaki City. Last but not least, I sincerely hope that this general conference will be successful and fruitful for all of the participants. I thank you for your attention.

Congratulatory Addresses



Hiromu Nakamoto
Chairman of Hiroshima City Council

On occasion of the opening of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and on behalf of the Hiroshima City Council, I would like to give you a welcome.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to His Excellency Mr. Stoyan Ganev and all the participants from throughout the world who long for world peace and have joined us for this occasion here in Hiroshima. I would like to pay sincere respects and appreciation to all of you for your vigorous approach to eternal world peace on a long term basis.

As you are well aware, we are now in the post-cold war era. In the world situation surrounding nuclear issues various efforts have been made, though gradually, for nuclear disarmament, including the U.S. and Russia's second START treaty which was concluded in January this year and the moratorium on nuclear testing observed by leading nuclear powers.

However, on the other side of the coin, the threat of nuclear weapons still remains due to the dissemination of nuclear weapons development technology and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, we are seeing a recurrence of regional conflict based on ethnic groups and religions and the poverty of developing countries. There are still many issues to be solved.

Facing these realities seriously in the post-cold war period, we should establish a new international order and create world peace through the understanding of different culture irrespective of human race, ethnic origin, religion and ideology and enrichment of mutual reliability among the cities with international solidarity and affiliation.

Under these circumstances, it should be of significance for us to think about the establishment of a new framework for world peace in this post-cold war era under the theme of the "Role of Cities in Building Peace — toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons." Besides the abolition of nuclear weapons, which was a major theme for the last two conferences, famine, poverty, human rights, refugees and environmental issues will be the subject of discussions at the conference this time. These should serve an important role in establishing a new framework in world peace. I sincerely hope we can get fruitful results from this conference.

Ladies and gentlemen, I sincerely hope that you will learn the reality of the exposure to the bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to renew your understanding of the tragedy brought about by nuclear weapons. I sincerely hope that your visit to Hiroshima and Nagasaki this time will strengthen your contribution for the creation of world peace.

Needless to say, the Hiroshima City Council is well prepared to join you in the establishment of true and eternal peace in the world.

In closing, I sincerely hope for the great success of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and your health and happiness. I thank you for your attention.

Special Guest Speech



Guest Speaker Stoyan Ganev
President of the 47th Session of the General Assembly, United Nations

Born in 1955 in Pazardjik, Bulgaria. He graduated in 1979 from Sofia University, Faculty of Law. In 1985, he defended a thesis on Constitutional Law at Moscow University and later taught Constitutional Law at Sofia University. He became a prominent leader of anti-communist opposition in Bulgaria. Until 1991, he was leader of the Parliamentary opposition. Thereafter, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and had served as Deputy Prime Minister in the first non-communist government which was in power until December 1992. He was Chairman of coordinating body on Bulgaria's accession to Council of Europe, and signatory to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and Chief Envoy in Bulgaria's association with the European Community. Currently, he serves as President to the General Assembly at the United Nations, applying his efforts to promote world peace.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel it to be a special privileged to have been invited to deliver this address before such a distinguished audience which commemorates such an important matter to mankind today. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the country of Japan and the city of Hiroshima for hosting once again this important forum and offering their warm hospitality to the participants of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

The end of the cold-war and bipolarity has not diminished the need for disarmament. But while its significance remains unchanged, we cannot escape the fact that recent dramatic transformations in the world have placed disarmament in a totally new political and security environment. On the one hand, we are witnessing a definite trend for disarmament to yield its place on the stage as a separate issue. On the other hand, it has turned into a central factor in a comprehensive approach to security where political, economic, commercial, social and other elements are no longer subordinates but actually play prominent roles. Disarmament plays an integral role in the international community's multi-faceted efforts directed at providing lasting peace and security.

For centuries, arms build-up was an instinctive reaction to any threat to national security. The ongoing systemic and socio-political changes in the world today have given rise to new, non-military sources of instability. These sources take the form, for example, of environmental degradation, extreme poverty, disease and epidemics, drug abuse, political upheaval, refugees, discrimination and oppression or the systemic suppression of human rights principles and commitments. In part, some of these issues are generated by the weapon-destruction process, including the safe handling of weapons and the ecologically sound means of arms disposal.

Though we are experiencing a defining moment in history, with it comes new elements of proliferation problems including export controls mechanisms. There now has arisen the debate as to the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union's ability to contain nuclear proliferation technology transfer. Such a fluid environment which now exists in the world order increases the risk of potential transfer of nuclear proliferation in expertise,

technology and materials.

The recent events in the world relating to nuclear armament is evidence of such circumstances including recent events in North Korea and Iraq. These circumstances have called upon the international mechanism to seek enforcement of international agreements relating to non-proliferation.

The United Nations through the IAEA and the Security Council have been called upon to respond to non-Proliferation issues. Additional mechanisms exist for control such as the Nonproliferation Treaty which requires non-nuclear weapons signatories to forgo nuclear weapon capability and related technology transfers and submission to IAEA inspections. Additional mechanism include the London Nuclear Suppliers Group which regulates commerce relating to nuclear weapons applications.

It will indeed take a multi-tiered approach to inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons. Not only does it include export constraints and security guarantees but regional geopolitical concerns and economic development issues must couple any efforts.

Accordingly, confidence-building measures, an important accompaniment to the process of preventive diplomacy, peace-making, peace-keeping, and post-conflict peace-building, as articulated by His Excellency Boutros Boutros-Ghali in "An Agenda for Peace," must be moved to center-stage in the efforts to realize enduring peace and stability.

The emerging problems however, should not deter us from recognizing that we are at a new threshold of history. We have left behind the bleak years when existing tensions hindered effective progress toward the solution of security problems. Notwithstanding the tension and turbulence that often seemed to polarize such efforts during the many decades of cold war rivalry. The international community somehow managed to preserve and press forward, with determination and patience, toward the goal of achieving new progress in the field of arms control and disarmament.

In the new climate of drastically improved political relations and the changed perceptions of security threats facing them, nations are showing a greater willingness to support disarmament as exemplified by the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of

Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, which was adopted during this 47th session of the General Assembly at the United Nations. It was encouraging that over 130 Member States cosponsored the resolution. In fact, recently, the United States and the Russian Federation concluded one of the most ambitious agreements to reduce the number of strategic weapons to less than half the total set forth in the START Treaty. Additionally, there has been a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing announced by the United States, the Russian Federation and France.

Furthermore, the establishment of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms indicates a growing global interest in arms-control transparency measures and in the use of negotiated measures to cope in new ways with the problem of competitive relations.

The issues of arms reduction, disarmament and preservation of peace and security are of enduring priority. I trust that the transformed global scene—conducive to promoting international cooperation and peace and conferences such as this one—will contribute to strengthening the elements which build world peace. The exacerbation of dormant tensions and the emergence of new clashes remind us how delicate the balance of security is and how much work remains to be done to strengthen the foundations of peace and stability. National security is increasingly integrated into regional, super-regional, and global security categories.

Accordingly, regional measures can play an integral role in creating a climate conducive to ongoing global efforts in the reduction of armaments to a secure and stable level, the strengthening of confidence building measures, the adoption of defensive security structure, and the promotion of modalities of conflict prevention.

Traditional concepts and approaches will not fit the complex set of circumstances that confront us. We must adopt a perspective that delicately balances the non-proliferation measures with the legitimate rights of individual states to security. We must conduct research and gain access to technologies needed for peaceful purposes, addressing the security concerns of nations within the framework of economic and social development, safeguarding the environment, and protection of human rights while achieving coordination between global and regional efforts to build a new world order based on peace.

In any event, the process of disarmament must involve the participation of all states, big and small, with both global and regional outlooks, to be a meaningful exercise.

The effect of regional issues on this matter and the impact of both large and small states could not be better exemplified in this context than in the evolution of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. That scenario stands as a good example of the kind of

challenges that face the international community in promoting the non-proliferation regime as well as maintaining regional stability.

May I express my fervent hope as the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity commences today that the international community will seize the opportunity created by the end of the cold war and energetically continue to forge the process of disarmament and the development of mankind. The tangible opportunities are there and this conference provides a forum for specific focus and commemoration on one of the many issues impacting disarmament.

The solidarity expressed by all of those present today as well as the effect of consciousness raising regarding nuclear weapons resulting from the activities of this organization and the respective Mayors should not be underestimated. For it is not only the large organizations, such as the United Nations, which impact the evolution of issues and mankind's development, but it is organizations such as these which raise consciousness, focus issues internationally, provide a grass roots forum for debate and exchange of ideas, and recall the human impact as witnessed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The presence today of over 120 cities from nearly 50 countries at the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity provides the prospect of awakening the public opinion on the local level regarding abolition of nuclear weapons and disarmament. This forum provides the opportunity for the development of peace commencing with the interaction of leaders on the local level. The contact between people on the local level from all parts of the world can only contribute to world peace.

Additionally, the Inter-city Solidarity Newsletter, the first issue which was published yesterday, on August 4, 1993, will contribute to making the issues of surrounding the development and use of nuclear weapons more broadly known, especially on the local level. The multiple efforts and activities of this organization can only be geometrically measured. It is a vehicle for exchange which serves as a liaison for communication and comprehensive global understanding. In part, the solidarity manifested in this conference and organization contributes to the type of disarmament and non-proliferation actions presently being agreed upon around the world.

Ultimately, every step toward disarmament and environmental protection will be a major step forward in the survival of mankind. Therefore, the issues discussed at this conference and set forth in the declarations expected from Hiroshima and Nagasaki shall be yet another contribution in the noble effort of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Thank you for your attention.

Keynote Speech The New Heritage of Hiroshima and Nagasaki



Symposium: Peace-building after the Cold War and the Roles of Cities

Coordinator Yoshikazu Sakamoto

Professor emeritus of the University of Tokyo; Senior Research Fellow, Peace Research Institute, International Christian University.

Born in 1927. Specialized in international politics, known for his idea of non-provocative defense for a non-aligned Japan advanced in 1959. Served as Secretary-General (1979-83) of the International Peace Research Association, organizing peace studies on a global level, East and West, North and South. A leading member of the World Order Models Project, and the United Nations project on Global Transformation, he is currently working on the conditions of demilitarization, equitable and sustainable development, and democratization on a global scale.

Works include: "International Politics in the Age of Globalization", "The Political Analysis of Disarmament", and "Violence and Peace (ed.)".

Forty-eight years ago, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were turned into ashes as the result of the dropping of the two atomic bombs. The two bombs killed or victimized four categories of people as well as a much smaller number of regular Japanese combatants.

Firstly, over 200,000 non-combatants in the two cities were killed. The figure is incomparably larger than that of combatant casualties of which the number is estimated to be 20,000. Over 300,000 non-combatant citizens who survived had to live the rest of their lives as hibakusha with a varying degree of lethal or non-lethal effect on their mind and body.

As is well-known, war in modern times has made it increasingly difficult to clearly distinguish between combatants and non-combatants and the number of non-combatant citizen casualties has become disproportionately larger than that of regular combatants. However, in addition to these general tendencies, there was one more crucial factor involved in the atomic bombing over the two cities—namely, the deliberately chosen main target was aimed at non-combatants: genocide of citizens was the deliberate policy. And, in fact, here is the beginning of the idea of "hostage" which was later developed into the cardinal component of the strategy of "nuclear deterrence"—to deter the adversary by taking hostage its civilian population.

Secondly, compatriots and allies as well as the enemy were killed. According to a study made by an American historian, the U.S. government decided to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima despite the information provided by the British intelligence service that there were U.S. prisoners of war detained in Hiroshima. These POWs were killed. Again, despite the information from the same source that there were 14,000 US and Commonwealth POWs in Nagasaki, the second atomic bomb was dropped. These POWs only barely survived by accident because the bomb was dropped somewhat off the mark. These incidents point to the self-destructive, suicidal character of nuclear weapons that, in a nuclear war, even in a unilateral attack like that on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, let alone a "nuclear exchange," no clear distinction can be made between the enemy and the compatriots or allies.

Thirdly, people who were under Japanese colonial domination were killed. Hundreds of thousands of Koreans were in the two cities. A number of them had migrated from Korea, leaving poverty-stricken home villages; but most of them were forcibly brought to Japan in the last phase of war to make up the shortage of cheap labor, engaged in construction, mining, etc. Approximately 40,000 Koreans were killed in the two cities. There were also Taiwanese and Chinese. These people were the victims of Japanese colonialism; and the fact that those victims of Japanese colonialism who were politically not the party to the war were physically forced to be exposed to the devastation of war is in itself a reflection of the structure of colonial domination.

This foreshadowed the structure of the Cold War where, even if the Third World peoples should opt for political non-alignment, it was absolutely impossible for them to escape the threat of physical annihilation triggered by the nuclear-weapon states in the North. In this respect, no clear line of distinction could be drawn between the colonizers and the colonized.

Fourth, the future generations as well as the present were victimized. It has been pointed out that the fetal exposure to radiation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki led to a higher rate of congenital deformation, particularly microcephalia, and mental retardation as compared with those who have not undergone such exposure. It is not easy to say anything scientifically definitive about the "second generation" on the basis of "statistically reliable data" in part because a large number of "survivors" and their children have not disclosed information on their experience for fear that they would lose the opportunity for employment, marriage and bearing offsprings. According to the laboratory data on animals, however, it has been demonstrated that exposure to radiation brings about sustained effects, including lethal effects, on future generations.

Thus, this very difficulty in collection data on human beings and the conclusion drawn from non-human data indicate, at least, that the second generation and the generations to come have to live under the constant fear that they, after the interval of decades, should suddenly be afflicted by fatal diseases.

The distinction between the first generation victims and future generations is blurred.

Finally, I would add one more victim. The natural environment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was killed. The two cities died as a result of the ecocide committed through the bombing which generated the blazing heat, devastating wind and lethal radiation. The all-out ecological decay deprived the citizens of their human habitat. Though confined to the two cities, it was the first time in human history that people witnessed "nuclear winter" which was to be repeated in Chernobyl.

In sum, the atomic bombing made it impossible to draw a line of distinction between combatants and non-combatant citizens, between compatriots and the enemy (between friends and foes), between the colonizers and the colonized, between the present generation and future generations, and between the natural environment and social habitat. What does all this imply?

The atomic bombing over Hiroshima and Nagasaki heralded the advent of the nuclear age where the entire human race share a common destiny to human species extinction. The idea of the "unity of humankind" has been advocated by a number of thinkers since the ancient times. But this is the first time in history that the "unity of humankind" has turned into a tangible objective reality from which no one can escape. In my view, herein lies the historic significance of the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

However, the "unity of humankind" in the face of nuclear war did not give birth to the "unity of humankind" in their activities short of nuclear war. On the contrary, the nuclear weapons system was used to reinforce the "disunity of humankind" on two levels.

Firstly, nuclear arms and nuclear arms races constituted the strategic dimension of the deep-seated conflict between the East and the West. Secondly, the

highly developed scientific, technological and economic potential of the North represented by the nuclear weapons system contributed to the aggravation of the disparity between the North and the South. In fact, the nuclear weapons system reflects the horrible perversion of science, technology and economy which tends not only to exacerbate the de-humanizing North-South gap; it also perpetuates the de-humanizing mode of development of the North itself, both capitalist and socialist, which has been distorted by the military-industrial complex, which US President Dwight Eisenhower once compared to cancer in body politic.

It is precisely in opposition to this de-humanized divisive structures of the world that the voice of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was raised. When we Japanese came to know what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we strongly felt that nuclear war and nuclear weapons confronted us with a problem which should transcend the traditional framework of the sovereign state system. In a nutshell, the message of hibakusha and those Japanese committed to the anti-nuclear peace movement in the post-World War II period, is that "humanity must prevail over the de-humanized system of the world," which is divided into over a hundred sovereign states, divided into East and West, and divided into North and South.

Precisely because the citizens of the two cities in 1945, particularly hibakusha, were precipitated into the abyss of despair at the deepest bottom of the nuclearized world, they began to see the totality of the world from the bottom up, transcending the bounds of the sovereign nation-state; and, being the most deprived people in the nuclear age, they could speak on behalf of the whole of humankind. Hibakusha constituted the nucleus of a new perspective from which they strive for the liberation of entire humanity from the danger of nuclear holocaust. It is the struggle for the rights of humanity against war, oppression, poverty, discrimination, environmental decay — namely, all forms of violence that are incompatible with human dignity and human rights. As I see it, this is the essence of the voice of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The voice fell on deaf ears of the governing elites of the East and the West. It took years for the voice to be listened to by the people of the world. At last, the message of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was translated into what Michael Gorbachev called the "new thinking" which urged that the prevalence of human interest over national interest be recognized and implemented before it is too late. This was the beginning of the end of the Cold War. At last, the awareness of the common destiny to human species extinction led the East and West to opt for the



Participants listening to a lecture at the conference

common destiny to human coexistence.

Today, the East-West conflict is almost over. (I say "almost" because the Cold War is still going on in the Korean Peninsula, and, to a lesser extent, between China and the capitalist world.) Yet another conflict, the North-South divide, remains or is even going from bad to worse. Then, we must ask what the message of Hiroshima and Nagasaki means to us in the post-Cold War world.

To reflect on this question, let me take up the following three issues — global disparity, ethnonationalist conflict and nuclear proliferation.

Firstly, three-fourths of the world population, mostly in the South but also in the North, are deprived and marginalized under the present world economic system, with 500 million people on the verge of starvation. They suffer from the legacy of colonialism. Of these people, the most deprived are the indigenous peoples who constitute what some people call the "last colony."

The United Nations has designated this year as "The Year of the Indigenous People," and we know, for example, how dreadful the exposure of the Indios of the Americas to European colonialism was. Since the sixteenth century, a lot of indigenous tribes were exterminated by the Spaniards; and by far a large number of Indios were killed by the diseases brought in by the Spaniards. Today, the Indios are located at the lowest bottom of the oppressive system of many Latin American and Caribbean states. Rigoberta Menchu, an Indio woman in Guatemala and the Nobel Peace Prize winner last year, gave, in her autobiography, a vivid account of incredibly atrocious torture and brutalities committed by the Guatemalan army against those Indios who refused to surrender their inherited communal land, their survival and dignity.

Hibakusha of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have suffered from the incurable physical effects of the atomic bombing and from the interminable exposure to the agonizing memory of the atomic genocide. The indigenous people have suffered from the incurable structural adverse effects of Western colonialism and from the incessant exposure to the danger of physical and cultural genocide. It is clear that the indigenous people are hibakusha in their own historical context.

Similarly, African descendants in the Americas are the victims of one of the largest-scale forced migration in history — slave trade. It is said that over three centuries, from 1500 to 1865, 12 million to 15 million Africans were transported across the Atlantic. It means, on the average 150 slaves arrived to the Americas every day — a fact which is appalling given the rudimentary technology of transport in those days. (Since more than one out of three died on the

way, it also means that twice or three times more than 150 Africans were captured and sold in Africa as slaves.) The slave hunting in Africa lasted for over three centuries, as a result of which 300 to 450 Africans disappeared from villages every day. It is not too much to say that this was an interrupted war of three hundred years long waged by Europeans against Africans to supply slaves to the Americas. Many of their descendants today are suffering from chronic poverty and unemployment due to the structural racial discrimination. It is clear that these Blacks are hibakusha victimized by European imperialism.

More generally, the modern world system is of hierarchical structure where the large majority of the people at the bottom have been victimized through military conquest, economic exploitation and cultural invasion of the North, including the Russian/Soviet empire. These deprived people, who constitute the majority of world opinion, are in fact hibakusha victimized by the colonial domination of the North. They are the people who today are struggling for the realization of their rights as human beings, overcoming hunger, poverty, oppression and environmental degradation. They are struggling for themselves; but they badly need the cooperation of the international community as well.

In my view, it is in this context that the message of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has to be redefined. In the context of the Cold War, the message has been a call on the people of the world to act in solidarity for the eradication of the root causes of nuclear holocaust. Now that the East-West confrontation is coming to an end, the message has to address itself to the urgent need to establish solidarity between the people of the North and the South, the solidarity of hibakusha in every corner of the globe, in order to eradicate the root causes of the global problems — namely, hunger, poverty, oppression, ethnonationalist disputes and ecological degradation. The message has to be reinterpreted and redirected. But the essence remains the same; it is the voice of hibakusha, raised in order to defend and realize the equal rights of human beings in protest to the dehumanized structure of the world we live in.

Secondly, the end of the Cold War appears to have led to the eruption of ethnonationalist conflict. Since ethnonationalist conflicts in various parts of the world predate the Cold War, not all ethnonationalist disputes are the consequence of the end of the East-West conflict. It is true, however, that the post-Cold War world is characterized by the universalization of nationalism, as illustrated by the resurgence of nationalism in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and the reinstatement of ethnic identity in the United States, Western Europe and practically every

region of the world.

In my view, however, there is a paradox in the universalization of nationalism in the sense that it is the indication of the beginning of the end of the age of traditional nationalism. By "traditional nationalism" I mean the policy and movement aimed to establish a sovereign state which is identical to the unit of national cultural community.

Precisely as a result of the universalization of nationalism, it has become unmistakably clear that building of a nation-state in accordance with the classic principle of self-determination of every national/ethnic group is impossible, and if enforced, it is likely to lead to violence and bloodshed to the detriment of the very national/ethnic groups themselves, as illustrated by the tragedy we see in the former Yugoslavia. This holds true particularly in the age when universalization of nationalism coincides with the universalization of the rapidly growing international migration, including the relocation of refugees. Today, every country, every city, every town is becoming multi-ethnic.

Thus, the search for national and ethnic identity by non-violent means will have only two options. It will opt either for political self-government of one form or another, or for equal rights and non-discriminatory socio-economic and cultural status, both within the larger framework of a state which will assume a character of multi-cultural political federation. Separation of political unit and ethnic/cultural unit is necessary and even inevitable if self destructive violence is to be avoided.

It is no longer on the basis of the self-determination of individual ethnonational groups, but it is only on the basis of multi-cultural, collective self-determination of difference ethno-national groups that the political framework called the state or the municipality can retain its legitimacy and resilience. And let me reiterate that the building of a society where a multiplicity of ethnonational and cultural groups peacefully coexist is possible only when it is predicated on the mutual recognition of the "unity of humankind" and equal rights of human beings — the principle which is the essence of the voice of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

There seems to be a myth gaining currency in today's world. According to the myth, ethnonational groups of different cultures are bound to generate conflict, to fight and kill each other. In my view, this ethno-cultural determinism is wrong. It is true that there are significant differences in the culture of different ethnonational groups. Cultural diversity will stay.

But cultural difference is not the same as cultural conflict. The question we must ask is: under

what conditions groups of different cultures will come into conflict? And under what conditions the conflict between the groups will turn into a violent conflict? This shift from difference to conflict and from conflict to armed conflict cannot be the product of the cultural difference itself. In fact, there are many instances where people of different cultural or religious backgrounds live together peacefully.

Cultural difference will turn into acute conflict and people even begin to resort to violence when the disparity between the privileged and underprivileged, the rich and the poor, the employed and unemployed is based on a distinction in terms of ethno-cultural background. Lack of equality and equity is critical. If equality and equity is ensured in a society, cultural difference will not turn into ethnic violence. In other words, if a society does not give birth to hibakusha victimized by an unequal, inequitable, undemocratic structure, no violent ethnic conflict will arise.

Thirdly, one of the historic, salient features of the post-Cold War world is the globalization of democracy and the underlying universal demands for equal rights. Although this is unquestionably a dramatic achievement, a word of caution is in order.

It seems to me that a clear distinction must be made between interstate democracy which represents the equality of nations on the one hand and global democracy which refers to the equality of human beings, on the other. Interstate democracy is illustrated by the debate on what is to be done to promote the "democratization of the United Nations" in order to rectify the inequality involved in the privileged position of the five permanent members of the Security Council. But, interstate democracy may or may not bring about positive consequences depending on whether democratic equalization will or will not stop at the interstate level, without deepening itself to reinforce democratic equalization of citizens.

Against the background of the relative decline of the United States hegemony and the emergence of a multi-polar world, the demand for interstate equalization of power can give rise to a world characterized by a high degree of equality in terms of the distribution of military capability. This can be a world where every nation has acquired a most sophisticated modern weapons system. Ultimately this can be a world where nuclear weapons are proliferated equally to all nations.

This may be an egalitarian world; but it is a horrible disutopia which is highly destabilizing and is incompatible with world peace. Unfortunately, we cannot readily dismiss the danger of nuclear proliferation. (What else do the poor nations of the South have as a leverage to force the privileged North

to take the North-South issues seriously?)

This egalitarian argument of the state has been directed to the unequal character of the NPT regime. It is evident, however, that the critique of the NPT regime derives from the two opposite sources — one is the defense of an equally disarmed world, the other is the defense of an equally armed world. Obviously, the latter will lead to a world of anarchy, fear, distrust and insecurity.

Further, a world of nuclearized equality is absolutely counter-productive in terms of democracy. It may well be that this world can conceivably be egalitarian as far as the interstate relations are concerned. However, the states heavily armed and highly militarized will, of necessity, be very unequalitarian in their domestic structure. These militarized states will be quite oppressive, marginalizing deprives peasants, the urban poor and ethnic minorities. They are likely to be patriarchal, refusing to recognize the equal rights of women. In short, this may be egalitarianism of the state, not egalitarian democracy of the citizen.

To overcome the pitfall of this state-centric rhetoric which provides a rationale for an equally armed world, and to redirect the demands for interstate democracy into the policy of realizing an equally disarmed world, a crucial role has to be played by non-state actors, particularly local government and municipalities coupled with non-governmental people's organizations.

In a world where the economy is globalized, the flow of information is globalized and the effects of environmental decay are globalized, no single state, no single city, no single NGO can cope with these global problems. Just as states have to strengthen international organization, cities and citizens have to strengthen their transnational networks.

However, the world we live in is not only a world of globalization but also a world of democratization, where states have no monopoly of power to make decisions on these problems of global concern. It is cities and citizens who have the right to participate in the process of dealing with these global problems. Since the state is too large to ensure direct participation of the people, cities can play the crucial role of providing citizens with creative political space for active, genuine democratic participation.

This conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is best suited to meet this dual requirement of globalization and democratization.

I truly hope the distinguished delegates from the cities of all regions of the world will develop a constructive dialogue on the problems of universal concern in the spirit of solidarity and unity of humankind, which is the message of Hiroshima and

Nagasaki.



Participants present flower wreath at the Cenotaph

Plenary Session I

Nuclear War and Cities —Lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki—

August 5 (Thu.) 1993 13:30~16:00

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

Keynote Reports

- Itsuzo Shigematsu, Chairman, Radiation Effect Reserch Foundation
- Yoshie Funabashi, Professor, Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University
- Sadako Kamata, Representative, The Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Testimonial Society

Film Viewing: Hiroshima: A Mother's Prayer

A-bomb survivor testimonies

- Seiko Ikeda, Vice chairman of the board of Hiroshima Prefectural Confederation of A-bomb Sufferers Organizations
- Akihiro Takahashi, Director of Program Division of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation



Plenary Session I Nuclear War and Cities—Lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki Keynote Report



Keynote Reporter
Itsuzo Shigematsu
Chairman of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation

Born in 1917. Graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo. After serving as the Director of the Department of Epidemiology, Institute of Public Health, appointed Chairman of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation. Has served in various posts such as Chairman of the Committee on National Survey of A-bomb Survivors and Chairman of the AIDS Epidemiology Study Committee. Has also made significant contributions to the improvement of health world-wide as member of the Advisory Panel of World Health Organization, Chairman of the Chernobyl Advisory Committee of International Atomic Energy Agency and member of the International Commission on Radiological Protection. Known world-wide as a representative of Japanese epidemiologists. Major publications include: over 500 works concerning epidemiology, public health and radiation health.

I would like to explain about the effects of nuclear war from a medical viewpoint. The World Health Organization (WHO) has been reviewing this problem since 1981 by organizing an expert committee and publishing detailed reports both in 1984 and 1987. These are the reports, and I myself am one of the members of this committee.

In May of this year, the director-general of WHO reported on the recent situation of this problem at the 46th World Health Assembly held in Geneva. He concluded that the threat of nuclear war is now remote but nuclear weapons still exist in great numbers and their production has not ceased altogether. Therefore, health and environmental risks continue and the only remedy is their elimination.

This WHO report is based on the lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As you know, atomic bombs were dropped for the first time in human history over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. The Hiroshima bomb was nicknamed 'Little Boy' and was the first and last atomic bomb to be made of uranium. Now, it may be considered a primitive A-bomb, nevertheless its power yield was 15 kilotons in terms of TNT, that is, it was equivalent to 15,000 conventional one-ton bombs.

The Nagasaki A-bomb was made with radioactive plutonium which had been artificially produced by irradiating uranium with neutrons. All A-bombs produced thereafter have been mainly made with plutonium. The power of the Nagasaki bomb was greater and was equivalent to 21 kilotons of TNT. It was given the name 'Fat Man.'

The populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the times of the A-bombings were said to be 330,000 and 250,000 respectively. The total number of instantaneous death and death from acute radiation is estimated to be about one third of the total population in both cities. In Hiroshima, a computer plot of the people who survived the A-bombing shows a hole several hundred meters in radius in the hypocenter area, indicating where people died. In Nagasaki, the hole around the hypocenter area seems to be larger.

An important injury caused by A-bombing is heat burns. A thick scar, called 'keloid,' develops, probably due to the damage caused by the strong

thermal rays which penetrate to the deep layer of the skin. Epilation occurred at around two weeks after exposure to 300 rads, or 3 gray, according to the new international unit.

The occurrence of epilation among those exposed at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in the Soviet Union indicates that there had been exposure to a similar level of radiation. Those exposed to a much higher level of radiation dose develop subcutaneous hemorrhages and oral ulcers from around the third week and soon die.

In addition to the acute health effects mentioned above, it had long been said that radiation can produce long term chronic effects on health, but little information has been available on the actual effects. It was for the purpose of conducting studies to determining such chronic effects that the U.S. government established the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC) in Hiroshima and Nagasaki since 1947. The Japanese government also participated in this follow-up study of A-bomb survivors by establishing a branch laboratory of the National Institute of Health at ABCC. In 1975, this program was succeeded by the Radiation Effects Research Foundation which is continuing these studies.

I will now summarize the results obtained in these three research studies in the following three groups. That is, (1) effects for which a definitive increase has been established among A-bomb survivors; (2) effects for which a suggestive increase



Information Desk

has been observed; and (3) effects for which no increase has been recognized.

The effects for which a clear increase has been found include malignant neoplasms such as leukemia, thyroid cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, stomach cancer and multiple myeloma. Cataracts and chromosomal aberrations developed in a relatively early period. Small head size and mental retardation have been observed in those who were exposed in-utero. Delay in growth and development was seen in those exposed during infancy.

This diagram shows the periods when leukemia and other cancers developed after the A-bomb. We are approaching the time when an increase in leukemia might occur among the survivors of the Chernobyl accident, but a reported increase in thyroid cancer seems to be too early.

This photo shows an unfortunate child with small head size. There are more than 20 cases of surviving small head size children who are now 48 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. It is also noted that a suggestive increase has recently been observed in the mortality of some chronic diseases.

No difference has been observed between the exposed and the non-exposed for the health effects shown in this table, that is, some types of leukemia, osteosarcoma, most of mortalities other than malignant tumors, accelerated aging, sterility and hereditary effects.

A-bombs primarily intend to kill or injure a great number of people by powerful blast and heat, and radiation may be said to be something of a by-product. However, finally, I would like to emphasize that radiation torments the survivors for life and, further, many effects of radiation still remain unclarified.

Thank you very much for your attention.



Participants listening to a lecture at the conference

Plenary Session I Nuclear War and Cities—Lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki Keynote Report



Keynote Reporter
Yoshie Funahashi

Professor of History of Social and Political Thought at Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences, University of Hiroshima

Born in 1935. Graduated from Faculty of Law, University of Nagoya. Research includes history of 18th century British social thought. In 1978, met with a group that had published a book titled "Asa," an account of the A-bombing experience in Hiroshima, showing great interest in the A-bombing issue.

Publications include "Hume and Science of Man", "Thoughts on Social Movements", translated works include "S. Pollard's Idea of Progress" and miscellaneous others.

Thank you for your kind introduction. My name is Funahashi. How to create true peace, how to overcome environmental destruction, starvation and poverty which endanger human survival. Those are the subjects for you to discuss at this important conference. You have gathered from cities from all over the world as well as from Japan. It is indeed a great honor and pleasure for me to make a presentation at the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the subject given to my presentation is 'Nuclear war and cities—lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki.' Some of you have visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki many times before. Some of you may be coming to Hiroshima for the first time or visiting Nagasaki for the first time. If that is the case, you may be wondering how these two cities will welcome you as the only cities which experienced A-bombs in the whole world. If you have come many times, please try to remember the time when you visited Hiroshima for the first time. If you were expecting something special from Hiroshima the first time, you may have wondered at how prosperous Hiroshima is and that it doesn't show any signs of the A-bomb. You may be wondering where are the hibakusha, those victims of the A-bombs. 'Hibakusha' is a Japanese word, but I would like to ask the overseas participants to remember this word. 'Hibakusha' means victims of the A-bombs.

Some of you must have heard that A-bomb aftereffects are so tragic and that there are cases of second and third generation hibakusha who are suffering from such aftereffects. But the people in Hiroshima look so healthy. You may be wondering where in the world in Hiroshima you can find the aftereffects of the A-bomb. Today, after the plenary session, there will be a time when you can listen to the testimonies of A-bomb survivors. I know you are very busy people, but please make sure that you participate in the A-bomb survivor testimonies. Please listen to the testimonials by hibakusha. Please listen very carefully to their testimonies, and, if you have and questions, you can ask them. And, I believe hibakusha, will share the truth with you and tell you how they have lived the past 48 years, how they responded to the A-bomb injuries and how they feel

about nuclear war.

Testimonies of A-bomb survivors allow you to share the actual situation hibakusha face in their daily lives.

Yes, the number of hibakusha has been decreasing in Hiroshima. Recently, it has decreased to ten percent of the total population of Hiroshima. Of course, we have second and third generation hibakusha in the city, but many people have moved to Hiroshima from other cities. But, 48 years ago, this entire area, including this building, was a field of death.

Ladies and Gentlemen, when you walk through the city of Hiroshima, please remember 48 years ago hundreds of thousands of people died without being attended at this place. Nobody knows exactly how many people were killed on that day by the A-bomb. They were suddenly killed; they were not allowed to survive; they were not allowed to die a human death. They died cruelly. They had a cruel miserable death, not worthy of human beings. You may say that you don't care how you die, but that kind of concept will never be accepted by the families of hibakusha.

Second generation, third generation hibakusha, most of them are luckily healthy. But their parents, their grandparents have been so concerned over the health of their children ever since they gave birth to them. If their child gets an injury and doesn't stop bleeding quickly, parents and grandparents would be concerned that that was a sign of exposure to radiation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, on August 6 and August 9, since that time in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, those two cities ceased to be local cities in Japan. Those two cities became international cities. The reason, yes, was because these two were destroyed by nuclear weapons, something previously unknown to human beings. I do not have to reiterate this fact.

The dropping of the A-bomb indicated the beginning of the nuclear age. But in 1945, most of the Japanese people, including citizens in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were overwhelmed by their defeat in the war and tried hard to accept its end. They did not realize that that was the beginning of the nuclear age. They did not realize that it was the beginning of nuclear development competition, nuclear disaster. Almost 50

years later, the appearance of hibakusha showed that the A-bombing was not the end of the war but the beginning of the nuclear age.

Nobody doubts this fact. And, everybody knows that competition in developing nuclear weapons has resulted in injuries from radiation. During experiments and accidents at nuclear testing centers, nuclear weapons production plants and nuclear power plants, many people were exposed to radiation. Also, during the reprocessing of nuclear fuel and the disposal of nuclear waste, many people were exposed to radiation. And, there is an increasing number of hibakusha everywhere.

Most of the facts are invisible because they are concealed under the name national confidential matters. It has become clear, nonetheless, to everybody that many people are suffering from radiation exposure and that radiation exposure has had a serious impact on people, urban environments, society and nature.

Hibakusha, the first category of hibakusha, were exposed to the A-bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In addition to this first category, there is another category: those who participated in nuclear tests or who were exposed to nuclear tests, or those who were exposed to radiation at nuclear power plants and those who work at plutonium and uranium enrichment plants.

The second category of hibakusha is increasing everywhere, centered around the nuclear powers. Accidents at many power plants have produced hibakusha in neighboring countries as well. The first category of hibakusha are limited to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But the second category of hibakusha are everywhere in the world and there are many nationalities which were exposed.

But with regard to nationalities, the first category of hibakusha are not limited to the Japanese. We had foreign students in Hiroshima in 1945, prisoners of war of the Allied forces, and many Koreans, Chinese, and Asians who were forced to come to work in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In this sense, ever since 1945, hibakusha have existed internationally, not just in Japan.

In addition to them, we now have a third category of Hibakusha. Those who were exposed to radiation by radiation fallout due to the testing of radioactive substances or radioactive substances from nuclear power plants. They do not show their injuries yet, but they may be hibakusha someday. So, the third category is potential hibakusha.

The horrifying aspect of nuclear injuries, is that it takes time for the onset of injuries to appear.

We can assume potential hibakusha will appear if there is a nuclear war in the future. So,

everybody is a potential hibakusha. With the end of the cold war, the likelihood of a war on a world-wide scale has grown smaller, but more regional wars may break out in the future and there is no guarantee that nuclear weapons will not be used. As long as nuclear weapons are sold and used, who can guarantee that no nuclear weapons will be used in the future war? Everybody, every human being is a potential hibakusha. I would like to emphasize this universal point—you and I, everybody, are a potential hibakusha.

In the summer of 1977, there was an international symposium of hibakusha in Tokyo, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki sponsored by NGOs. In this symposium the above point was reconfirmed in the spirit of this symposium. The declaration of this symposium, was 'Life or Oblivion.' The declaration said, and I quote, "We are all survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs, we are all hibakusha of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs." This means that hibakusha have experience of that special day when he or she was exposed to the A-bomb a certain number of kilometers away from the hypocenter of the A-bomb. Non-hibakusha are willing to share their experience of the A-bomb day. So, everybody is a potential hibakusha, and that broadness of meaning of hibakusha is quite unfortunate for the human race.

Also unfortunate is that survivors are commonly abandoned without medical treatment or sufficient information. One of the most bitter experiences of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki hibakusha, who are included in the first category, is that they didn't have good treatment for their radiation illness. For more than 12 years after their exposure to the A-bombs, they were abandoned without any effective medical treatment. From 1945 to 1993, for the past 48 years, we have witnessed a drastic increase in nuclear weapons. The development of nuclear weapons was very, very high, but the medical treatment of radiation illness did not develop as fast as that of nuclear weapons.

The same situation applies to hibakusha of second categories. The second category of hibakusha were not informed of the severity of their radiation injuries. The Chugoku Newspaper, which has its headquarters in Hiroshima, reported in a special issue from 1989 to 1990, covering the story of hibakusha around the world. This feature story told us that the hibakusha of the world were not informed of the danger of radiation exposure and how they continue to live in a very dangerous area. This feature story was compiled in a book and an English version was published. I urge you to read this book. These people say that they were told the place they lived was safe, but it was not safe at all. So the unfortunate victims of

nuclear development competition were not given enough information, were not given enough treatment, like the hibakusha of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I would like to make a proposal, we have a Japan Confederation of A-bomb and H-bomb Sufferers Organizations. Its acronym in Japanese is Hidankyo. Hidankyo is making an appeal to the people regarding how dreadful nuclear weapons are, and they are trying to arrange enough treatment and security for life for hibakusha. My proposal is to organize a sufferers organization on a global level, so that we can share information on medical treatment, etc. We must expose the dreadful nuclear injuries. I would like to ask you to support us so that hibakusha can enjoy solidarity. Otherwise, you cannot breakdown national confidentiality. Every nuclear power has a strong national secret arrangement so that they do not share very important information on nuclear topics with the public. So, regardless of social system, my proposal is to establish a global confederation of H-bomb and A-bomb sufferers organizations. That would be a decisive measure to support hibakusha.

Time is very short, but I would like to mention one thing more. Hibakusha of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and other Japanese have been wondering why Japan was the country where the A-bomb was dropped, why were Hiroshima and Nagasaki chosen for the dropping of the A-bombs. Some American researchers have been studying this matter and it has now become clear to some extent that a plan to drop the A-bombs on Japan was made even before the surrender of Germany to the Allied forces. Of course, the reasons why Japan was chosen will continue to be a subject of research. And we are told that the Japanese government decided to surrender not because of the dropping the A-bombs, but because of the declaration of war by the Soviets against Japan. So I think Hiroshima and Nagasaki were chosen because they were among cities that had necessary conditions to research the power of the A-bombs.

Citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki still want to protest strongly against the A-bombings in 1945, but we must understand at the same time that cruel activities by the Japanese armies were imposed on Asians and the A-bombings gave them the opportunity to be free from the cruel Japanese oppression.

In that sense, the war responsibility on the part of Japan and the war responsibility of those that dropped the A-bombs on Hiroshima and Japan continue to be a topic for debate. For the international solidarity of hibakusha, it is very important for Japan to be responsible for the war in Asian nations. If you are responsible for these very important things, then

we can start true international solidarity among hibakusha. Thank you.



Plenary Session I Nuclear War and Cities—Lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki Keynote Report



Keynote Reporter
Sadao Kamata

Representative of The Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Testimonial Society

Born in 1929. Graduated from Faculty of Literature (French Literature), Kyushu University. In 1962, he became a professor of Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science. In 1968, he advocated "Nagasaki Testimony" movement. He is also serving as Director of Nagasaki Institute for Peace Culture, Director of Japanese Peace Research Society and Representative of Japan Council for Peace Education Study.

Major publications include: "Testimonies of Nagasaki", "Testimonies of 30 years of Hiroshima and Nagasaki" and "Peace Declaration of Hiroshima and Nagasaki".

Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Sadao Kamata.

I am deeply grateful for being chosen to deliver this address on behalf of Dr. Tatsuchihiro Akizuki who is now undergoing medical treatment.

I have been working together with Dr. Akizuki on Nagasaki testimony projects for 25 years. Beginning in 1970 with the Hiroshima Conference, we have continually promoted the publication of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Testimonies as a grassroots solidarity movement based on cooperation between hibakusha and citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I personally began participating in peace activities the third year after the end of the war. Today, I would like to talk to you about observations I've made regarding nuclear war and cities, particularly regarding Nagasaki.

1. Warning of extinction—relevance today

I would like to begin by talking about the significance of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in today's world, particularly now that the cold war has ended, as a warning bell for the extinction of humanity, as was mentioned earlier by Professor Sakamoto and in the last report.

Looking back on the strategic bombing carried out in both Europe and Asia during World War II, it is clear that this was the beginning of modern warfare, with its focus on attacking and destroying cities and involvement of non-combat civilians such as children, women and elderly. The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were carried out as an extension of those strategic bombings, destroying Hiroshima with a single uranium bomb and Nagasaki with a single plutonium bomb. Approximately 300,000 people had died as a result by the end of 1950 and approximately 400,000 hibakusha (survivors) had been exposed. This was the ultimate in modern warfare and the ultimate in cruel genocide.

This spring there were 340,000 hibakusha still living, and the total number who died from the effects of the bombs climbed over 340,000. The number of living survivors is certain to fall even lower by the 50th anniversary of the bombings two years hence. On the other hand, the number of people exposed to radiation from nuclear tests and accidents will continue to increase.

Hiroshima-Nagasaki is referred to as humanity's first nuclear war. However, as latter events revealed, members of the Japanese leadership were already engaging in efforts to establish peace in the spring of 1944, and, as expressed in the United States Strategic Bombing Survey Report (USSBS) (1949), even without using the atomic bombs, the defeat of Japan and conclusion of the war was only a matter of time. The report goes on to indicate that the bombs, together with the Soviet Union's participation in the fight against them, helped the Japanese leaders rationalize their surrender. However, it is a fact that the United States also used the bombs as a diplomatic tool against the Soviet Union, using them to build a hegemony in the post-war world.

The USSBS regarded Hiroshima and Nagasaki as testing grounds for A-bomb effects. Considering the economic and political ripple effect the bombs had of opening the door to the nuclear arms race and nuclear power industry as the United States moved ahead to manufacture its third and fourth atomic bombs, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were selected as test sites to provide reference for attacks on cities and effects on humans in preparation for future nuclear wars. The difference in strength between the two bombs was also thoroughly studied as the plutonium bomb dropped on Nagasaki was designed to be stronger than the uranium bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the first cities in the world to become the targets of a unilateral first strike by a nuclear power against a non-nuclear power. Rather than a nuclear war, today these acts would be considered a nuclear crime in violation of international law.

Nuclear weapons are being positioned in the northern hemisphere at this very moment as a deterrent against regional conflicts and possession of nuclear arms in the south. As modernization takes place throughout the world, the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is no longer an aberration of the past, it is an event of high relevance for today. If nuclear weapons are introduced in a war, even if it is just a regional conflict or if their use is limited, the tragedy which would result is foretold by Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They serve as models and an important warning for all

humanity. Until nuclear weapons are completely abolished from the earth, this warning will still be effective.

2. A-bomb damage and the occupation

Directly after the atomic bombings, the Japanese imperial government strongly criticized the acts as violations of international law. However, after the war, the government followed in the wake of U.S. nuclear strategy and tried to ingratiate itself by adopting the position taken by all U.S. presidents from Truman to Bush that the bombings brought an early end to the war and saved hundreds of thousands of lives. The government then proceeded to turn its back on appeals by survivors and a broad range of citizens for enactment of a Hibakusha Relief Law that would also provide evidence of the government's commitment to preventing hibakusha from ever being generated again.

The Japanese government insists that damage suffered from war due to the government should be the responsibility of all citizens. Of course, consideration for the government's responsibility is incorporated in the current two atomic bomb laws which stipulate national legal compensation for hibakusha. However, a comprehensive support law has yet to be achieved.

Ms. Eiko Matsutani of Nagasaki experienced the bomb when she was three-years old. She suffered a head injury from a flying piece of roof-tile blown by the blast and was paralyzed from the waist down as a result. However, the government refused to provide her with any assistance on the grounds that it considers effects from radiation to be negligible for people exposed 2.4 kilometers from the hypocenter.

In May of this year, after four years and eight months of considering her appeal, a jury of the Nagasaki District Court announced its acceptance of her appeal and objected to the government's handling of her case. However, the national government refused to recognize this and appealed again to a higher court. To provide evidence in the case, Mr. Senji Yamaguchi and Ms. Chieko Watanabe summed up all their remaining strength to testify from their sickbeds. I wonder why the government continues to insist on a policy of cutting off hibakusha, even disregarding Ms. Matsutani's will and determination.

This illustrates a major anachronism of our age which I mentioned above, 'damage suffered from war due to the government should be the responsibility of all citizens.' If citizen autonomies—such as the independent cities of Europe during the Renaissance or as seen in Nagasaki and Sakai several hundred years ago in Japan—were firmly rooted in our current age, problems such as Ms. Matsutani's case would be

resolved. However, Japan is a nation with a strong central authority, even one third of local autonomies are not recognized, and policy toward hibakusha falls under national government jurisdiction.

However, this attitude and framework were designated by the cold war system chosen by Japan after the war and specified by the subsequent security treaties between the United States and Japan. The United States has been placing Japan at the core of their Far East cold war operations against China and the Soviet Union, and the leaders of Japan have complied, providing the United States with an opportunity to mend relations and giving Japan a chance to side-stepped taking full responsibility for the war. Even today, the Japanese government has not taken a clear position regarding its planning and prosecution of its aggressive war, the strategic bombing and atomic bombing that resulted and its neglect of victims after Japan's defeat. This lack of clarity has created a deep-rooted mistrust toward Japan from other countries.

In August 1952 when the Hiroshima Maidens traveled to Tokyo to receive medical treatment, they visited general Shunroku Hata, a class A war criminal at the Sugamo Prison. During their visit, he apologized, "At the time, I was serving as the highest commander of the army in Hiroshima. As the center of western Japan, it is natural that Hiroshima was targeted, but you only experienced the atomic bomb because we were there." As this episode reveals, the issue of overcoming the negative inheritance of being a center of Japan's army and its aggressive war and the issue of recovering from the genocide caused by the atomic bombing became parallel aspects that, after the war, Hiroshima had to bear.

The same can be said of Nagasaki. According to studies, it is estimated that the death rate around the hypocenter of the Nagasaki bomb was 89 percent at a radius of 500 meters, 71 percent at a radius of 500~1,000 meters and 34 percent at a radius of 1,000~1,500 meters. The medical university which served as Nagasaki's emergency center was destroyed in the bombing and the entire Urakami area was left without any medical facilities. Medical treatment only continued, desperately, in the burned out remains of the Urakami No. 1 Hospital. Dr. Akizuki recalls the despair of that scene as follows.

"After the bombing, I couldn't help unconsciously thinking to myself over and over again, 'I'm surrounded by concentric circles of death,... concentric circles of evil.' The circles of death grew larger every day. One day it would reach a certain line, the next, people would be dying in a ring 100 meters farther out. Like ripples in a pond, the

concentric circles of evil spread outward from the hypocenter day by day, affecting even those with only light wounds."

Nagasaki was also a military base, but it only had less than a tenth of the troops Hiroshima had. Including the anti-aircraft emplacements outside of the city, approximately 5,000 troops were stationed in Nagasaki. There was also a high concentration of small and large military factories which mass-produced warships and torpedoes. Well over 100,000 laborers, mobilized students, drafted Koreans and prisoners of war worked day and night. However, in the area next to this factory there were normal civilian housing, schools and kindergartens, temples and churches, etc. The Urakami Jail was located approximately 200 meters from the hypocenter. At the time of the bombing, 33 Chinese laborers and dozens of Koreans who were forcefully taken to Japan were inside along with over 30 Japanese. They were all killed in an instant.

The ruins of this prison became the site of Nagasaki's Peace Park. However, in January of last year, work began on building an underground parking area beneath the park. Everybody was shocked as the remains of the buried A-bomb prison were unearthed. I have been working for 25 years now on providing assistance and carrying out surveys on non-Japanese hibakusha including Koreans, Chinese and prisoners of war captured from the allied forces, but I realized anew what had happened during the atomic bombing of Nagasaki.

Lying at the center of those concentric circles of death, the Urakami Jail was like a condensed version of the structure of human relations and oppression that existed under the aggressive war. In the surrounding area, there were military factories, POW camps, and housing for the Koreans drafted into forced labor. Close by in the same city area, however, there were also civilian houses, elementary and junior high schools and universities. There were churches, hospitals, banks, and post offices, all the elements of daily life for citizens. Such was the city that, in its entirety, was targeted and destroyed with an atomic bomb. The same as in Hiroshima, the remains of the city structure after the A-bomb in Nagasaki carried the direct imprint of the Japan's cursed aggressive war. In our quarter century of A-bomb testimony activities, we have come to recognize this fact. After the war, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki achieved remarkable recovery while traveling a road of hardship. However, it cannot be denied that in the shadow of peace and prosperity, the double wound of damage inflicted on others by Japan and the damage suffered by Japan continues to ache even today.

3. Toward peace and solidarity among independent

cities

Under the violent nationalism of Imperial Japan, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were mobilized as sites for army bases in Japan's wars of aggression, sacrificed to the U.S. Army's atomic bombs, and are still suffering from the aftereffects today. According to a study by the Japan Confederation of A-bomb and H-bomb Sufferers Organizations (JCSO), of those who died from the atomic bombings on August 6 and 9, 65 percent were children, women or elderly.

Directly after the bombing, the Vatican criticized the atomic bombings and expressed its deep regret over their use against Japan. The U.S. poet, Hermann Hagedorn wrote in *The Bomb that Fell on America* that it was not hundreds of thousands of lives that were lost in the atomic bombings, but 150 million.

From a humanitarian viewpoint, nuclear weapons and humans absolutely cannot coexist; they are the ultimate evil weapon, and there is no possible way to allow such a thing as nuclear deterrence. However, it is a fact that people in Asia and the Pacific region who had been released from Japanese imperialism saw the atomic bombing as a just reward and good lesson for Japan in light of its acts of aggression. This is expressed in Hiroshima poet Sadako Kurihara's poem:

'Ah, Hiroshima...'

To receive a sympathetic response,
We must cleanse our dirty hands.

The two A-bomb cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki must remember the words of two famous leaders to break out of this double spell and stop merely observing the victim/aggressor aspects of the A-bomb tragedies, tragedies which have been reinforced by the governments of both the United States and Japan. As you are aware, Pope John Paul II repeated, "To remember the past is to commit oneself to the future." Weizsäcker, president of Germany, warned that closing one's eyes to the past results in blindness to the present.

Nagasaki has 423 years of history since the opening of its port in 1571. During Japan's closed period, the city served as the Japan's only window to international exchange and the import of different cultures. It is a city friendly to strangers. Why did this city have to become a center for the invasion of Asia and a target for nuclear attack. As long as nuclear weapons exist, the danger continues. Nagasaki, together with Hiroshima, considers the abolition of nuclear weapons and the realization of lasting world peace to be its greatest historic mission as an A-bomb city.

Unconquered by the uncertainty of when death will visit, the hibakusha of Hiroshima and Nagasaki continue, at every opportunity, to appeal for

peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. Their greatest fear is that after this historic milestone of 50 years, 'Hiroshima-Nagasaki' will fade from people's memories into the past, that hibakusha will be abandoned and under the appealing phrases of 'Far-East Peace' and 'International Contribution,' another front and a new militarism will be formed. They fear a resurgence of 'smiling fascism' and that the nuclear superpowers will create a new world order by merely building a new cold war system which is only favorable to them.

This year in Nagasaki, however, two NAC ambassadors were born, namely two young volunteers from the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Never Again Campaign. They will carry on the work of aging hibakusha by reporting, in their place, their experiences. The number of witnesses is growing little by little in this way. Two classes on peace have been started at Nagasaki University with hundreds of students enrolling. Furthermore, every year over 500,000 children visit the Nagasaki A-bomb Museum to study peace.

This August, through our invitation, descendants of the Chinese victims killed by the A-bomb in the Urakami Jail will attend the Peace Memorial Ceremony.

Nagasaki has petitioned the United Nations to hold a U.N. Disarmament Conference in Nagasaki on the 50th anniversary of the bombings, but I personally hope the occasion can serve as a new turning point in history for strengthening the circle of solidarity through the mutual dispatching by nuclear free cities of young peace ambassadors to share and study their experiences.

Thank you for your kind attention.



“HIROSHIMA: A Mother's Prayer A-Bomb Documentary Film”

Early in the morning an elderly woman bows in prayer before the Cenotaph in the Peace Park. What can the deep wrinkles in her clasped hands tell us?

In the forty-eight years since the Bomb fell on Hiroshima, its survivors have struggled back to life. Yet the Bomb continues to cast its shadow across the lives of its victims.

Perhaps even more than others, it is mothers who nurture life and who confront nuclear weapons, agents only of destruction and death. For this reason we have chosen to present the tragedy of the Bomb through the eyes of mothers, mothers who lost their children in the tragedy of Hiroshima. In this film we see the sorrow, the anger, the suffering, and the prayers of mothers, mothers who have lived and continue to live in Hiroshima.



16mm color 30min.

- Planning : Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation
- Supervision : A-Bomb Movie Production Committee
- Production : Nihon Eiga Shinsha
- Narrator : Haruko Sugimura
- Producer : Kenji Sakai
- Director : Motoo Ogasawara
- Camera : Isamu Kurosawa
- Music : Reiji Kuroku
- Recording : Makoto Fukuda
- Assistant Editor : Shigeru Shoji

- Recognized by the Ministry of Education.
- Recognized as a superior work in the culture category of "Excellent Visual Materials" at the 1990 Educational Film Festival.
- Culture Documentary Film Award at the 1990 "Mainichi Film Contest".
- Second place in the 1990 "Kinema Junpo Best Ten" for cultural films.

My A-bomb Experience and the Spirit of Hiroshima



Akihiro Takahashi

Director of Program Division of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Exposed to the atomic bomb at age 14 in a school yard in Nakahiro-cho, 1.4 kilometers from the hypocenter. Severely burned by heat rays. Appears in film *Hiroshima and Nagasaki: The Harvest of Nuclear War*. Painter of A-bomb pictures.

Let me begin by welcoming all of the participants of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity to Hiroshima. It is a great pleasure to have you here.

In the past, Japan has committed the error of war, inflicting vast damage in particular through its cruel invasion and oppression of China and other Asian countries. During our long colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula, we caused the Korean people indescribable suffering and deep sorrow. It goes without saying that the responsibility for Japan's involvement in war lies with the government. It is my opinion, however, that as an individual, I must not fail to consider my own responsibilities. Though I was only a youth, I believe it is essential for me, as a Japanese who was alive at the time, to fully reflect upon and etch into my mind the lessons of the wars and colonial rule carried out by Japan.

August 6, 1945 8:15 a.m. The world's first atomic bomb rips the sky over Hiroshima. I was fourteen years old, in my second year of middle school. I was standing in the schoolyard 1.4 kilometers from the hypocenter with about 150 other students. Suddenly, with a tremendous roar, everything went pitch black. At length, the smoke cleared and I could see the schoolyard again. I had been blown backward about 10 meters by the blast. My classmates too had been blown forward or backward or left or right. They were fallen and scattered all around. The school building was a low pile of rubble. The surrounding houses too had vanished. Except for a few large buildings in the distance everything had vanished. For an instant I thought, "The whole city's gone!"

As I came to my senses I examined my own body. My uniform was burned to shreds. I had serious burns on the back of my head, my back, both arms, and both legs. The skin on my arms and legs had peeled off and was dangling down in strips, revealing raw, red flesh underneath. Pieces of glass were protruding from my body in several places. I experienced indescribable fear. In a matter of minutes I was heading for the river as fast as I could go.

Not long on my way, I heard someone calling my name. Looking around, I saw my classmate Tatsuya Yamamoto. We used to walk to school together every day. Now he was calling for help. He just sat there crying, "Mama, Mama, help me, help

me!" I said, "Stop crying! That won't do any good. We just have to get out of here!" And with me alternating between scolding and encouraging, we fled together toward the river.

I saw a line of survivors looking dazed, dragging their legs wearily and pressing toward me. Their arms dangled oddly in front of them, and their clothes were in tatters. Many were virtually naked. I couldn't even see them as human; I felt I was watching a grotesque procession of ghosts. I saw one man with hundreds of glass shards piercing his body from the waist up. The skin of another man had peeled off his entire upper body, exposing a mass of red flesh. A woman was covered in blood, one eyeball grotesquely dangling out of its socket. Next to a mother whose skin had completely peeled off lay a loudly crying baby, its body too an unprotected mass of red flesh. Corpses were scattered everywhere. A dead woman's internal organs had burst out onto the ground around her. It was all so utterly gruesome, a living hell indescribable in words. We kept heading for the river as fast as we could.

But all the streets and pathways leading to the riverbank were blocked by the wreckage of toppled houses. It often seemed impossible to get through. In a mindless state of utter desperation we crawled on all fours over and through the ruins until at last we managed to find the river. Luckily, just where we emerged on the bank we found a small wooden bridge that had mysteriously withstood the blast.

Then it happened, just as we were stepping out onto the bridge. Without warning, tongues of fire burst violently out from the collapsed houses on both sides of the street. As we stood and gaped, the whole riverside was transformed into a sea of fire. Crackling loud as thunder, towering pillars of fire shot up toward the heavens, like the eruption of a volcano. Fortunately, we were beyond the reach of the conflagration.

Suddenly, Yamamoto was gone. I walked across the wooden bridge alone. Until I crossed that bridge I had been concentrating blindly on escape. Having reached relative safety, the intensity of my flight subsided somewhat, and I was suddenly aware that my whole body was burning hot. To ease the pain I went down to the river. I can still remember vividly dipping myself three times. The cool water of the river

was to my scorched body an exquisite, priceless balm. "Ah, I'm saved!" And with that thought, for the first time, my tears flowed and would not stop.

I came up from the river and was guided to a temporary relief station hastily set up in a bamboo grove. There I received some minimal first aid and rested a while. As I sat there, it started to rain, the first black rain I had ever seen. I just watched, bewildered, thinking, "Is there really such a thing as black rain?" I waited for it to stop, then started walking home.

After a while, again I heard someone calling my name. I turned and saw Tokujiro Hatta, another friend who used to walk to school with Yamamoto and me. "Takahashi, help me! Take me home with you!" he begged, groaning. For some reason, the soles of his feet were burned so badly that the skin had peeled, revealing the red flesh beneath. He certainly couldn't walk.

Though I myself was seriously burned, I was not the sort to abandon a friend and continue on my way alone. I decided immediately to take Hatta along with me. But how? Luckily, though his feet were burned the rest of his body had escaped serious burns or cuts. After considering the possibilities for a while, I decided that there were two ways to get him home without having his feet touch the ground: one was to have him crawl on his hands and knees; the other was to lean him back on his heels while I supported him. Thus we began our trek, alternating between these two methods, and somehow we managed to help each other along.

At one point, overcome by fatigue we were forced to sit by the road and rest. For no particular reason I looked back over my shoulder. "Hey! Isn't that my great aunt and uncle? They're coming this way!" I used every ounce of strength I could muster to shout to them, and they stopped. They were on their way home from a funeral in the country. Our meeting was a complete coincidence. With their help we made it home.

Once home, I collapsed in a coma and remained unconscious for three weeks. Later, I was treated by a doctor -- an ear, nose, and throat specialist -- who came to our house morning and night to see me. Ordinarily, severe burns would not be treated by an otolaryngologist, but with nearly all the doctors and nurses in the city dead or incapacitated, I was extremely fortunate to receive treatment from any Sort of doctor at all.

I battled my burns and disease for a year and a half, hovering between life and death. A Japanese saying goes, "Nine deaths for one life," and that was precisely my experience. One week after the bombing, however, my friend Tokujiro Hatta fell ill with acute radiation sickness and died. My other friend, Tatsuya Yamamoto, passed from this world a

month and a half later of the same illness.

I have survived these many years, but my right elbow and the fingers of my right hand except for my thumb are bent and immobile. Keloid scars remain on my back, arms and legs. The cartilage in my ears deteriorated from the blood and pus that collected there, leaving my ears deformed. I continue to grow a "black nail" from the first finger of my right hand. (You may have seen two samples of this 'blacknail' that fell off and are on display at the Peace Memorial Museum.) Further, I am afflicted with chronic hepatitis, a liver infection that is a nationally recognized aftereffect of the bomb. I have been hospitalized nine times since 1971. Besides my liver problem, I am afflicted with numerous other ailments and cannot help being constantly anxious about my health.

While struggling with this frail and damaged body, I have often wondered in despair, "Do I really need to live with all this pain?" But each time I have answered, "But you've already come so far...." And that thought has kept me going. Of my sixty classmates that day, fifty were cruelly slaughtered by the atomic bomb. To date, I have confirmed the survival of only 13 of us, and I am one of the very few still alive today.

"I cannot let the deaths of my classmates be in vain. I must be the voice conveying their silent cries to the generations to come. As a survivors, this is my mission and my duty." These ideas are engraved on my heart, and I have lived to this day repeating such words to myself continually. My friends were helplessly sacrificed to the atomic bomb without ever reaching adulthood. They died writhing in agony. "For my country...." Their short, young lives abruptly ended. Such enormous sorrow. Such horrible frustration.

Now, as I speak of my former classmates, their faces come back to me one after another and I feel as if I call hear their voices saying to me, "You have survived. You must live as long as you can, fulfilling your responsibilities as an adult. It is not much, but it comforts the souls of we who died." Whenever I think of them and how they died, I inevitably think about the sanctity of these lives we have been given. "Hiroshima" continually asks us what it means to be alive, but simultaneously teaches us how sacred and precious life is. Ultimately, Hiroshima re-affirms the meaning of life itself.

The A-bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were, without question, intended as tests. I will never accept any statement that justifies the dropping of these bombs. The dropping of the bombs, although said to bring about an early conclusion to the war, was more a national crime. The responsibility of the United States for dropping these weapons can

never be mitigated.

Although nuclear disarmament negotiations between the United States and Russia have made progress, the amount of nuclear weapons held by the superpowers is still sufficient to destroy humanity tens of times over, leaving the terror of the situation undiminished. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, unease regarding the control of nuclear weapons has been spreading, and the prospect of developing countries becoming new nuclear powers causes concern and inevitable anguish for Hiroshima. So long as nuclear weapons held by the nuclear powers remain untouched, however, we have no means to calm the fear that developing countries are also possessing such weapons.

I strongly urge all of you to pledge to work toward a total ban on nuclear weapons tests and the elimination of nuclear weapons as soon as possible to prevent the possibility of a nuclear war which would annihilate the human race. We must protect the Earth from humanity's common enemies of famine and poverty, violence, the oppression of human rights, and environmental destruction. I pray that the flame of peace is lit in all people and its light shines continually on the world.

Still, ethnic conflicts continue unabated. War creates nothing but death and destruction. Can we ever call a war a "just war" when the result is death and ruin. In my opinion, there is no such thing as a just war. I clearly deny that there can be "peace based on strength" when that peace is dependent upon weapons.

In war, especially nuclear war, cities and those that inhabit cities suffer the most. We must therefore strengthen solidarity between cities and their citizens, ever widening the circle that connects them. I sincerely ask that all of you here convey the spirit of Hiroshima, the denial of war as a way to resolve conflicts and the desire for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, to the citizens of each of your cities and redouble your efforts toward the realization of world peace.



Thank you for your kind attention.



Seiko Ikeda

Vice chairman of the board of Hiroshima Prefectural Confederation of A-bomb Sufferers Organizations

Exposed to the atomic bomb at age 12 while working on cleaning up demolished buildings at Tsurumibashi Bridge, 1.5 kilometers from the hypocenter.

At 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, the world's first atomic bomb exploded 580 meters in the air above Hiroshima. It completely destroyed and burned buildings and killed every living creature within a two-kilometer radius. Even a painter or writer possessing superhuman skills could not depict the horror of that unprecedented event in human history. The pain experienced and the gruesome scenes seen by those of us who suffered the bombing directly represent but a small piece of a vast panorama of misery which is beyond the power of communication.

Forty-seven years have passed, but to us, the hibakusha (survivors), those memories are more vivid than the dreams we awakened from this morning. For 48 years we have continued to see that nightmare harrowing, painful, and full of grief.

I experienced the bombing at Tsurumi-cho, 1.5 kilometers from the hypocenter. I was 12 years old, in my first year at girls' school. We had been mobilized for the war effort, and were clearing away debris from demolished buildings when the bomb fell. I've heard people say they were bathed in a powerful flash and heard a thunderous roar, but it all happened so fast I don't remember a thing. When I came to, my hair was frizzled and my clothes were in tatters. Without even the desire to cover myself, I ran crying for help.

Covered with burns and crying and screaming, people all moved in the same direction, exactly like a procession of ghosts. The roadsides were lined with corpses burnt black like fish. Others, bleeding profusely from serious injuries, dropped onto the burned road, unable to move. I walked along, stepping over or pushing out of the way the dead and injured. Unbearably hot all over, I started heading for the river and ran into one of my classmates. When I looked closely at her, I noticed her skin was drooping like melted wax.

People came to the river in increasing numbers, submerging and floating in the water, till you could hardly see its surface. One after another they stopped breathing and slipped below. Many of those evidently came up later as swollen corpses to be carried up and down the rivers by the tides for several days.

I crawled out of the river and headed off, hearing people trapped under their fallen houses screaming for help. I was a young girl doing my best

to save myself, and my ears were closed to their pleas. A badly injured old man grabbed my foot and said, "Please give me water!" I shook him and his reproachful gaze off and kept going. It was much later that I began to wonder what happened to the people under the houses and the old man and felt remorse. It is a fearsome bomb that kills huge numbers of people and even steals away the humanity of those who survive.

I crawled up Hijiya, a tall hill in the city, and from the top gazed down in a daze on Hiroshima. The heat from the thermal rays was causing fires to break out spontaneously here and there, gradually turning Hiroshima into a sea of fire.

I descended the mountain, went through Danbara-cho, and crossed the Taishobashi Bridge, where I caught a ride on a passing truck headed toward Kaita-cho. My slippery body burned painfully and I felt faint, but my mind was still clear. I got treatment in a hospital. A stream of horribly injured people came in and the place was soon full. The earthen floor of the building was covered with straw mats, and people lay on them like so many fish at market. Whenever the moaning of someone in evident pain had stopped, I noticed that the person had died.

When my treatment was finished, I was put into a nice room at the rear of the hospital. I was able to relax, and fell asleep after awhile. When I regained consciousness, my eyelids were so swollen I could not see, and my mouth would only open a little. My father and a neighbor came to get me with a large, futon-lined large cart. My appearance was so transformed that my father could not recognize me, but had to walk through the rooms shouting, "Seiko, your father is here to get you!" At that sound I instinctively cried out, "Father!," trying with all my might to open my eyes. My father recognized me by my voice.

Because they thought daytime travel dangerous, my father and the neighbor took me home away from the city late that night. All the doctors in our area were busy dealing with patients, so no one could make house calls to look after me. The family cared for me with home remedies. My father would twice a day wipe off the pus exuding from my burns, scolding me for complaining. Then he would apply zinc oxide dissolved in castor oil. It was as if my living flesh were being torn from my bones. For ten days I

hovered near death, ravaged by high fever, diarrhea, and vomiting.

The second day after the bombing my classmate and neighbor Chie Okisue returned from Hiroshima unharmed, and her family was overjoyed. After about a month she complained of feeling ill and took to her futon. In the mornings when she brushed her hair in front of the mirror great hunks came out until she became completely bald. She bled from her nose, mouth, and ears. Crying out, "Doctor, save me!" and "Mother, I'm not ready to die!" She died painfully of acute radiation sickness.

Around that time I was able to walk again and my wounds were gradually healing. I gradually became aware that my face was different from before. When I looked for the mirror to see, it was hidden. After turning the house upside down, I finally found it. When I saw my face for the first time I was as astounded as if the Earth were coming to an end. I had never before seen anything like the self I saw in the mirror. My skin was dark red like liver, hard as a stone, and disfigured by keloids. My lip was turned up on the left side and my jaw was stuck into my neck. From that day my physical suffering was replaced by mental suffering.

About half a year after the bombing, I was able to go to school again, but I hated the stares so much that I could not bear to ride the train. Who was to blame, where was I to carry my complaints? My heart hardened and I lost hope. I began to think of death. What saved me was hearing some words my father said unintentionally; my father, who had saved me, who had stayed by my bedside the whole time I was ill.

I had gone out one day and returned home unnoticed to overhear my father talking to a neighbor about the bombing. "Seiko was so burned and slippery all over she couldn't even be moved. I decided that the next time there's a bombing, I wouldn't even try to escape, but would die holding her in my arms." My heart flooded with emotion and I could not stop the tears. I decided that I had to do my best to live after all.

No words can describe the pain of my teenage years. Because I was becoming a young woman, my mother let me undergo cosmetic surgery a number of times, saying, "If this can make you pretty..." and "If this can return you back the way you were..." Little by little my looks improved. The turned up left lip was nearly put back in its original position. My stretched scar ended up a little better. However, there was no returning to the way I had been.

Compared with those who were trapped and choked by smoke while the burning flames encroached gradually to torture them, or to the severely injured who escaped into the water and lost their strength and died, my suffering was nothing. Even now, what stabs

my heart the most is the thought that among those fallen on the roadside or on the riverbank, so transformed that their gender was unclear, stretching their arms out and gasping for help in their last moments, may have been some of my close friends.

Even now, 48 years later, many of those exposed to the A-bomb are still dying of leukemia and cancer, one after another. I think of cancer whenever I have digestive problems, leukemia when I have a headache. Though today it's someone else's body, I always fear that tomorrow it may be mine.

I ask you, why is it that we survivors of Hiroshima can keep relaying our worries, our grief, our troubles, our anger, and our hopes, and yet these horrifying nuclear weapons are still with us and new ones are tested all the time?

I ask you, don't the people of the 20th century wish the best for their descendants? It seems just the opposite, as if we have been degraded into a kind of devil who actually destroys its own children and grandchildren. No, that is not the case. The survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have transcended their self interest and personal joys and sorrows to make a continuing appeal for an end to wars and the abolition of nuclear weapons. I believe in these people. I believe in the strength of those who respond to the calls of the survivors.

Though we may be weak, I hope that the numbers of those who respond to our plea will grow, one by one. I will await and pray for the day that everyone joins together to work for peace. When the bomb's after-effects catch up with me and my battle begins, this is the thought that will sustain me.



Plenary Session II

“Nuclear Age” and City Solidarity

August 5 (Thu.) 1993 16:30~18:00

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

Coordinator: Sakio Takayanagi, Professor, Faculty of Law, Chuo University

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|----|---------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Brighton | U.K. | Brian Fitch, Councillor |
| 2 | Altindag | TURKEY | Ali Riza Koç, Mayor |
| 3 | Bologna | ITALY | Degli Esposti, Vice Mayor |
| 4 | Geneve | SWITZERLAND | André Hediger, Mayor |
| 5 | Hachioji | JAPAN | Shigeo Hatano, Mayor |
| 6 | Hatsukaichi | JAPAN | Saburo Yamashita, Mayor |
| 7 | Kiev | UKRAINE | Leonid Kosakovsky, Head of Administration |
| 8 | Marzabotto | ITALY | Dante Cruicchi, First Vice President of the World Union of Peace Towns |
| 9 | Rotterdam | NETHERLANDS | Jan Van der Schalk, Vice Mayor |
| 10 | Semipalatinsk | KAZAKHSTAN | Keshirim Boztayev, Chairman of the Regional Council of People's Deputies |
| 11 | Takamatsu | JAPAN | Nobuo Waki, Mayor |
| 12 | Volgograd | RUSSIA | Vladimir Koudryashov, Deputy Chairman of the City Council |
| 13 | Gernika-Lumo | SPAIN | Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor |



Plenary Session II "Nuclear Age" and City Solidarity



Coordinator

Sakio Takayanagi

Professor of international politics at the department of Political Science of Chuo University

Born in 1937. Graduated from the Faculty of Law Chuo University and then completed a Ph.D. Studied at the Institut d'Etudes des politiques de Paris, Visiting Professor at the Université d'Aix-Marseille III, and as research fellow at the France National Scientific Center, specializing in modern French political theory. Has published a variety of works related to peace research.

Major publications include: "Europe's Spirit and Reality" (Recipient of the Mainichi Publishing Book Award), miscellaneous other translated works.

Plenary Session II is on the subject of the nuclear age and city solidarity—what cities can do to realize eternal world peace. How important would it be to solidify the solidarity between cities. We would like to listen to the presentations by representatives of various cities to discuss this matter. Prior to this discussion on the subject of the nuclear age and city solidarity, I would like to talk about three basic points. Number one is the nuclear reality following the demise of the cold war. So far, many people have discussed that with the demise of the cold war, the risk of large scale war, including nuclear warfare, has diminished. A lot of people have expressed hope for the reduced risk of large-scale warfare. I agree, however, in many points, we have anxieties and concerns.

Number one is that under the idea of nuclear deterrence, people still think about world security. That means that we have not gotten out of the system of the cold war mechanism yet. Of course, there was a significant agreement between the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R., but it is merely to reduce the number of nuclear warheads to one third of the current level, and there is some concern about the development of new types of nuclear weapons. The NPT, or Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, is one of the focuses of attention. The NPT is creating a subtle political situation among the members and non-members of the NPT and the countries which are suspected of having the potential of developing nuclear weapons.

We are in an urbanized society on Earth. In any case, not only nuclear but conventional weapons attack is very dangerous and our world is very fragile in the face of those threats. So we have to give up security based on nuclear threat altogether. The issue of NPT will be discussed in relation to the infinite extension of the NPT term. Those who have not become members of the NPT should understand the importance of the NPT. We have to persuade them into understanding better. The members should conclude the Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) Treaty and build confidence among nations. There are a lot of countries that have anxieties about security issues. We have to persuade them and build confidence by creating non-nuclear zones and regions. Otherwise, we cannot solve any problems of world security.

While we are witnessing the demise of the

cold-war mechanism, in reality, we have not gotten out of it yet—the trend toward disarmament and peace can only be found in the United States, the former U.S.S.R. and east European and west European countries which have been the forefront of the cold war.

But, conversely, there are a lot of signs of re-militarization, especially in Asian countries. I would like to point this fact out, in particular. There are a lot of problems with converting the military industries to commercial industries. In economically successful Asian countries there are a lot of transfers of arms into the region from other countries and high-tech missile development technology has been said to be transferred to Middle East countries from Central Asia.

So, not only the military superpowers, but also the whole world should take a serious look at the regulation of weapons transfer and weapons production. The reality after the cold war era and international power situation cannot be understood very easily. The end of the cold war period alone does not mean the arrival of world peace.

My second point is what is the role of cities in this context? What is the entity of the city? Cities are not just local government. They are an entity in opposition to national government. There are lots of networks among different local governments and cities should have the clear recognition that they are the local government, or administrative bodies. So, cities themselves should be able to be independent and form and implement various types of peace policies by themselves. I would like to point out this particular fact; we have come to a point where we should realized this.

Actually, Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City have been conducting various types of peace movements and transforming the public opinion of the world regarding nuclear issues. So, cities, in other words local bodies, can take the initiative in forming and implementing peace policies and they should establish a legal framework for that.

One of the initiatives that can be taken by local governments is the declaration of non-nuclear zones, a movement started by the city of Manchester of the U.K. in 1980. At present, there are 4,700 cities which have declared to be non-nuclear. This made a



great contribution toward the transformation of public opinion toward non-nuclear society.

Another one which is pointed out by Japanese activists is the preliminary declaration of open city based upon the Geneva Convention, first addendum on protocol, in 1977. This is to guarantee to protect local peoples lives, property and hometowns from the devastation of war, transcending national borders. This is quite a significant peace policy for local governments that have the responsibility and the authority to protect

their local citizens, but the issue here is that it requires ratification of the Geneva Convention by the national government in order to do this. Therefore, unfortunately, this open city initiative has not been deeply rooted in activities of local government. In addition, I would like to note that not only Japan, but all the other powers and superpowers have not ratified this yet.

Although there are some insufficient elements in the legal framework, local governments have capability and authority to form and implement independent peace policies on their own which they can promote and expand through city solidarity.

My third point is what kind of peace and order should be created through inter-city solidarity? As Professor Sakamoto mentioned earlier in his speech, there are several basic conditions for world peace and order. First of all, we have to create international relations which don't require military power. This means nothing but to build citizen society at an international level. We have to eliminate the disparity between the have's and the have-not's, wealthy people and poor people. And also, thirdly, we have to eliminate political and social oppression on the grounds of ethnic groups, different religions, thoughts, political decrees, and gender. And also, we have to protect subsistence from environmental degradation.

I believe that most of you agree with my opinion. Of course, there are certain mutual contradictions in these points, therefore it is easy to say but difficult to implement. Still, I would point out that this is not an idealistic theory at all. This is a very realistic movement with the cities and citizens working

as the core of transformation. The cities and local governments are the core of policies. Some cities have implemented these peace policies and exchange each city's know-how on development. The protection of human rights and the environment are day to day problems, so cities have to solve these problems every day. The cities with experience and accumulated expertise could exchange their know-how with each other on the basis of solidarity, and approach step-by-step toward a peace order which completes the few basic conditions I mentioned.

Over the past several years, there have been a lot of upheavals that we never imagined would occur in Japan and worldwide. Our goal is the total abolition of nuclear weapons, so we would like to form inter-city solidarity centering around the activities of different local governments so as to achieve the final objective of new world peace and order. I believe we can achieve this goal, although that may not be relevant. We are very happy to have representatives from different cities, and I have a great expectations regarding their own peace policies in their own localities.

I was given the list of speakers from the secretariat. I would like to call the name of the speaker. When your name is called, please come up to the front of the stage. First, from the city of Brighton, U.K., Mr. Brian Fitch, Councilor, please.

○Brian Fitch
Councilor of Brighton (U.K.)

I would like to thank Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the invitation to come here to speak at this conference. My subject is Global Cooperation, the Brighton Experience. Peace is the theme in many of Brighton's parks, and in the largest town park, a peace-mile has been designed for residents to jog around as a healthy, keep-fit pursuit. Alongside this along the main route into Brighton, a United Nations International Peace Garden is the center of our acclaimed Garden's of Greetings. This year Geneva has provided the floral design while Yokohama, Japan gave their design last year and New Haven Connecticut in the U.S.A. gave theirs the year before. On the outskirts of the town is our Country Park in which a circle of peace trees is dedicated to peace.

Much of the success of our peace activities is due to a number of local peace organizations where small bands of activists work all year arranging peace and human rights meetings, and marches and demonstration. The small groups run a retail Peace Shop in Brighton and they run a peace bus to transport people to different venues.

In response to appeals from the war torn former Yugoslavia, the Brighton Peace Center

organized a supply of urgent medical items and transported them to that country.

The town has hosted conferences such as the International Peace Research Association, the International Peace Bureau, and numerous international health and world food production conferences, as well as the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Poster Exhibition.

Our close working relationship with the French movement, "La Paix Campaigning for Nuclear Free Seas" has resulted in a formal twinning with Dieppe movement "La Paix" which is celebrated each year when peace yachts sail from France to Brighton.

The town is also one of the original United Nations Peace Messenger Cities. It is also a nuclear-free zone. Its representatives have played a major role in the international peace movement by attending Peace Messenger Assemblies in France, Poland, U.S.A, Japan and Morocco. We now serve on the Peace Messenger Association Executive.

During the last few years, we have worked to develop a closer relationship with Peace Cities. Delegates from Brighton have visited the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Tbilisi, Volgograd, Tashkent and Kiev. Their aim is to make practical links. To do this, we have seen a successful appeal for medical aid sent to the city of Volgograd. It was followed by Russians visiting Brighton for language courses and has now developed into education and commercial links with school and business exchanges. Our support for Palestine has been furthered by the assistance to women's organizations. Our most recent link with Tashkent in Uzbekistan is developing contacts between schools.

I'll summarize a number of activities that I believe we could follow. Planting trees for peace, constructing peace walls, jogging trails and floral designs in local parks and gardens. Creating peace centers containing libraries and peace shops for local meetings. Decorating peace buses for transporting people to various gatherings, Encouraging schools to twin with cities in various parts of the world; Forming links between hospitals and universities to facilitate training and exchanges. Using the media to promote local aid campaigns for food and medical equipment; Demonstrations to support world peace and human rights campaigns; Poster exhibitions; Forming trade organizations to promote business links and sharing skills and expertise. I had time in this paper to illustrate only some of the many ways in which we, as city representatives, can participate in global cooperation through political, symbolic, visual, and practical and business activities to promote peace and international understanding. I finish with a slide of the peace statue in Brighton. I hope you have found this

of some use.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much. Next, may I call upon the mayor from Altindag, Turkey. Mayor Ali Riza Koç, please.

○Ali Riza Koç

Mayor of Altindag (Turkey)

Forty-eight years have passed since the first atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Still the greatest wish of the people of the world is to live in a world free from the threat of nuclear weapons and regional wars and thermonuclear environmental problems.

The hopes for development of peace in recent years by diplomatic and military forces is still considered in terms of conventional nuclear weapons. Even if it is a regional affair, clashes between countries and people cannot be avoided. A trend toward nationalism is on the rise and is becoming ever more popular.

Consequently, there are many reasons for keeping alive our concern about topics of peace, human rights, nuclear and biological weapons and disarmament. Wars are the ultimate form of terrorism. For this reason, we must establish a world with the basic aim of freedom from violence and war.

It is obvious that the struggle for peace should not be hindered by wars and nuclear weapons. For that reason in the 21st century, the movement towards disarmament should be widened, and international understanding and communication should be the main goal. For these reasons, International platforms should be created to discuss the disarmament problem among all nations.

In addition to this, the main point should be to build a better world. We have to understand each other's problems and try to help and care about each other and have powerful laws to prevent any future



wars. As we approach the 21st century, every individual, society and government should always ask themselves this question "Can we live without wars?"

If we can succeed in having a peaceful world, excluding organized violence and terrorism, it would mean the end of wars, famine and the development of concern for human rights and freedom. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much for your presentation. As the time is limited, all future presenters are kindly requested to cooperate with time limitations. Now I would like to call upon Mr. Degli Esposti, vice-mayor from the city of Bologna, Italy. Mr. Vice-Mayor, please.

○Degli Esposti
Vice-Mayor of Bologna (Italy)

Upon the opening of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I would like to express my very sincere respect for the opening of this conference which is being held at a very historical turning point. The dissolution of the former Soviet Union has brought us to a transition period in global society. In other words, the bipolarism and the enlargement of strategic weapons were the previous basis for the framework. However, nowadays, we are in a global society searching for a new world order and framework without any good background. That is the reason why the system of multipolarism will take time to be realized. On the other side of the coin, the major international organizations, including the United Nations, are now facing a crisis of legitimacy. What is now required is the provision of rules and regulations. The United Nations and international organizations depend on bilateral relationships, however, we are facing the recurrence of repeated regional conflicts.

The abolishment of nuclear weapons is limited to only a certain part of the world. And some of the factors are now preparing to be equipped with nuclear weapons. The recent conflicts between the U.S. and China are a good example. The issues of the Iraqi problem which have a major impact on the Middle East as a whole is still struggling as the fundamental issue. Such a fundamental crisis has not been removed. The possibility of the use of nuclear weapons and the crises of nuclear war is still arising even in the central part of Europe, including the good indication of the potential expansion of the previous Yugoslavia situation into the Balkan Peninsula. Nothing has been indicated for the total solution of these issues. Furthermore, all of the countries around the world are trying to find clues for dissolution.

Sometimes it is rationalized by biased powers. Some civil war direct parties are now supported by such biased power.

The existence of the international organization and forum are quite essential. Such authority should intervene effectively into current and potential areas of the conflict. At the same time, areas where human rights are not fully recognized should be subject to the effective intervention by international policies and the international forum.

Recently, the term humanitarian intervention has been created. Such solutions should be supported in the international framework. This is the priority issue of urgency. In other words, any international forum should review and revise its way to put decisions adopted into practice. Member countries, especially member countries with advanced economies, should support such revisions of the rules and regulations of the international forum such as the United Nations in order for the United Nations to serve as a legitimate forum. To that end, the roles and responsibilities played by each city are of extreme importance, in other words, the renewed responsibilities to be assumed by each and every city around the world.

In deciding the policies for future development to survive in global peace, transcending the difference in the cultural and ethnonationalities, we sincerely hope that the multi-national dialogue will continue, which should be supplemented and followed up by the all leaders of the world.

The citizens are no longer the observers to the history of the world. Citizens are the participants to such history. The city of Bologna would like to challenge these new issues in the context of the EC. Furthermore, the city of Bologna would like to find out the new road for the future coexistence of the various people in the world. The city of Bologna is well prepared to take initiatives in the new society.

The city of Bologna, during WWII, with the activities of the partisans, was awarded the gold medal. Furthermore, the city of Bologna on August 2, we have an annual ceremony for the dead commemorating the explosion with major casualties dating back to 1980. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you for your presentation. I would like to call upon Mayor André Hediger from Geneva, Switzerland.

○André Hediger
Mayor of Geneva (Switzerland)

Ladies and gentleman, professor Takayanagi, I would like to present my message to

you not only as a mayor but also as a general secretary for the promotion of peace and solidarity. Geneva is a city of peace and a lot of conferences have been held in Geneva. We had representatives from 34 countries for the conference of Peace City Messengers from four continents, and 90 people gave presentations regarding tolerance and solidarity and payment of respects to human rights.

Specifically, the undersecretary of the United Nations presented a message from the U.N. Secretary-General. Major items of discussion were reported to the General-Secretary of the United Nations. Serbia, Bosnia and Croatian representatives gathered for peace negotiations in Bosnia in order to terminate the warfare in this region, and we continued this negotiation and discussion for the purpose of concluding warfare there and until we finally succeed in concluding these negotiations, we will continue making efforts.

Thirty-four countries signed resolutions in this conference of peace cities. The name of the association which held the conference is the Peace Messenger Association, and we ask for a moratorium on nuclear testing. A complete stoppage of nuclear testing was announced in this resolution. I think it was quite a significant appeal, indeed. Because there still remains a large quantity of nuclear weapons which pose a very heavy burden of threat on shoulders. Therefore the moratorium of nuclear testing in this resolution is very important.

President Clinton of the United States announced that he will continue this moratorium until 1994 based on the opinion of the whole world, and other people are asking for a total ban on nuclear testing. President Clinton of the United States said he would continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban, a goal which our international organization is striving for.

Peace City message has a mission of the total nuclear test ban on the basis of this inter-city solidarity, I hope that President Clinton of the United States will convert the moratorium on nuclear testing into a total and permanent ban on nuclear testing. Until that happens, we would like to continue our efforts. Infinite extension of the moratorium on nuclear testing is the objective of our activities.

In addition, the promotion of nuclear disarmament is another objective of our activities. In Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia there is an ongoing peace negotiations. One of our missions is to let the negotiations continue, but there is a great danger of opposing and extending outside the Balkan Peninsula. Also there is a danger of shooting out from that area and into the surrounding region.

I was told that I only have five minutes, so I

don't think that I have time to tell you about the grounds for my argument, but the multinational, multiethnic coexistence and elimination of economic disparity between North and South are very important for the democratic future, the future of the quality of life, and ecology and environmental conservation.

If everybody could lead a free life in a



Participants on their way to the Cenotaph

peaceful manner, I believe that we have to share with the younger generation the mind of tolerance or generosity, especially in terms of multicultural, multinational cooperation. Multiethnicity and multiculturalism is the routine thing in a community. For instance, at an elementary and junior high school level, we have to conduct the education so that children understand the multiethnicity in the community. I think that is a very important mission of our activities.

Not only the promotion of nuclear disarmament, but each city has to proceed with these peace activities and movements and conduct peace education. We have to eliminate the root causes like the disparities between the South and the North, so we have to reinforce assistance to the South.

Also the activities of human rights protection should be continued. The headquarters of Red Cross is located in Geneva, and their activities should be continued along with others. Ms. Sadako Ogata is leading other human rights movements as she is the high commissioner of UNHCR, the headquarters is also located in Geneva. High Commissioner Ogata's office is supported fully by the citizens of Geneva. When refugees have to live outside of their home countries, we would like to proceed with the repatriation of those refugees to their home countries and we would like to make all-out support for that activity. That is the message as the mayor of Geneva as well as the secretary-general of the Peace City Messenger Association. Thank you very much.



Participants present flower wreath at the Cenotaph

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

You communicated a very important message, but we didn't have enough time so we limited your speech. Thank you. The next speaker will be from the city of Hachioji. I would like to invite Mayor Shigeo Hatano from Hachioji City.

○Shigeo Hatano

Mayor of Hachioji City (Japan)

Thank you for your kind introduction. My name is Shigeo Hatano. First of all, I would like to express my respect and gratitude to Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City and other cities who are represented here for their efforts in promoting world peace from 1985 until this time, that is from the 1st conference to the 3rd conference. And I would like to express my gratitude to the organizers for giving me the opportunity to make a presentation on behalf of Hachioji City.

Hachioji City lost 2,817 citizens during World War II. On August 2, 1945, a major air-raid was launched against Hachioji City. Our city was destroyed in one night. Five-hundred people were killed, two-thousand injured and 14,000 houses were burnt down. Seventy-seven thousand people were left without housing and the cities functions were destroyed, disrupting peoples lives. Two weeks after that air raid, the war ended, but the damaged from the war continued. For several years, the citizens of Hachioji had to struggle to survive to secure minimum amounts of food, housing and clothing.

Hachioji City is determined not to let such disasters be repeated, so in 1982 Hachioji City made a nuclear-free peace city proclamation. With cooperation of 470,000 citizens, we have conducted many peace activities. Hachioji City issued its philosophy of administration in 1989, and that is based on peace and respect for humanity. This is a guiding principle for the administration. Hachioji City

conducts peace exhibitions every year with cooperation from the students of elementary and middle schools. We have invited Director-General Tatsuichiro Akizuki of the Nagasaki Peace Promotion Association and Ms. Sakue Shimohira to share their experiences of the atomic bomb with our citizens. They were impressed by the horror of war and the preciousness of peace.

That was last year. This year was the tenth year commemoration of our proclamation as a nuclear free peace city. We have erected a peace statue in a park, and, as a living lesson, we asked Hiroshima and Nagasaki to donate stones exposed to radiation during the bombings. These stones are now situated on both sides of the statue. This park is visited by many citizens and they reconfirm their wish for peace.

Recently, we do not have many citizens who experienced the war. There are many in the younger generation who do not have any idea of what war is. But, overseas, there are constant conflicts and civil wars in other nations. But Long lasting peace cannot be realized by the activities of one city. I would like to ask the cooperation of cities which are represented here or which have made proclamations as non-nuclear peace cities in the name of world peace. I think such cooperation could become the driving force behind world peace. Hachioji City will continue to work hard for the realization of world peace, and I will do my best to lead the citizens in this regard. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much. The city of Hachioji is located in the Tokyo metropolitan area, for your reference. Now, I would like to call upon the mayor of Hatsukaichi City, Japan. Mayor Saburo Yamashita, please.

○Saburo Yamashita

Mayor of Hatsukaichi City (Japan)

Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Saburo Yamashita and I am the mayor of Hatsukaichi City which is located 15 kilometers west of this international conference site. This is my second year as mayor and my first time to join this international conference. It is my privilege to join you for this occasion. Hiroshima City, two years hence, will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing. On August 6, 1945 at 8:15, the city was suddenly devastated and transformed into a burnt field and over 247,000 people were killed.

People still continue to suffer from the A-bomb, and I still have a refreshed memory of that second. Almost half a century has passed since that tragic event. Since that time, we have advocated the

total abolition of nuclear weapons and a comprehensive ban on A-bombing and H-bombing. Unfortunately, nuclear weapons still remain on the earth. As long as there are nuclear weapons, there can be no guarantee that nobody will use them.

In this post-cold war era, it is of significance to hold this 3rd World Conference of Peace through Inter-city Solidarity in Hiroshima 48 years after that tragedy. With the 125 cities from 51 countries around the world, I would like to pay my sincere respect. Let us reconfirm with all the mayors around the world the need to take the first major step toward abolition of nuclear weapons. We must take action if world peace is to be realized.

I believe the foundation for preventing the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki from being repeated is thorough peace education and the passing on of the A-bomb experience to reveal the cruel way it denies all that is human, the way it severs all relations between family, community, and society. It is our responsibility to do this.

I am convinced that true peace education starts with listening to the experiences of hibakusha, survivors of radiation exposure. In this respect, the marked aging of hibakusha is becoming a serious problem. Those who were exposed at age 20, 30 and 40 are now 70, 80 and 90 or passed away.

The physical objects which silently tell the story of the A-bomb—the artifacts, buildings and monuments—will remain. But the hibakusha will gradually age and die. Actually, even the physical objects will disappear in time. It will simply take longer: 50 years, 100 years or perhaps more.

Fortunately, there is now a major movement to make the most visible inheritance of the atomic bombing, the A-bomb Dome, which is the popular symbol of Hiroshima, into a world inheritance. In addition, I have heard of a movement to erect a sister-statue of the Children's A-bomb Monument at the production site of the first nuclear device in Los Alamos, New Mexico, U.S.A. It seems that the physical objects of the tragedy will be preserved and passed on to future generations.

I personally was exposed to the A-bomb when I was 15 years old in my fourth year of junior high school. I was serving as a mobilized student at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' plant in Minami Kannon-machi. I experienced the drastic flash and blast, mushroom cloud and black rain. All of these occurred for the first time in human history. I was fortunate to have escaped injury, but the things I saw that day, the groups of victims walking almost naked with their skin burned and hanging from their bodies, the complete destruction of the city, left my young mind wondering if I was actually seeing reality. I still

have a fresh memory of the devastated city of Hiroshima. I couldn't believe that it was a reality.

I am now 63... still relatively young among living survivors. I am looking forward to the 50th anniversary two years down the road and hope to do my best to help pass on the A-bomb experience. As one of the survivors and as one of the few hibakusha mayors, I feel this is the mission and duty that has been given to me. Let's work together for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, let's pray for peace instead of surviving through another disastrous war. Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much. I would like to call upon Leonid Kosakovsky, Head of Administration, from the city of Kiev.

○Leonid Kosakovsky

Head of Administration, Kiev (Ukraine)

Ladies and gentlemen, for us and the entire Earth, for all of humanity, Hiroshima and Nagasaki are not just cities which have known the horror of nuclear weapons. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are a shared pain. They are a wound that will never heal. Today, we heard the testimonies of A-bomb survivors; anyone who hears their stories will without fail begin to desire the abolition of nuclear weapons.

On August 6 and August 9, 1945, two wonderful cities of Japan were not just transformed into ashes. These two A-bombs announced the arrival of the nuclear age. That is, they have brought us to face our own self-extinction.

Today the world is faced with a choice: to abolish nuclear weapons, to give up conflict and abolish nuclear weapons or pull the entire world toward a nuclear war. That is the choice the world is faced with.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki are calling upon people to join the strength together to fight against nuclear weapons. I believe this is a very noble and moral call. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are ringing a warning bell. The warning bell cries, "You must not relax your awareness."

The second substantial warning was given in the form of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The date was April 26, 1986. We in Kiev who tasted the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident, felt clearly the danger humanity is facing.

The Chernobyl accident is evidence of the impracticality and criminal nature of the doctrine of limited nuclear war or the limited use of nuclear weapons in remote areas of the world.

In Hiroshima and Nagasaki, hundreds of thousands of people were killed. In the Chernobyl

nuclear power plant, as well, many people were injured and victimized as a result. We have to look at these accidents very seriously. With nuclear power plant accidents, there appear many victims.

In the Chernobyl accident, seventeen localities were affected by the radiation and contamination. Ukraine cannot solve this problem alone and an effort must be made so that people in the world understand that the people in Kiev are making an effort to solve this problem.

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has made a very substantial resolution in this context, and an international support system for solving the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident was formed and a U.N. coordinator was appointed. In addition, an action plan was formed, but due to a deficiency in the budget, it couldn't be implemented.

The nuclear tragedy and nuclear related activities should be supported by social, economic, biological and chemical understanding. We have to form a data base of these pieces of information. By doing so, we can effectively conduct the education of people and deepen the understanding of the general public toward nuclear accidents. That will enable us to take effective steps if any accidents occur in the future at nuclear power plants in the future. We have proclaimed that we will be a non-nuclear city. That was part of the sovereignty declaration of the Ukraine. It was also endorsed at the city assembly of Kiev. We also agreed with the IAEA to cooperate with each other.

In the Ukraine, we have several nuclear weapons and we will strive for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and under the concentrated management of the CIS. As for the tactical nuclear weapons, we will try to dismantle them. We will put them under the management and control of the CIS with supervision by the IAEA. Lisbon protocol is supported by the Ukraine and we signed the START I agreement. The national assembly is deterring the ratification of attacking nuclear weapons. But, in order to get that one to two years before, but this criticism is not justified as a result of that kind of development before. The Ukraine proclaimed that it will dismantle its nuclear weapons. And also other countries have a right to obtain national security on their own. Nuclear weapons abolishment proclamation of Ukraine is not only for Ukraine. It is significant for the security of other countries. Therefore the budget and expertise for the abolishment of nuclear weapons is the natural right of the Ukraine. So, representing the citizens of Kiev, on the occasion of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation for being invited to this conference. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much. From Marzabotto, Italy, Mr. Dante Cruicchi, first vice president of the World Union of Peace Towns.

○Dante Cruicchi

First Vice-President of World Union of Peace Towns (Italy)

Before I use my five minutes, I would like to use one more minute to give you a message from Warsaw. This is a message given to me from Warsaw by facsimile.

"President of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and Mr. Cruicchi, first vice president of the world union of peace towns and mayor of Marzabotto: Mr. Cruicchi is attending the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace, but I, as the president of the World Union of Peace Towns, am going to Sarajevo to try and make a contribution to the end of this conflict. I am going to share my solidarity with them. So, I am going to ask Mr. Cruicchi to give my message to you, that is my wish for a successful meeting of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity."

The message is signed by the mayor of Warsaw.

Now, I come to my own presentation. Our collaboration with Hiroshima and Nagasaki has lasted for over 20 years. Marzabotto, a small town, is a well known city that was at the hands of the Nazis and fascists.

We have placed a stone struck by the atomic flashes which on the August 6, 1945 destroyed the inhabitants of this city. An olive tree of brotherhood planted by young Israelis and Palestinians at the sacrifice shrine to the dead which commemorates other massacres at Gernika, Auschwitz, and other cities. Before 1945, the majority of the war-dead were soldiers. Although this majority diminished notably during the second world war, it was 95 percent from 1914 to 1915. The figure climbed to 55 percent for the period from 1939 to 1945. In 150 armed clashes which have brought bloodshed since 1945, 80 percent of the twenty million dead and 55 million wounded were civilians and for the most part women and children. Somalia and Sarajevo are repeating the same problems. We should add that each year, 40 million children under the age five die the same way due to a lack of medical aid and food. 300 million have never seen the inside of a school and are suffering from environmental degradation.

I think this conference of mayors will have a more important role in the future. Through our

diplomacy, we should create world peace. And by promoting this disarmament, we would like to cooperate with each other to create peace. All the programs and plans must be targeted toward disarmament to establish peace with more importance on the law. Every person should be given the right to sit at the same table and discuss a matter.

For that purpose we have to eliminate the gap between the North and South. We have to create new consciousness, awareness. All the people in the world should be united in friendship. We have to overcome this nationalism in a narrower sense. In this conference, we have a good atmosphere for promoting friendship. We have to grope for good ways and means. Peace education should be held at schools, in individual houses, and in communities. We have only two means to overcome this problem. That is conferences and our negotiations. In 1993 we should create a good world. We have made many agreements, but 30,000 U.S. dollars are used for armaments each day.

Their should be a peace commission in the United Nations Security Council, a commission with the means and power to intervene immediately in settling differences, controversies, potential conflicts—protecting those countries that have chosen peace and global unity. We ourselves could propose that we should create a world constitution in which the basis of a different and more responsible leadership is established both at a national and international level. Economic, cultural, and spiritual development in the name of peace with a search for those truths which are as yet unknown although they exist in our universe.

In Hiroshima, there should be further development. That is we must realize that we must give a helping hand to other people and that solidarity and cooperation are necessary. But in the past, we have a marked egoism with people thinking only for themselves. This has given rise to the current situation. We must lay the foundation for a new, more developed and advanced society able to promote the evolution of humanity in its entirety. Rest in Peace for We Shall Never Repeat the Evil. Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much for your presentation. Now, I would like to call upon the representative from Rotterdam, Netherlands. Mr. Jan Van der Schalk, the vice-mayor, please.

○Jan Van der Schalk

Vice-Mayor of Rotterdam (Netherlands)

Thank you for your kind introduction. Dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, the Netherlands

were formed by a nation of merchants of which Rotterdam, being the largest port in the world, is only an exponent. The Dutch have always welcomed foreigners to their cities as they themselves went abroad shipping goods and trading. Today's Rotterdam is no different than the historical cities in Holland. People from all over the world are settling down all over our cities in large numbers while our companies are doing business with innumerable cities abroad.

We decided to use these trades in a more social way as well. There's more to a city than companies and industries. A city is, first of all, composed of people. If you want to preserve any peace in the world without turmoil, you have to consider this. Cities elsewhere in the world are not abstract entities, they are inhabited by human beings. These cities are the same as Rotterdam itself. So, we



Participants present flower wreath at the Cenotaph

saw the need to meet these people.

It started with the start of friendship between a growing number of harbor cities. All over the world, this friendship is being expressed in the form of delegations, but it is also an exchange of ideas, economic cooperation, cultural exchange programs. By then, it became obvious that Europe was going to change, that perhaps the division between East and West would disappear and perhaps out of this development grew the new connection with the cities in the East Block. These became the reasons for visits from Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Eastern nations for people who wanted to see how to organize their societies in the new era they were about to enter. There were exchange programs where civil servants not only shared know-how, but also offered each other hospitality. We got to know each other personally.

And now, we see that the citizens are the people who take the first step, forming new bonds with people elsewhere. That's how we got to know the

people of Corintho in Nicaragua and Durban in South Africa. The community centers, the schools, the small firms, those are the ones who suggest that our city has to take an interest. And so we do. Because Rotterdam and its citizens partake in the world, reaching from Seattle eastward by St. Petersburg to Tokyo and from Oslo southward to Durban. It is the only world we have, and we best share it in a peaceful way. And this requires that we remind ourselves of the people like us, our brothers and sisters in those cities. Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much. And now I would like to call upon Mr. Keshirim Boztayev, President of the City Council of Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan.

○Keshirim Boztayev

President of the City Council of Semipalatinsk (Kazakhstan)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am representing Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan. It is very sad to say, but, I have to tell a very terrible thing to the representatives here at the council. I cannot close my mouth and say nothing. I have to voice this. What happened in the nuclear test site in Semipalatinsk, this is the lesson for us. During the past several days, I have met many people, and those who are here understand what happened in Semipalatinsk.

Due to various reasons, information had been scarce, but we have begun to understand what happened in the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site. At the time of 1945, we didn't know that the tragedy that happened to Hiroshima and Nagasaki was about to happen to us four years later. There were many plans to build a nuclear test site very close to Semipalatinsk near the population centers.

In 1949 on the 29 of August, there was a test of an atomic bomb of about 20 kilotons, and in 1953 a thermonuclear explosion was tested. The size

and scale was 480 kilotons. In 1955, several thousand kiloton H-bomb was tested. In 1965, 1967 and 1968 high intensity bombing tests were conducted. Several decades later, under secrecy out of the citizens and the world a lot nuclear tests were conducted. On the surface of the ground and in the atmosphere, approximately 160 test were conducted. Underground, over 350 tests were conducted.

But what we didn't expect happened. After the testing on the 12th of February in 1989, there was a large scale contamination by irradiation due to the background. I sent a coded telegram and notified that the contamination had taken place. The military industrial complex started to fight against our efforts.

On the 29th of August 1991, the testing site of nuclear weapons was closed by order of the president Nazobayaf, but the aftereffects still remain. But the High Energy Research Center has reported that the explosive power of the over-the-surface and atmospheric nuclear explosion was 25,000 times that of Hiroshima.

As a result of the nuclear explosion on August 29, 1949, 200,000 people were exposed to the effects of radiation as a result of the nuclear testing. Sixty percent of the people surveyed are suffering from the aftermath of the radiation. Seventy to eighty percent of the people are suffering from immunological deficiencies and sixty percent of those people who were surveyed have chromosomal aberrations.

Before the construction of the nuclear weapons test site, the incidence of cancer was only half. After the construction, the number of incidence became tripled. This is worse than other regions.

We understand how difficult it is to understand this tragedy. The difference between Hiroshima and Semipalatinsk is that people were under the effect of the radiation from the nuclear testing for a long term with repeated exposure. We have to conduct a thorough study for this. In Hiroshima and Nagasaki, people have conducted studies on patients of nuclear radiation for several decades in collaboration with other countries. But in Semipalatinsk, we have just started the effort of conducting studies. We have to start from scratch in this effort to better understand about the aftermath of radiation upon human bodies.

We established a foundation for helping people under the effects of radiation, but there has not been a good response from the general public. I feel sorry for that, but Hiroshima and Semipalatinsk, we do not understand each other well yet. Of course, we are very much satisfied, but as a result of this conference, I am able to tell you about the reality of what happened in Semipalatinsk to all of you. Semipalatinsk would



Participants present flower wreath at the Cenotaph

like to form a solidarity with cities of the world and make a contribution to peace. A National Cancer Center was inaugurated. Our challenge is to create a peaceful world for the future generation of people. I thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much. You raised very important issues. Next, from Takamatsu, Japan, I would like to ask Mayor Nobuo Waki to speak. Takamatsu City is a city in Shikoku, not far away from Hiroshima.

○Nobuo Waki

Mayor of Takamatsu City (Japan)

Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you very much. My name is Nobuo Waki, from Takamatsu City. We heard testimony from two hibakusha, Ms. Ikeda and Mr. Takahashi. I was very impressed with what Mr. Takahashi said. He said we have to reflect upon the war responsibility of Japan and its invasion of neighboring countries and that we must apologize for what we have done. I totally agree with what he has said.

Toward the end of World War II, 116 strategic bombers came from the United States and raided our city. 1,359 people were killed and 1,275 people were injured and 78 percent of Takamatsu City was burned down to ashes. 86,400 people lost their houses.

In Takamatsu, we have 297 hibakusha from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They were exposed to the atomic bomb in Hiroshima or Nagasaki and returned to their hometown. In 1984, we proclaimed ourselves a nuclear-free city. Nine years ago, in 1984, we proclaimed a nuclear free peace and have since engaged in a number of peace activities which are based on a number of peace activities which are based on the constitution and city planning for peace, health and education.

I would like to introduce to you some of our peace activities. For example, we edited and published an anthology of air raid damage during the Pacific War; it took four years for publication. Secondly, we have erected a peace statue in our central park to serve as a city symbol of lasting peace. Every year since 1970, each May we hold a Constitution Memorial gathering of residents sponsored by our city. We hold panel discussion with nearly 500 people participating. We had the 23rd such gathering this year. We have a photo exhibition of Takamatsu air raid and the atomic bombs which is held every July at the City Hall. We have two international peace organizations, the Gensuikin and Gensuikyo. Those two organizations cosponsor photo exhibitions of the Takamatsu air raid.

We give financial assistance for the 297 hibakusha living in Takamatsu and we give financial support for hibakusha groups. We also display in City Hall, a banner declaring our proclamation as a nuclear free peace city.

We are making preparations for the construction of a new peace memorial hall for preservation and display of war relics and materials and to provide the means to testify that there are no good wars and there is no bad peace. We plan to establish this memorial hall next year. For the administrator of this city, the following are very important dates: August 6 and August 9, 1945, the days atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and August 15, 1945. These three dates should be fixed in the memory of city administrators. Other days can come nowhere close in significance. With this in mind, we engage in city administration. Thank you very much for your attention.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much for your presentation, Mr. Waki. Now I would like to call upon the representative of the city of Volgograd, Mr. Vladimir Koudryashov, the deputy chairperson of the City Council. Mr. Koudryashov, please.

○Vladimir Koudryashov

Deputy Chairman of the City Council of Volgograd (Russia)

Ladies and Gentlemen, and our colleague mayors from around the world. First of all, I would like to thank the hosting cities. I would like to also thank, personally, Mr. Hiraoka, the mayor of Hiroshima, for giving me the opportunity of sharing my opinions with you. The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is a forum for talking about a very important and crucial issue around the world, namely world peace.

Even in the daily life assumed by the each country, there should be a certain impressive memory, namely the A-bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The destruction and devastation of World War II was immense. Over 50 million people were killed and so many people were disabled. So many mothers and wives were separated from their children and their husbands. However, these are not the tragedies per se.

The era of nuclear weapons started with the A-bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Myself, I would like to join all citizens of the city of Volgograd not to use nuclear weapons as a tool to advocate the political leadership. I'm representing the city of Volgograd, the hero city. Our city has experienced the tragedy of WWII. None of the families in our city have continued its friendship with all the family

members.

In the city of Canterbury of Great Britain, during that conflict, tried to advocate to save Stalingrad. This is the real beginning of the sister-city relationship with Canterbury. This phenomenon which started with Canterbury has expanded to over 3,000 cities around the world nowadays. Currently, the city of Volgograd has 14 sister-cities around the world. Through sister-city relationships, we carry out private diplomacy in order to provide the micro-climate for mutual friendship and mutual reliability.

How to solve conflicts in a peaceful and mutual dialogue is the other issue of sister-city relationships. Sister-city relationships will further enlarge and enrich cultural and economic mutual relationships. Through these activities, created by the sister-cities and partners, the world becomes one and integrated, and we have learned and reaffirmed the inter-disciplinary relationship among the cities. In this era, with nuclear weapons, we should try to achieve world peace only through mutual relationships.

Volgograd celebrated the 50th year anniversary since the victory of the conflict. With over 60 representatives from cities around the world, we had a commemorative festival under the theme that no one is the winner in the war. War is a tragedy. War is the period in which we dismiss and lose the very valuable lives of human beings. That is why the international and global opinion should pay the utmost efforts to remove any concern over the war. Plato and Aristotle told us in the Ancient period that war is a tool for peace. That is not true. That may be why national leaders try to follow such philosophy. However, that should not be true. We should find out ways for peaceful solutions. Fortunately the cold war has ended. Now we are at a turning point. We are in a grace period. Armies have been dismissed from satellite countries and the nuclear warheads are being moved away in the city of Volgograd. The famous SS20 missile was destroyed under observation of the foreign armies.

We do have economic reform underway. Small, mid-sized and large private enterprises have been launched in the city of Volgograd. Efforts were created in the city of Volgograd to help the social and democratic city with stability. This should serve as a foundation for peaceful life forever.

However, it's too early for us to feel comfortable, as you are well aware. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the changing of the cultural and economic conditions, so many regional conflicts cause civilian casualties. The natural assets and cultural assets accumulated in the past have been destroyed due to regional conflicts.

In other words, we should not forget such

warnings and alarms. We should get together to establish the cultural, political and social systems in order not to repeat Hiroshima, not to repeat Nagasaki, not to repeat Stalingrad. Let's save human beings from the new, refreshed concern.

Though we will have many difficulties in the future, the city of Volgograd is well prepared to establish and contribute to a peaceful world on the long term in the future. The citizens of Volgograd are well prepared to fight against which prevents the realization of peaceful world in the future. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Last but not least, I would like to call upon the representative from the city of Gernika-Lumo, Mr. Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, the Mayor, please.

○Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua
Mayor of Gernika-Lumo (Spain)

It is a great honor and satisfaction for me to address you all on behalf of the Basque people of Gernika-Lumo. Allow me to greet you in the name of my city and the Basque people in general in our age-old language.

We know that we are a small town, insignificant in comparison with mankind as a whole, but we are famous as being a cradle of human rights and liberties. From time immemorial, the first democratic parliament met in Gernika-Lumo when by the old law, which was first passed orally and later written up as the Basque Statue of Freedom. Parliament met under a tree which symbolizes the political and religious freedoms. Later, our city became famous for sad and tragic reasons because of the bombings suffered silently by innocent people. This event was immortalized in the picture, 'Gernika,' painted as a portrait against barbarity and a prayer for peace by the great artist Pablo Picasso. We feel obliged to mention this sad and tragic event not to open up all these wounds and not prolong and renew confrontation, but rather to recall before the whole our desire to call for a commitment to prevent any repetition of actions of this type which are so degrading to mankind.

Gernika was a rehearsal for later, more powerful attacks in other wars which left the world strong with martyr cities. We are among the first list on that list of suddenly famous cities.

Still, those who have power, place pressure and oppression on the weak. But, we have raised a voice to cry enough. May we not need 50 or 10 or even 2 years to recognize though always to late these excesses of human arrogance, ambition, intransigence, and all these absurd inhumanities. The easiest form is that offered in grief. With all the people of the earth, it

is intended to prevent so many unnecessary tragedies unjustly caused by man. Even today, we can hear the cries of suffering and terror of those who fled and died, asking us for greater equality among people so that all can enjoy the same dignity and similar rights and obligations, great cultural development and deeper knowledge and esteem for all cultures. As a source of comprehension and tolerance, cooperation must triumph over competitiveness and lucrative oppression. The tensions must be lifted and the stockpiles of weapons must begin to be dismantled.

Gernika, the city which I am proud to represent, is honored to be invited to attend this conference and be given the opportunity to join its voice with those of all men of good will in demanding an end to intransigence, brutality and lust for power which have sunk the weakest members of our society into poverty.

As I said earlier, with this kind of message, I came here representing Gernika and on behalf of all of the citizens, I would like to express my sincere gratitude, and I hope that I may ask the world from this platform to impose reason allow the day of peace to dawn. Thank you very much for your attention.

○Coordinator (Sakio Takayanagi)

Thank you very much. Now, this concludes the presentations by all of our scheduled speakers. So, I would like to open the floor, but we don't have much time to do so. So, please limit your comments to a couple of minutes. I would like to ask a couple of persons to say comments from the floor please. Please state your name and the name of your city.



Participants listening to a lecture at the conference

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony

August 6 (Fri.) 1993

Program

8:00	Opening
8:00	Dedication of the Register of the Names of the Fallen Atomic Bomb Victims Mayor of Hiroshima City Representatives of the bereaved families
8:02	Address Chairman of the Hiroshima City Council
8:06	Dedication of Flowers Mayor of Hiroshima City Chairman of the Hiroshima City Council Representatives of the bereaved families Representatives of the atomic bomb survivors Other distinguished guests
8:15	Silent Prayer and Peace Bell
8:16	Peace Declaration Mayor of Hiroshima City
8:23	Release of Doves
8:23	Addresses
8:45	Hiroshima Peace Song
8:50	Closing

Peace Declaration

August 6, 1993

August 6th, the day the people of Hiroshima can never forget, has come again. In recalling the living hell that arose in our city forty-eight years ago, we strongly appeal to the conscience of the world in declaring that the development and possession of nuclear weapons is a sin against humanity.

Since the tragedy that befell Hiroshima and Nagasaki, nuclear weapons have not been used nor have they accidentally exploded, yet there is no guarantee that such things will never happen in the future.

Recently, the United States, Russia, and France have extended the moratorium on nuclear testing. Although this is a step in the right direction, nuclear weapons are still piled up in great numbers on this planet and pose a grave threat to humankind.

Therefore, as we declared this April at the United Nations NGO Special Session Devoted to Disarmament, we hereby express our great fear of the move by the countries with nuclear weapons to extend indefinitely the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which is due to expire in 1995. While admitting that the treaty so far has played an important role, its indefinite extension would not only destabilize relations between the countries with nuclear weapons and those without them, but this would also run counter to our hopes for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Today, the lack of transparency surrounding nuclear power development on the Korean Peninsula and elsewhere is causing uneasiness in the world. The nuclear powers, while observing a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing and honoring the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, should set the goal of total abolition of all nuclear weapons and announce to the world a target date of no later than the year 2000.

We must allow no more environmental contamination caused by accidents at nuclear power plants or the dumping of nuclear waste. Although there has been remarkable technological progress in the peaceful utilization of nuclear power, it is of urgent necessity, from the standpoint of the principle of safety first, to set up an international control system for radioactive material, specifically plutonium, and to ensure transparency at the global level.

With the Asian Games scheduled to take place in Hiroshima in the fall of 1994, what other Asian peoples think of Japan is of direct concern to us. We honestly acknowledge and sincerely regret that our nation in the past, during its colonial rule and in wartime activities, inflicted on people throughout the Asia-Pacific region severe hardships, the scars of which remain deep in their hearts. And we are

especially distressed when we contemplate the intense suffering since the war of the many victims of the atomic bombings now living on the Korean Peninsula. In order for us to establish everlasting ties of friendship with the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region, it is imperative that the Japanese Government settle quickly those issues from the post-war period that remain unresolved.

The 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is now convening in Hiroshima. In striving for a world free of nuclear weapons and war, the cities participating in the conference are working to marshal international public opinion and are discussing various actions that might be taken in this regard.

With each passing year, the victims of the atomic bombings residing in Japan and abroad, who directly experienced its inhumanity, are growing older. Today, almost half a century after the atomic bombing, it is more urgent than ever that the Government of Japan, in the spirit of national indemnification, take measures to assist these individuals, both materially and spiritually.

At the same time, we must improve the way we educate future generations regarding the history of the atomic bombing and the war. It is a barrenness of spirit that stands in the way of the creation of peace.

Here at the Peace Memorial Ceremony to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, we wish to express our profound condolences for the souls of the victims of the atomic bombing, to continue working toward the establishment of eternal peace, and to pledge ourselves to the promotion of an even deeper understanding of all that "Hiroshima" stands for.

—Delivered by Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima



PEACE DECLARATION AT HIROSHIMA PEACE MEMORIAL
DELIVERED BY H.E. STOYAN GANEV
PRESIDENT OF THE 47TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIROSHIMA, JAPAN
AUGUST 6, 1993

MR. MAYOR,
YOUR EXCELLENCIES,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am deeply moved by the initiative of the mayor of Hiroshima in the repeated initiatives of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and commemoration of this monument. The pledge which has been dedicated to the A-bomb victims is aptly renewed here today in Hiroshima: "Let All The Souls Here Rest In Peace; For We Shall Not Repeat The Evil."

The global consciousness raising which the solemn commemoration of this monemnt had throughout the world cannot be under-estimated. The human side-effects of the events which took place here and the strength of Hiroshima's people were delicately depicted by the late Masuji Ibuse in "Black Rain." However, it is the continued awareness raised by this commemoration, which, in part, has contributed to the changed world atmosphere regarding disarmament against the backdrop of a world population which starves for enduring peace in all four corners of the globe. While it is true that millions of people all over the world continue to suffer the ravages of war and that long standing regional disputes have yet relieved mankind from the terror of cruel and wanton armed conflict, and potentially nuclear conflict, there is reason for hope. This year alone, during this 47th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the convention was signed on the prohibitoin of the development, production, stockpiling and use of

chemical weapons and their destruction. Also, early this year the United States and Russia signed START II thereby reducing strategic nuclear arsenals by two-thirds.

Though we are indeed experiencing a defining moment in history with the collapse of ideological barriers, the enduring and newly emerging conflicts around the world impact the political climate, deplete regional resources and divert the attention of the governments and people from the most serious issues from human development. The new world order gives the world a renewed opportunity to face the challenges in all field of human existence. The United Nations, and the General Assembly in particular, is a unique world body vested with the responsibility to solve many of the world's problems, has a new opportunity to act, not letting this occasion of a changed world order go without effectuating an agenda for peace and development.

Mankind at this juncture will never forget those who are commeorated here. Yet, the new world order must cease the opportunity to forge mankind into the era of peace and economic stability with the focus of resources on the future development of mankind.

This monument stands as an ever lingering reminder of the devastation that has come to pass. Yet, it also is a beacon of inspiration in the name of those who have perished. It serves as a motivation for action by all nations around the globe to be challenged to rise to the occasion of global peace and security for all of mankind.

Thank you for your attention.



Session I

Transnational Society and Cities

—Toward the Resolution of Famine, Poverty, Refugee and Human Rights Issues—

August 6 (Fri.) 1993 9:30~12:00

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

Coordinator: Narihiko Ito, Professor, Faculty of Business and Commerce, Chuo University

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|----|-------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Berlin | GERMANY | Christine Bergmann, Deputy Prime Minister |
| 2 | Hannover | GERMANY | Herbert Schmalstieg, Lord Mayor |
| 3 | Jersey City | U.S.A. | Jaime Vazquez, Councillor |
| 4 | Middelburg | NETHERLANDS | Chris Rutten, Mayor |
| 5 | Newcastle | AUSTRALIA | John McNaughton, Lord Mayor |
| 6 | Sakai | JAPAN | Tatsuya Nagahara, Executive Staff of Peace & Human Rights Museum |
| 7 | Hambantota | SRI LANKA | N.S.M.Samsudeen, Member |
| 8 | Nagasaki | JAPAN | Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor |
| 9 | Corsico | ITALY | Giovanna Sessa, Councillor Culture |
| 10 | Chittagong | BANGLADESH | Mir Mohd Nasiruddin, Mayor |
| 11 | Como | ITALY | Dr.Adriano Sampietro, Deputy Mayor |

Questions and answers

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|---|
| 1 | Marzabotto | ITALY | Dante Cruicchi, First President of World Union of Peace Towns |
| 2 | Hannover | GERMANY | Herbert Schmalstieg, Lord Mayor |
| 3 | Sylhet | BANGLADESH | A.M.F.Kamal, Chairman of Sylhet Pourasava City |

Session I Transnational Society and Cities — Toward the Resolution of Famine, Poverty, Refugee and Human Rights Issues



Coordinator
Narihiko Ito
Professor of Chuo University

Born in 1931. Graduated from Faculty of Humanities (German Literature), University of Tokyo. Studied International Relations at Master's and Ph.D. course of Tokyo University Graduate School.

Major publications include: "Nuclear Weapons, Poverty, Oppression '83 Asian Authors Hiroshima Conference Report", "Toward a World Without Armies"; many studies and a book on Rosa Luxemburg.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Good morning ladies and gentleman. This session, as was announced a few minutes ago, is titled "Transnational Society and Cities — Toward the Resolution of Famine, Poverty, Refugee and Human Rights Issues."

First of all, I would like to confirm with you the speakers for this morning. First, there is Ms. Christine Bergmann from Berlin, Germany. And then, Mayor Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin from Chittagong, Bangladesh. Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg from Hannover, Germany. And from Jersey City, U.S.A., Jaime Vazquez. From Middelburg, Netherlands we have Mayor Chris Rutten; from Newcastle, Australia, Mayor John McNaughton; and from Sakai City, Japan, Mr. Nagahara, Executive Staff of the Peace and Human Rights Museum.

Is there anyone who would like to make a presentation in this session? Later, we will ask you this question again and then you can notify us whether you would like to speak or not. In the plenary session yesterday, there were many people who wanted to speak. So our schedule was a little tight, but today we have the luxury of more time, so I believe speakers can use more time, so if you would like to speak, please let us know. We can arrange the time for you to give a presentation.

First of all, as coordinator, I would like to talk about the theme of this session as well as some of the major points for discussion. Session I, as you can read, is about transnational society and cities. The English translation does not use the term international, but uses the term transnational instead. We have chosen the term transnational instead of international, because this conference is transcending the position of nations, so that people can have horizontal relations between cities and the cities and the citizens can be independent in their efforts to pursue lasting peace. That is the main purpose of the discussion—not only the abolition of nuclear weapons; the process of making efforts toward the abolition of nuclear weapons, can also be used for solving other problems. That's why we decided to hold this session on these subjects.

Yesterday we talked about the changes in the world situation after the end of the cold war. And

we have heard a lot of presentations concerning that issue. With the demise of the cold war, negotiations for the reduction of nuclear weapons have been conducted and gradually, we are observing a decrease in the number of nuclear weapons, and the very harsh conflict between the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R. has been eased.

Nuclear war threatened peace, but the threat of nuclear war has lessened since the end of the cold war. This is something we can appreciate. But still we have the equivalent of hundreds of thousands of nuclear weapons and nuclear bombs many times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. These remaining weapons are existing under the name of 'deterrence' which is potential threats to human kind.

In addition, the demise of the cold war did not automatically mean the arrival of peace. We have seen a lot of emerging problems and one of them will be taken up in this Session I—the enlarging gap between the South and North. In the Northern Hemisphere we have advanced industrialized countries and people enjoy consumer economies. Consumption has wasted a tremendous amount of energy and natural resources, but on the other hand, in the Southern Hemisphere people are put under absolute poverty, lower than subsistence levels.

So when we talk about poverty, sheer subsistence or survival is threatened in the Southern Hemisphere, so starvation, famine, disease are rampant in the poor countries, and the United Nations and other leading international organizations surveyed and compiled data: poor countries have lost the foundation for human rights, and in those countries, elderly, infants and women, in other words, the socially weak people are suffering from the threats to their survival, simply because they are weaker.

This is at the foundation of regional conflicts. Mass media often says that the differences between religion and ethnicity are the root causes of conflicts, but this is rarely so. On the surface the difference between religion and ethnicity seem to cause conflict and disputes, but beneath this, I believe that the root causes are poverty or threats to subsistence and that is reflected in the emergence and occurrences in the ethnic disputes and warfare that we are witnessing lately.



This warfare and dispute devastates the lives of people even further, and cause a flood of refugees. Multi-ethnic and multi-cultural co-existence has been our hope, but in reality, the peaceful co-existence between different cultures and ethnic groups is very difficult in the reality of the current context.

But in any event, peace should be created and established by the solidarity of the very people living in the region. If people are not the initiators, peace cannot be forced, especially peace cannot be forced by military power. Also, peace is not limited to just a little small locality, but should be considered as something that covers the whole world.

After the demise of the cold war, we now face an emerging threat. How can we welcome these new challenges in order to create peace? What can we do as cities and citizens? That is what I would like to discuss with this morning.

I have several hypotheses and proposals or suggestions. As was reported by some of the speakers yesterday in the plenary session, for instance, we can share information through the Peace Messenger Association, that is one of the conferences for that purpose. Accurate information is especially important.

Mayor Hiraoka mentioned yesterday that this conference would publish newsletters for promoting the exchange of information and that exchanging information between cities is very important, but we also have to disseminate the information to the citizens themselves. It is absolutely necessary to know the accurate facts.

Second, at the moment we are faced with regional wars and disputes. What can we do about them? Disputes and warfare are caused by violence and military weapons. We do not need any weapons when we lead our daily lives as our citizens are living. In cities, any kind of conflicts or disputes can be solved without weapons, so we can expel the existence of weapons and in effect establish the principle disarmament, the lack of any military weapons at all.

Based upon the experience of the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we have pursued the abolition of nuclear weapons. Of course, this task has not been completed yet, but when I think about nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons do not exist independently, they exist in combination with conventional weapons. There is a weapons system entailing both nuclear weapons and conventional weapons. So, the abolition of nuclear weapons means the total abolition of military weapons of any form.

At this point, cities have declared nuclear free-zones and there is now a network of nuclear free zones, a network that covers different cities. It is hoped that this transnational network will develop into a system that creates cities that are completely free of weapons.

Third, the root causes of disputes and regional warfare which lie in the problem of poverty and the flood of refugees cannot be solved from the outside by military force. We have to solve the root problem first. Therefore, mutual assistance and solidarity among cities is crucial.

For instance, affluent cities and citizens can make a foundation and raise funds for these activities. I am especially talking about the advanced industrialized countries in the Northern Hemisphere. The North created ODA, overseas development aid, in order to provide assistance to developing countries, as you all know. Well, the amount of ODA of Japan has exceeded that of the U.S. today. But that ODA money is assistance from the government to developing countries.

But is this the only kind of assistance? Is the money appropriated to the people who need it? Perhaps this ODA is indirect control or strategic control by the countries in the Northern Hemisphere of the South Hemisphere. Assistance by advanced countries may have increased the external debt and caused some of the environmental destruction. ODA from advanced countries may even have caused some of the human rights problems, and ODA that prevents countries from engaging in spontaneous, motivated development. I have heard some reports of this kind of thing, directly.

So when we provide assistance, we have to do it in a form so that we can instigate self-help support, self-help efforts of the people living in those poor countries. Perhaps, every citizen can donate 0.1 or 0.2 % of their income for that purpose. Then we can form a kind of fund and operate the funds donated by the general public. Some questions would no doubt arise as to how to monitor, operate and distribute such a fund.

If I have time I would like to talk about this later, but for instance, in Kanagawa Prefecture of

Japan, there is a grass roots assistance program for the farmers in the Philippines. If I have time I would like to talk about these kinds of concrete examples of assistance given to developing countries. We should create some funds toward the support of the regions suffering from poverty, famine, and refugees, and as the mayor of Geneva has mentioned, we should consider how we cities can cooperate with the United Nations and United Nation organizations.

In any event, any disputes or problems should be solved without military force. The problem is solved by providing food and transfer of technology and, among others, solidarity. Following the end of the cold war, we have to find a solution for the disparity between the South and North—the cold war between the South and the North.

I would like to ask each one of the speakers about specific activities conducted in each city represented here. So, now I would like to ask each representative to speak. First of all, I would like to call upon Ms. Christine Bergmann, the deputy prime minister of the unified city of Berlin, Germany, please.

○Christine Bergmann
Deputy Prime Minister of Berlin (Germany)

Good morning ladies and gentleman. The cold war was raised by Berlin and also with the resolution of the war in Berlin, the cold war was ended four years ago, as you are well aware. We sent a delegation to the second conference of the Mayors Conference when Berlin was divided into East and West four years ago. We did not think that the conflict would be resolved in the past. The war separated Berlin, however, Berlin has been integrated again in order to serve as the new capital of the re-unified Germany. This was a peaceful revolution and occurred without bloodshed. In other words the German people took the initiative in transforming the history of the global society, which is our pleasure.

It is our privilege that Berlin is sending an integrated mission, one single mission, representing Berlin to this general conference. I am personally from East Germany and East Berlin. Four years ago I was not totally involved in the political scene, and it is quite something that I am now involved in the political scene without any long term background.

Berlin could not have been unified, however, without the efforts and cooperation rendered by other countries and other people. That is the reason why, taking this opportunity, I would like to express my sense of gratitude for all the cities and citizens who helped Berlin to be unified again back through solidarity. I would like to share the pleasure of the resolution of the war in Berlin with those people who supported us.

As you are well aware, we are now facing a very difficult situation with the transition into unification. This has been more difficult than we expected four years ago. At that time we had the enthusiasm of unification. Now, however, we must face the major impact the dissolution of the social, cultural and economic systems had on the citizens of Berlin, especially the citizens in the former East Berlin. In other words, they have to change their way of thinking to survive in the new world of unified Berlin.

On the other side of the coin, Berlin cannot proceed toward the future without overcoming these challenges that we are facing now. With the unification of Germany, the conventional society and the conventional distribution of power in the countries of Eastern Europe as well as the Western European countries has changed. Unfortunately, we are now observing the recurrence of nationalism throughout the European continent. Previously, we had to believe the ideology. In turn, now within Europe we have barriers of war and poverty.

Former East European countries and cities are now faced with a very difficult turning point in order to change their economies from a planned economy to a democratic market economy. Conventionally they have based their societies on the model of the planned economy and the fully controlled society. However, they should survive through the unstable transition period in order to be fully integrated back to the East and West. Berlin cannot run away from these difficulties. Berlin is one of the major hubs of traffic access between East and West.

There are many people who have flooded into Berlin who cannot wait for the recovery of the economy in the local and rural areas. Furthermore, nationalism resulted in the expulsion of some of the local people into urban areas. In order to solve such issues of refugees, we should not build any further new walls within Europe, or Berlin. With the cooperation of other Western European countries, we should support the new start of the societies of the former Eastern European countries.

This is something that transcends the power and ability of each local city. However, the city of Berlin is well prepared to do everything and anything possible. We firmly believe that any contribution will serve the future self-support of the former East European and East Berlin people.

A year ago, the city of Berlin concluded a sister-city relationship with the city of Moscow. Our sister city relationship with Moscow has proceeded very far, including specific exchange activities. It does not mean that the Berlin experience of the transition from planned economy to the free economy should be

directly exported into Moscow's society. We will be able, however, at least to transfer technological know-how, as well as carry out exchanges between people. It should be of benefit not only to Moscow but also to the citizens of Berlin.

Furthermore, Berlin is trying to have very positive cooperation with our neighboring country, namely, Poland. We have a joint economic commission council with the Polish people. From the viewpoint Berlin, serving as the hub between the East and West, we believe it will become clear that the integrated EC can exist only with the contribution to be made by the former East European countries.

In order to achieve economic development and growth, former Eastern European countries and planned economies should have good access into the single EC market. There is a hope that the EC will expand its membership into the former East European countries. Berlin strongly supports this kind of idea. Only within the framework of the EC, will we be able to find out the equilibrium in the allocation of funds, people and assets. In order for Europe not to have the confusion of the poverty and the rich we should find a way within the framework of a single EC market which should be expanded in the near future to include East European countries as the members.

Furthermore, we are facing global issues besides EC issues. The global economy is now integrated more and more, that's the reason why cooperation and dialogue should transcend national boundaries. In that context, of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity should be of great significance for the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is a great privilege and pleasure to join for this occasion representing the city of Berlin. I thank you for your cooperation.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much for your presentation, Dr. Christine. The city of Berlin serves as the hub between the East and the West as pointed out. And the specific actions were raised in the case of the city of Berlin. We would like to find out whether Mr. Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin is here on the floor, no? Then we will proceed to the next presentation. The next presentation is the Lord Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg of Hannover. Lord Mayor Schmalstieg, please.

○Herbert Schmalstieg

Mayor of Hannover (Germany)

Good morning ladies and gentleman. I should apologize to the translator because I could not get the script to the translator. For this reason, I will try my best to speak slowly in order to clearly communicate my message to all of the audience this

morning, the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity which reaffirmed yesterday as well as for this morning that we are now facing a wide array of issues. All of us joining us here on this occasion in Hiroshima we had the privilege of attending the Peace Memorial Ceremony earlier this morning. The total abolition of nuclear weapons is the issue of the utmost priority in the world. This is clear. However, we should continue our efforts until every and any nuclear weapons are eliminated from the world.

From the viewpoint of cities and localities, we should assume our important responsibilities to realize peace. Peace is more than the lack of war in the world. Therefore, in the discussions at this type of conference, we should extend our network of activities and actions on a daily basis. Even at this very special moment, we have casualties around the world due to war. Regardless of the location of this warfare, we should raise opposition against it.

Dr. Bergmann brought up the point about the framework of the EC in Europe. In our neighboring countries and cities, in the former Yugoslavia, we now challenged by war, none can predict when such civil wars will be concluded. Even if we are talking about Hiroshima, even if we are in Hiroshima, we should make sure that we oppose any kind of war. We should oppose not only civil wars in Europe but also any type of warfare and conflicts in the world. We should really achieve peace both mentally and physically.

If the cities want to achieve world peace at the local level and the municipal level, then we can achieve peace of the society as a whole. Peace is something whereby people who have power and those who don't can co-exist. The poor and the rich should co-exist peacefully. Advanced nations should not divide the poor cities versus the rich cities.

In this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, let's talk about arms. We should have the total abolition of nuclear weapons. We should have a long term moratorium on nuclear testing. And any type of weapons should be dismissed from the world. The total abolition of nuclear weapons is not enough to achieve peace. We should oppose any type of weapons including nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, each local city and cities of the participants of this 3rd World Conference of Mayors.

We wish we had representation from Iraq to this conference. However, it was not possible to achieve this time. But at least it was worthwhile to invite the mayor from Iraq, however, he or she could not get the visa to be in Japan. If we did have him with us with the support of the Mayor of Marzabotto,

he would be able to brief us on the current situation in the cities of Iraq.

In 1988, chemical weapons were used to destroy that mayor's city and we wished we more detailed reports. Even if chemical weapons had not been used, maybe some other types of weapons would have been used to jeopardize that city in Iraq.

The solidarity of cities is wide-ranging, including the exchange of information regarding the current status of such areas. The solidarity in that context is to oppose the violation of human rights. Solidarity is necessary to oppose the suppression of ethnonationalities, the aggressive intervention into such ethnonational conflicts in which 250,000 of the Kurdish people have lost their land due to political suppression. Therefore, all of the inter-city solidarity members should support the Kurdish people to find out the space and land to live in.

Inter-city solidarity will enable our affluence of the advanced countries to be appropriated into the poor countries and cities around the world. All the people and citizens in advanced countries and cities should contribute more out of their GNP for contributions to development aid in order to stop the further migration of people which originates from poverty. We should have further contributions to poor countries and cities in order to stop such flooding of refugees.

Currently we have over 20 million refugees around the world. Actual refugees are said to be 0.1 or 0.15 billion people, a major problem that needs to be addressed. In 1928 in Kashmir, it was stated that if we do not solve the issues of poverty, they will affect the European continent. We could not accept the flooding of refugees into the European countries.

There are affluent countries while over 40,000 children are dying each day due to lack of food and medical supplies in the Third World, which you are well aware. This situation is totally unacceptable. How can it co-exist with the First World or leading nations.

We have another type of refugees—those who are fleeing warfare. In other words, we should provide the space and environment to enable the survival of these people. The resolution and the solution of the issue of poverty should be of priority. Even in the cities there is something that we can do to solve the problem of poverty.

It is true that advanced industrial nations are having economic downturns, but still each city and each local autonomous region should provide the means for the self-support and self-subsistence of the poor countries and poor cities through the devices of the sister-city relationships. Foundations raised by cities are one example, as pointed out by the

coordinator. We already have had experiences raising such funds in some of the cities in Germany. We have 5,000 mark funds to provide assistance to people in Togo for refugee housing. Such specific programs can be done at the city level to provide housing construction and construction of elementary schools. In case of the city of Hannover, construction of 350 housing units or the construction of a hospital were the subject of raised funds.

There are many more things that we can do at the city level, aren't there. Without inter-city solidarity, we cannot solve the issue of refugees which result from poverty. If we are suffering from a shortage of funds necessary to reduce such poverty, then each and every citizen should contribute a lot. If we have foreign currency earned and foreign exchange as well as foreign trade, then each city should exercise pressure on national and central government to further provide national funds to help such local cities in the counterparts. Regardless of your location, let's help any and every person in need around the world. Thank you for your attention.



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

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much Mayor Schmalstieg for talking about specific activities in the city of Hannover. In reality, your cities are providing assistance with funds to the people in Togo and you are already conducting a very specific assistance program to those people. If we have time later, we would like to ask you some questions about that point. Now, I would like to hear from Councilor Jaime Vazquez of Jersey City, USA.

○Jaime Vazquez City Councilor, Jersey City (U.S.A.)

Good morning. I want to thank the Third World Conference of Mayors for allowing us to

participate once again in this conference. I had the honor of participating in this conference in 1989 and the honor to say that this is the seventh time I have visited the city of Hiroshima.

As we recognize that the interest of our national government or the actions of our national government are frequently against the interest and desires of our local government, there are things that local governments can do and have done to counteract the actions of our national government.

During the past year we have organized and assisted in organizing and participating in two major national demonstrations that took place in the city of Washington D.C., the capital of the United States, we have protested the growing militarism of our government and the use of military options in political situations.

At the local level, we have made local laws forbidding investments with companies or corporations or individuals that have business in South Africa or with the government of South Africa until Apartheid is destroyed and eliminated. We do not allow local involvement in this case. We have sent city council resolutions and telegrams to our national leader insisting on an extension to the nuclear weapons test ban that was due to expire this past July 1 in the United States.

President Clinton has agreed to continue to nuclear weapons test ban in the United States, but we must continue to keep up public pressure because the pro-nuclear forces in the United States are keeping up their pressure to reinstate nuclear weapons test in the United States. It costs the people of the United States 40 million dollars to test one nuclear weapon. So that if we test 15 nuclear weapons in one year, it is 15 times 40 million dollars that we spend in this effort — a terrible waste of financial, human and natural resources.

In terms of addressing the issue of transnational or transcultural society, the people of

Jersey City believe that we must expand people-to-people exchanges. This is one of the main ways to destroy the stereotypes that we have of each other. We have initiated in the past year at least four preliminary considerations for additional sister cities with countries such as India, and the People's Republic of China and others. We believe that through movements and organizations such as sister cities or twins, we will be better able to understand our common problems and concerns.

It is a shame to say that many people in the United States do not see the correlation of city-to-city. Many times I am asked "Why should we have a sister city with Peru or the People's Republic of China or Italy or Japan?" My response has always been, "We must share these associations because we breathe the same air. We drink the same water. We are all of the same human race, regardless of our color, our sex or our origin."

We recognize that the struggle for peace is a never-ending struggle. We will not wake up one morning and find peace to be here forever. People say that the cold war is over and we have achieved in part our victory. That is not true. Peace is an everconstant struggle, and we must educate and impart our desires for world peace to our children because it is they who will continue to struggle after we are gone.

Currently, as mentioned by the previous speaker, there are 13 million children who die every year due mostly to man-made conditions. Thirty five to 40 thousand children die every single day. We have a moral obligation to address the human rights of the children, for it is they who are the future of human existence.

We could ask the United Nations to sponsor a special session on the plight of the world's children. If we stand idly by the genocide of the future of our existence continues, we are lost.

You know, just for your geographical information, Jersey City shares a common border with the city of New York. But because New York is such a big city, it shadows us. The Statue of Liberty in the United States is not in New York City it is in Jersey City. So we try to carry and impart the sense of liberty and freedom.

We at the local level disagree with our national government, and we fight and we struggle in the spirit of Gandhi, in the spirit of those who believe in non-violent civil disobedience to achieve our goals. Because that is a more lofty position than those who use violence and war to achieve theirs. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much for your presentation.



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

Councilor Jaime Vazquez from Jersey City . Thank you for giving us very interesting points in the context of the U.S.A. But we do have a certain of the U.S.A. as the third observer. Mr. Vazquez pointed out that the Statue of Liberty is not in the city of New York, but in Jersey City. This is something new to us. Now, I would like to call upon the mayor of Middelburg, Netherlands. Mayor Rutten, please.

○Chris Rutten
Mayor of Middelburg (Netherlands)

Ladies and Gentleman, Middelburg is a small but beautiful old city of about 40,000 inhabitants in the Netherlands. It is the capital of the province of Zeeland. In 1986, the city of Middelburg initiated cooperation in the field of development aid between Middelburg and the sister cities Vilvoorde in Belgium, Falkston in England, and Nagasaki in Japan.

To start this project of international cooperation a special conference was organized in the town hall of Middelburg. Representatives of all cities declared to do their utmost to realize this special kind of international cooperation. As a result of the very positive attitude of the four cities, the appointment was made that the city of Middelburg would be the coordinator of the project.

Middelburg made contact with the NOVIP, the Dutch Non-governmental Institute for International Cooperation in the field of development aid to find out how development aid could be realized. Some months after the special conference, the NOVIP proposed to adopt the project to build the Youth Institute for Vocational Training on Sao Tiago, one of the Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic, one of the poorest countries in the world.

Every city declared to give full support to the proposal of the NOVIP which meant that the official adoption of the Youth Institute could take place in 1987. The project on the Cape Verde Islands was acceptable, for none of the countries of the four cities had any colonial background on this island, which meant that everyone's attitude could be quite neutral.

In Middelburg, a lot of people supported this project with warm dedication. A great number of primary and secondary schools paid attention to the Youth Institute and raised money for it. The city council organized a state collection in which a number of councilors, and also myself, always a collection organizer, successfully participated.

So as mayor of Middelburg, I went out on the streets for this good cause as well. Besides, participating in the street collection, I also organized a fund raising cycling tools on which we visited sister cities including Falkston. And, being a passionate

sculptor, we created a small sculpture that symbolized the adoption of the Youth Institute. Copies of the sculpture were sold to benefit the project.

This project became a great success. We tried to make the local population more aware of the necessity of development aid and the adoption of the Youth Institute on Sao Tiago in particular. And I'm lucky to see the mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Motoshima, he was also collecting money in his city Nagasaki. Besides this, each city tried to find several ways to raise funds for the benefit of the institute. During the project, Middelburg could, as the coordinating city, twice remit large sums of money to the Youth Institute. In 1991, financial support of this project ended because the Youth Institute had reached self-supporting status and was no longer in need of the support of foreign organizations. As you may understand we were very glad that the Youth Institute has proved to be viable.

The city council of Middelburg desired not to stop development aid after the termination of the project. Because of this decision, the NOVIP proposed to adopt a new project also on the Cape Verde Islands. In May 1991, the city council of Middelburg concluded to give all support to the so-called Vecenus Project on Falgo, another town of the Cape Verde Islands. And I'm also lucky to see one of the mayors from Cape Verde in this room.

The Vecenus project is a castor-oil plant project that will give the local population the possibility to create a kind of livelihood. A part of the output will be set aside for the enlargement of the project as well as for social activities. For instance, the improvement of schools.

The castor-oil plant grows in Northern and Eastern Africa, the Balkans and in the Middle East. The plant contains a lot of protein and is very useful for the pharmaceutical industry as well as the paint and paper industry. Besides this, the castor-oil plant is very effective in the struggle against soil erosion. Because of its natural circumstances, the island of Falgo is quite suitable for the castor-oil plant.

Also in 1991, in Middelburg a municipal policy working group started its activity. This NGO in which the municipality of Middelburg and private societies are represented is, beside other topics, also active in the field of development rate. They support the Vecenus project with very creative dedication.

Besides fund-raising activities, the working group tries to stimulate the awakening of consciousness of the inhabitants of Middelburg concerning the development aid policies of the city council. In this frame the working group started the preparation for an educational project about the Vecenus project on Falgo. The educational project is

meant for pupils of the first and second grades of secondary schools of Middelburg. And as mayor of Middelburg I can only praise this project as being very important, because I do think the youth that will be in charge of things pretty soon shall always benefit from this kind of knowledge about other cultures.

Besides the valuable support of the Municipal Policy Working Group, the city council again tried to get the international support of the four sister cities and of our new sister city in Poland, the city of Glogów, which became a sister city of Middelburg in 1990. Of course, we were aware of the fact that due to the present economical situation in Poland, the city of Glogów perhaps wouldn't be in the position to give any financial support. But on the other hand, the involvement of Glogów should mean an enlargement of international cooperation in our development aid project, east and west, and north and south.

Much to my regret, the cities of Falkson and Vilvoorde did inform the city council of Middelburg of the fact that, from now, they didn't have the financial possibilities to give support to the international cooperation in the field of development aid. So, the international base is getting small, with only Nagasaki, Glogów and Middelburg supporting the Vecenus project. But together we will continue our efforts, and together we will cooperate for the sake of our fellow man.

Ladies and Gentleman, during the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity in 1985, there was an appeal in our sister city Nagasaki. And to end this part, I would like to quote the following words from that Nagasaki Appeal, which, as I tried to convince you we have followed. "We must transcend the barriers of differing racial, national, cultural, political, social, and economic circumstances. We must promote various forms of inter-city exchange, enhance mutual understanding and join together in solving common problems."

Ladies and Gentleman, as a result of democratic reforms of Eastern Europe during the 1980s and the increase of friendly relations between the countries of Eastern Europe and Western Europe, a lot of Dutch cities started to initiate ties with cities in Eastern Europe. Since 1990, the Dutch city of Middelburg, as I have said, has maintained sister city relations with the Polish city of Glogów. The city council of Middelburg started that in order to create a wider understanding between those populations. It is of the utmost importance to initiate contact between local groups and local organizations of both cities. Besides this aim to initiate, to preserve and to intensify the relations between people of Middelburg and Glogów, Poland, it is also our aim to provide

humanitarian, economical and social assistance to the city of Glogów, all this in a wide sense.

In 1991 a broad delegation of Middelburg went on a fact-finding mission to Poland in order to get acquainted and to map out the fields in which assistance of any kind would be useful. If you inspected the reports of all the members of the delegation, you see a common factor of the commentaries at a glance. Everybody mentioned the environmental problems in Glogów as one of the first priorities in the list of activities in order to offer adequate assistance.

I do think, Ladies and Gentleman, that we are all aware of the importance of international environmental cooperation. International environmental cooperation serves a common interest, because pollution is off limits. Especially the fight against air pollution is an international cause, for the winds can provide us with a freak change of toxic air. The impairment of the ozone layer and the increasing pollution of the rivers and the seas cannot be stopped without international cooperation. And in Poland there is environmental pollution on a large scale because of the historic emphasis on the heavy industries and the mining industries, and because of out-of-date technology and use of polluting fuel. Environmentalists qualify the surroundings of Selesia as an ecological disaster area. The air and the water are really polluted in such a way that the health of the inhabitants of this area is in serious danger.

The most important sources of the pollution are two copper smelteries which have made the direct surroundings nearly uninhabitable. An area of ten square kilometers has been declared forbidden ground in the field of housing and agriculture, and three small villages in the neighborhood have already been evacuated. According to the environmentalists, it is clear that the inhabitants of the city of Glogów are seriously threatened by the lead poisoning that is in the air. The inhabitants of Glogów also daily inhale toxic mixtures that consist of carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, soot and another composition that in an adverse manner that affects their health.

Ladies and Gentleman, the facts of life are often looked at as problems and as an unavoidable process in time. Due to the mentioned visit of the delegation of Middelburg to Glogów in March 1991, however, the city council of Middelburg decided to start a project that has the intention to influence the process of time in a way that the environmental project should be able to benefit the inhabitants of Glogów. Already in October 1991, an environmental delegation of Middelburg visited Glogów in order to do some fieldwork for the project, environmental care and the cooperation between the two cities. The project was

also designated for state aid in the framework of the current Eastern Europe Cooperation Program of the Dutch government. And, in fact, the project had already started in October 1991. We go a lot of money from our national government to pay for this project and also the government of Poland shared the money for this very good project.

And I demonstrate, in this way, ladies and gentleman, Mr. President, that a small city as Middelburg, only 40,000 inhabitants, can do a lot in the field of help and understanding between peoples in the East West relation and the North South relation. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much. With even a population of 40,000 you mentioned such wonderful things can be done. And I'm very much encouraged by your speech. Thank you very much. Now, I would like to call upon Mayor John McNaughton from the city of Newcastle, Australia.

○John McNaughton

Mayor of Newcastle (Australia)

Ladies and Gentleman. The People of Newcastle believe we are in an era in which we must become even more active in the world market or we will fail as a City.

Ours is a City built on the strengths of the great industries of coal mining and steel production. We are a University City and a place popular with tourists.

It is our view that this world market is not one dimensional. It covers commercial, social, tourism and cultural pursuits as well as exports and imports of goods and produce.

Newcastle plays a major role in securing Australia's economic and social basis. The Newcastle Region produces 80 per cent of the electricity required for the country's major State, New South Wales. Newcastle produces 65 per cent of the coal in New South Wales, 35 per cent of its steel, 100 per cent of the aluminum and 23 per cent of poultry production.

Importantly, of course, the Port of Newcastle handles 41 per cent of all cargo movements in New South Wales. With 3 per cent of the Australian population Newcastle produces 4.3 per cent of the Nation's gross domestic product. Newcastle was Australia's first trading Port. Australia's first export was a shipment of coal exported from the Port of Newcastle almost 200 years ago. Traders from all around the world have visited Newcastle.

The flags of most trading Nations are familiar to the people of Newcastle. Our citizens are used to hosting merchant seamen from many countries



Conference Participants

and the sailors of many of the world's navies are regular visitors to Newcastle.

Newcastle has warmly embraced the concept of Sister Cities and we are proud Sister City to three great Regions.

- Newcastle Upon Tyne in Great Britain
- Arcadia in the United States
- Ube, Japan

Each is important to us and I can best illustrate that through a brief explanation of our relationship with the people of Ube, Japan.

Our relationship is strong and has even greater potential for improvement. Ube Industries, which is a firm supporter of the Movement, is a leading industrial conglomerate with total assets of about 46 billion. It has been a major importer of coal from Newcastle for almost 200 years.

In recent times, and encouraged by the genuine warmth of the relationship between the two cities, Ube Industries has moved from being solely an importer of raw materials to being an investor of funds and technology.

Culturally the links are also strong. The Japanese language is taught in all Newcastle high schools and there is a long tradition of student exchange programs. Indeed, the relationship is so strong and so successful that it won for Newcastle the Australian Sister City National Award in 1992.

We have recognized that the Sister City Movement is one very practical way in which the people of Newcastle can contribute to world understanding and peace. In 1989, late in December the City of Newcastle suffered Australia's worst urban disaster when an earthquake struck the City. Never before had a damaging earthquake struck an Australian city.

We lost 13 people in that tragedy and more than 160 people were injured. The cost of the damage was \$1.5 billion Australian. In the period that followed that tragedy we re-discovered what friendship is about.

The generosity of people from many parts of the world was overwhelming. The expressions of concern and caring, their financial help and the expert and professional advice was generously given without thought for international boundaries.

The people of Newcastle learned many things from the earthquake. But we have one special message for the world from our tragic experience. It is



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

that by looking to the needs of people and not just repairing damaged buildings, a city can avoid the second disaster. That terrible aftermath of trauma suffered by communities following war and natural disaster. We had friends from other countries and centers who warned us of this phenomenon and we were prepared for it. Our whole renewal process gave equal effort to social matters as it did to building matters. Our recovery was complete and successful, and we are happy to share knowledge of how renewal can be accomplished.

July 13 this year the council decided to prepare and sign a declaration of public conscience and send it to the World Court Protest against Nuclear Weapons. The city of Newcastle accepts that one of its roles is to help maintain peace in the world, and it helps those processes by providing leadership, incentive and administrative support. We recognize also that the processes required to establish and maintain these links must be managed and must be funded. The price of peace is cheaper than the alternatives, the price of peace brings great returns. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much for your presentation, the Mayor of Newcastle of Australia. Now I would like to call upon the representative of Sakai City of Osaka Prefecture, Japan, Mr. Tetsuya Nagahara, the executive staff of the Peace and Human Rights

Museum in Sakai. Mr. Nagahara, please.

○Tatsuya Nagahara

Executive Staff, Peace and Human Rights Museum, Sakai (Japan)

I wish I could say that I am the mayor of Sakai City, but it will take more time for me to take the mayorship of our city, so I just would like to express my appreciation for the host for providing the time for the city of Sakai to make this presentation on this occasion of Session I this morning.

There are many excellent cities represented here today in Session I, and I think the perspective is transnational, whereby the democratic and friendly approach was taken in selecting the city of Sakai representing Japan besides the other leading cities attending this session.

I would like to make this presentation from a different perspective than the previous reporters. Large prefectures or large cities have their own perspectives and viewpoints. The city of Sakai is really a local city with direct communication with local citizens on a daily basis.

I would now like to explain about the background of Sakai. Around 200 years ago in the Edo era, Sakai was one of the unique cities in Japan. The city of Sakai was the only autonomous city in Japan 200 or 300 years ago without any background of arms and violence. We had a joint city council available in Sakai in the Edo era, a unique exception in Japan. Let me cite another uniqueness. Even though Japan was secluded from the world, the city of Sakai had trade with Spain, the Philippines, the Netherlands, as well as Korea in the previous historical period. Such relationships were wide-ranging, including the exchange of academic knowledge and personnel resources and exchange of economic trade.

In other words the city of Sakai was a city of freedom with an international background. Furthermore, the city of Sakai is the origin of Rikyu Sen, the leader of the Japanese tea ceremony. Rikyu Sen is from the city of Sakai and he is the person who established the foundation of the current Japanese tea ceremony. That's the reason why you can find a series of tea ceremony houses in the city of Sakai.

The Japanese tea ceremony is not only protocol by which you can enjoy bitter Japanese tea. The tea ceremony in that context was to transcend the social hierarchy at that time. That was the essence of the tea ceremony. If you take a look at a tea ceremony room, the house itself is very small and the entrance is this big. So you have to sneak into the tea ceremony house, which was intentional. Let me give you the reason. In order for you to sneak into the house, whether the lord, lawyer, even the public merchant, or

any citizen, one had to bow one's head in order to get into the tea ceremony room. This produces a feeling of equality, namely all the people are equal in front of the Japanese tea ceremony regardless of the social hierarchy. That was the spirit of the tea ceremony.

The tea ceremony room was too small to accommodate the Japanese holding long swords. They had to leave the swords at the entrance, or disarm themselves, in order to enter the tea ceremony hall. So one does not need to wear weapons or arms for one to enjoy the Japanese tea ceremony on an equal basis over the Japanese rich green tea and cuisine.

So this is really the philosophy of equality for all the people. Simple and affectionate feeling through the tea and the dishes. This is the sacred wabi and sabi in Japanese, whereby you can find the profound spirit in the simplicity. The musical instrument Shamisen, the Japanese mandolin, was originated in the city of Sakai. Though you hear the Shamisen played in Kabuki theater these days, but originally the Shamisen was for the mass culture not for the noble culture.

This is the historical background of the city of Sakai. Everything that originated in Sakai became the nickname of Sakai. In other words, the city of Sakai always has foresight and is involved in novelty items, in a good sense, of course. Sakai city being an autonomous city, is based upon a joint city council.

Moreover, the city of Sakai was supported by the economic foundation built on imports of guns and production of guns originally imported from Portugal. This may not be a positive point, however, I will be honest with you. The city of Sakai enjoyed freedom and equality among its citizens while the city of Sakai survived because of the production of guns. The technologies of guns were transferred to technological know-how for the production and designing of bicycles, something that may be applied to the current world situation.

The city of Sakai has experienced a series of wars over its past history. And, whenever there was war all of the houses were burned to the ground. We have just unearthed an underground layer to about five meters in depth where we found evidence of pre-historical periods, composed of several layers of carbon. This carbon is the layers of houses that had been burned down.

The top layer was dated to 50 years ago, namely a burnt down field due to the air raids from World War II. In other words, Sakai City built the community again and again over the layers. The main hall of this international conference hall is named the Phoenix Hall, but the city of Sakai was named as the city of the Phoenix.

The city of Sakai would like to pursue

something unique to the city of Sakai which cannot be found in any other major cities. That is the reason we have made various efforts over the past 20 years. What should be the priority. My affiliation is the peace and human rights museum. We thought that peace is not enough as a priority. Peace and human rights are inseparable. That is why the city of Sakai has operated the peace and human rights museum.

The essence is that we should pursue peace based upon the respect of human rights. Next year the new annex of the peace and human rights museum will be opened. Priorities for the new annex are to do away with all kinds of discrimination in order to pursue peace. As you are well aware, we are still confronting discrimination around the world. Even in Japan and even in the Japanese region we have such discrimination, namely against the foreigners living in Japan, the disabled, women, minorities, as well as the original inhabitants. I believe these are the subjects of discrimination, as you are well aware.

That is the reason the Sakai peace and human rights museum would like to unveil the fact in order to enlighten the consciousness of the local people. This should be the first and the last priority issue for us. This may not be directly relevant to the so-called globalization, but it is not true. Any and every discrimination are based on common reasons. That's the reason we try to raise the issue of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Auschwitz, Nanching, Dresden, Gernika and Sakai. All of them have something in common which is the reason for discrimination.

As long as discrimination is around, peace will not be achieved. We should feel sympathetic about the fears and concerns of our friends and counterparts. So we would like to have the exhibits to talk to your souls. This is the subject target of our new annex under construction now. On the other hand, we have tried to use visual presentation as much as possible in our new annex, in order to appeal to both the Japanese citizens as well as to foreign citizens.

It is our hope that the peace and human rights museum in the future is more than just a museum to look at but a museum to be the plaza for participation by the local community as well as the visitors.

This is one city in Osaka, trying to find out the optimum way in the context of globalization. What we can do as a local government has been tried in various ways in the city of Sakai. Our theme is "Act locally, think globally". These are the common words among the staff involved in the city of Sakai for finding our way of contributing to international society. Upon the conclusion of this conference, we are ready to communicate the results and the ambience of the discussions to our local community and our

citizens. Thank you very much for your attention.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much for your presentation. Mr. Nagahara from the city of Sakai. Mr. Nagahara referred to the example of the philosophy of the Japanese tea ceremony, namely referring to the origin of the tea ceremony, Rikyu Sen. Rikyu Sen, as you are well aware, was opposed to the Shogun's plan to invade the Korean peninsula and for that reason, Rikyu Sen was asked to commit suicide. As pointed out by Mr. Nagahara, Japanese tea ceremony is the history and culture of peace. From Hambantota, Sri Lanka, I would like to ask Mr. Samsudeen to speak.

○N·S·M·Samsudeen
Member, Hambantota (Sri Lanka)

Honorable chairperson, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen. Good morning. I am Sri Lankan, professionally a lawyer. My name is N·S·M·Samsudeen and I am a member of the urban council, which is in south Sri Lanka, 220 kilometers away from Colombo.

We were here for the last two days and I wish to express my sincere thanks to the organizing committee for giving me this golden opportunity to express my sincere ideas. I must thank the venerable speeches made by the guest speakers, and I wish to forward my ideas as follows: 1) poverty elimination; 2) refugees; and 3) fundamental rights or human rights.

Now, we are listening to a number of speeches, but the organization should take the responsibility to implement the ideas that appeared in the discussions. That is very important. Unless we implement our ideas and suggestions and projects, it will be merely restricted to paper. In other words, we may forget, a result we would not want from a conference such as this.

Therefore, to implement all these projects,

we have to set up a standing committee, or a special committee or a sub-committee. And also we will have to draft rules and regulations containing how to conduct meetings, how to raise funds, how that fund should be spent for the eligible cities. The purpose of this conference and discussion today is to bring closer the relationship among cities and Third World countries.

The cities must be information centers where detailed information could be provided to other cities. And also the funds should be given directly to the cities for purposes which are identified by the executive committee, because the cities of Third World countries are getting only limited incomes.

For example, in Sri Lanka the cities do not get any revenues, or taxes. The central government is collecting taxes and revenues, and annually they give a grant to each city. These funds that we are getting from the central bank is insufficient to solve the problems existing in the cities, such as poverty, environmental and refugee problems.

Therefore, I request that the organization and the chairperson look into this matter and establish a special committee. And how to implement the suggestions put forward in that committee, and also the decisions made by this session, otherwise it will not be a useful conference and session. Therefore, my humble request to the Chairperson and participants is to take the necessary steps to do so. I thank once again the organizing committee and to those in the audience for listening and spending your valuable time here today.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much. We have just heard that we have to set up a special committee or standing committee to implement the suggestions that have been raised during this session. In this hall, mayor Motoshima of Nagasaki City is here. We had a presentation by Mayor of Middelburg, in which he talked about a specific assistance between the cities of Middelburg and Nagasaki. If you do not mind, I would like Mayor Motoshima to follow up the talk of Mr. Samsudeen about this subject. Mayor Motoshima, please.

○Hitoshi Motoshima
Mayor of Nagasaki (Japan)

Thank you very much. I am Mayor of Nagasaki City. The gentleman from Sri Lanka mentioned that we need implementation. We have to move to the state of implementation. All of us here today, before implementation, I think we must understand many things.

First of all, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, for the



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

past 48 years, protested against nuclear weapons, we have sought after the goal of the abolition of nuclear weapons. Due to the dropping of nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and as long as we have nuclear weapons on the earth, humankind will never enjoy a rosy bright future with eternal peace.

But, various people have said that if we talk about disarmament and peace, we also have to talk about famine and starvation and refugees. It is nonsense that we do not discuss the issues of refugees and famine, and just talking about disarmament and peace is meaningless. What is peace? I do not know, but the root cause which hampers peace is understandable. Like the weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, are the salient examples. Also, poverty, oppression of human rights, and refugees and the gap between the North and South, environmental destruction on a global scale and the waste of raw materials and natural resources. Also, we have AIDS, international terrorism, abuse of drugs and an increase in unemployment and the crime rate. These are also causes and factors which hamper peace.

So, for us Japanese, what kind of measures can we take as Japanese people. And in the past, in the name of our country, Japan, in wartime, in the colonial period, we killed 20 million people in wartime atrocities. We have a history of aggression. What can we do about this? We have to have a thorough investigation into what we did during wartime, and we have to go through soul searching and we have to find the way to apologize and compensate the victims of our actions in the past. In this process, we take up the issues of famine and refugees. But, we have taken up these issues during the last five to six years only.

Japan instigated the war, attacking Pearl Harbor in the United States. It is said that if that had not happened, there would not have been a Hiroshima or Nagasaki. But Japan did cause the attack in Pearl Harbor, so Japan is to be blamed. Nevertheless, nuclear weapons cannot be tolerated from a humanitarian basis or on the basis of international law.

So, the Americans are also to be blamed for dropping the atomic bombs, but, at the same time, Japan should understand its responsibility for what it has done in wartime to the people in other Asian countries. There are a lot of issues that we have to solve in our relations with the people in other Asian countries. When we think about refugee issues and poverty, from my standpoint as Mayor of Nagasaki, we have to understand the imbalance of wealth.

There are 22 developing countries in Asia and 90 percent of the population are farmers, and one third of those farmers do not own their own land in those 22 developing countries in Asia. So, just a handful of the privileged people keep the situation as-

is in order to maintain their own privileges. They import and accumulate many weapons, so this is full of disparities and contradictions, exploitation by the advanced countries, and waste from the advanced countries; for instance, in the developing countries people eat grains and in advanced countries people eat meat. I am not aware of the statistics, but when you raise one cow, you must feed it many grains. And the feed price is, for instance, several tens of times more expensive than the food for humans.

In additions, there is a population explosion in developing countries; the number and the ratio of children is increasing. We need to lend some help such as contraception and education, but that will not necessarily help to suppress the increase of population. Giving birth to many children is a source of labor, and perhaps two out of five of those children will die, so they are thinking about how many children they should have in order to supply labor. Everything is done by children, including farm work, cattle raising, and so on. The parents depend upon children for labor, so we also have to solve those problems in order to think about these matters.

So, gradually we gain understanding about these things, and we take some action, and we deal with the problems. I shared with you what I feel personally, and I am also thinking about what we can do in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to solve these problems. The hibakusha in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the hibakusha from nuclear power plant accidents, not to mention the hibakusha brought about by nuclear weapons testing; what kind of measures can we take for these people.

In Hiroshima and Nagasaki there is an association to give assistance to hibakusha in collaboration with the University of Nagasaki. We ask for the help of doctors and provide patients with treatment. And highly advanced medical expertise in Hiroshima and Nagasaki can be utilized fully. We would like to expand these activities to other parts of the world. We have expertise gathered in Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the purpose of providing medical help, and Nagasaki and Hiroshima are thinking about what they can do.

Actually we don't have any specific proposals yet. Well, my talk has been very sporadic, but the things I talked about are things that I feel. I thank you very much for your attention.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you Mayor Motoshima. I just recognized his face so I called him up to the stage. When you go to Nagasaki, he will be waiting to welcome you. Now, I think there is a request for a speech from Corsico, Italy. Donna Sessa, if that is the

correct pronunciation.

○Ms. Giovanna Sessa
Corsico (Italy)

Good Morning, I am Ms. Giovanna Sessa, from the Education Culture Agency of the city of Corsico, Italy. Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to share my perspective with you. We should have a positive attitude. We listened to report made by Marzabotto and another city which discussed the current situation of the former Yugoslavia, Russia, Somalia and the Middle East.

Those areas are now facing civil war and internal friction. First of all we should reduce the number of conventional weapons as much as possible. For these past eight years, over 20 million people died due to war around the world. It is our greatest regret that the lessons of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not put to use.

As for the moratorium on nuclear testing, we should learn a lot from the past history. The driving force behind our work should be international opinion. Disarmament is at the top of the priority list, along with famine, disease, refugees and developing countries and they do have their own problems.

A representative pointed out yesterday that disarmament is the priority issue. Talking about financial support, over 30,000 dollars a day are wasted in the support of weapons. This is due to ignorance, regardless of the various international agreements. All weapons are being modernized day by day, wasting financial resources. Chemical weapons, conventional weapons, as well as nuclear weapons are becoming more advanced, which motivates the renewed recession and investment. And such weapons are now being exported to Asian countries, which is a dreadful situation.

First of all we should think about disarmament including the reduction of conventional weapons. We must consider what kind of environment should be provided for every person around the world to have a healthy and comfortable life.

We should have peace education in schools around the world. We should learn a lot from history. We should let the current young generation, who will be the politicians of the 21st century, to be affiliated and to be involved in peace education. We should teach them the importance of peace. We should share our lessons of the past and warfare with younger generations.

All of us are people with equal rights. All people should be free of violence. Eternal peace is our ultimate goal. I thank you for your attention. My talk was brief, but I hope I was able to share my views with

you. Thank you very much for allowing me to take the microphone.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much for your presentation. Now, we have a representative from Chittagong, Bangladesh. Mayor Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin.

○Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin
Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh)

Mr. President, honorable mayors, distinguished ladies and gentlemen. It is a privilege to express my gratitude to the honorable Mayor of Hiroshima for arranging this 3rd World Conference of Mayors in his prestigious city of Hiroshima. I am really charmed to see the wonderful arrangements made by the host city for us as delegates.

Yesterday, we had a long discussion, because we had heard about the untold tragedy of Hiroshima. We also read the same, but we had not seen the city of Hiroshima. After visiting the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Peace Memorial Park, I was really shocked to see the remnants of destruction from the atomic bombing and seriously felt what those unfortunate victims who lost their lives felt.

I will go back to my country with the high impression that the brave people of Hiroshima City built the loveliest city over the solemn lamented departed souls of the war victims of August 6, 1945. Now the city looks wonderful. Replete with water, greenery and beneficent buildings.

After seeing the museum, I was really shocked, and also firmly committed to work against the development and possession of nuclear weapons, which not only poses a great threat to human kind, but a great crime against humanity, and appeal to the conscience of the world that there be no repeat of Hiroshima or Nagasaki. Let the tragic events never be repeated again.

I placed a proposal before the noble mayor of Hiroshima City after seeing the tragic incidents and remnants of destruction, to construct a Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, in a miniature style, in my port city, so that the people of my country can guess and feel the destruction of nuclear weapons, and that will inspire the people at large to motivate mankind against nuclear weapons. We will have to work for the survival of humankind and to liberate the entire humanity from the horror of nuclear weapons.

Today, we have taken a new vow to work for the abolition of nuclear weapons, and we will appeal to the big powers to lessen their expenses in that sector and to divert funds for the survival and protection of humanity in the world. We should also

launch a campaign against nuclear weapons if we want to save our next generation from the destruction of this atomic bomb.

I and the people and government of Bangladesh reaffirm our stand for establishing world peace for the next generation of the world. And we would also like to work with Japan for the abolition of nuclear weapons. We have decided to start a common campaign for world peace, stimulating direct exchange for the future peace of the world.

I want to renew our effort of Bangladesh to establish peace, so that Hiroshima and Nagasaki never again comes to this earth, because we believe we shall have to work for a world of peace not for a world without peace. Let Nagasaki and Hiroshima be a model for all of us to work for peace and to campaign against nuclear weapons, so that we can build world peace for the next generation.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much for your presentation. As you pointed out, there is a waste of money spent on nuclear weapons which should be appropriated for peaceful use. This is a priority issue which we must address. I would like to call upon the city of Como, Italy, Deputy Mayor Adriano Sampietro.

○Adriano Sampietro Deputy Mayor of Como (Italy)

Thank you very much. Prior to my presentation, I would like to extend my gratitude to the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This is the second time for me to join this international conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. When you hold the international conferences, there will be positive and negative points involved. As in the case of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, a variety of ideas and suggestions were exchanged, which should be a treasure for all of us.

All the participants in the conference fully acknowledge the importance of our solidarity and the mutual and the multi-national cooperation. There are various visible opportunities available to us by participating in this conference. Furthermore, every individual should have a more serious look into what is peace. Multi-ethnic nations and nations transcending national borders was one of the subjects addressed. Integration and solidarity are the essence of peace. Such essential issues were based upon the economic, cultural, religious, structural and urban structural issues and differences. The earth is just one part of the cosmos. And local autonomy is really a small part of the Earth. However, cities can be good models for mutual dialogue.

Research centers or the laboratories in each local city should be established to proceed with external relationships, including the exchange of information. We should acknowledge the need for peace to our local citizens. Anyone can know about the importance of peace. Step-by-step actions and



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

behaviors will contribute to the ultimate peace as a culmination. All types of small contributions are necessary in order to culminate the group effort into world peace. In our individual lives, we should have intangible, variable things, which I support. In order to build up a true world peace, we should have good consciousness among each individual through peace education. Peace education should be generally proliferated as the network among cities, for the society and then to the global society.

As has been raised previously, we should start something small. We should contribute to the culmination of global peace by establishing voluntary schools or by providing peace education to younger children. The city can start with something unique to the local area, as is the case with grassroots activities. We should tap the lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki as much as possible to start some action from the citizen's level.

Let me share our experiences in Italy nowadays. We are now in the midst of complex political situations. I personally feel that we are in the middle of a major political transformation in Italy. We are now revising the election campaign system. Even in the middle of such transformation, we should have participation from each local citizen. The political transformation in Italy should be a good lesson for all of you.

First of all, we should follow the rules and regulations. Based upon that, we should build peace. Such procedure will be the ultimate target for the staffs and bureaucracy involved in each local city.



Participants at Ujina Port for Cruising

Our city has already declared itself a Peace Messenger City. The city of Como in northern Italy is serving as a Peace Messenger ambassador. Recently, we sent our ambassador to Geneva conference and supported the appeal which was distributed to the audience in this hall. We have already started such cooperation and solidarity. Though small in size, solidarity among cities will contribute to the larger social network. Let's exchange our information and experiences through out network of solidarity.

Last but not least, I would like to share another observation with you. As Professor Ito pointed out, any type of small action or measures will contribute a lot to large-scale actions and measures. Peace education is a good example. In the case of Como, Italy, last week we sent a delegation to the former Yugoslavia. Our mayor was in Sarajevo from August 4~14. This delegation was composed not only of the mayor-level, but also the local citizens to proceed with a promenade and demonstration.

The current experience in Yugoslavia is a civil war among friends, sisters and brothers. That's the reason why the city of Como tried to take initiative to motivate the participation of local citizens to stop the tragedies of Sarajevo and the former Yugoslavia.

We are now at a historic turning point which is the background of our social system.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Our session is to conclude at twelve o'clock, namely, we have fifteen minutes left. Mr. Sampietro of the city of Como pointed out that we should start with something small in order to achieve the ultimate goal of world peace. Each city and each autonomy should survive within a certain framework. Each city should be based upon its different surroundings. Some cities may have a population of 40,000 while others may have a million as is the case in Hiroshima. Regardless of the size of the city, citizens should be the main actors in the local community. Unlike the central government, city is something closer to the citizens and the individual, as was pointed out by Mr. Sampietro.

First, citizens should identify and raise various suggestions as much as possible in order to identify what we can do on the citizen level. We have another ten minutes left. I would like to open the floor to the audience for your additional comments or questions for the reporters or the reports and presentations made so far. Please raise your hands and please talk to the microphone.

○Dante Cruicchi

First Vice President of the World Union of Peace Towns (Italy)

I'm a representative of Marzabotto and would like to give a very brief presentation. Just a few minutes ago, somebody said we have to unite to exchange experiences, and on a transnational level, we have to unite various cities. We have to renounce all possible wars together.

In this regard, there are three peace city organizations which promote peace. This 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is sponsored by Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City, next is the Peace Confederation Association which is supported by the mayor of Warsaw, and Marzabotto is one of these Peace Martyr Organization. The third organization is the Peace Messenger Organization.

On the 20th of July, the Seventh General Assembly of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities was conducted and the mayor of Geneva also composed an appeal. My question is as follows to the organizing committee, and also we have the mayor of Hannover, of this conference: Why don't we have a joint conference of these three peace-related organizations? These three organizations are conducting their activities separately, but if we were united, we could do much more. As a larger

international organization, we have the United Nations and also we have regional bodies. For instance in the European countries, we have the organizations of local government and also African regional city confederation and an Arabic city association also exist. So we could unite these forces and tie up with organizations like the United Nations. Everybody can be integrated, but we have never done that before. We have never integrated our activities together, so I think it's possible to do that and unite all the efforts of organizations, large and small.

Without cities, as some American said, what cities have done is much bigger and much more significant than what the United Nations have done for instance in Yugoslavia, and the cities can be much more powerful. To the mayors and vice-mayors, everybody represented here, I would like to propose to hold a joint conference, especially the mayor Hannover, would you respond to this question please?

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you. Well this question was directed to the mayor of Hannover. Mayor of Hannover, could you respond?

○Herbert Schmalstieg
Mayor of Hannover (Germany)

Yes, I think I'd like to respond. The fellow from Marzabotto raised this issue and I would like to express my appreciation for his proposal. As we have done, we live in cities and urban areas where we study, enjoy leisure time, etc. On the other hand, there are areas where people are dying. We should integrate our force and unite our power. We are in the organizing committee of this conference, so the members of the committee and the executive conference members should deal with this theme. Then, in the organizing committee, together with the mayor of Nagasaki and the mayor of Hiroshima taking leadership, I think we have to proceed with this process.

I am under the impression that these global issues are very complex, so we have to concentrate our effort on what we have to do. As for the second suggestions, how we can influence the activities of the United Nations. Well, national or central government cannot do certain things. How can cities do what these governments cannot in pursuing peace and in discussion of these matters—these are things that can be incorporated in the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal. I thank you very much for your proposal.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much, Mayor Schmalstieg, mayor of Hannover. We have heard a lot of suggestions and proposals, and we would like to

organize these proposals at a forum organizing committee, part of which will be incorporated in the Appeal. But the Appeal cannot be too long, so I don't think it's practical or possible to include all the proposals or suggestions raised in this session. Without putting it into words, all of the things which are uttered in this conference will be organized in the organizing committee and the standing committee of the Inter-city Solidarity Conference and also each section will investigate how these suggestions can be realized and implemented. As I stated earlier in this conference, we have not only nuclear weapons but also deep root causes which exist at the background of these issues like the abolition of nuclear weapons. So, this is a forum to exchange various ideas and views about serious issues affecting the abolition of nuclear weapons. In the beginning, I had only seven speakers so I was worried in the beginning whether we had enough speakers and enough discussion, but during the presentation, a lot of suggestions and new ideas emerged. This issue is very big and perhaps bigger than the fight against nuclear weapons, but by solving the problems that we discussed this morning, it will lead to the total abolition of nuclear weapons. This is a very fundamental issue. Therefore, the discussion we have had this morning is a critical one. Now, it's almost noon. Does anybody want to speak? If nobody wants to speak, as a coordinator, I would like to close this session. Does anyone want to speak? No? If you are fine... excuse me, there's one more person who wants to speak. Please give your name and the name of your city.

○A.F.M. Kamal

Chairman of Sylhet City Council (Bangladesh)

I am A.F.M. Kamal, chairman of Sylhet Municipality, Bangladesh. I have got a suggestion. Japan, Hiroshima and Nagasaki can lead the total abolition of nuclear weapons. I think this organization can eliminate the poverty from this world. I am from a developing country and give my full support to you. I want to work to develop my country and would like to



Cruising Dinner

take this opportunity to thank you for giving us the opportunity for giving us the chance for coming here ourselves and seeing the city of Hiroshima. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Narihiko Ito)

Thank you very much. The representative from Bangladesh expressed the feeling of all of us who are gathered here today. Now lunch. The secretariat will make some announcement about lunch. It's noon, so I would like to thank all of you for your cooperation and close this session. This concludes Session I.



Session II

Global Environment and Cities

—Balance between Conservation and Development—

August 6 (Fri.) 1993 9:30~12:00

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

Coordinator: Hiroyuki Ishi, Editor, Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company

1	Peristeri	GREECE	Theodoros Dimitrakopoulos, Mayor
2	Ashfield	AUSTRALIA	Paul Moroney, Alderman
3	Coburg	AUSTRALIA	Norma Willoughby, Councillor
4	Kanifing	GAMBIA	Kebba E. Jallow, Mayor
5	Manly	AUSTRALIA	Geoffrey Smith, Mayor
6	Nakano Borough	JAPAN	Koichi Kohyama, Mayor
7	Port Moresby	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	David Unagi, Chairman
8	Saint-Denis	FRANCE	Patrick Braouezec, Mayor
9	Warringah	AUSTRALIA	Brian Green, Shire President

Questions and answers

1	Middelburg	NETHERLANDS	Henk Blom, Member of the municipal Mondial Policy Working-Group
2	Wollongong	AUSTRALIA	Victoria King, Deputy Lord Mayor
3	Malakoff	FRANCE	Michel Cibot, City Director
4	Warringah	AUSTRALIA	Paul Couvret, Councillor
5	Minneapolis	U.S.A.	MaryMaguire Lerman, Board of Peace Park
6	Minneapolis	U.S.A.	Tony Scallon, City Council Member
7	Warringah	AUSTRALIA	Paul Couvret, Councillor
8	Warringah	AUSTRALIA	Brian Green, Shire President
9	Aubagne	FRANCE	Daniel Fontaine, Deputy Mayor
10	Wollongong	AUSTRALIA	Victoria King, Deputy Lord Mayor
11	Itabashi Borough	JAPAN	Motoyuki Kojima, Deputy Mayor
12	Kanifing	GAMBIA	Kebba E. Jallow, Mayor
13	Port Moresby	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	David Unagi, Chairman
14	Chongqing	CHINA	Tang Qing Lin, Vice Mayor
15	Oswiencim	POLAND	Dariusz Dulnik, Mayor

Session II

Global Environment and Cities— Balance between Conservation and Development



Coordinator
Hiroyuki Ishi

Editorial staff of Asahi Shimbun, stationed in both New York and Nairobi

Born in 1940. Graduated from Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo. Senior Adviser to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and is involved in other environmental organizations. Recipient of the 1987 United Nations Boerma Award; 1988 Mainichi Publishing book Award; 1989 United Nations Global 500.

Many publications include: "Report on the Global Environment"; and miscellaneous others including co-authored works and translations.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. My name is Hiroyuki Ishi. I will act as the coordinator of this session and give a keynote report. I would like to begin by extending a heartfelt welcome to all the participants of the 3rd World Conference of Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Today, I hope we can share all the knowledge we have regarding how to solve environmental problems.

I am a newspaper reporter, and I have followed environmental problems all throughout the world for the past 30 years as a newspaper reporter. This includes reporting from 100 different countries, and I have now come to the acute realization that the gravest problem the world faces today is the issue of the urban environment. During my career I couldn't help but become interested in the great explosion of urbanization and the corresponding precipitous expansion of slums.

It is certainly not necessary to explain this to all the mayors gathered here today, but each time I pay a visit to the slums of the developing world, I can't help but become discouraged. The label "urban cancer" lends itself well to this increasing proliferation of slums in the developing world, and it is one of the most serious problems we face regarding the future health of the Earth. How we can treat this malignant cancer that spreads ever farther to all corners of the globe is one of the most urgent topics for humanity as we approach the 21st century, only seven years down the road.

Since human beings first started living an urban way of life around B.C. 5500, roughly 7,500 years have passed. Cities protect people from enemies and fluctuations in climate. They also provide for their citizens "bread and circuses." They are the most pleasant living spaces that human beings have discovered. Nevertheless, now in many places throughout the world, cities are becoming quite unpleasant spaces.

At the beginning of this century, the total world population stood at 1.6 billion people, and the population of those living in cities was only 20 percent. Now, however, 45 percent, or over 2.5 billion people out of a total world population of 5.6 billion, live in cities. According to a United Nations urban and

rural population projection, the population of people living in cities will surpass that of people living in rural areas for the first time in history at the beginning of the 21st century. This prediction is bound to hit the mark. Can you imagine that, by that time, more than 3.1 billion people will be living in cities.

At the beginning of this century, the urban population of developing countries was less than one percent. Now, that figure has reached more than one person in three. In Central and South America where the rate of urbanization is quite severe, the population concentrated in cities is 76 percent; in Asia, 35 percent; and in Africa 34 percent. The population of African cities is increasing at a rate of five percent a year. It is increasing at such a rate that in the space of 15 years, the total urban population will have doubled. The annual urban population growth of other developing countries is nearly four percent.

The growing sections of cities in developing countries are the slums. Already in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia and Yaoundé, Cameroon, 90 percent of urban dwellers live in slums. We have representatives here from Maracaibo, Venezuela and Ankara, Turkey; we have representatives here from many cities, but 20-60 percent of the population live in slums in developing countries.

In slums, societal ills such as poverty, disease, crime and violence are prevalent. According to the United Nations organization HABITAT, deaths in slums every year due to malnutrition, infectious disease, and violent crime total 18 million people. The majority of those people are assumed to be women and children. Because of unlawful occupation of property common in slums, people cannot even receive the most basic social services such as plumbing, electricity, education, medical treatment or even garbage collection. Malnutrition coupled with unsanitary conditions often breeds illness.

The first people to suffer from disasters are those who live in slums. In such places as Rio de Janeiro and Caracas the slums are set in the steep slopes of mountainous areas, and when an earthquake hits or heavy rains set upon these areas, landslides take the lives of many people. Both Peru and Japan are countries beset by earthquakes. Comparing the damage caused by an earthquake of the same

magnitude, in Japan about 60 people would die to Peru's 3,000. This is a manifestation of the fact that there are so many slums and how easily they are damaged in earthquakes.

The slums of Lagos, Bombay, and Manila are located next to rivers or are on the seashore, and during the rainy season, they often suffer from flooding. In addition, many victims are created by such events as the chemical factory accident in Bhopal, India and the gas tank explosions in Mexico City; most of those injured were people living in slums.

The number of people who live on the streets without even moving into slums is rapidly increasing. For example, according to a particular survey, in the major cities of Brazil where urbanization is rampant, 36 million people live on the streets. And of that number, over seven million are children. According to UNICEF statistics, there are over 30 million street children in the developing world.

The kinds of people flowing into cities are those who have lost their lands due to overpopulation, the fencing off of farmland by the wealthy elite, or the destruction of farmland or the natural environment. They also include farmers who have been kicked off their land or those seeking even a small cash income in the face the sudden influx of cash economies into rural areas.

Taking Africa as an example, in particular in the years around 1970 following the two great droughts, human migration changed to a pattern of movement from rural areas to cities. A typical example is Mauritania in West Africa, where the number of livestock decreased by nearly half because of drought. The population of the capital city Nouakchott in 1965 stood at a modest 5,000 people. After the first drought the population exploded to more than 100,000 from the consequent influx of population. By 1986, however, after the more recent drought stabilized, the population had reached over 350,000. Nearly 20 percent of the total population of this country of 1.8 million has overwhelmed the city in 20 years.

In Burkina Faso, nearly one person in six of the total population, or one million people, has flowed into the capital city of Ouagadougou. Not

surprisingly, the populations of many cities in the Sahara suffering from the destruction of droughts such as those in Niger and Mali have risen four times over the past thirty years. In Ethiopia alone, it is thought that more than one million people have become

ecological refugees, losing their houses and being thrown into dire situations.

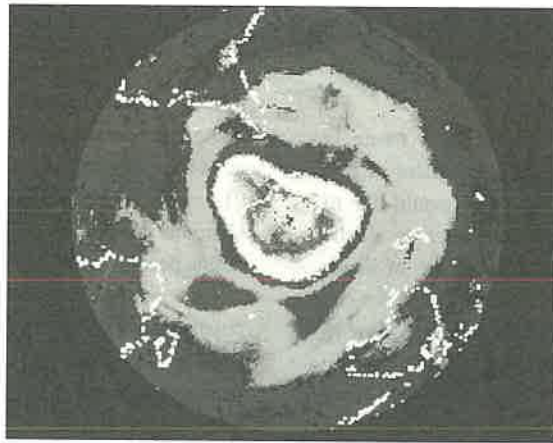
These people came to cities and their surrounding areas because support materials were first distributed there or they could earn money. Due to desertification and soil erosion, they became unable to return home.

One of the reasons people cannot return to

their rural land is increasing desertification and soil erosion brought about by droughts. 850 million people are now facing the specter of drought and 50 million are on the verge of abandoning agricultural lands for the city.

This phenomenon which forces people from rural lands due to worsening environmental conditions does not only occur in Africa. It's happening in cities in Asia and those in the Caribbean Region. The urban population increase in Haiti, the poorest country in the western hemisphere, is particularly severe, fueled because three-quarters of the land area has been destroyed by deforestation and soil erosion and agricultural lands are decreasing. Further, 50 percent of the land is owned by only a handful of the population. For that reason, people continue to overwhelm Port-au-Prince in search of employment. Forty-percent of the people in the country suffer from malnutrition. Add to that political chaos, and it is easy to understand why over one million people have fled the country over the last 10 years heading for Australia and other countries. The origin of this is the overpopulation and environmental degradation that has created a cycle in which people go to the cities.

Many of you here today are probably struggling with the issue of urban slums. Even if policies are strengthened, they seem to be ineffective in the face of the force of those bursting out of rural areas. There simply aren't enough agricultural lands that can support the increasing population. Taking the example of the Sahara region, for an increase of one person, at least one hectare of land is necessary. For nomads, a one person increase necessitates three more



Ozone hole over the South pole.
[Photo, courtesy of the Environmental Agency, Japan Foundation for the Environment]

head of cattle. Pressure from humans and cattle, plus the fact that the lands were originally dry areas or sterile with very little arable land, has created increasingly infertile ground which is able to support ever fewer people.

The worsening natural environment in rural areas, prompting the "cancer" of the influx of people to cities, was a phenomenon common originally in Central America. Mexico City is in the final stages of this cancer. It took 100 years for Tokyo to grow from a city of one million to 10 million. In the case of Mexico City, however, the same growth occurred over the space of 30 years, starting in 1940. After it reached that size, Tokyo's growth slowed, but Mexico City has burst to a population of 20 million people, becoming the most populated metropolitan area in the world. Already, 25 percent of the entire population of Mexico is concentrated in the city.

The air over Mexico city, which at one time was said to be the "cleanest air of any city in the world," is now a brownish belt of smog that covers everything.

For this reason, many people suffer from respiratory problems, and according to a Mexico University study, the annual deaths from pollution exceed 100,000 people, 30,000 of whom are children.

When one takes a step from the downtown of the modern city into the surrounding areas, slums are everywhere. Twenty-five years ago, the area around the airport was a lakeside void of anything. Now this typical slum bustles with 2.5 million people. There are nine similar slums with populations of more than several hundred thousand people, all surrounding the downtown. Municipal functions have already broken down.

One effect of increasing urbanization has been the creation of government policies that emphasize centralization in urban areas. Mexico city holds 45 percent of the country's production and handles 70 percent of its financial dealings. In addition, 40 percent of employment, 70 percent of bureaucrats, the concentration of 60 percent investment in education, and two out of three universities are located within the city. During the oil boom in the latter half of the 1970s, investment was funneled to industries in the city and investment to the rural areas froze. The rural areas were eventually sapped, leading to a vicious cycle where people came to the capital in search of any kind of income.

I just happened to choose Mexico city as an example, but one can paint the same scenario for the slums of any major city in the world. The same tragic situation, or perhaps an even worse one, is occurring in Asia. For Calcutta, Manila, and others where air pollution has become a problem, you can tell the same

story.

On the African continent in the latter half of the 1950s, there were only two cities with populations of one million people. Now, there are 37. Among all the developing countries, 125 cities have a population of one million, and by the year 2000, that figure is predicted to exceed 300 by the United Nations. Eighty percent of the current increase in the world population, now expanding at a rate of 93 million people a year, will be absorbed by increasing urban population in developing countries.

In the 1950s, only seven cities from developing countries made the list of the world's 20 biggest cities. Now, that figure is 14, and by the year 2000, it will reach 17. By that time, there will be seven 'mega-cities' with populations of over 15 million people.

It is truly a shame that I don't have enough time to talk in detail about the problems of the cities of the developed world—the expansion of slums, increasing air pollution, garbage disposal problems and the lack of water. There are few indications that these problems will get better in the future. I believe many of you, here, wonder whether it is possible or not. Quoting a Japanese proverb, my saying this to all of you is "like preaching to the Buddha," but, for the developed nations it is necessary to invest a large amount of funding, personnel, information, and economic expertise to prevent the situation from getting worse. If we are really to try to improve the situation, greater input is necessary.

Tokyo of my youth of 40 years ago was a slum town that had been burned to a plain by the destruction of war. Street children gathered together here and there, no different from the cities of the developing world today. When the 1960s rolled around, a time which saw remarkable economic recovery, tragedies due to pollution sprang up in many places.



Now, the slums have disappeared and the gravest environmental pollution is all but gone. It is impossible to compare the Japan of today with the developing world, but I think much can be learned from these past 30 years of Japanese history. And, through the kind of conference that is taking place here, we can learn much from each other. International organizations and gatherings similar to what we are experiencing today are being formed in ever greater numbers.

In closing, I would like to say one thing. Following the conclusion of the cold war, many people talk about the "peace dividend." However, I haven't heard a story yet where even one part of that dividend has materialized. At the Earth Summit in June last year, it was determined that to improve the environment of developing countries, developed countries would have to contribute U.S.\$70 billion. In actual fact, however, the money collected through the World Bank's Global Environment Facility only comes to 1.3 billion dollars.

The contribution target is approximately ten percent of the annual 800 billion dollars used for military expenditures. If each country were just to pass around five percent of its military expenditures to solve city and environmental problems, we would be able to prevent the degradation of the global environment.

For the period of 30 years, we keep hearing horror stories that if human beings are not destroyed by nuclear weapons, we will destroy ourselves by environmental degradation through our own hands. With earnest expectations of the debut of nations with this kind of courage to shift expenditures from military to environment, I now draw my keynote speech to a close. Thank you very much.

I would like to hear opinions from each of you for about ten minutes per person. The first speaker will be Mayor Theodoros Dimitrakopoulos from Peristeri, Greece.

○Theodoros Dimitrakopoulos
Mayor of Peristeri (Greece)

Minasan, Ohayo gozaimasu. Nowadays the international society and organizations are dedicated to the promotion, enforcement and ensuring peace, and they have contributed greatly to this purpose. But this is not enough, the secret to success lies in the union, in the linking of all the people of different social groups or any kind of human groups which organize national communities which will help to make real this objective. Even now, it seems to be just an illusion. The voluntary actions for the protection of the environment has helped to make people more sensitive toward peace and a better world. The prospects of a

hard way and nuclear disaster should be minimized and finally eliminated. It is, though, absolutely indispensable to have strict control over conventional weapons because this is the best way to ensure peace throughout the world.

The role of local authorities is really important in the achievement of a balance in intellectual and material civilizations and the protection of the Earth against poverty, misery, and the education of young people. Under these conditions, we may expect that all people of the Earth can hope for a peaceful and safe future for themselves and for the generations to come. Thank you very much. No more Hiroshimas — No more Nagasakis. Arigato Gozaimashita.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

I would like to call Paul Moroney, Alderman from Ashfield, Australia.

○Paul Moroney
Alderman, Ashfield (Australia)

Ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed an honor to bring the good wishes and support of the council and the people of Ashfield. I represent 42,000 in the Ashfield district. The type of housing in Ashfield is late Victorian to early 19th century in style. The Ashfield business district has densely populated housing and commerce. The city is located on the main railway line to Sydney, which is the major capital city of Australia. The district is intersected by two of the busiest highways in Australia. Ashfield also has one of the highest ethnic populations in Australia.

Since Ashfield's first attendance at the inaugural peace conference, it and many other Australian councils have begun to increasingly focus on world peace and promoting peace within their areas and their country. Schools within Ashfield council's area have successfully participated in each peace poster competition. And it is pleasing that more schools and children are becoming involved each year. It is most important that our children know the value of world peace and be at peace with the environment in which they live.

Ashfield council is also taking many initiatives to improve the environment of the area. It is our belief that the human habitat in Ashfield reflects human dignity and the rights of individuals. Human co-existence through the environment is important to maintain so that people will not feel dehumanized or suffer perceived environmental despair. It is with this in mind that Ashfield has embarked on a passage of environmental reform to prevent signs of environmental despair which is constantly promoted by talk of ozone depletion, world ecocide, lost natural

resources and the pollution of the environment.

In our search for the balance between conservation and development, the following initiatives have been implemented: One, conservation of heritage buildings: the suburb of Haberfield, which is in the Ashfield district, has been set aside as a conservation zone; 2,500 dwellings have been protected to maintain their federation building style, which reflects the early federation of the states of Australia. State government legislation was enacted to support this proposal and to maintain garden settings and single level dwelling concept status of the homes. In addition, the entire area of Ashfield has been surveyed and heritage buildings identified with a view to protecting facia and style via development control plans.

Two, local area traffic management schemes: Due to the inner city location of Ashfield, consideration had to be given to traffic control, so that residents would not suffer from the resultant noise and pollution. As a result, a consultative process with residents was commenced, which culminated in the installation of traffic calming devices.

Three, a tree management plan: It was felt that the preservation and planting of trees should be carried out in a logical manner. As a result, all trees were examined, listed and categorized. A computer program was then used to input data on maintenance, species, propagation, and recommended plantings.

Four, an environment committee: I am pleased to say that I am the chairman of the environment committee, which was established to examine issues related to noise, advertising, drainage, and the management of old industrial sites, which have become environmental time bombs due to the early lack of knowledge of chemicals and their toxic effects, such as lead, asbestos, etc.

Five, recycling program: A weekly waste recycling program has been introduced with resident involvement. Compost bins are available at a low cost from the council. And waste management city residents is encouraged. Huge savings in wasted resources, landfill, and savings in shipping foods have made this a successful venture.

Six, main street programs: A survey has been commissioned to identify and beautify the central business district and main street areas of the district. Paving, landscaping, trees and street furniture, along with a planned concept, will ensure main street scapes are developed thoughtfully and are esthetically pleasing.

Seven, bicycle tracks: Bicycle tracks have been built to link inter-city areas and discourage the use of motor vehicles. The benefits would be to encourage a healthy lifestyle by bike riding.



The process of environmental reform is an ongoing process. And new ideas to balance development are encouraged. Through the demonstration of the benefits that can be gained by our citizens through an improved peaceful environment, the council believes that the acceptance of a peaceful co-existence will be enhanced. Peace with the environment, peace with one another, between countries is an objective that is being pursued by Ashfield council. And the council implores all members of other councils or other cities throughout the world to pursue and achieve this objective.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. We have learned a lot through your presentation. You mentioned that bicycles should be used as a means of transportation. Mr. Moroney, how widely are bicycles used in your country?

○Paul Moroney
Alderman, Ashfield (Australia)

In the city of Sydney, bicycles are not used to any great extent. In fact, the motor vehicle and the transport system is used far more than bicycles. What we are attempting to do is to make a facility for people whereby they can ride without the danger of riding on the roads with the cars. They will be able to ride on a separate track, and this separate track will be able to link with other councils that are doing the same programs. And eventually, people will be able to ride from our municipality directly into the city. That is our hope.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. The next speaker is from Coburg, Australia, councilor of that city.

○Norma Willoughby
Councilor, Coburg (Australia)



Participants listening to a lecture at the Conference

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My colleagues and I thank you for the honor and opportunity to tell you about our city of Coburg. Coburg is a suburb of the capital city of Melbourne, Australia, with a population of around 50,000.

We may have been called in the past the "throw-away society." We are working hard to change this. Each house, for instance, has two domestic rubbish collections per week. We hope to break this down to one, in time. We have established a weekly recycling pick-up at every house of glass, paper and some plastics. We are trying to phase out home incinerators, and we now pick up tree limbs and prunings for wood chipping. We provide compost bins at cost price and will soon have a hard rubbish pickup on call. Residents are also able to take fluorescent tubing to pick up on call to a depot to be disposed of safely.

We organize community clean-up days for our waterways, and we have installed litter traps where the large storm water drains enter our streams. This is to collect rubbish before it is able to enter the stream. In our streets and in our shopping centers, we have paintings of platypus on the footpaths to remind people that litter in the drains will impact on wildlife in our waterways.

Over the past ten years, we have planted in excess of 8,000 new trees each year. We have a tree policy whereby trees are not allowed to be removed, unless they are diseased or are causing damage to property. The trees are improving our ecology. We see native birds returning to the city and in our park lands, along our streams, we have recently sighted some kangaroo.

We have strict controls on the discharge from industry, and we are trying to educate our residents. But, sometimes it is difficult to stop old habits, such as pouring cooking oil down the drain, for example.

In new building development, we encourage

architects to design to take into consideration the native trees already established on a given piece of land. We hope we are obtaining the right balance here by conserving but not stifling new development.

Australia seems to be isolated from the rest of the world. Visits such as this help to bring us closer together. And this is the only way we will be able to spread the importance of looking after our world and our planet and to sustain human life in a healthy and happy form. We must continue to support the inter-city solidarity. We have a saying in Australia that one should put their own backyard in order first. I hope you'll wish well in our endeavor. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Well I was very impressed to hear that you have kangaroos in your parks and streets. And you are promoting recycling and ecology. I was very impressed with your presentation.

Let's move on then. From Kanifing City in Gambia in the western part of Africa, Mayor Jallow. Do you know this country? There was a movie called "Roots", and Kintakunte's hometown was in this country.

○Kebba E. Jallow

Mayor of Kanifing (Gambia)

The Kanifing delegation and the entire people of Kanifing in Gambia would like to extend their sincere greetings to the mayor of Hiroshima, to the gallant people of Hiroshima and to all the distinguished delegates gathered here today.

Gambia is still suffering from the drought we had in the mid 1960s and early 1970s as in most countries of Africa, south of the Sahara. And it is being confronted with desertification and other environmental problems.

In the area governed by the Kanifing autonomous council, however, the environmental problems are mainly coastal erosion, sand mining for the construction industry, garbage accumulation within settlements, towns and townships, spillage of used oil, and to some extent sewerage disposal. Our coastal area is being eroded at a rate of two inches a year. Although it is not as bad as in our neighboring municipality where cemeteries are known to have been swept away into the sea, we have tourism to contend with as it has become a major factor in our economic development. Most of the hotels are located in this area and a few of these are very seriously affected by erosion.

With regards to sand mining, it is reckoned that about 1,000 cubic meters of this sand is mined and taken away every day. The coastal areas will get worse rather than better at our own hands.

As regards to garbage accumulation, it is a result of my conscious appeal to each citizen, the garbage is being dumped at either specified places or kept in bins just outside compounds. The idea is to make for ease of collection and disposal. However, it is evident that such a system can only work effectively and efficiently if the collection is done quickly and regularly.

The only places where we have incidences of spillage of used oil is the Power Station. This supplies the whole of our municipality with electricity and water. Unfortunately the spillage is increasing rather than abating. Though it has yet reached alarming proportions, apart from occasional breakdowns, we do not have many problems from the sewerage. However, because it lacks treatment plants, it is considered rather risky in so far as tourism is concerned. Needless to say, we would lose them the moment they discover that the beaches are in any way polluted.

To maintain the status quo, it would certainly lead to more problems in the near future. And that would run counter to our development efforts. Fortunately, the authorities are very much concerned about these various threats to our environment. And they are doing all they can to calm if not altogether arrest that pace. Already they have approved the government of the Netherlands to help out with the coastal areas in Banjul and in my own municipality.

Again, thanks to the gift of garbage collection vans from the government of Japan, garbage accumulation in my municipality is much less of a nuisance than it used to be. Something is being done about the spillage of used oil at the Power Station. In addition, the threat of sewage pollution is being looked into, I understand by the World Health Organization. On the other hand, sand mining is still a problem for us. It is the eternal question of how to strike a balance between conservation and development.

Our population is increasing at an alarming rate of 3.4 percent, and is compounded by the fact that there is an exodus from the rural areas to urban areas. Hence, the need for more and better housing and other facilities. However, at a conference held in the Gambia on "Coastal Zone Management", it was recommended that the mining operations should be controlled, planned or relocated elsewhere. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

I would like to ask one question. There are only two representatives from developing countries. What do you need most?

○Kebba E. Jallow

Mayor of Kanifing (Gambia)

The most important things are garbage and the means to make good roads within the area. We need heavy machinery to make secondary roads in the municipality, and we need rubbish collection vehicles to improve the environment.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. Next, from Manly City, Geoffrey Smith, the mayor of that city.

○Geoffrey Smith

Mayor of Manly (Australia)

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, as the mayor of Manly, I was delighted to receive an invitation to this important conference, to describe to you some of the features and some of my country and my city.

Manly was one of the first places where the British landed when they came to settle in Australia. They came in ships crowded with political prisoners and criminals from English jails. Our beginning as a modern nation, only 205 years ago, knew little peace or freedom, of those who came or for those aboriginal Australians who had been living on our continent for 40,000 years before. Yet in spite of, or perhaps because of, this unfortunate start to modern nationhood, peace and respect for individual freedom have become all important to Australians.

We are called to lucky country due to our great wealth of natural resources. Because of this wealth and because our land is sparsely populated, we have been a haven for refugees and oppressed people from around the world. During the 1950s and 1960s, our population grew with immigrants from Europe. In latter times, many people have come from Asia, the Middle East and South America. All have added to the rich fabric of our society, and they have welcomed the opportunity to prosper in peace and freedom.

Sadly, reconciliation with our indigenous people is still to be realized, but even here there has been encouraging progress in recent years. Just this year, our high court handed down a very important decision. This decision granted land rights to our indigenous people. Even though there are only some two percent of our population which are native, some of the sparse areas where they live in our country contain great mineral wealth, yet these areas can be of great religious significance to our native people. Therefore, it will be a great challenge to the government and the people of our country to reach agreement so that this wealth can be exploited to the benefit of all, not just Australians but the world while, at the same time, observe and not disturb the beliefs

and the well being of the native people.

I think that this is the case in Australia, it is also the case in a global sense, that the wealthy nations such as Japan, the United States and the European Community, will need to observe a sensitivity towards the needs and beliefs of the indigenous people, but at the same time, reach some agreement whereby wealth can be drawn out of the land and can be spread for the benefit of all of us.

Our city of Manly believes that the cause of peace is greatly enhanced by contact between peoples of different cultures. As a popular Australian tourist area, we are uniquely placed to develop these contacts. Manly has long been famous for its golden beaches, beautiful harbor and scenic coastal walkways, which attract many visitors from around the world. We are also interested in promoting Manly as an eco-tourist center to further the education and awareness of environmental matters. A shared interest among nations in preserving the environment is a peaceful endeavor which benefits us all.



Reception Desk

In Australia, I am pleased to say that Manly is acknowledged as a local government leader in environmental matters. We were one of the first to introduce a successful waste recycling program, a once polluted beaches are now clear again, we have an environment center to educate our people in ways to reduce waste and preserve our heritage. Australians also realize that national prosperity and security can only be achieved if we work in partnership with other nations, especially in our Asian region. Manly has a sister-city committee of local citizens which seeks to develop friendship and cultural exchanges with local government areas in other lands. For many years our sister cities were in places such as England and the United States. More recently, however, we have developed strong Japanese connections, with Taito-ku in Tokyo and Odawara. This month as part of our annual exchange program, Australian students are

visiting these cities while Japanese students are staying in the homes of Manly residents.

Each year a goodwill delegation from Manly visits Japan. They usually lay a wreath on the memorial here at Hiroshima as part of their visit. I had this honor myself in 1983. There is increasing interest in making further contacts in Asia, and we are presently corresponding with a city in Korea. On the 16th of September, 1986, a peace park was dedicated in Manly to commemorate the international year of peace. On behalf of the people of Manly, Australia, I ask you to reflect on these words borne on the commemorative stone laid in this park. "World peace begins in the hearts and minds of each individual; May we each seek harmony and peace in our daily lives."

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. I would like to ask one question. You made some comment about an environmental center you established.

○Geoffrey Smith

Mayor, Manly (Australia)

The center was begun by citizens of Manly, who were particularly concerned about the disposal of sewerage in Manly. The sewerage was being ejected off the coast instead of being sent inland. That has still to be achieved, yet it opened up an awareness by all the people of Manly as to issues relating to waste recycling and the general cleanliness of our area. It has developed into an important part of our council's funding and council's interest. And it has generated interest outside our area. And we are very hopeful of continuing that good work.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. Mr. Koyama from Nakano Borough, Japan.

○Koichi Koyama

Mayor of Nakano Borough (Japan)

Good Morning ladies and gentlemen, I am the mayor of Nakano Borough, and my name is Koyama. This conference of mayors takes place every four years and this is the third. I would like to express my respect and gratitude to the mayor of Hiroshima, the mayor of Nagasaki and other mayors for your contribution to the promotion of world peace. I consider it a great honor for me to make this presentation.

I would like to report on the steps Nakano Borough is taking to deal with environmental problems that are close to the daily lives of our residents.

Environmental destruction has become such

a major issue that it can no longer be solved simply by local or regional government. We must look to the national level, and, on an international level, countries must link up with each other to successfully tackle this very serious problem.

Nonetheless, while each individual is a resident of a local community, he or she is also a citizen of the planet Earth. As such, each person is called upon to think about environmental problems close to his or her daily life. With this as a starting point, these people can then begin establishing movements to widely secure a quality global environment and pass on the torch to following generations.

In April of this year in Nakano, we adopted an "Environmentally Friendly City-Enhancement Index". The index specifies what 'Environmentally-Friendly' means and goals which should be worked toward. I will now explain the three concepts used in this index.

First, we consider the cycle of nature to be fundamental. In recent years, large-scale development projects, high-volumes of transportation, and consumption of energy have disrupted the cycle of nature in a short amount of time. As a result, we have brought about a decline of the environment's natural purification function, as reflected in the pollution of cities, the 'heat-island' phenomenon, problems with city water, etc. Once the function has been so constricted, the cycle of nature cannot easily be restored, but we take such restoration as fundamental to our environmental policy even if it requires a long-term perspective of 5, 10, or even 100 years.

The second point is the creation of an environment where all living things can coexist. The creation of an environment such as a city capable of supporting a diversity of life, where even weaker creatures can live safely, is no easy task. Our approach to enhancing the environment is to aim at creating a city in harmony with nature, build an environment where a variety of life can co-exist—a place where children and the elderly can live easily, a place which is relaxed and comforting. Based on such a standpoint, our aim is to establish rules that allow people and other life to live together.

The third point is planning the efficient utilization of all resources. We consider all of the following to be resources: water, air, solar energy, fertile soil, resources such as oil and coal, human resources such as individuals who initiate movements and networks which produce such people, and intellectual resources such as established culture and know-how. Our daily lives and the structure of our economics are based on the consumption of physical resources. City planning which efficiently uses

resources through the application of science, technology and common sense and which, of course, makes the most of human and intellectual resources is therefore essential.

Based on these three indices we have adopted basic goals such as enlarging the natural environment in our city and establishing a basic framework for eliminating waste. We have also adopted goals for movements such as promoting recycling and converting garbage to resources. In the future, we must establish concrete plans for these movements and work to change our conventional lifestyle, even if just a little, in a new direction toward caring for the environment. It is not an easy proposition. But, it is important for us, as a local administration, to work together with the residents of our city.

Issues such as global warming, acid rain, destruction of the ozone and clear-cutting of rainforests can only be solved if the people of the world work together with shared recognition of the problems that we face. It would not be an exaggeration to say the answer lies in the consciousness and lifestyle of each individual. The Nakano Borough, based on our Environmentally Friendly City-Enhancement Index introduced above, is now promoting, together with numerous residents, the establishment of specific plans for environmental movements. These plans will ask our residents to make some very difficult lifestyle-changing choices. Our efforts to improve the environment are only those of a single small local autonomy. Movements that incorporate a global environmental perspective must be launched by the people of the world.

Won't you please join us in working together to protect this bountiful world and irreplaceable peace. Help us create a world with an even better environment.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

I have a question for you. What kind of action plans do you have in your mind? And are you going to enforce them? Is that a requirement for the citizens?

○Koichi Koyama
Mayor of Nakano Borough (Japan)

Well, we have set targets in this guideline. In order to achieve these targets, we will have to change our lifestyle.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

So how you change your lifestyle will be incorporated in our action plan.

○Koichi Koyama
Mayor of Nakano

For example, waste treatment. We would like to establish a waste processing plant. We would like to take care of the waste that we generate in our borough. So we would like to introduce waste treatment facilities. The second target is to change the consciousness of the residents so that they can be more environmentally friendly. And you asked if those plans are enforceable. No, I don't think so. You can't force people to do this and that, so education is very important—education and enlightening the people.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

The next speaker will be the chairman of the city council from Papua New Guinea, David Unagi. Well in Japanese, 'unagi' means a special food, eel. It is a good food during the summer because it is rich in oil. I hope you have a chance to try some unagi or eel, but don't eat him.

○David Unagi
City Council Chairman, Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea)

Ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a great opportunity to be standing in front of you to impart to you firm views on the environment and its protection which are held by the city of Port Moresby.

The city of Port Moresby is the capital city of Papua New Guinea, and it has a population of 200,000 people. Our total population in Papua New Guinea is four million people. Before I begin, I must first of all express to you the firm assurance of the prime minister of Papua New Guinea on his support and endorsement on the very issues we are discussing here today, that is peace through inter-city solidarity, protection of environments and cities, peace education for youth and eliminating nuclear weapons by the 21st century.

I must inform this distinguished audience that Papua New Guinea was the scene of some of the fiercest fighting which took place during the second world war. Our people enjoy peace. They enjoy an atmosphere of quietness and harmony. Suddenly we were dragged into the limelight. Members of the Japanese Imperial Forces and members of the Australian armed forces, with firm support from the American and New Zealand forces, fought each other on our country.

My people were caught completely unaware in the cross-fire. Homes were destroyed. Young men were taken to work as carriers and many of them never made it back home. We never asked for the war; we never wanted it. We had nothing to do with it. All of this was forced on us and we were made to swallow

the pills of pain and agony. Up to this day, we still cannot work out why our beautiful country, a country of peace with innocent people, was dragged into the warfront in the 1940s.

The Japanese government and the Australian government have not responded favorably on the question of compensation for the dead and those who have lost their homes. People have now given up complaining because for too long they have been complaining to their peers.

In Papua New Guinea waters, we have dozens of warships which were sunk during the war. We also have dozens of destroyed fighter-planes in our jungles and seabeds. The kind of environmental damage the war did to our country and people is immeasurable. Years and years of growth in the sea on the reefs and in the jungles were severely disturbed in two years of fighting. Now our environment is growing again.

But yet again, we have more problems up front. The war has ended, but up until now, major oil discoveries have been made in Papua New Guinea. Besides oil, major exploration companies have also discovered massive gold and copper deposits. We also have massive acres of virgin forests and hills and maritime resources. However, it concerns me to inform you distinguished guests here today that we have foreign exploiters whose only motive is to make money. They make money at the expense of our environment and our people in the name of development. Foreign companies, at the expense of the environment, have done massive and significant damage to our environment.

Our largest copper mine, which is the second largest open cut mine in the world, second only after one in Africa, has been closed for over four years. The land owners have been trying to talk to the big, giant Australian mining company that was responsible to protect their free-flowing river and virgin rain forest. Successive attempts failed. Finally, the mining company decided to allow an expert on the environment to give an opinion, to be sponsored and paid for by the same mining company. The report given didn't surprise the land owners. It concluded that there was no environmental damage. Foreigners have again collaborated together to suppress the landowners.

The report is not justified because what was a free-flowing river is now stagnant, and marine life which was in abundance is now non-existent. Rain forests have been cleared. The land owners, frustrated and upset with the report, declared war on the mining company. This was the beginning of more and more demands and more and more trouble. The company has now been closed and the mine has been closed

now for over four years. As a result of this conflict, the Papua New Guinea government has lost over 30 soldiers, and the land owners have lost several hundred people. The fight continues up to now. This goes to show how our ordinary people take pride in the environment and are prepared to die for it.

During the Earth Summit in Rio over a year ago, our head of state, the governor-general, attended with a large contingent. We became a signatory to the charter which was formulated and accepted by the global community. In Papua New Guinea, land environment and its protection is deeply rooted in the hearts of our people. Despite foreign dominance and environmental damage, we will continue to come up with stringent and tougher controlling methods and procedures to ensure that our environment is safe for our children, grandchildren and thereafter. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you for sharing your experiences in Papua New Guinea. I'd like to ask you a question about Port Moresby.

○David Unagi

City Council Chairman, Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea)

In the city itself, we have garbage problems, that is really the only problem in the city. Outside the city we have big rivers coming down from the big mines. The rivers are completely diluting the cyanide from the processing plants which release the waste straight into the river system to dilute the cyanide. This is having a significant effect on the maritime river system. This is one of the big problems we have in our country. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you. Next, Mayor Patrick Braouezec of Saint-Denis, France.

○Patrick Braouezec

Mayor of Saint-Denis (France)

It is indeed a great honor for me to make a presentation here. Yesterday, I visited the Peace Memorial Museum and was very impressed at how dreadful the nuclear weapon is. At the museum, we learned the lesson that nuclear weapons are indeed a source of great damage to human beings. I was further motivated that we should work hard toward the abolition of nuclear weapons. French philosopher Edgar Mollen published a book titled, "The Earth Our Homeland." This title coincides with the subject of this session. I listened to the presentation by the Mayor of Nakano and my feeling that we live in the

same house, the same Earth, the same homeland was strengthened. We must protect our homeland. I think global consciousness should be established on four levels.

Although diminished, we still have the nuclear threat and we have nuclear proliferation in new countries. With the end of the East-West block, we are into the new age, but still there is a trade of arms and drugs and that trade is escalating. We are responsible for that.

Secondly, everybody knows the importance of the protection of the environment. In every continent, we see environmental degradation and pollution and that endangers the life on the Earth.

Third, the Third World is coming into the center of the international scene. 1.5 billion people have been oppressed and exploited by the West. Their tragedy, poverty, health, population problems are changing our way of thinking toward human problems.

The fourth factor is that civilization, economy and information is now being globalized. Everybody would like to have more information. We are now living in an inter-dependent world. We cannot be ignorant of what is happening in other nations. We are living in the same boat. We are now sharing the same destiny. We have to strengthen our solidarity to solve those common problems. We need a new perspective, that is, the perspective of global citizens.

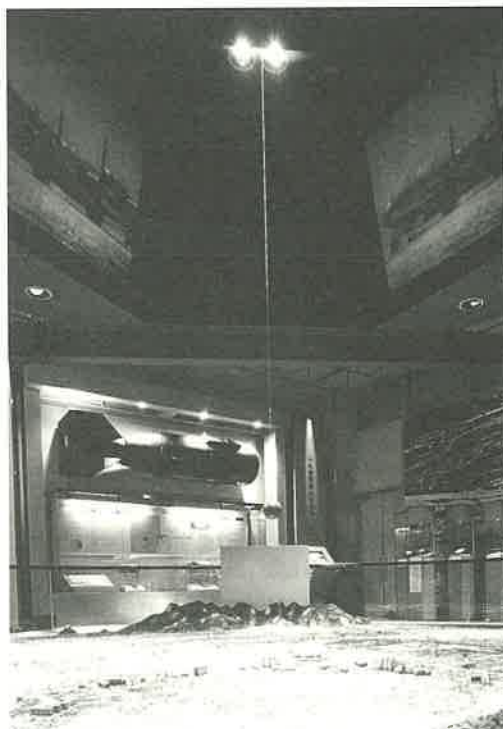
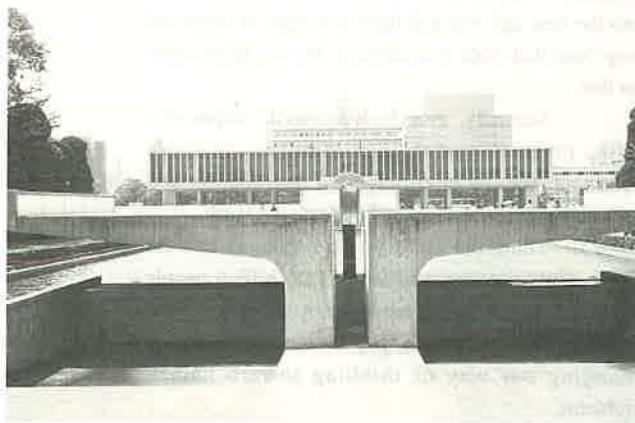


Exhibit at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

Environmental problems are not limited to human beings in nature. Of course there is a lot of interaction between humans and nature. Environment moral and ethical factors are to be reflected by economical and social elements. But people should be



Flame of Peace

in the center of our consideration for the environment. We must put emphasis on the people.

We have lots of social problems such as unemployment and social exclusions, and we have a lot of violence in cities. That is evident in advanced nations. Second, starvation in southern countries, disease, AIDS and epidemic. Third, regional conflicts are everywhere, Yugoslavia, Somalia, Iraq, and that give the United States an excuse for intervention. Fourth, nationalism, Islamic fundamentalism for example. Fifth, emphasis on profit generation. Sixth, the gap between the South and North is increasing and we have immigration from the South to the North. Twenty percent of the people on the planet are generating 80 percent of the GNP.

So, these problems create the potential for nuclear war. I hope that these can be reflected in our deliberations. We have to change our perspective. Communism is now gone and only capitalism is left, but capitalism alone cannot solve those problems.

Of course, government or nations have a larger responsibility. It is indeed important to put pressure on the government. But we cannot wait until the government comes up with good solutions. So at the city level, at the local government level, we have to mobilize people with good solutions so that we have a very important civic movement. The Earth is our capital and we have to take advantage of this Earth to utilize it for the benefit of the people. We need a new perspective and under a certain perspective, we have to have a civic movement.

Saint-Denis is a suburb of the northern part of Paris. Traditionally, we have progressive

administration. Thirty percent of the residents are immigrant workers and they are under the threat of fascism. They suffered in the fight against the oppression of fascism.

After World War II, the concept of sister-cities was introduced. But we would like to reflect new elements in the concept of sister-cityships. We have sister-city relationships with the Kievski District in Moscow with which we have local political cooperation and in Mali we have an irrigation and water-control project. In Spain, we have, within the framework of the EC, a cooperation project with the WHO on the establishment of healthy cities to solve the problem of outcast young people. We have a network of cities especially for cooperation with Vietnam. With Algeria and the concept of the EC, we are giving assistance with the development of cities in Algeria. With Sikh Margareta and Manchuria, Saint-Denis is promoting and endorsing the movement of Margareta and Manchuria.

We are living in an inter-dependent society, so if there is any oppression and violation of human rights, we have to impeach a certain action. Although we may be a very small entity, but if the small cities get together, we can have a big movement and in that sense we can save the Earth.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. Following this period, we will have a time for discussion. You mentioned the importance of attaching some function to the sister-city affiliation. Once, I was working in Africa when people were suffering from starvation. I was impressed to see that many towns in the U.S. and Canada had sister-city relations with towns in Ethiopia and Sudan to provide assistance to sisters and brothers in Africa. I thought that was a great form of sister-city relationship, so I would like to take up this issue and talk with you later. The last speaker, last but not least, is Mr. Brian Green from Warringah, Australia.

○Brian Green

Shire President of Warringah (Australia)

It gives me great pleasure as Shire President of Warringah to speak in the presence of my delegation to such an illustrious audience. One of the problems with going last is that most people before you have said what you wanted to say. And, in fact, today I am posed with that problem. Particularly as you have heard from three speakers from Australia before me. Our problems, however, are similar. Particularly at the municipal level.

In relation to Australia, I am sure you would all know that we are in fact a lucky country. That in fact we have a country as big as the former USSR, as

big as the United States of America, with a population of 17 million. I come from the greater city of Sydney with a population of 4 million, and I represent in my city which stretches to the northern coastline, a population of 140,000. We are blessed as a city because I am responsible as Shire President for a coastline of beautiful beaches, 18 in all, with a national park within our surrounds, with beautiful flora and fauna which my council is responsible for protecting and a lifestyle that is affluent to say the least.

I feel in the company of delegates from so many countries that our problems are small. However, to the saying, think globally and act locally, I am happy to participate in this conference and make whatever contribution we can. Those of you who wish to know more about our city, could look at the introduction on the participating cities, page 19 of the booklet, and you will be able to get further information.

In the sense of thinking globally and acting locally, we have our recycling problems, we have our tree preservation problems and we are tackling those things with a small population. At the moment, my council, particularly, is concerned with the development of an urban lifestyle that will share the infrastructure that we have. And as you can imagine with a country such as Australia, our infrastructure is spread very thinly. We are, as a council, at the moment involved in urban design awards for situations where we can improve our living standards and instead of perhaps having a quarter of an acre where we can put one house, we are considering perhaps to increase the potential of our own properties with dual-occupancies. This will confine of course, our population to the cities. We have a problem of encouraging people to move to the outback where we have all of our kangaroos and other lovely animals. We will continue to do that, but such a vast country that problem is difficult.

I guess what I am saying is the fact that Australia does not have a major problem about slums or the homeless, and as the mayor of Manly said, we are addressing the indigenous people of our country, and this being the year of indigenous peoples, the Australian community is addressing that in the hope that we can solve the problems of those people.

The contribution that my delegation has made to this conference is significant in that we have tried to look at this particular country and made overtures to sister-city relationships to look at this particular country. We have visited Taito-ku, Shinjuku-ku, and Odawara which are our sister-cities. We have lived with your people in your houses. We have studied the structure of Japanese society. In addition to that, my council has two high schools for

students who wish to study Japanese at special high schools and we have a Japanese high school within our city area. We have consistently striven as a community to encourage world peace. And the most enlightening experience I had as Shire President was to receive a delegation of beautiful children from Chernobyl who had, of course, experienced an incredible accident and the problems this particular city had experienced in the past. And it was enlightening for me as Shire President to see these children and talk with them and realize that they had no control over their future. I think, in the sense that we should think globally and act locally, that was a very important moment for me in civic life.

As well as being here to encourage sister-city relationships with my city, my delegation consists of councilor Darren Jones who is a former mayor of my city and also councilor Paul Couvret who is of Dutch descent and who, as Professor Sakamoto mentioned in his address earlier in this conference, is a past prisoner of war in Nagasaki. And if we do nothing as a city for this conference, we will at least present Councilor Couvret to this conference to discuss the future of peace in this country. For those of you who wish to prepare yourself for that, you might turn to page 43 of the white booklet, the Peace Activities and Conference Report Summaries booklet.

In a very small way, we hope that we can make a contribution. I think that you have heard from the Australian delegation in these various cities enough to understand that we do have the problems that you all have but on a smaller scale.

It is a great pleasure for me as Shire President of Warringah to take part in this conference and I thank all for the opportunity. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much Mr. Green. At this kind of conference, people tend to speak too long and that creates a headache for the coordinator, but I will give you a bonus of a ten-minute break because we are miraculously, on schedule. Please come back to this room at ten-past eleven.

May I now resume the session? I think there is a paper with the mayor's message from Gemika-Lumo. I understand that we have a special speaker for the latter half of the session. Mr. Green of Warringah mentioned Mr. Paul Couvret is here. He was a POW in Nagasaki and suffered the atomic bombing in Nagasaki. Page 46 of this booklet contains an article by him on that experience.

○Paul Couvret

Councilor, Warringah (Australia)

Mr. Ishi and delegates, this is a very emotional period for me because 48 years ago, I was working on the Kawaminami dockyard as a prisoner of war when Nagasaki was destroyed by the second atomic bomb. I was 8km away from the hypocenter. I saw the flash, felt the heat and the blast which caused considerable structural damage to the building above the dock. I escaped the avalanche of debris thundering down into the dock by diving under the ship's bottom. Seconds later, all POW's and Japanese workers climbed out of the dock to run for cover in the air-raid shelters. We watched in bewildered amazement the fiery pillar of smoke with a huge mushroom on top billowing up and up with terrifying speed.

In one instant, 60,000 Japanese men, women and children were killed. Many of them vanished from the earth without trace. 19,000 died afterwards from the effects of burns and radiation. I witnessed for the next few days and nights how the whole of Nagasaki was destroyed by the subsequent fire storm which burned everything. I saw scores of victims who were brought to the shipyard's hospital with horrible burns. That included little babies carried in a shawl on their blinded mother's back. I still wonder how many of them survived. When the war was over and I was liberated by the US Navy, I saw the total destruction of what was once a thriving city.

I often ask myself: Why did I survive? I believe I was spared to tell the world of the horrors of nuclear war and to warn the younger generations in particular that a nuclear war will mean the end of civilization as we know it.

For the past 48 years I have addressed groups of men and women and senior high school students about my experiences of the 9th August 1945 and the following days. I have had the opportunity to speak to two World Conferences of Sister Cities and appeared on radio and national television in Australia.

I am deeply grateful to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to be invited here. This gathering is the most distinguished group of people I have ever had the privilege to address. My address is a plea to everyone to work for peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Most of all, I want to pay tribute to the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who perished on the 6th and 9th August 1945. They have become the martyrs of the 20th Century. Their deaths have shown the world the horrors of nuclear war. There have been other wars in Korea, Vietnam, the Gulf War, to name a few but, fortunately, no nuclear war.

In Nagasaki there are many Christians. They believe that Christ saved the world from sin, but I believe that the Japanese who died in Hiroshima and

Nagasaki saved the world from destruction. I fervently hope that they did not die in vain. I bow my head in deep reverence to them all.

Thank you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. We have a special speaker. On request, the next speaker will be representing Odessa, Ukraine. Leonid Chernega, are you here? I understand you would like to talk about preservation of nature?

○Leonid Chernega

Mayor of Odessa (Ukraine)

We are blessed with a good climate and have good hot springs and mineral springs. Those hot springs provide cures for many diseases, for cerebral vascular disease and diseases of digestive organs. We have over 50 years of experience and we have a sanitarium and that provides treatment to 300,000 people. Odessa is a city with a population of over 1.2 million people. This is an industrial city and academic city. We have 200 factories, a seaport and a good road system. So environmental degradation and pollution are the challenges for us to solve.

We were affected by the nuclear accident of Chernobyl. In the industrial and manufacturing sectors, nuclear power plants have had a negative impact on agriculture, so we will have to do something about this industrial pollution. In 1991, the death-rate was higher than the birthrate in the Ukraine. Demographic change is having an impact on our city as well. I said the death-rate was higher than the birthrate in 1991.

In the regions which take advantage of water, for example the streams and water, one third of the flow of water is from drainage. For example, in the state of Ukraine, pesticide should not be used. Last year, the environment meeting took place in Brazil. The Ukraine had such environmental problems that it was taken up at that meeting. We have over 100 plants that have industrial discharge. For example, into the Danube River, Dnepr River and others which were designated as polluted waters because industrial discharge is flowing into them.

After the accident of Chernobyl, the level of pollutants increased. Before the accident in Chernobyl, radioactive background was under the standard. But it is now over the standard. Atomic bombings in Nagasaki and Hiroshima or the many nuclear test experiments and the storage and disposal of nuclear wastes highlight the need for legal control on the storage and treatment of nuclear waste and nuclear tests.

Ukraine is a young country as you know.

You may feel that we are trying to pollute the environment. But we are not trying to do that, we do not have such a posture. Ten percent of our city budget is devoted to improving the environment. More specifically, 9.3 percent of our budget is used for the improvement of the environment. We renewed the facilities of the plants of the manufacturing sector so those facilities will be more green to the environment.

Of course, only one city like us cannot improve the environment. There is a need for cooperation among different cities and local governments. The Danube and two other rivers are polluted and that will pollute the cities along the Black Sea—Odessa and others. In 1992, we established a organization of those cities along the Black Sea. Through the networking of these cities, we would like to prevent the pollution of the sea. Bulgaria, Romania, Russia, they are trying to cooperate with each other to improve the environment.

As a result of the accident, Ukraine is suffering the same experience which Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced. Victims of Chernobyl are treated in the hospital in Odessa, that is the only medical facility available. But the medical facilities at this sanitarium are not sufficient. Japan is well-experience in the treatment of hibakusha, so I would like to ask for support from Japan to provide assistance in treatment of hibakusha. If we can jointly establish such medical treatment facilities, we shall be more than happy. But not the least, I would like to express my gratitude for being invited to this important conference. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. I am one of those who was shocked by that horrible accident. That is all for our planned speakers. Now the floor will be open to everybody, but please remain seated where you are. If you have questions, we will bring the microphone to you. The first question is from Middelburg, Netherlands.

○Henk Blom

Member of the municipal Mondial Policy Working-Group (Netherlands)

My English is not so good, but I will try to describe my question. My question regards only a part of the whole theme. Many speakers have spoken about changing the lifestyle of their citizens. Very good, I think. People speak about treatment of waste. This is also very important, but not as important as changing the lifestyle regarding consumption by people—buying less products, selecting products which are less harmful to the environment, refusing superfluous packing etc. What do the speakers think



A-bomb Dome

about this. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much. Would anyone like to respond to the question raised.

○Victoria King

Mayor of Wollongong (Australia)

The speaker is perfectly correct, we need to be very aware of what we are purchasing and how we are going to dispose of any packaging from it. From a local government level, we petition our state parliamentarians to do something about packaging, perhaps even impose a tax on certain types of packaging to eliminate it. But that's about all we can do as local government, petition our state government representatives. We cannot be standing at the supermarket door telling our residents not to purchase this or that product which is on display. We can only petition our politicians to impose taxes and work with industry to encourage them to their package goods more sensibly with less throwaway. You are perfectly correct.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much.

○Michel Cibot

City Director, Malakoff (France)

I am the city director of Malakoff. I would like to speak according to previous question about Japan's war responsibility of the second world war, as regarding responsibility of destruction of the environment, we have to bring that into consideration. This is a daily issue we have to address. This is an issue of consumption. Eighty percent of the population cannot consume sufficiently. This is a global responsibility, we have to show that.

In a conference such as this one, we have come up with a concrete measure as to how to solve

such an over-consumption. We should not leave the situation as it is regarding the way we consume our goods. We need to establish a legal system with which to solve the problem and punish offenders and get rid of factors which help deteriorate the environment. The preservation of the environment should be legally established and we should identify where legally the responsibility and obligation lies. I'm from France. As regards the improvement of the environment, they say there is a lack of capital for improving the environment problems, and it is true. But during the Gulf War, a huge amount of money was spent on the war, so the appropriate application of capital should be considered.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

I would like to hear more concrete ideas, too. Please mention your name in the beginning.

○Paul Couvret

Councilor, Warringah (Australia)

I agree with the speaker that consumption is unevenly divided throughout the world and means must be found for providing capital to developing nations. We in Australia consider that one of the ways of doing that is to lower tariffs and we are particularly concerned with the tariff level on primary products that is in place as far as the EEC is concerned and the fact that a tariff war is on between the EEC and the United States. It is like a penalty against developing countries and primary producers throughout the world who are unable to get into those markets. I certainly feel that a general addressing of that problem would aid the distribution of wealth throughout our countries and enable the developing countries to have more capital and therefore be able to address their environmental problems.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)



A-bomb Dome

Let's make the topic of the next question the last.

○Mary Maguire Lerman

Board of Peace Park, Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

I wanted to address the issue about how municipal governments can encourage the public to recycle and use less materials. I work for the city of Minneapolis in Minnesota and I work for the park board. We have set up an environmental policy for our board. We will only buy paper for use in our system that is at least 50 percent recycled fibers. We have set up recycling containers in all of our park buildings so when the public is out picnicking, they aren't just throwing all of this material into the trash. We recycle all of our office paper and cardboard in our offices to a general location. We have quite a number of other options going on within the entire city. We have a recycling system in our city so that when trash is picked up there are recycling bins for all other materials. I'm also going to let Councilor Scallon tell you about our plastic packaging law.

○Tony Scallon

Councilor, Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

I'm a city council member. Our city has tried to take on the plastic wrapping industry and the wrappings. We are now requiring the plastic industry to pay for the plastic we are recycling. We started a mandatory ordinance that requires recycling by all residents and as a benefit we reduce their garbage bill by a set amount for being recyclers. Second, we require the plastics industry to provide subsidies when we pick up plastic because, as people know, that is the most difficult material to get rid of and the most difficult material to recycle. We also have taught our citizens how to recycle, including plastics, metals and paper, and we're having quite an effect on reducing it. Now we are starting to head toward recycling grass clippings, materials from trees and doing composting.

So, I think cities can make a big, big difference because we have the power of garbage collection were most of the real problems environmentally are.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much. Would anybody else like to share with us any other success stories in this regard? The city of Minneapolis has shared their success story. How about somebody from Germany? Yes? Nobody from Germany. Anybody else? Nobody's successful? Wow.

○Paul Couvret

Councilor, Warringah (Australia)

In Warringah, we have a garbage pit which is used by four separate councils. We have every large recycling program not only for glass, paper, tins and so on, but also a program for vegetation. All tree branches and trees are chopped up into small pieces and that is used for gardens. We also have something which is new. All demolition material from old buildings, the old concrete, the old bricks, the old tiles, go to our pit where we have a crusher which breaks it into three different sizes. This is then sold back to people to build roads and agricultural drains. So it is not lost but reused again.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Good example, thank you very much.

○Brian Green

Shire President of Warringah (Australia)

In extending what Councilor Couvret was saying a minute ago, what we have done in support of that is to have a pricing structure to encourage the people who are taking things to our recycling areas. In the case of the concrete for example, we charge at a much reduced value compared to the general rubbish which is taken into the pit. We are trying to get through to the people of Australia through their pocket-books, in other words, to charge them less to use our facilities for recycling.

○Daniel Fontaine

Deputy Mayor of Aubagne (France)

I'm from France, nearby Marseilles, a gold mining city. We have taken a series of initiatives for discharged water. We have ten municipalities cooperating together to treat discharged water so that the Mediterranean Sea will not be polluted. The Mediterranean is an inland sea, so by treating the water flowing into the sea, we improve the quality of water in the sea. This inland sea is shared by many countries, not only France, Italy, Spain but also Greece, North African countries, etc. We are calling on these countries to recognize that this is a common property for them all. Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, they are the coastal countries, Israel as well, Iraq, yes and other coastal nations along the sea. We are along the European side so we have different environmental problems than the north African nations. Many nations are suffering from regional conflicts and those north African nations are under development. They are suffering from Islamic fundamentalist movements. Along the level of the Mediterranean Sea region, we have to have the fair distribution of wealth among the coastal nations. The distribution of resources may be one of the important topics for this conference. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

There are lively discussions, but I would like to finish discussion on this. But the mayor of Saint-Denis shared their experience of sister-city relationships in helping other cities. In the past, sister-city relationships were made for the sake of friendship. But is any other city giving aid to a developing city through a sister-city arrangement?

○Victoria King

Mayor of Wollongong (Australia)

I'm Victoria King from Australia. We have a sister-city relationship with Kawasaki, Japan. I'm not sure if you asked whether we give aid. But we have a program where we send school children to Kawasaki and they bring their children to us, where senior citizens travel from both countries and enjoy the cultures of each. This program has been going now for over five years.

○Motoyuki Kojima

Deputy Mayor, Itabashi Borough

I am from Itabashi Borough of Tokyo. We have many printing shops in our city and many paper chips come out from the printing shop. We make notebooks out of those paper chips and send them to developing nations such as Mongolia. We gave 250,000 notebooks to Mongolia last year.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

That's a terrific idea, isn't it? Next, please.

○Kebba E. Jallow

Mayor of Kanifing (Gambia)

We have a particularly difficult problem in my area. As I mentioned earlier, my area ten years ago there were only 100,000 people. By 1993, that was two weeks ago, a new population survey was carried out and the population had rose to 250,000 people. This is in a country of only 1,000,000 people. That's a serious rural-urban drift from the capital city which only has a population of 50,000. My municipality is next door, people come all the way from other countries in Africa, from Senegal, Liberia, Ceylon, because of the instabilities. They all come to stay in my municipality. Because of the very bad drought over the last 15 years, Africa, particularly Zambia has been hit by low rainfall. The Sahara Desert is coming down to us so we have very little rain in the country. Now what happened is that people have come to flock in my municipality. And the problem is now that it has grown so fast and so quickly that the resources of the country cannot manage the refuse collection anymore. Now what I am saying here is that if any of

these city councils have any ideas, like how to tackle this problem, or even if you have a reconditioned vehicle that you are not using, we would be happy to receive them from you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

That is indeed a big problem. Would anybody like to speak?

○Unknown

Yes, I would like to follow up the previous statement. We benefit from this conference if we share the problems and you think together on how to solve them. With regard to waste treatment, many countries are trying different approaches. Which is most effective ways and means? We hope that we can get the solution after discussing this matter among the participants. The most important thing is how to balance the waste treatment with protection of the environment. You have to change your lifestyle to protect the Earth. When it comes to sister-city relationships, we must promote the contents of the sister-city relationship, not only the cultural exchange. We must promote a different kind of exchange. Just sister-city relationships will not solve the environmental problems. We need a new type of friendship, a new type of cooperation with different cities. Eighty percent of the population of the world is suffering from a shortage of food. This important issue should be solved by our cooperation. This is a problem not only for developing nations but also for advanced nations as well.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Yes, please.

○David Unagi

Chairman, Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea)

In Port Moresby, we also have a sister-city relationship with a city in China. We call the city Jinan. Beside frequent exchanges and visits between the officials of our two cities, we have in the last five years asked Jinan City to consider building a major sport complex in our city which could be used as a place to host the South Pacific Games. I am pleased to announce that Jinan City has agreed to our request and they have actually spent about 50 million U.S. dollars to develop this sporting complex in our city. I think that's the way it should go. If we have to establish a sister-city relationship with another city, it should be a two-way relationship for helping each other. I think we should work together to promote that relationship. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you. Go ahead.

○Tang Qing Lin

Vice Mayor, Chongqing

We have a sister-city relationship between Hiroshima Prefecture and Sichuan Province and Hiroshima City and Chongqing City, and we have been conducting exchanges through various programs. On the 26 of July, the city of Hiroshima and the city of Chongqing signed an agreement to establish an acid rain research and exchange center. It is going to be established in October this year. We intend to promote the further studies of acid rain between our two cities. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

You may be the last one.

○Dariusz Dulnik

Mayor of Oswiecim (Poland)

I came from Poland. My city is called Oswiecim, the German and English name is Auschwitz. Three years ago, we developed a fully democratic system. We started a program to protect the environment. We constructed a landfill which will open at the end of this month. We hope to finish the building of a sewage treatment plant next year, and the technology for this plant was selected in cooperation with a sister-city in France called Valence. The third big problem which we are addressing now is to extend a central heating system to reduce individual coal heating. This is being done also with assistance from Germany.

○Coordinator (Hiroyuki Ishi)

Thank you very much for your contributions. We are really running out of time. My last responsibility as a coordinator is to summarize what we have been talking about for the last two hours. It is almost impossible for me to do so as we have so many representatives from respective countries.

The problems we have are similar in nature regarding garbage disposal and the safe disposal of sewage and how to educate our citizens in this regard. Such are the great challenges we share.

But a conference such as this should not be a place for making propaganda or merely verbal statements. But, I'm very happy to say, as has been proposed by Mr. Braouezec, we should find a new type of relationship between cities around the world. I think inter-city cooperation can be done by hearing different reports made by representatives of cities, making this conference very fruitful.

And I hope that you will exchange at a

grassroots level after this session is over and please expand your relationship with the rest of the representatives from the different countries. I hope you exchange namecards and that this symposium functions as a good catalyst to promote our relationships in various ways. Thank you very much and thank you for your contributions.



Cenotaph

Symposium

“Understanding Different Cultures and City Solidarity”

August 6 (Fri.) 1993 14:00~15:30

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

Coordinator: Yasuo Kashiwakura, Senior Commentator Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK)

Panelists:

- 1 Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin, Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh)
- 2 John Frederick Gorrie, Mayor of Canterbury (Australia)
- 3 Valentina Lapina, Deputy Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)
- 4 Herbert Schmalstieg, Mayor of Hannover (Germany)
- 5 Ronni Alexander, Professor, Faculty of Law, Kobe University
- 6 Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima



Symposium: Understanding Different Cultures and City Solidarity



Coordinator

Yasuo Kashiwakura

Senior-Executive Commentator, Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK)

Born in 1939. Graduate of Tokyo University, Department of French Literature.

Reported and produced documentary programs on other societies. Served as producer and caster for *Saturday Report*, executive producer of NC9, and deputy director of NHK's General Bureau for Europe. Covered historic changes in the world.

Major publications include: *"Dreams of Picasso-Return to Gernika"* and *"Looking for Mallarmé"*.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

The 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is being held with 38 countries and 122 cities. With the demise of the cold war which resulted in the fall of the Berlin Wall, the fear of nuclear war has now diminished. Instead, we now face emerging new and different challenges, including ethnic confrontation, regional disputes, refugees and turmoil due to differences in ethnicity, religion and culture. We also have problems with global environmental destruction. In order to solve these problems, what kind of role can world cities play? We would like to discuss the possibilities with the mayors and representatives who are here today.

My name is Yasuo Kashiwakura, senior commentator of NHK. I would like to introduce today's honorable guests. From my left, Mr. John Frederick Gorrie, mayor of Canterbury, Australia. Mayor Gorrie has been a member of a committee to develop greening. Next, I would like to introduce Ms. Valentina Lapina, deputy mayor of the city of Volgograd, Russia. Hiroshima Day was commemorated in Volgograd last August. Next, I would like to introduce Mr. Herbert Schmalstieg, mayor of Hannover, Germany. Mayor Schmalstieg is a member of the German opposition party, the Social Democrat Party. Next, I would like to introduce Mayor Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin of Chittagong, Bangladesh. He was presented with an award by UNESCO for his efforts in developing urban centers. Next, Professor Ronni Alexander teaches at Kobe University in Japan and is originally from Los Angeles in the United States. She has authored, "Putting the Earth First: Alternatives to Nuclear Strategy in the Pacific Island States." Last but not least, Mayor Hiraoka of Hiroshima City. Thank you all for joining us.

I would like to start off by asking each of our respected guests to briefly introduce themselves and talk about the strongest impression they had in Hiroshima or anything they feel like saying. First I would like to call upon Mayor Gorrie.

○John F. Gorrie

Mayor of Canterbury (Australia)

I'm the mayor of Canterbury in Sydney,

Australia and this is the second visit I've had to a world conference of mayors. I am extremely pleased to be here to represent my council at this very important event in the history of Hiroshima and indeed the history of the world. The ceremony this morning was indeed a very moving ceremony and one which all of us who attended will remember, especially the efforts put into the event by so many people.

The great theme of this conference is one which we all share and will take back to our own cities with us. I represent an area of Sydney with 130,000 people, many of whom have come from various parts of the world. Over sixty percent of my people were not born in Australia, and they are interested in the peace movement around the world. They are interested in this conference and I will report back to them on my return to Australia. Again, my thanks to the mayor of Hiroshima for having us at this great event. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much for your message. Next, I would like to call upon Deputy Mayor Lapina.

○Valentina Lapina

Deputy Mayor of Volgogradm (Russia)

As has been raised by the previous speaker, this is the first time for me to visit the city of Hiroshima and represent the city of Volgograd. Taking this opportunity, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation for the host of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. My special appreciation goes to the mayor of Hiroshima City, Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, for giving us the opportunity to talk not only to the audience of the conference but also to the television audience of Japan. This is my first visit to Japan. Though Japan is small in size, with the great and diligent efforts made by the Japanese people, Japanese technology, civil engineering, housing, clean and neat parks, it is a very impressive country to which we would like to pay our full respect.

Irrelevant of the fact that Hiroshima City was destroyed by the A-bombing, it was revived marvelously. The city of Volgograd is a sister-city of Hiroshima, as you are well aware. We are trying to

proceed into the further enhancement of sports and other forms of exchange. It is my personal privilege to be able to see Hiroshima citizens with my own eyes. I wish you health and success. Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you. I would like to call upon the city of Hannover.

○Herbert Schmalstieg
Mayor of Hannover (Germany)



Good afternoon. I am from the city of Hannover. With the integration of the western and eastern Germany, we have observed a variety of peaceful transformations. We have had a sister-city relationship with the city of Hiroshima for several decades and are now

celebrating the 25th anniversary of a youth exchange program. It is of significance for the friendly relationships cultivated and generated among the youth throughout the world.

The city of Hiroshima is serving a very important role in the cultivation of peace. Let's join together and continue our efforts until the total abolishment of nuclear weapons is achieved. In the variety of political scenes, let's tap our experience and lessons and take them back to our individual cities and countries. Let's help each other mutually. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you. Next, Mayor Nasiruddin of Chittagong, Bangladesh.

○Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin
Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh)

I'm from Chittagong City in Bangladesh. At the very outset, I would like to mention that it is a great pleasure and source of pride for me to have participated in the 3rd World Conference of Mayors organized by His Excellency the former mayor of Hiroshima in this beautiful city. I am also really charmed to see to the wonderful arrangement made by the whole city.

My city is known for its exquisite natural beauty and also as a gateway to Bangladesh. It is the second largest port of Bangladesh and a major industrial belt. It is a center of trade and commerce for the whole country. The city has an area of 183 square kilometers and a population of 2.5 million. The

population of the city has increased more than 10 times since 1960.

I, as mayor of Chittagong, attended the second conference of city-net organized by ACOP which was held November 4-8, 1991 in Penang, Malaysia. I also attended the World Urban Forum at the Earth Summit in Brazil. I was elected vice president of the interim board of directors of the World Mayors Organization and I attended the United Nations headquarters in September 1992. I also attended the World Conference as mayor of Chittagong City, held in the month of May 1993. I have been declared as 'Defender of the Children' by UNICEF for my positive contribution in my city for the survival and protection of the children. And I attended the World Conference of Defenders of the Children held in Mexico City last July 1993.

We are all part of the Hiroshima City. We have read about the remnants and destruction of Hiroshima City due to the atomic bomb. But we have never seen it with our own eyes. This time, this world conference has given me an opportunity to see personally the remnants and destruction of the atomic bomb. All of us who have had this experience will have to launch a campaign against this tragic moment of the atomic bomb so that we can combat the world and provide peace for the next generation. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much. Next, Professor Ronni Alexander. Professor Alexander has lived in Hiroshima as well.

○Ronni Alexander
Professor, Kobe University

Thank you very much. I am Ronni Alexander of Kobe University. I am very happy to be able to attend this symposium today. As was introduced earlier, I was born in the state of California, USA. About 16 years ago, I came to Japan, and during the first five years, I spent my days in Hiroshima because of my work.

When I was in the United States and heard I had to go to Hiroshima, I was very much astonished. I cried. Of course I wanted to go to Japan, but not Hiroshima because I feel strongly responsible for the dropping of the atomic bomb as an American citizen. I wanted to make friends with Japanese people in Japan and thought people would hate me in Hiroshima. I didn't want to go to a place where everybody would hate me and nobody would make friends with me. But there was no choice so I came.

Everything, however, was against what I expected. Citizens of Hiroshima and all of the people

of Japan warmly welcomed me. Especially the animosity and the tragedy of the citizens of Hiroshima which they experienced in World War II... they are trying to overcome that. I determined that I would try to work hard for the attainment of world peace. In that sense, when I do peace studies and peace movements, I put Hiroshima written in katakana (Japanese writing system) as a basis for the study. I recognize Hiroshima as a place for studying history, but also I believe that Hiroshima is a starting point, or origin, for establishing new peace. Thank you very much for your attention.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much. Mayor Hiraoka, please. This World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is held every four years, isn't that right?

○Takashi Hiraoka
Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)

Yes, this is the third time.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Our next venue is going to be Nagasaki after Hiroshima. There are a lot of comments about this, but I believe it's very difficult to organize, isn't it?

○Takashi Hiraoka
Mayor of Hiroshima

The significance of holding this conference in Hiroshima and Nagasaki should be pondered over. This is a conference to pursue peace so, of course, a number of venues are possible in various cities throughout the world, but this conference is being held in Hiroshima and then in Nagasaki so people can have first hand information about the bombings, and we can share our thoughts and discuss this matter together. So, at this time, we are very happy to have a lot of mayors and representatives from various cities around the globe. I am very happy to have this kind of symposium and the various sub-session we had this morning and yesterday.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

As I mentioned in the beginning, the conflict between East and West has ended and a peace will come on the globe. Still we have lots of conflicts, as can be seen in the media, through the newspapers and TV which I represent. For instance in the former Yugoslavia, civil war and ethnic conflicts are going on there. We see that news everyday. This is occurring not only in European countries but everywhere. There is a movement to boycott refugees in various parts of the world, so I would like to ask Mayor Schmalstieg to talk about this issue. Mayor Schmalstieg, please.

○Herbert Schmalstieg
Mayor of Hannover (Germany)

I'm now in Hiroshima and I will be in Nagasaki tomorrow. We came here to abolish nuclear weapons. We should think about the solidarity of the inner cities. Namely, solidarity should be carried out among all cities at the same time. We should extend the network of solidarity to all cities around the world.

Even though we are now in here, we should not forget the fact that there are about 40,000 children dying every day due to lack of food and medicine and so many people are dying due to the warfare around the world.

We have advanced nations and nations which are suffering from poverty. We should not forget the seriousness of the fact that we have approximately 18 to 20 million refugees around the world. In actuality, however, it is said that there are over 150 to 200 million exist in the world. They are suffering from poverty. Advanced nations should realize that this prevents them from certain opportunities.

Why won't we contribute a part of our national GNP to the poor countries to avoid the flooding of various refugees into all corners of the world. We would like to join together to avoid the issues of refugees.

It is true that the advanced nations are suffering from a downturn of the economic cycle. Germany with a population of over 18 million is being faced with an annual flood of refugees of about 500,000. It naturally results in a conflict in working and living places. In Japan, with a population of 124 million, with the influx of refugees into Japan, Japan will face similar problems to those faced by other nations.

Through the discussion in this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, we should address ourselves to the facts of the Third World. Maybe the Third World should be referred to as the 'Priority World' because of its share of the population is the largest. We should provide development aids in order to enable those people in the Third World and the South to stay where they are. We should be more generous to foreigners and refugees to help them become self-supportive. Furthermore, if there's any oppression of human rights, we should have positive intervention in order to avoid the abuse of human rights.

Refugees originated for various reasons including warfare and shortages of foodstuffs. We should find out the factors for refugees. We are getting together to think about peace, but peace is more than lack of warfare. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much for your comments as the mayor of Hannover. They will stimulate later discussions. As I mentioned in the beginning, we are now facing another issue, namely, the destruction of the natural environment, or how to achieve the coexistence of development with conservation of the environment. I would like to call upon Deputy Mayor Lapina of Volgograd to discuss this point. In the city of Volgograd, the issue of environmental protection is very important, isn't it?

○Valentina Lapina

Deputy Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)



Volgograd is the capital of a state. It is a highly industrialized area. There are many cities with a population over one million. For cities providing for the lives of over a million people, the ecological system is very important. Our city is one of the most advanced cities

in Russia. Every day, our city is caused to be very polluted. Every day 200,000 tons of toxic waste are being generated and dumped. And 1,500 toxic pollution sources should be cleaned up along the Volga river. Every day, three hundred million cubic meters of effluent is discharged. Therefore, our environment is very severely degraded. We are very cruel to our natural environment in this regard.

Of course we have budgetary difficulties. Factory equipment investments cannot be supported financially. In this context, our city of Volgograd recreated a committee for natural environment conservation. There are economic sanctions to the private companies and plants which discharge pollution. Still we are only working within the framework of one city. I don't think it is possible to do it this way because our water basins and the air are shared by all people. We can only make a limited effort within our republic alone. In the water basin, however distant we may be apart, we are sharing with many people, so just one city can't solve this problem alone.

In this symposium, we will talk about eco-systems and environmental protection. The issue of the environment is a very severe, serious problem on a national and transnational basis, covering more than one country today. So, at the level of urban cities and the national level and transnational level, we have to take some countermeasures in order to prevent the

further degradation of the environment.

From December of 1994 and 1995, I propose to hold this kind of conference on the subject of environmental protection. Of course, people have a lot of specific issues and problems. We have to exchange views to solve these problems in the kind of conference I just proposed.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much. A lot of friction is caused by race, religion and others. Speakers also mentioned environmental destruction. We need specific solutions to these problems through international solidarity. Ms. Alexander, do you have anything to add at this juncture?

○Ronni Alexander

Professor, Kobe University

I do research on island nations in the Pacific. When we consider Pacific nations, we are in the post-cold war era, but the nuclear threat is still there. France has suspended their nuclear tests, but they have not stopped them, merely suspended them. There are many colonies in the Pacific regions. Peace, human rights, and nuclear problems are inter-related throughout the region, and there are many island nations which are not allowed to be independent yet. There is still a cold war structure. With regard to South Pacific nations, Japan is a part of Pacific nations. We have a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Agreement, but the United States, the United Kingdom and France have not joined this agreement. That means that we still have a threat in the South Pacific.

Disarmament on the sea has also not been completed. We have a smaller island called Johnston Island in the center of the Pacific. Chemical and biological weapons are to be disposed at the facilities on Johnston Island. Following disarmament, those disposal facilities may pollute the Pacific nations. So, we are still suffering from the aftermath of the cold war. How we can solve those problems peacefully is a big problem for human beings.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Mayor Hiraoka, many panelists have suggested many different problems. Maybe those problems are caused by differences in culture. We are approaching the end of the 20th century. And we have a common problem—common problems and regional problems. Mayor Hiraoka, what do you think about this situation?

○Takashi Hiraoka

Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)

Yes, I have listened to those problems and



those problems have existed for some time now, but because of the end of the cold war, they are more conspicuous now.

You talked about cross-cultural differences and maybe people do not have a good understanding of different cultures.

Another reason may be that people do not have a good understanding of the gap between rich and poor in different countries. Sometimes, this amounts to xenophobia or the exclusion of different cultures.

We must make our best efforts to eradicate such oppression within one country, and we must give assistance and aid to make people more independent and call upon national governments to initiate this. We must also think about whether cities can extend the hand of help and assistance for these things. City government must help promote understanding of different culture among the regions. I think these are important.

Next year, Hiroshima is going to host the Asian Games. That means that many citizens are going to be exposed to foreign culture. How to promote this cross-cultural understanding is important. In Hiroshima, we have 60 public halls. When each one of those 60 public halls tries to understand one nation, there will be 60 different cultures which will be further promoted in this city, that is studying the language, culture and practices of those nations. By promoting understanding, we can have better understanding and relationships with people from different countries, which will help people give up the idea of excluding people. At the same time, we can learn about our own culture.

There are religious and ethnic conflicts. How to avoid those conflicts at the grass-roots level is very important. I would like to discuss this matter with the participants.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Yes, what we can do at the level of the city is a very important challenge. We have many participants on the floor. So at the grass-roots level, the citizens' level, what we can do is a very important question. I would like to ask the mayor from Canterbury, Mr. Gorrie, you have 130,000 citizens and many immigrants flowing into your city. How do you harmonize the people from different origins?

○John F. Gorrie

Mayor of Canterbury (Australia)

We have many community associations

which have been formed by the various ethnic communities within our area, and we have regular contact with those people through workers in their communities and the council's own workers.

We have meetings with them. We have education programs in their own language as well as in English. We produce literature in the native language of the community; therefore, we are able to educate them in their mother tongue about the programs that we are producing to help the environment in our own local area.

At the moment, we are embarking on a program of waste recycling, and we have many workshops in various languages of the people who make up the area. And I think education is really the role that cities can play. I think that if we can educate people more easily then certainly we've got a better chance of helping the environment.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you. I would like to raise a question to the city of Hannover. In the case of Germany according to information available in Japan, we've heard about the friction between German and Turkish youth. Economic refugees are now banned from entering Germany as of this July. What type of efforts and programs have been done on the city level to avoid or eliminate such friction of nationalities?

○Herbert Schmalstieg

Mayor of Hannover (Germany)

First of all, not only for the city of Hannover, but for the majority of cities in Germany, it's a part of reality to have populations of multiple nationalities. In my hometown, with a population of 500,000, around 57,000 are of non-German nationalities. We have citizens from over a 135 countries around the world. Among them 26,000 are Turkish.

Turkish people have lived with us for over 10 to 20 years. They are working members of the community. Their children were born in Germany. So they are no longer strangers in Germany. They are living as members of German society.

Immigrants did not cause the problem. The problem was raised due to the poverty, by the influx of refugees resulting from the poverty caused by warfare in other parts of the world. The majority of the people have the same cultural background as the locals, but it's rather difficult for a local community person to clarify the difference of the nationality of the foreigners who are living in the community. They attack foreigners in general. Citizen's groups, political groups and Christian groups joined with the city council in trying to introduce a very positive program

for coexistence. We do understand that generosity is very important to create a harmonized city not only in Germany but also other parts of the world. Tolerance and generosity are very important.

In order for Germany to be integrated, even in the local city level, we are trying to provide suffrage for the foreigners living in Germany. I think Japanese people have the same problem in not providing suffrage. In Germany, this is not clearly solved yet. Regarding the issue of defection, the German constitution is different from the constitutions around the world. After World War II, the German Republic was established and political refugees were allowed to get into Germany according to the rules and provisions provided in the constitutions. So if any negative attitudes are taken toward political refugees, then the political judgment will be provided after a good investigation which takes about two or three years in general.

Let me share some examples. If we have some Polish refugees, it would take two or three years for the investigation in the case of political refugees. For economic refugees, Germany is already saturated with the number of refugees who have flooded into Germany. We have revised the rules and regulations and now ask the foreigner to wait in his or her country if the reasons are not originating from political circumstances. This new regulation was adopted on July 1, this year, and we are now waiting for the final authorization by the city council. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

In the case of Bangladesh, you have so many Bangladesh people working in foreign countries. The export of the remittance from the Bangladesh people working in foreign countries amounts to about 73 percent.

○Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin
Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh)

It is indeed a fact that about 73 percent of our people are working abroad and they are sending back a positive contribution for the economic development of our country. They are remitting their foreign exchange and the government of Bangladesh has introduced an open market economy to go for industrial development in our country.

Especially in my city, an export processing zone has been opened where more than 40 industrial sector factories have been established by joint ventures from foreign investors. We are also allowing our people who are earning money abroad to go for industrialization. A special facility has been accorded to those who are establishing facilities in the export processing zone. The government also is extending

extra facilities to those investors.

As the mayor of the city, I have given priority in respect for the law and order situation, sanitation, water, electric supply and for the protection of people's lives and properties especially within the export processing zone. As a result of which, those who are working abroad who are Bangladeshis as well as those who are attracted to go for industrialization in our country are given a special opportunity by our government. We have created a congenial atmosphere within our country as well as in my city for the foreign investors.

As I mentioned earlier, my city is the second largest and is the prime port of Bangladesh. Early on, it was the only gate to Bangladesh. This is a port city and our relations with Japan and other port cities of the world is very much prominent because of its location. Foreigners are getting the maximum logistics in terms of handling their cargoes. Recently we introduced container cargoes to facilitate the export and import of consignments of the foreign investors.

So, we always encourage our people to go abroad and earn foreign exchange and then return the foreign exchange to our country. That has given life to our economy. Because the government feels that there should be a free-flowing economy in our country to take the country to the highest peak of its development. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

I have one more question to you. Many people go and work, especially in the Middle East countries. When they come back to your country, do they feel any hatred toward the foreign countries after working there?

○Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin
Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh)



Courtesy of
The Chugoku Shimbun

The reason they go abroad is to work hard. Because, to be more frank, we have some unemployment problems in our country because the last nine years, from 1982 to 1991, before the emergence of this democratic government, an autocratic government ruled the country. Actually, there

was no sign of development, nothing of this sort. But there was rampant corruption. With the emergence of democratic government under the dynamic leadership of prime minister Khaleda Zia, the government is encouraging those who have got the qualifications or

the technical know-how, to work outside the country. The government is allowing them to go to foreign countries and earn their living there.

When they come back to their country, they have also got their lives back. They are committed to industrialization. They come with money, the foreign exchange, and they invest it in our country. That has given us the opportunity for the employment of more unemployed people. So, they don't have any antipathetic feelings toward any country. They're very much punctual as to their duties abroad and are earning the good image of the government as well as the people of Bangladesh.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much. Deputy Mayor Lapina, is there any friction due to the difference of cultures in your country or area?

○Valentina Lapina

Deputy Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)

As you are aware, there is a large upheaval taking place in our country. First of all, in the political arena, the single party, the communist party, has left and we have a multi-party system today. Various economic reforms have been created. The forced ideology system has changed. We understand that human rights are more important for us today.

After the collapse of the former USSR, in our country, the process cannot proceed smoothly due to regional disputes. Especially in the southern border region of Russia, there are several regional disputes breaking out. Accumulated natural and cultural assets have been destroyed.

For the past 70 years, our country was united under a single party, but it was separated and divided into more than one republic. Therefore, the current structure is very complex. But I don't think this problem is insurmountable.

We have the problem with refugees; 200,000 refugees have flooded into our city from different republics. Due to economic or social difficulties, they couldn't live there any longer. They came as refugees, and there are several social and economic problems which didn't exist before. But, the city authority understands that there are problems with the various cultures and religions mixing together. So we assure the right of freedom of religion, the freedom of belief in our country. Of course, we are not free of problems, but we don't have any serious problems.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

As for the United States, we have an image of a country made up of immigrants. Even in the United States, there is a certain group of people who

want to enter the country but are declined or turned away. Also, we understand the uprising in the Los Angeles area due to the conflict between different ethnic groups and differences in customs and practices in different cultures. There are some disputes. How are people in the United States trying to solve these problems at the level of the city government?

○Ronni Alexander

Professor, Kobe University

Yes, it's a challenge and difficult problem. I've been here for 16 years in Japan. For instance, for the past 20 some years, I have never been back to Los Angeles where I was born. Of course, I can talk about Japan, but conversely, that is what I want to say. In other words, foreigners live in Japan for a long time and are Japanized. But Japanese people didn't think about the possibility of a foreigner living in Japan for a long time and being Japanized. But, without noticing, 16 years have already passed since I came here.

There is a myth of a single ethnic group in Japan, of homogeneity in Japan. But actually, there are a lot of different ethnic groups in Japan. Also, there are a lot of people from overseas from like myself. Sixteen years ago, people pointed out the fact that I am a foreigner. That doesn't happen these days.

While the Japanese people are conscientious towards foreigners who are Caucasian, however, they take a different attitude toward other foreigners like Asians. Is that discrimination or just distinction? I don't know which. But distinguishing and discriminating are not so very different, from the point of view of being distinguished.

At the administrative level, a lot of measures have been taken. I guess in the U.S. they had been taking measures since a long time ago. By the mind-set and psychology of citizens has to be transformed, otherwise, we cannot solve the problem of disputes among different ethnicities. The mind-sets and psychological aspects of citizens can be briefly described as follows: Are we ready to accept differences? Do you want to accept different things? Would you like to be able to live anywhere you like, regardless of the place where you were born?

Human beings should be able to live wherever they want to live and talk to people, anybody they want to talk to. Otherwise, you cannot solve the problem.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Mayor of Hannover, I would like to ask you one thing. The Maastricht Treaty that moves towards the unification of European countries and there is understanding of European Citizenship. As Ms. Alexander mentioned, there are 12 member states in

the EC, and they will have the right to live anywhere they want to and have suffrage, or vote in an election or run for election if they want to. But that causes voices of opposition against the unity of Europe as a whole. Could you comment on that?

○Herbert Schmalstieg
Mayor of Hannover (Germany)

I hope not, a united Europe is hoped for, if that's the case. Since the 1960s, if we have worked for unity with France and Spain. If you are working in Germany as a Spanish, you could vote in Hannover, Germany. If the person wants to go back to Spain, then he or she is free to do so. So, as far as the person, as far as city council and state-level election is concerned suffrage should be recognized for those citizens from different areas.

In Holland, the foreigners have the right to election. And in Sweden and Denmark, there is also a stipulation allowing that. In the future, in Germany, we will enjoy the same system. I don't think this will hamper the progress toward unity of Germany as a whole. The more difficult problem is currency at the moment. People are attached to their own national currency, and after 1999, many people don't want to accept a single European currency. That's what I'm most concerned about.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Perhaps this is deviating from the subject of today's symposium, so I would like to ask this question later. Another important question was raised by Deputy Mayor Lapina regarding the destruction of the environment. Let's proceed to discussion of this issue. Who would like to talk about the environment? Mr. Gorrie, would you like to take the microphone? Mr. Gorrie is also served as a member of a committee on the cultivation of greenery. Has the environment in your city been destroyed?

○John F. Gorrie
Mayor of Canterbury (Australia)



We are very conscious of the environment, and I believe all cities in Australia are very conscious of the environment. For example, in my city, we have a tree program, and I'm sure there are similar programs in other cities. In Canterbury, the city plants about 2,000 trees each year alone. Also, we have fines for people who illegally remove trees. The fine in my city for

cutting a tree illegally or removing a tree is 20,000 Australian dollars.

They are the sorts of measures which can be taken to help the environment. But Australia, of course, is a very fortunate place with its various natural resources such as natural gas. Natural gas helps to keep the air clear by allowing us to avoid coal-burning fires. And in my city, we now have a big government-owned bus depot. We are even powering our buses with compressed natural gas. And about a third of our transport in the city will soon be natural-gas buses. That will help reduce the pollution in the air as well.

Of course, all councils, and particularly in Sydney, are embarking on recycling programs for waste. That is a particularly involved subject which we should all talk about. In fact, I'm sure the mayor from Bangladesh would like to talk about that very subject himself, shortly. So, I will leave that subject for a moment.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much. What kind of problems do you have in your city of Chittagong, Mayor Nasiruddin?

○Mir Mohammed Nasiruddin
Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh)

We are committed to the sound, stable development of the environment. To have a really sound and sustainable environment, we have taken some positive steps. We have gone for a massive plantation to bring the city the shade of trees. Side-by-side, we have also gone for the planting and gardening of vegetables. This year, the government also initiated a massive program for fishing by support cultivation and fishery projects.

But we don't have any modern amenities for the management of solid waste. Last year, as mayor, I imported as many as 100 garbage trucks from Japan. We just pick up the garbage and dump it in open fields. That pollutes the air and the whole area. We don't have any treatment plants. Such a plant is highly necessary for the proper management of solid waste. We don't have any recycling plan for this solid waste. Unless a person sees the remnants and effects of the open dumping of this waste, they cannot understand how it pollutes the air so swiftly.

So in Chittagong City, we are very much interested in this topic and have initiated discussions with many cities so that they can come forward with any proposals for assistance in the installation of solid waste treatment plants so we can cope with this problem. A general recycling plant is also necessary for a modern city. In my city, the number-one problem which I face is the disposal of solid waste—

want of a treatment plant and a recycling plant.

The second thing which also seriously burdens the environment is the absence of a proper drainage system within the city. During the last ten years, my city did not see the semblance of any development. There was no such development in the city. Over the last two years, since the emergence of the democratic government of Bangladesh, we have taken positive steps for the improvement of the roads, the street culverts and drainage system. Without a proper drainage system, we constantly face the danger of overflowing and water-logging. Water-logging is a daily phenomena in my city. To save the city from this, we must go for improvement of the drainage system.

I had a talk with JICA of Japan and other delegates who visited my city. Because my city now has much more importance for foreign investors because of the exporting zone we have set up, we are trying to improve the environmental system. One-by-one, we are improving soil management, solid waste, and working on installation of treatment plants and recycling plants with foreign assistance. And side-by-side, we want to go for the improvement of the drainage system to save the city from water-logging.

You have probably heard about this in the newspapers. With the help of the World Bank, last year, we went for the excavation of the Chaktihal, which was the only big canal within the city for the free flow of water. It has been silted up for the last ten years. This time, the city people were saved from water-logging because of the successful completion of the dredging of the canal.

We are going to prepare a five-year master plan to go for the improvement of the drainage system and for installation of a garbage installation plant and for a recycling plant, one-step at a time. And we hope that our friendly cities which have the amenities can come forward to help the city of Chittagong. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)
Mayor Schmalstieg, please.

○Herbert Schmalstieg
Mayor of Hannover (Germany)

I think this is a very important issue. Both peace and the environment are very critical issues for the future. Both of these problems are interlocked with each other. We are borrowing the earth from future generations, so to speak. The protection of the environment should be the basis of all political decision making.

The problem in Chittagong is of course different from the problems in Hannover and other

areas, but we are inter-related. We especially share the solid waste issues. We have to share a common policy and plan for recycling the solid waste together. Carbon dioxide emissions should be decreased. That is a very important fact for the survival of future generations. Ecology and economy are complementary, rather than mutually exclusive.

In the city of Hannover, in the year 2000, for the first time in the world, we are going to have a large scale exhibition. The title is "Humans, Technology and Nature." Subjects and themes will be future society, organizations and nations. Nature is not unilaterally exploited. We want to protect nature and utilize the technology that we have developed. Forty-eight years ago, this city was destroyed by the atomic bomb. We would like to deal with this issue in that exhibition as well.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

One of the critical issues that we are interested in is nuclear power plant accidents and the processing of waste materials from them. In the city of Volgograd, what kind of concerns, anxieties and apprehensions do you have concerning accidents and nuclear power plant generation.

○Valentina Lapina
Deputy Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)

When I look at the situation of nuclear power generation plants, there is no such facilities in the downtown area. The SS20s were placed in such areas, but they have been removed already. Under the supervision of international specialists, the SS20s were removed. So, there is no problem in our city along the lines of what you pointed out just a few minutes ago.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Ms. Alexander, there are certain remaining issues in the South Pacific Islands, could you talk about environmental destruction in those areas, please.

○Ronni Alexander
Professor, Kobe University



Environment and development are very difficult issues, in a microscopic view, the problem in one city or in our own lives. We want to drink safe water, have safe food and we want to have the proper disposal of solid waste. We would like to enjoy that. But when we do not need something, we have to follow and trace

where it goes. One of the destinations is the South Pacific.

Waste is being dumped there—hazardous waste and nuclear waste and dangerous things which cannot be disposed of in urban cities. Even in Japan, disposal sites are outside of urban cities. They will go to marine dumping. The United States has a plan to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific. In the past, we have done that and the Japanese people have done that before. That plan is in a pigeon-hole at the moment, but it is not gone yet.

The Akatsuki-maru ship is very famous as the transportation of plutonium has been widely covered by the mass media. When we do not need something, some hazardous things, do we impose those hazardous things on other people? In the South Pacific areas, there are a lot of wide oceans and small islands with very weak political power. Therefore, the waste generated from industrialized advanced countries often will eventually go to the South Pacific islands.

In the Japan, there is education regarding the environment. People are very keen on this issue of education and development. But are we ready to transform our lifestyle which is critically and directly related to the environmental conditions of developing countries. The nuclear weapons and hazardous waste... are we ready to dispose of them in our own backyard? Otherwise, what do we do? Perhaps a private company will make a plan to dump hazardous waste from the United States in one of the South Pacific islands.

There is a problem of the sea level rising. Some of the islands in the South Pacific will be most affected by the rise of the sea level. Of the hazardous waste coming out of the West Coast of the United States, ten percent of it will be transported and used for reclamation. The island level will be five-meters higher than the current level. With five meters increased elevation, a rising sea level may not be the problem so much. So people support that plan. But people cannot live on that hazardous waste when the sea-level rises.

These plans are underway, but the general public is not notified about the plans.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Regarding the issues in the South Pacific Islands, Mayor Gorrie, would you like to make additional comments on that?

○John F. Gorrie

Mayor of Canterbury (Australia)

We don't share the view that the Pacific should be used as a dump for the waste of other

countries. We think that's one of the deep problems that the world is faced with—the fact the developed countries have been using under-developed countries—Third World countries and of course, other oceans, the Pacific Ocean in particular—as a dumping ground for their waste. We are opposed, of course, to that. The same as we are opposed to the French nuclear testing in the Pacific. That's an issue, of course, which would generate a lot of debate in Australia and around the Pacific between people and of course with the United States.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

It's been seventy minutes since we started the symposium. We only have 20 minutes left. The other main issue is what type of roles and responsibilities should be assumed in the solidarity among the cities in order to achieve the peace? It is true that the US and USSR concluded a treaty to reduce nuclear weapons and promote disarmament. However, nuclear non-proliferation is the other issue. Mayor Hiraoka, what should we do to minimize the nuclear threat and others as much as possible? What can we do to contribute to the further reduction of nuclear weapons and the threat they pose?

○Takashi Hiraoka

Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)

Well, maybe this is easy to answer, but is there anything negative about the existence of nuclear weapons. In the post-cold war era, it is true that the direct threat posed by nuclear weapons has been reduced. I have never heard, however, that the budget for the army and other forms of defense has been reduced. Reduction of military spending may contribute to solving the problems of environmental destruction as well as refugee issues. Such appropriation of the effect use of financing should be fully recognized by all citizens around the world.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Deputy Mayor Lapina, may I have your comment?

○Valentina Lapina

Deputy Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)

There are so many things to be done by the city. For example, in the city council, in our budget discussions, the breakdown of our budget includes investments in respective industries and industrial fields. Certain factories and plants are subject to the budget allocations which were formerly utilized in the armament process. However, they are now denationalized. The former arms industries are now being transformed into industries for peace-time

applications. This is something to which cities can contribute.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

May I have your comment, mayor of Hannover?

○Herbert Schmalstieg

Mayor of Hannover (Germany)

In the case of Hannover, we have to change the consciousness of the people. Among the actions and measures to be taken for peace, we should take a very aggressive and positive attitude.

In the case of the city of Hannover, we are now approaching 8:15 in the morning of today. More than sixty percent of the city of Hannover was destroyed during World War II, and at this very moment, in the ruins of a church which was destroyed at that time, a ceremony is taking place for the ringing of the bell for peace, tapping the lesson of what Hiroshima experienced.

Further in the future, we should also hold youth exchange programs. Very many children around the world, even at the level of kindergarten, should learn about the significance and aftermath of the A-bombing. Sadako made over 1,000 paper cranes. What was on her mind? She wanted to be healthy. We should learn her lesson.

Besides the reduction of nuclear weapons, we should oppose the use of chemical weapons. In the Kurdistan area of Iraq, in 1988, chemical weapons destroyed an entire town. Every type of weapon should be banned regardless of the location, whether it's Yugoslavia or Somalia. To that end, we should have a joint effort. The politicians who are responsible in each city, should contribute a lot for the sustainable development of a peaceful world. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)



The mayor of Hannover pointed out the significance of education. Education must not only be for schools but for the entire community. Prior to this international symposium, in this conference hall, about ten youth from outside the Hiroshima area were sitting around a sixty-year-old

hibakusha. The youth were listening to the stories told by hibakusha about their experiences at that time and took memos. Such succession with regard to the A-bombing is of great importance and another important contribution we can make.

I've heard that the average age of hibakusha in Hiroshima is now 64 years-old. Is that correct Mayor Hiraoka? Therefore, besides the direct communication of A-bombing experiences, a variety of methods should be taken. Let me share my information. This is from the animated film on paper cranes which was done by Michel Cibot from France. His wife, Miho, is Japanese. Conceptualize this animated film entitled, 'Riding on the Crane,' which is both in an English and a Japanese version. If such a film is exposed to the global society, that would serve to pass on the experiences. Do you have any further comments you would like to add, Ms. Alexander?

○Ronni Alexander

Professor, Kobe University

Education is very important. In Japan, fortunately, the movement of the testimonies of the hibakusha is very active, not only from the narrative, but also from the visual perspective. I think Japanese people are exposed to more opportunities through the testimonies of hibakusha.

Now let me put this into the context of the hibakusha. We have to add testimonies of Japan's aggression to the narrative and visual presentations as much as possible in the future. We should learn a lot about warfare in every part of the world, including but not limited to World War II. Education regarding history prior to WWII and after WWII should be increased in Japan. Namely, hibakusha of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should be fully communicated. Furthermore, the experiences of all survivors of all warfare throughout the world should be proliferated to all of the citizens of the world. Among them, those who joined the warfare and civilians who supported the warfare, such facts should be recognized first. For example, the roles of males and females should have been different in the time of war and also different according to nationality. First of all, we should learn about facts and information throughout the world. To that end, universities should play a very important role.

Hiroshima has currently established a special institute on hibakusha. There are so many victims in the world. Not only victims of the A-bombings, but also of mining uranium and other hibakusha created due to nuclear pollution throughout the world. Furthermore, we should pay attention to those people who are supporting the nuclear industries.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

We would like you to continue your testimonies. Ms. Lapina, please.

○Valentina Lapina

Deputy Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)

I fully agree with you. We should have a long-term perspective for the education of the younger generation. The city of Volgograd, during WWII, suffered bombing by air raids without interruption for over 150 days straight. Everything on the ground, including the buildings, trees, plants, were completely destroyed. That even a few of the buildings were left after WWII is a miracle. That's the reason why we held a special 50th anniversary ceremony commemorating the Battle of Stalingrad on February 2. Annually, we invite the representatives of various cities, including a representative from Hiroshima city.

It is true that each person does have his or her own perspective toward past history. Among the Japanese citizens, what is the observation about the A-bombing. It varies among the people. In the case of the city of Volgograd, we are trying to teach young people about the war as well as prevent the adults who experienced it from forgetting.

We should not have continued hatred in our minds. We should not forget the past, but we should forget the hatred in the mind in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the battle in Volgograd. Nobody was the winner in the warfare. Everyone involved in the warfare should have their own sacrifice. It is no good to have the hatred in your mind on a long-term perspective.

That's the reason why we try to represent harmonized cooperation in our ceremony. We had representatives from Germany and Austria. In the urban park, we had a plaza for harmony and cooperation. That's the reason why we should know about what we lost in the warfare in order that we do not repeat it. On the other side of the coin, we should find a way for rapprochement. I would just like to raise this point again. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

We should not forget past wars in order to avoid repeating them, but we should forget the hatred in our mind. Mr. Gorrie, I think you have had major input into education. Would you like to comment on this point?

○John F. Gorrie
Mayor of Canterbury (Australia)

I think that I have learned more by listening to the other speakers than I have to offer as input. It is interesting to hear from the deputy mayor of Volgograd and, of course, from the other speakers. Australia is an isolated place where we only listen, read and watch these things happen in the other parts of the world. We don't have atomic power stations, we don't have bombs, we don't have any of those things. And it's an education for us to listen to others

who are experienced in these things in other parts of the world. But our commitment, of course, is just as strong. Our commitment is there that it will not and should not happen again in any other region of the world. And so, it's been an education for me just to listen and talk with the other speakers. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

We had East-West confrontation and Germany was in the forefront of that confrontation. I'd like to invite Mayor Schmalstieg from Germany to comment.

○Herbert Schmalstieg
Mayor of Hannover (Germany)

Thank you. It is no strange coincidence for me to be here in Hiroshima with the other participants. And I heard Ms. Lapina say, "Yes, rapprochement is very important." The second World War was triggered by an attack on Poland by Germany, that was the outbreak of the war. Volgograd was destroyed by Germans. Stalingrad, as it was known at that time, was destroyed by Germany. We must not forget that fact, but it is very important to have a dialogue. And the object of that dialogue is to abolish weapons.

If you have good discussion, you do not shot each other. I think that should be our keyword for everybody. That's what was taught by Willy Brandt. Yes, I think this keyword should be given to those people who are fighting each other on a regional basis.

Germany was once divided. Now it is unified, but we see the same kind of conflict everywhere. I'm against the war in Somalia and the war in Europe. We are against conflict everywhere. We are against armed conflicts and any kind of conflict. I propose to solve those problems. The objective of this meeting is to solve those problems, but we try to gain rapprochement between the South and North. For that reason, this meeting is very important.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much. Not only at the government level, but solidarity at the city level is also very important for the solution of problems. That has been confirmed during this symposium. Mayor Hiraoka.

○Takashi Hiraoka
Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)

Thank you very much for your many good proposals. We have many problems. Refugees are one example. We do not have as many refugees as you have in Germany, but in a sense, we share the same problem. A huge concentration of population in

the cities and a huge influx to urban centers occurs within a country, but we also have the international migration of people from poor nations to the richer nations. Yes, I think the basis is the North-South problem, as Mayor Schmalstieg suggested.

The same applies for environmental problems. The environmental problem is shared by everybody. It is a global problem. Each city should work hard to protect the environment. But this requires a global approach.

So international cooperation and solidarity is very important. For example, as a small contribution, we, the city of Hiroshima, will provide technical assistance for Chongqing in China. This is an industrial city and they burn coal which causes acid rain. Acid rain knows no national borders. It comes to Japan. So from the fall of this year, Hiroshima Prefecture and Hiroshima City together with Chongqing are going to establish an international exchange center on the research of acid rain and its generation. Environmental pollution is an international problem. Rich countries and poor countries should share such problems.

If you talk about this, you have to consider how to establish peace, how to abolish nuclear weapons. Peace and environmental issues should be solved one after another. If those problems are solved, we can successfully abolish nuclear weapons.

○Coordinator (Yasuo Kashiwakura)

Thank you very much. We have heard good discussion among the panelists. What was your impression?

I have listened to the presentation and discussion by the panelists and I feel that, of course, it is important to have inter-governmental dialogue, but it is important to have so much to do at the citizen level and city level. Mayor Hiraoka talked about the example of the activities of Hiroshima. Hiroshima and Nagasaki have suffered a great deal and they have accumulated a great deal of information on how to treat hibakusha from A-bombs. For example, the medical knowledge of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is being used to treat the victims of Chernobyl. Such efforts will be very important to develop international public opinion on the abolishment of nuclear weapons.

I'm addressing the Japanese as well as the foreign participants. I have a plea for you. I hope that you will share what you have learned here with your colleagues in your hometown so that you can generate a big voice against nuclear weapons. Thank you very much for your kind attention.



'93 Concert for Peace

August 6 (Fri.), 1993 / 18:30~20:30 / International Conference Center, Hiroshima Phoenix Hall

1. Performers

(1) Conductor

Yoshikazu Tanaka, director and regular conductor of Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra

(2) Bayan

Aleksandr Kirilovich Kapitan

(Earned first prize at International Festival of bayan and accordion players in 1991 in the city of Bishkek.)

(3) Orchestral music

Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra

2. Program

(1) Grieg: Elegiac Melodies, No. 34

Heart Wounds

Last Spring

(2) Zubitskii: Robust Symphony

Bayan solo: Aleksandr Kirilovich Kapitan

(3) Smetana: My Country

Vysehrad (High Castle)

The Moldau

From the Fields and Groves of Bohemia



Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra

The Hiroshima symphony orchestra, which is also well known as "Hiro-kyou," is the only professional symphony orchestra in the Chugoku and Shikoku districts.

1963 Oct. 12:

Formed as the "Hiroshima Citizens' Symphony Orchestra," organized by musicians living in Hiroshima

1969: Changed its name to the "Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra."

1991 Oct. 24 and 25:

Performance of The United Nations Peace Concert by the Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra in Vienna and Prague at the invitation of the secretariat of the United Nations in Vienna and the government of Czechoslovakia. In both countries, the performance impressed the audience and won rapturous applause. This great success made 1991 a memorable year for the Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra as it acted as an ambassador for peace and culture.

Nowadays, "Hiro-Kyou," the Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra, performs approximately 150 concerts a year, such as, "The Periodical Concert" which is held nine times a year; "the Special Concert" which is famous for its unique program devised by the orchestra: "The Concerts Tour" which is held in collaboration with the local Board of Education; "School Concerts" at elementary, junior high and high schools; a special concert for Hiroshima citizens called "The Orchestra of My Town: Hiro-Kyou" which is held in collaboration with the Hiroshima Municipal PTA Conference, and many others. As the orchestra plays a larger and larger cultural role in Hiroshima, it will surely continue to develop as a "community orchestra" loved by the people in the area.

Opening Ceremony

Aug. 8 (Sun.) 1993 9:28~9:47

Hotel New Nagasaki Ho-o-kaku

1. Opening Ceremony

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki

2. Congratulatory Addresses

H. E. Stoyan Ganef, President of 47th Session of General Assembly, United Nations

Isamu Takada, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture

Katsuro Nakata, Chairman of Nagasaki City Council



Welcome Speech



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

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I hope you had a nice sleep last night in Nagasaki. I will try to keep my remarks as brief as possible.

Nagasaki used to be the only harbor in Japan open to overseas trade. In 1571, the Portuguese missionary opened the port of Nagasaki and later it developed as a trading port with the Netherlands and China. During 200 years of the seclusion era, external trade was prohibited in Japan. Western and Chinese culture were introduced to Japan through the port of Nagasaki.

In 1945 the second A-bomb fell upon Nagasaki. Nagasaki citizens learned at that time that nuclear weapons were the ultimate weapon of annihilation for human beings.

We appeal for the total abolition of nuclear weapons throughout the world. As reality of the history if the war hadn't been provoked, however, neither Hiroshima nor Nagasaki would have been exposed to the bombing.

Following Japan's annex of Korea, she provoked the China-Japanese war and World War II. That war came to an end with the A-bombing in Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

Twenty same million people inside and outside Japan were killed as a result of WWII. Without our sincere reflection over past wars, our appeal to abolish nuclear weapons will not be extended throughout the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to summarize the transition in to the 20th century. The first half of the century can be summarized as the era of the war and revolution, including the World War I and II. The latter half of the 20th century may be summarized as the era of nuclear arms race and proliferation, and appearance of mass destructive weapons and the drastic increase in the export of weapons. It is also the era of hunger, poverty, refugees, the waste of resources and the destruction of the environment.

In the current post cold war era, the world situation is changing from conflict to dialogue, from nuclear armament to nuclear disarmament. But, we have not been fully free of the threat of nuclear weapons. The remaining issues are yet to be solved, including but not limited to the recurrence of regional

conflict, AIDS, the abuse of drugs, and increasing unemployment.

How we human beings will prepare ourselves to enter 21st century? Among the responsibilities of the mayors, the priority should be to protect the peaceful and safe life of citizens. Let us act for citizens and with our citizens be at the forefront for peace with this meaning, I sincerely hope the Mayors Conference will be a fruitful forum to discuss the actions, and measures to be taken by the cities for the 21st century to be peaceful one. I thank you for your attention.



Congratulatory Addresses



Stoyan Ganev
President of 47th Session of the U.N.
General Assembly
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

Ladies and gentlemen, it's my honor to address this distinguished audience for a second time at the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Nagasaki, as Hiroshima, continue to be one of the greatest provocation to human consciousness. Here, a person is confronted with the horrible history of the A-bomb, while at the same time, surrounded by profound prosperity.

Never has the question of the future world order ever been at such a crossroads. While at the same time, mankind has been given a free world stage. We have never had at our disposal this kind of opportunity for success and ever-lasting world peace. The end of the cold war, coupled with the collapse of communism and bipolarity, has totally changed the nature of international problems and issues. With the end of the rivalry between superpowers, we have seen the door open to regional and open conflict.

The global problems for world survival are manifest in the solution to these recently emerged regional and local problems. It has been asserted by some that with these changes, the United Nations is in crises. But in reality, the United Nations finds itself in a unique situation. It has the opportunity to redefine its position regarding its world-strategy of peace-keeping, peace-making and post-conflict building. The United Nations is now working to lay a solid foundation for its actions in preventative diplomacy which can encompass activities such as fact-finding, early warning, confidence-building and preventative deployment.

One of the major steps in that direction was the adoption of a wide-ranging resolution on this subject. In the past decades, different tasks of the United Nations were kept separate. Each issue was distinct. International peace and security, human rights and economic and social development—in any one of these areas, reaching an agreement was an almost futile task, undermined by ideological competition.

Today, we look at the great tasks of the United Nations and the issues before it, as interlocking and mutually supportive. We realize that peace is much more than a military matter or simple disarmament. Its vital ingredients include guarantees of human rights, environmental integrity, social

development and economic opportunity. That is why we are talking now not just about peace making and peace keeping and disarmament, but that which is especially significant. Namely of peace -building, which commences at the local and regional levels. To this end, in a world that desperately needs improved understanding, cohesion and cooperation, it is difficult to overestimate the importance that this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity plays in fostering the development of international spirit that would facilitate the establishment of a just and peaceful world order within the international community.

These are ideas that require the understanding and support of world public opinion. And this is the area where the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is truly invaluable. The new challenges facing the world in the post-cold war era calls for the emergence of a new generation of local political leaders. These leaders must have a deep understanding of the interdependence of today's world, an appreciation of foreign cultures, and all-around knowledge of world history and at the same time, the courage to look into the future.

Therefore, this confidence work can only be commanded by the assistance of mayors in raising the consciousness of nuclear disarmament but of the integration of solving regional and local issues which strike at the shards of world peace. I look forward to seeing those who are here today working together to stop hunger, disease, prejudice and to promote international peace including nuclear disarmament along with respect for all, human dignity and freedom and human progress.

I'd like to thank you for your invitation and wish you great success in your noble efforts. Thank you for your attention.

Congratulatory Addresses



Isamu Takada
Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture

I would like to give a word of welcome to the participants of 264 representatives of 122 cities from 38 countries throughout the world for the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity to be held successfully in Nagasaki. As you are well aware, Nagasaki City in 1945, as was the case in Hiroshima, was exposed to the A-bombing, for the first time in the history of human beings. Over 74,000 people were dead in an instant.

It is now 48 years since then. We are well-determined never to repeat such disaster as we experienced on the earth. The long-standing East-West cold war has ended and we are at a new era in the effort to build a new world order, including but not limited to the global environment, population issues and international cooperation.

In response, it is our greatest privilege to understand that disarmament is taking place. America and Russia are leading the nations in reducing nuclear weapons. Our ultimate target, however, is the abolition of nuclear weapons, including the total abandoning of nuclear experiments.

On the other side of the coin, we should not neglect the fact that we are still having recurrence of regional and ethnic conflict. Also, warfare with conventional weapons still struggling around the world and we are still at risk for the proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world.

Considering these situations, it is of significance to hold this 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity here in Nagasaki City, overcoming the differences in race, religion, policies and ideology to talk about nuclear disarmament, famine, the overcoming of poverty, respect of human rights and protection of the global environment in order for the ultimate goal of world peace to be realized.

In 1990, Nagasaki Prefecture, aiming at the freedom and happiness of all human beings and eternal peace around the world, announced the declaration of respect for freedom and peace based on Three Non-nuclear Principles that Japan firmly maintain. Furthermore, in 1995, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the A-bombing and the 5th anniversary of the Nagasaki Declaration, I sincerely hope that Nagasaki will have the privilege to host a U.N.

Conference on Disarmament Issues. This April with our sincere wish of the holding of aforementioned conference, we held a Symposium on the United Nations and disarmament.

The symposium was co-sponsored by Nagasaki City and Nagasaki Prefecture and attended by world leading figures of peace and disarmament specialists.

Last but not least, I sincerely hope that this conference is a success and bears significant, fruitful results. I also sincerely hope for the development of each city and well-beings of the participants in the future. I thank you for your attention.

Congratulatory Addresses



Katsuro Nakata
Chairman of the Nagasaki City Council

It is my great pleasure to notice that the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity has joined with 122 cities from around 38 countries, more than the 1st and 2nd rounds of the Conference. This reflects the very established progress made by the World Conference of Mayors. It is of the utmost privilege for the citizens of Nagasaki who call for the abolishment of nuclear weapons and the establishment of eternal world peace.

Taking this opportunity, on behalf of the citizens of Nagasaki, I would like to give you a word of appreciation and respect for your continued efforts.

The 3rd World Conference is the first World Conference to be held in the post cold war era. In the Nagasaki Session which follows the Hiroshima Session, some of the topics we will discuss are the meaning of and prospect of building peace in the post cold war era, the roles of cities, peace education for the youth and eliminating nuclear weapons by the 21st century.

It is true that in the post cold war era we have observed a major advance in the reduction of nuclear weapons. We are now still faced, however, with the threat of nuclear weapon proliferation and regional conflict. Furthermore, hunger, suppression of human rights, refugees, environmental destruction, those which you have talked about are threatening the peace and safety of human beings in the world. The roles to be played by cities, which are closer to the lives of individuals, is critical in solving such challenges in international society and demand urgency. In such a sense, it is encouraging that all the participating cities in this conference are from various corners of this world which enables us to further enrich and enlarge the networking of the members of the World Conference of Mayors. I'm confident that eternal world peace is feasible with all of your further enrichment of your inter-city solidarity which should heighten world opinion and fostering yearning for peace and safety.

Nagasaki citizens are well-prepared to make our utmost and continued efforts to the total abolition of nuclear weapons in order for Nagasaki to be the last A-bombed area.

In concluding, I sincerely wish for the great success and fruit of the 3rd World Conference, and I

would like to add my wish for the health, development and future growth of each member and participating city joining us on this occasion in Nagasaki. I thank you for your attention.



Symposium

Peace-building after the Cold War and the Roles of Cities

August 8 (Sun.) 1993 9:49~11:40

Hotel New Nagasaki Ho-o-kaku

Coordinator: Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo

1. Keynote address

Yuzo Itagaki, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo

2. Panelists

M.U.Z. Kamil, Chairman of Colombo City Council (Sri Lanka)

Claudio Albonico, Member of Como City Council (Italy)

Kebba E. Jallow, Mayor of Kanifing (Gambia)

Kosei Oyadomari, Mayor of Naha (Japan)

Ikuro Anzai, Professor of Ritsumeikan University (Japan)

3. Comments from the Audience

Paul Couvret, Member of Warringah City Council (Australia)

Dante Cruicchi, First Vice President of the World Union of Peace Towns (Marzabotto, Italy)

Patrick Braouezec, Mayor of Saint-Denis (France)

Symposium:

Keynote address

Peace-building after the Cold War and the Roles of Cities



Keynote Speech

Yuzo Itagaki

Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo; Professor (Comparative Area Studies), Tokyo Keizai University.

Born in 1931. Through researches on history and international relations, he has been a prominent figure in the field of the Middle Eastern and Islamic studies of Japan, organizing an international network for the studies of ethnic conflicts and of their feasible settlements. President Japan Association for Middle East Studies, Chairman, Association of Islamic Studies in Japan.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, some people wonder with anxiety whether this disastrous experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 has been weathered through the passing years of nearly half a century. And some others are insisting that the appeal to abolish nuclear weapons is not enough at the present stage as the close of the cold war has brought a drastic change in the international political situation.

However, I maintain, to the contrary, that the political significance to commemorate the nuclear calamity suffered by the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is getting to be more and more impressive in its gravity in the perspective of the human history. What they experienced in 1945 should be studied with much more profound insight to crystallize and enhance the universal wisdom of human kind to confront the new situation today. Needless to say that such is still because of the number of remaining steps to attaining the goal of abolishing all nuclear weapons accumulated over the world, and also still because of the emergent impact of uncontrolled nuclear proliferation.

Nevertheless, the reason why I gave the indication of possible reinterpretation was not only because of the above mentioned. The world situation has undeniably undergone a complete transformation in comparison to the situation observed while the 1st and 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity were held. The change was explained even as "the end of history," by a policy-making scholar.

As we have witnessed the breakdown of socialist regimes in Eastern Europe due to the uprisings of citizens, then the Gulf War, and then the disintegration of the Soviet Union, nobody can escape being conscious of the ending of an age and the coming of a new age. I have been forming a judgment that the world today is rushing toward an era of ethnic conflicts. Because the ethnic conflicts are going to collapse the world order fundamentally, ejecting magma from the bottom of the world structure has swept away the cold war system of American-Soviet rivalry, a sort of grassroots-style movement is thrusting an inevitable metamorphosis before all of the existing nation states.

It is a fact that many sovereign states have been covering the surface of our planet. The number of member states of the United Nations is more than 180. As decisively demonstrated by the Gulf War, which was a war to preserve the state system of the Middle East, including even the Iraqi state, frantic efforts are being made in order to prevent a catastrophic downfall of the prevailing state system in the international community as a whole. In spite of that, vast crowds of refugees are coming out in the various corners of the world, crossing borders and mixing with each other. And the parallel phenomena of popular movements such as citizen's forums of self-support and intifada-type campaigns and other types of protest campaigns are also noticeable.

Emerging borderlessness and globalization in the economic and social processes are pushing forward an unprecedented change over the conventional framework of nation-state systems through the multiple formation of citizen's networks to transcend the level of state-to-state and government-to-government relationships and, through reinforcing the functional and qualitative shift of sovereign states, is shaping them, decentralizing them, and encouraging them to extend regional integration. It could cynically be remarked that every state nowadays turns up its own ground not for survival.

People tend to untiringly resort to identity-choosing for recomposing the group and area to which they belong. This causes the ethnicity question that has caught the whole world today. Popular demand cannot be confined categorically within the range of ready-made nationalistic concepts, for example, rights to national self-determination and to establishment of sovereign states. Various demands for democratization for individual independence and for recovery of human dignity are raised all at once. And those demands, in correspondence with people's selective choosing of group identities, encourage the realization of various hyperspaces to break through the framework of nationalistic systems.

When the development of these movements overlap and intertwine with each other and generate heated friction, we have essentially a variety of ethnic and regional conflicts on a global level. It must be too naive to consider that we could eliminate evils called



Yuzo Inagaki, Professor emeritus of Tokyo University, delivering the keynote address.

ethnic and regional conflicts one by one. Moreover, population explosion and extensive militarization have put the whole world in a pinch. We should say that all such things are the result of a globalization tide which has swallowed humankind as a whole.

Thus, how to sustain urbanism is now the crucial question for humanity. The era we live in is not only the post cold war period. It can be said that we are standing on the verge of chaos that will continue up till the structure of the modern world is renovated and completed. It can also be said that time is at the dusk of the nation-state system that started from the formation of modern Europe. In another aspect, we are looking at the ending of the universal process of urbanization, commercialization, and politicization which was launched by Islamic civilization. Furthermore, another idea is that it is the turning point in the long-range urban history since it came into being in Mesopotamia about 5,000 years ago.

Consequently, we live in different eras at the same time. And survive by narrowly choosing ourselves among multiple possibilities for identifying ourselves. Such is the very reality of global urbanization nowadays. Where shall we go? What is the destination of such a global urbanization process? Perhaps the determining climax of such a process might be the destruction of cities and the extinction of human beings.

A-bomb victims are witnesses who asserted the materialization of that dreadful probability at the very result that they were sacrificed by the state

violence of modernity and by the abuse of technology. They saw with their own eyes the end of civilization and the inner wilderness of scattered individuals.

Professor Yoshikazu Sakamoto, the coordinator of this symposium, made an important proposition in his keynote speech on the occasion of the opening ceremony at Hiroshima. His viewpoint was to try to extend the meaning of hibakusha to the fate of Indios and Afro-Americans on the American continent and the victims of Japanese colonialism in Asia.

The experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has to reveal heuristic hints to understand the world and the age we belong to. I'm convinced that voices from Hiroshima and Nagasaki sound very fresh now. Today, Mayor Oyadomari is here with us as one of the panelists. Okinawa has faced adverse destiny from time to time and had a very tragic experience during WWII. I expect Naha's message will give us a deciphering key to live in the contemporary world.

The voice of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which has been finding sympathetic echoes so extensively, should reach so far up to the afflicted people of Gaza, Quinetra, Sarajevo, Johannesburg and any other cities facing the destruction of civilization and humanity.

City has been defined as a specific space where people of different cultural backgrounds ate together. That is to say, a place of plurality. Without contact and deals among different peoples, a city stops being urban. Therefore, cities have originally been internationalized spots. Cities were as such ever since the early days of Mesopotamian civilization. This character was strengthened by Islamic civilization which was inherited by Greco-Roman civilization which was strengthened also by Chinese and Western civilizations which could establish deep contacts with Islamic civilization.

Generally speaking, security and justice have been recognized as the most basic values in city life everywhere in the world. In other words, the ideal state of affairs for urban space was and is peace. World religions which were led by cities and bred cities have done much to support the values of security, justice and peace, pouring strong spirituality into urban spaces.

However, as a matter of fact, cities have not always been a fortress of peace. Now, we have to pay attention to the fact that universal history of cities has been one of rather obstructive elements against peace, being even the source of conflict. It is quite clear that we have many cases of ethnic and regional conflicts today which are put into grave complications by the inter-city problems such as diversity of languages, religions and cultures, economic stratification,

imbalances in the composition of population, differences in locality and social discrimination in particular.

This is not a recent phenomena, it is impossible for us to neglect the historical fact that cities have created conflict and warfare. It is not only because cities are a concentration of political power and in the dominant position for ruling, but at the same time a city can be a target for effective conquest or a particular point to execute deterrent strategy. Therefore, cities could have been a source of domination, an object of conquest and even as victimized examples simultaneously.

Furthermore, cities, as artificial structure constructions, tend to bring upon themselves environmental destruction by altering natural conditions radically. Demographic over-concentration, overweight of consumptive life, greedy appetite of inhabitants, and especially huge amounts of discharged excrement and waste, all of these seriously affect the ecological environment to invite the city toward self-destruction.

We can also mention some other self-negating factors conceived by cities themselves. For example, neglected poverty, atrocious crimes and terrorism and so forth. If xenophobia is excluded from the front, the individualist, rationalist and universalistic system itself can sometimes display more violent offensiveness against others appointed inside and outside. We should not make light of such cases. It is a serious reflection in the age of ethnic conflict, and the reflection has been created initially by the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Now I would examine further points briefly. If we could define any type of city for peace-building, what and how is it.

First, the internal structure. The city should realize itself as a symbiotic community, a pluralist integration. All the cities of the world have to respond the common task to seek for the creation of an open network in each city to overcome the incessantly sprouting ethnic confrontation from inside. In a sense, we might be able to explain that human rights means to secure the conditions for each citizen to enjoy his or her shift of identity among a complex of choices.

Second, the external structure. Cities should design and construct the outer network system of symbiotic aid without exploiting the surrounding peripheral circles over hierarchical set-up as accessories or as suppliers of resources. It is imperative for cities to establish ecological peace.

Third, inter-city networks. The sort of urban space which this conference has been achieving is a sort of experimental model of highly sophisticated laboratories for inter-city cooperation.

Fourth, the effort to bridge the gaps between cities. To simplify the context, my assertion is that cities from the south and north should voluntarily make teams to search for cooperative and coordinating systems with balanced symmetry between each other, hoisting a firm conviction that they are taking key roles in the peace-building process. Meanwhile, citizens are expected to study about aims and lessons for development on one hand and echo ethical basis for a shift of lifestyle on another hand and the broader perspective of cooperation.

I never neglect the cardinal importance of wise and appropriate policies on the state and inter-state levels for international cooperation and peace-building. Nevertheless, in accordance with the global change as mentioned before, I've emphasized the significance of formulating the transnational network by the participation of citizens who are engaging in their self-enhancement and re-orientation, in addition to the emergence of world policy on the level of city administration to create a global network as demonstrated in an articulate manner in this conference, is highly appreciated.

I read with much interest, the statements offered by the representatives of the participating to the conference in the distributed brochure under the title of Peace Activities and Conference Report Summaries. Those statements tempted my dreaming to see every city in the world publish a unique message of its own towards mankind. As one of the scholars of Middle Eastern studies and also in conflict resolution studies, I have done something to design and execute an international research project on urbanism in Islam. At present, the situations after the cold war, the so-called Islamic fundamentalism is described by many commentators as a new dangerous menace. However, I am convinced that Islamic civilization will be able to give the human being an inspiring message to promote symbiotic cooperation for the future of global urbanization from its standpoint of integration. That is to say, from the standpoint of universal pluralism.

Prejudice toward the Islamic as represented by Western Orientalism must be overcome. This task is absolutely important not only for European society, but also for Japanese society which has accepted considerable influence from the West since the 19th century.

I wish to present my sincere respect to the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for their strenuous efforts to send their messages much deeper and much further in order to cope with the critical situation of spreading ethnic and regional conflicts which might lead to the total downfall of humankind. I do hope the inner-city exchange of messages, in various languages and from various cultures and religions, side-by-side

with action initiatives for peace will successfully connect all the cities of the world.

Professor Sakamoto, Mayor Motoshima, and Mayor Hiraoka as organizers of the conference, distinguished members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen, I express my gratitude to all of you for having this occasion to tell some of my visions at the corner of Kyushu in this area which has been an encountering-place for differing cultures since old times, especially at the city of Nagasaki which is the window of Japanese urbanism and has embodied reflections of human existence and reflections of history as well at the utmost depth. Thank you very much for your attention.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Thank you very much for your keynote address Professor Itagaki. Most of the people believe that European countries are the advanced countries while the Arabic countries are the developing countries. It may be some presumed common sense around the world, however, my friends and scholars in Arabic countries remind me to think about the history of cities in the 13th century in global society. Let's cite two representative cities in world in the 13th century. One may be London, the capital of Great Britain which lead the industrial revolution, the other city is Cordoba in Spain. In the 13th century, it was a Muslim city. At that time in Cordoba, the roads were already paved while there were only muddy roads in London. In Cordoba there were streetlights. London has no town lights dating back to the 13th century. What a good contrast. In other words, Muslim cities in the history of this civilization were more advanced. London was following after Cordoba.

What was the reason for the reverse in the due history of the civilization. This may be the most serious problem to be overcome by our Arabic friends. The point raised by Professor Emeritus Itagaki in his keynote address is that the advanced urban civilization was established by the Muslims. Professor Itagaki is in charge and involved in investigation of Muslim society and tried to identify the position of urban centers, or cities, in society. We are now talking about the enlargement of inter-city solidarity. We feel that it may be quite natural that all the city representatives are joining in this forum. But let's think about the roles played by cities in the past history. Then, let's think about the roles and functions to be assumed by cities in the future. This should be a central issue for the history of human being's civilization in the coming future. That may be the major point raised by Professor Itagaki. On the other side of the coin, cities are the area where so many people can get together. Furthermore, cities are the hub center of trade business

and commerce. Therefore, cities are the place whereby all people may coexist peacefully. On the other side of the coin, as a result, cities are the space where so many people will become involved in internal conflicts. That's the reason why we try to exploit and attack and fight against each other. In other words, cities are the origins of rivals.

What would be the future roles to be assumed by the cities in such society. Let me share my personal observation. Over half of the world population is said to be living in cities and this ratio is predicted to increase in the future. To put it more extremely, if human society is fully globalized, what will be the future of society, what will be the future of the life of human beings. This should be the major issue to which we should address ourselves. Professor Emeritus Itagaki told us we should learn by the urban civilization developed by Muslim society. We should learn from the positive aspects of Muslim society for they were the great urban civilizations in the past history which has been the indication of Professor Emeritus Itagaki.

Today we have representatives of the cities, we should be the essence... Is it all right for us to think that human beings naturally get together in the cities or not. It's not clear-cut if we reflect on our past history. In this sense, you may have had the impression that the keynote address was quite academic in connotation, but I think if all the representatives from each city will put their perspectives in the long term span, maybe it's worthwhile for us to review again what are the cities in the total society? What are the cities in the total history of human beings? What are the cities in the history of civilization?

The destruction of the cities was symbolized both in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That may why the Nagasaki Session is of high significance as a venue to think about the position and roles and functions to be played by cities and urban centers in the long term perspective. We would like to give another round of applause for Professor Emeritus Itagaki for his global and historical perspective.

Symposium: Peace-building after the Cold War and the Roles of Cities



Coordinator
Yoshikazu Sakamoto

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

First of all, I have the privilege to introduce all of the panelists to you. To your left, Mr. M.U.Z. Kamil, the chairperson of the Colombo City Council of Sri Lanka. Mr. Camile from Sri Lanka. Next to Mr. Camile is Mr. Claudio Albonico, the city councilor of Como, Italy. Mr. Claudio Albonico, thank you for joining us. Next to him, Mr. Kebba E. Jallow, Mayor of Kanifing, Gambia. Next, from Okinawa, a southern island of Japan which has a large-scale American army base, Mr. Kosei Oyadomari, mayor of Naha, the central city of Okinawa Prefecture. Last but not least, we have the privilege to welcome Professor Ikuro Anzai from Ritsumeikan University. Professor Anzai majored in physics and is involved in the peace movement and peace education. Professor Anzai.

First of all, I would like to brief you about the procedure of the panel discussion. Each panelist will be allowed to take the microphone for five minutes at the most. Sorry to make your comments brief.

Let me give you some background about the panel discussion. Since the Hiroshima session, we've asked the representatives of each city so far to share their experiences, observation and perspective, which was a kind of one-way communication so far in the discussions rendered in Hiroshima. It was quite worthy to learn from the others as this is the third day of the conference with wide-ranging experts and attendance from around the world. We would like to take the opportunity to have an exchange of information, to have a dialogue and to have a good debate on the topics we have been focusing on. This is the intention of the host and organizing committee members. That is the reason why in this panel discussion each panelist will serve to provoke good dialogue or provide kick-off comments. The manner in which we continue will depend on the comments raised by the floor members. In other words, we would like to have free-flow discussion following the kick-off comments raised by each panelist. That is the reason why we ask for your cooperation in limiting yourself to allow a good opportunity for more members in attendance to take the microphone. I fully appreciate your due cooperation to make your

comments and questions brief in order to have two-way communication among all the attendants in this room this morning. I sincerely hope for your cooperation and understanding.

Without further ado, I would like to call upon Mr. Camile, the chairperson for the Colombo City Council from Sri Lanka to take the floor, thank you.

○M.U.Z. Kamil

Chairperson, Colombo City Council of Sri Lanka

Thank you. Mayor of Nagasaki and the Mayor of Hiroshima, distinguished delegates attending the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, at the outset, permit me to extend greetings from the mayor of Colombo, who regrets his inability at not being present at this conference but sends his best wishes for the success of the conference.

The past few years have seen tremendous changes in the world scene. The reduction of the arms race, easing of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union and the ultimate breakup of the Soviet Union, thereby ending the cold war between them. This event has now brought about significant reductions in the accumulation of military might, etc. and is a step in the direction of the elimination of nuclear devices.

If the world we are in is determined to take advantage of the end of the cold war and work toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, all of us must make a concerted and sincere and determined effort to promote the cause of peace. Regional and internal conflicts may be settled through dialogue. Consultation and dialogue should be pursued as far as possible. The devastation and annihilation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki clearly indicate what extent destruction would be in the event of a nuclear disaster.

The following are some of the roles cities could play in promoting peace among others. School children could be given the opportunity to participate in peace poster competitions and these could be displayed in public libraries, etc. This would instill in them the need to promote peace from the early days of their life. Competition and prizes could be awarded by

large companies to further awareness by participants. Peace marches could be organized among the young in order to create the awareness and this message could be a forerunner for other organizations such as NGOs etc. to promote the same among their groups. Seminars and discussions could be arranged to create awareness among our people and this could grow to be a force among our efforts to work toward the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Let us all resolve to dedicate ourselves to create a society free of tension, nuclear devices, etc. so that the world we are living in would be a peaceful place for all of us and the generations to come. Permit me to conclude by conveying my appreciation to the mayor of Nagasaki and Hiroshima and all others for the excellent arrangements afforded to us. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Now, I would like to call upon Mr. Claudio Albonico from Como, Italy.

○Claudio Albonico
City Councillor, Como

Mayor Motoshima, Professor Sakamoto, Professor Itagaki, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very happy to be able to attend this symposium today. I would like to talk about the south-north gap today. I would like to look at the situation in terms of the role of cities. For example, in Somalia there are many expressionless children. Today we are very fortunate to have representatives from the south including Latin America and Bangladesh. Looking at the TV, there are many shocking reports of these regions. In the north we must maintain consciousness and rationality to cope with the difficulty of the gap between north and south. I would like to make clear the thing we have to cope with. In the beginning of the 1990s, we saw an intensification of the gap between south and north. We have to propose a new model for development and growth. International prices for

goods and raw materials and the exchange rates are the main reasons that the trade rate with developing countries has been exacerbated. For instance the economic situation of developing countries has worsened due to this economic and trade situation. These countries have been excluded from international trade. Developing countries are seeing an increase in exports on a quantity basis but not on a monetary basis because they have to increase exports to get more monetary value. After the collapse of the Eastern European countries and Marxism, they have to pay for the reconstruction of their own economies in their own areas, but there are distortions of the internal societies in the advanced countries and many problems and issues of a new nature are emerging. We shouldn't ignore those. We have to take care of these problems and create a new development model on a global basis. Therefore, we have to review the institutional mechanism of cooperation.

We have to add a humanitarian and holistic image to our target of development. Human beings are not just consumers. Each one of the people living on the Earth are different and we have to develop a development model in accordance with that fact. But development of the economy in the Third World was not able to be achieved. It was a political target, but we couldn't achieve it. Therefore, ideologically, there is a lot of influence from communism.

Recently in the United Nations are trying to reinforce the idea of a humanitarian development which could enlarge the choices of individuals. When we judge the standards of poverty and wealth, we should pay attention to the qualitative factors of development of growth rather than just taking personal income as a basis. For instance, longevity and the existence of gender discrimination, acceptance of human rights, and literacy. These should be considered as well as personal income. These are used to produce a human development index (HDI). When I look at HDI reports, the international inequity is diminished. When I look at the 1990 HDI report, the average HDI for northern countries is 0.898. For the southern hemisphere, the average HDI is 0.303. The HDI is thus only three times higher in the northern part of the world. When I look at comparison by adjusted real-term income, the gap between North and South are larger 24 times. Italy, for example is one of seven advanced nations in the world, but looking by HDI comparison, Italy is 17th places down. However, in order to improve citizen life in the situation of no actual increase of income we have to implement an appropriate redistribution of income among members of society. When I look at the actual situation, the accumulated gap which existed in the past still remains and is enlarging. One of the reasons for the difficulty



is the difficulty of transferring technology. The difficulty of each nation in getting access to this technology is the major reasons for this inequity of the technological level available among different societies and different peoples. Of course, it is very difficult to regulate the amount of knowledge which will be provided to people. In developing countries, the supply of knowledge is lower than the demand today. There is a gap between the developing and developed countries and that will be reflected in international trade and this imbalance will be rooted in international trade. So, I would like to propose a change in international trade rules and integrate all of the international trade on a global basis. I think this is a very important factor when talking about the north-south issue. Of course, the GATT negotiation has not ended yet. So, these existing trade imbalances should be solved, otherwise the environmental degradation in developing countries will continue and the flux of refugees will come into developed countries from developing countries. We are very dependent very strongly on each other in terms of practices of economy and daily trade. We have to harmonize, otherwise, we cannot integrate trade as a whole. We have to reform the attitude toward global trade so that we can form an international community which entails all of the countries in the world. We are not aiming at an organization like the EEC, I think its better to form a kind of association which could benefit from business activities. Dr. Keynes has mentioned that nation regardless richness is the most wanted thing by us. There are a lot of entities and also nations which should be harmonized in their own activities. In order to achieve success, we have to ask for the personal ethics of the general public. We also have to form new institutional rules which govern international trade. Also, peaceful and friendly relations are important. There are a lot of lifestyles and different practices and these should be disseminated to the general public as a whole. Secondly, we have to form a method to provide more specific assistance on the basis of stronger solidarity. Just money is not enough. We have to have a specific methodology of assistance which could promote solidarity. For instance, we could provide blankets to those who need blankets, which could promote solidarity. The framework of nations will diminish. Instead we will have a new thinking which will promote international trade on the basis of inter-city solidarity.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Thank you very much. Next we would like to ask Mayor Jallow of Kanifing to take the microphone, Mayor Jallow please.

○Kebba E. Jallow
Mayor of Kanifing

Mr. Chairman, I would like to extend to Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima and the people of Nagasaki a warm and sincere greeting from the people of Kanifing Municipality in Gambia. Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, after the second world war, the struggle for supremacy and apparently insurmountable controversies over social systems and ideologies were obstacles to the establishment of a European order of security and peace and led to conflict between the two blocks, the doctrine of deterrence and the race for destructive power, especially nuclear weapons. In the last 20 years, the arms race has developed a dynamic of its own that is always producing new arms pile-ups and intensifying existing conflicts. The 1990s has witnessed a different situation entirely, the East-West conflict is now over, the cold war is over.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us ask ourselves, what are the resultant consequences of the cold war? Mr. Chairman, the cold war has, among other factors, threatened world security created an arms race, insecurity in the world, rivalry between superpowers, small and big nations and, intensified regional conflicts, that lead to environmental destruction, negligent development, and devastated in almost two-thirds of the world, created new hostile frontiers, that is the north-south, south-south, NATO alliance, Warsaw Pact and non-allied movement, etc. We are now on the threshold of a new era. Peace-building in itself needs vigilance. We should be brave enough to accept our own faults, knowing fully well that there would have been no losers nor winners. We should not only concentrate on the dismantling of the present nuclear arsenals, but we should ensure that no new production of these deadly weapons occurs anymore. Let us encourage transparency, justice and human rights. Let us also strive to discourage regional conflicts. Minority rights in all countries should be safeguarded. There should be fair and equitable sharing of the world's resources. While it may be true that in the West or developed countries, peace-building may be decided in terms of reducing arms-stockpiles, stopping the nuclear arms race, dismantling the East-West rivalries, people in the developing countries are yearning for equal justice, access to good education, health facilities for all, food for all, shelter for all, plus its attendant consequences of mass-poverty and mass-unemployment. The role of cities therefore, in this post-cold war era must be seen to enact applicable laws for their citizens. Serious and concerted efforts must be made to protect the environment, to work with central government and NGOs for the promotion and protection of human rights. Cities must learn from

each others resources. Cities endowed with abundant riches and technical and scientific know-how must be prepared to assist those in need. Cities must involve citizens as participating partners in the promotion of global understanding. Cities must ensure conferences and seminars as a means of understanding issues that may not necessarily be in their immediate environment. Finally, Mr. Chairman, since cities are closest to the people in terms of administration, governments should assure greater freedom and administrative ability to its municipalities. I thank you all.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Thank you very much. Now, I would like to call upon Mayor Kosei Oyadamari, the mayor of Naha City.

○Kosei Oyadamari
Mayor of Naha City

Thank you very much for the introduction. I am Kosei Oyadamari, mayor of Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture. Okinawa Prefecture is located in the southernmost part of Japan, and Okinawa is very unique because it is the only area in Japan which experienced ground battle during the World War II. As Professor Itagaki mentioned earlier, even today, Okinawa Prefecture has huge U.S. military bases. As the mayor of such a region, I am very happy and consider it a opportunity of great significance to be a member of this panel discussion. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima of Nagasaki and the secretariat of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity for giving me the opportunity to speak in this symposium. As you are well aware, the East-West cold-war structure war has undergone fundamental upheaval due to the collapse of the former USSR. However, this development has caused military disputes in many parts of the world in the

form of ethnic confrontations, religious confrontations, and also I would like to note, territorial confrontation. Due to the alleviation of the East-West cold-war structure, conversely, these military disputes have occurred much more frequently in different forms. Therefore, the military value of the U.S. bases located in Okinawa has not diminished at all, even today. In addition, the function of the U.S. bases has been increasingly reinforced and there are adverse ramifications of having the military bases in our own prefecture. In Japan, Okinawa is an area which possesses huge territorial islands, air space and waters as symbolized by the sea-lane defense. In relation to the U.S. military bases deployed in Okinawa, we had very frequent visits by Soviet nuclear submarines in the vicinity of Okinawa. So the area has been in very tense situation. Also, the military aircraft of the U.S. military forces and the Japanese Self-Defense forces have scrambled very frequently.

Okinawa has prospered with its trade with China and Southeast Asian countries since antiquity. And, in those old days Okinawa has been depicted as follows: The large military force of a small country, will be defeated if it's too strong, but when it's weak it can continue to exist. Therefore, Okinawa abhors weapons. That is how Okinawa is described in its antiquity. In other words a very small country or area like Okinawa shouldn't reinforce its armaments. Without having weapons or armaments at all, Okinawa can be the partner of the various countries of the world with its unique culture. So it's a unique way of expressing pacifism. In modern terms, we can say that if you have weapons, you will be destroyed by weapons.

Under the peace constitution, the fundamental basis of welfare is peace. And in Naha City, our basis of peace administration is to reject all of the policies which may lead to warfare. The future peace policies of our city will be based on international harmony, coordination, and mutual understanding, and I believe that the pursuit of grassroots peace will be critical.

The 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity plays a part of a role. I hope that this peace conference will be held in the future even more vigorously and inter-city solidarity will be strengthened. And through mutual understanding, I feel that the realization of peace administration and policies will be very important. I thank you very much for your attention.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Thank you very much Mayor Oyadamari. For your information, Okinawa has the largest American base in the region, and during the Gulf War,



numerous contingents were dispatched to the Gulf War area. As you may already know, the U.S. bases in the Philippines including Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base were returned following a great opposition race by the Philippines. In turn, the American base in Okinawa has been further strengthened in order to supplement the lack of bases in the Philippines nowadays. That is the reason why Mayor Oyadomari and others are now trying to rid the American Army now based in Okinawa.

Last but not least, I would like to call upon Professor Anzai to share his opinion. Thank you.

○Ikuro Anzai

Professor, Ritsumeikan University

Thank you. I am a professor of International Peace Studies at a private university in Kyoto with about 23,000 students. I originally majored in radiological health science. Taking this opportunity, I would like to share my opinion on the roles to be played by cities in abolishing nuclear weapons. I just would like to give you some specific examples of actions taken by cities.

Though nuclear weapons are held by nations, the roles to be played by cities in abolishing those nuclear weapons is quite important. In order to abolish nuclear weapons, first of all, we should build up majority support for nuclear free ideology. To that end, each citizen should be made fully aware of the threat and risk of nuclear weapons as the most destructive weapons. That's the reason why cities can play a very important role in providing the learning experiences and opportunities for the citizens. Even in Japan, so many local authorities have announced nuclear free proclamations. Most of them have built up new facilities for social education such as peace museums or enriched libraries on peace and also hold exhibits and lectures.

Let me give you an example of Kobe in Hyogo Prefecture. On March 18, 1975, Kobe City Council unanimously adopted a resolution denying port access to ships carrying nuclear weapons. The Kobe City requires ships to submit a non-nuclear certificate at the time of entry to the port. This has had a major impact in Japan as well as overseas as the Kobe nuclear-free port system.

Now, moving to the Tokyo Metropolitan area, on March 1, 1954 the No. 5 Fukuryumaru fishing vessel was exposed to the H-bombing. Through its commemoration of the disaster, the Tokyo Metropolitan government tried to teach the tragedy of nuclear weapons for those visitors over 100,000 every year. The 18 megatons of the H-bomb which the No. 5 Fukuryumaru was exposed to was about six times of the total bombing used during World War II. It is very

important that so many children are visiting the exhibit on the No. 5 Fukuryumaru to learn about nuclear weapons.

Osaka Prefecture opened a comprehensive peace museum in Osaka City and tries to be actively involved in teaching the tragedy of warfare including disasters in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and respect of peace through its exhibits to children.

In the case of Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City, each city has an A-bomb museum to appeal to several million visitors a year regarding the tragedy of nuclear weapons. Not only for the actual disaster, these A-bomb museums try to appeal to the overseas world, acknowledging their fault in provoking the war.

Okinawa Prefecture which experienced the ground war during World War II has a peace museum to provide tourists and students with the opportunity to learn about peace.

In Ritsumeikan University last year, the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, similar in size to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, was opened. We are now striving with Kyoto Prefecture and Kyoto City to make the Kyoto Museum for World Peace in Ritsumeikan University the peace education facility for so many citizens and children.

Taking the example of Manchester, England, let me cite some examples. The city of Manchester holds seminars for its city council members. Nuclear-free balloting on in public buildings, nuclear-free zone signs along roads, circulation of documents and posters on nuclear issues in schools and facilities. Explanation of nuclear issues in the city Newsletter, displaying of events relative to peace in the city area, and military expenditures are printed in invoice for property tax assessment sheet. The use of the public parks and halls for peace-related activities, and circulation within the city offices for documents proposed and presented by peace associations, to place a peace mark on public cars, and call for cooperation for anti-nuclear project to national council members from Manchester. Last but not least, the city of Manchester points out which officials are responsible for the projects and policies of nuclear free zones.

Over 2,000 cities in Japan adopted the proclamation as nuclear-free zones and peace cities, but I sincerely hope that all of those cities will have the participation of the citizens to provide learning opportunities to realize a nuclear-free world in the near future. Such activities and experiences should be exchanged in this conference which will contribute a lot to build up a non-nuclear majority on a global basis.

Let me add some recent news. In Yaizu

City of Shizuoka Prefecture that has mother port of Fukuryumaru#5 on June 28, the city council adopted based on the Local government Act. an appeal by the citizens requiring a guarantee for not to repeat any tragedy of bombing including the A-bombing or H-bombing in order to appeal to the national government to conclude an international agreement on elimination of nuclear weapons. This is a good example that local government can play a role as a bridge between her citizen to national government to pass on their wishes. I thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Thank you very much. Maybe I can mention the name of the fishing vessel, Fukuryumaru No.5. This is a very small fishing boat. In 1954 it was exposed to the radiation of an H-bomb test conducted by the United States on the Bikini Atoll. The U.S. Navy gave a warning about a restricted area into which nobody was to enter. The Fukuryumaru No.5 was outside of this restricted area, but the H-bomb was exploded and turned out to be much larger than was calculated by the U.S. Navy and radioactive fallout fell on an area far beyond the restricted area. So the crew on the Fukuryumaru No.5 was exposed to radiation. The captain was so heavily exposed and he died after about six months. That illustrates how nuclear weapons can be more dangerous than calculated on paper. It is a good example of how destructive nuclear weapons can be. This vessel's mother port was Yaizu City, Japan, and this city has started to organize a big anti-nuclear movement.

We have heard from five people. Five participants made keynote addresses. Three people including the delegate from Sri Lanka, Colombo and Mr. Kamil, Mr. Oyadomari, the mayor from Naha, and Professor Anzai from Ritsumeikan University. Those three people talked about war and its relation with nuclear weapons and how important peace is based upon war and nuclear weapons considerations.

I'd like to ask some of you to make comments. I would like to ask somebody from the floor to speak. I made a keynote address, and in that address I said that at that time in Nagasaki there were prisoners of war from the commonwealth. Many prisoners of war were detained in Nagasaki. One of those prisoners of war fortunately survived the atomic bomb in Nagasaki. He is here. We are very grateful for his presence. He is from Australia from the city of Warringham where he is a councilor. His name is Mr. Paul Couvret.

We have so much to hear from him, but for your first presentation, I am sorry, but I will have to ask you to speak shortly. If you have anything more to add would you please attend the session in the

afternoon, Session IV, themed Eliminating Nuclear Weapons by the 21st Century. Mr. Couvret are you here, please?

○Paul Couvret
Councilor, Warringham

Thank you very much. Forty-eight years ago, I was working at the Kawaminami Dockyard as a prisoner of war when the city of Nagasaki was destroyed by the second atom bomb. I was eight kilometers away from the epicenter. I saw the flash and felt the heat and blast which came seconds later and which caused considerable structural damage to the building of the dock. I escaped the avalanche of debris which came thundering down on the dock by diving underneath the bottom of the ship. Seconds later, all POWs and the Japanese workers climbed out of the dock to run for cover in the air-raid shelters. As we came above the ground, we watched in bewilderment the fiery pillar of smoke with the huge mushroom cloud of smoke on top billowing up with terrifying speed. In that instant, 74,000 Japanese men, women and children were killed. Many of them vanished from the Earth without a trace. Many of them died afterwards from the effects of burns and radiation. I witnessed for the next few days and nights how the whole of Nagasaki was destroyed by the fire-storm which burnt everything. I saw scores of victims who were brought to the shipyard's hospital with horrible burns. That included little babies carried in a shawl on the blinded mother's back. I still wonder how many of them survived.

When the war was over, I was liberated by the United States Navy, and I saw the total destruction of what was once a thriving city. I often ask myself why did I survive. I believe I was spared to tell the world of the horrors of nuclear war and to warn the younger generations in particular that a nuclear war will mean the end of civilization as we know it.

For the past 48 years, I have addressed groups of men and women and high school students about my experiences on the 9th of August 1945 and the following days. I've had the opportunity to speak to two world conferences of sister cities and have appeared on radio and national television in Australia.

I am deeply grateful to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to be invited here. This gathering is the most distinguished group of people I have ever had the privilege to address.

My appeal to everyone is to work for peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. Most of all, I want to pay tribute to the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who perished on the sixth and ninth of August 1945. They have become the martyrs of the 20th century. Their death has shown the world the

horrors of nuclear war. There have been other wars, in Korea, in Vietnam, the Gulf War to name a few. But fortunately, no nuclear war.

In Nagasaki, there are many Christians. They believe that Jesus Christ saved the world from sin. But I believe that the Japanese who died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki saved the world from destruction. I fervently hope that they did not die in vain. I bow my head in deep reverence to them all.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Mr. Couvret did not mention in his address that pows kept in Japan were abused very much and some of them died, suffering from a lack of nutrition. He didn't mention anything about the cruel treatment of prisoners done by the Japanese army at that time. Thank you very much for your nice words. I don't know how to follow the venerable address made by Mr. Couvret. We do have Session III and Session IV in the afternoon for all of us to continue our conversation with Mr. Couvret.

We are trying to focus attention on the issue of peace. Everyone agrees that peace is not merely the absence of warfare. Peace requires the resolution of the all the relevant issues in global society nowadays. I am involved in peace research and peace academia through my contact with my foreign friends.

What is the significant meaning of peace in the global context. Let me define the meaning of peace in the global world. In the past history, for a long time, peace was considered as the opposite of warfare. However, it changed recently. In the current context, Peace is the contrasting word of violence. Peace is the other side, or the remaining side of violence, according to the current interpretation.

What do we mean by violence? Violence is revealed in a variety of forms including warfare and civil wars which kill human beings directly. However, violence does include, as has been pointed out by a number of people here in attendance so far, hunger, malnutrition and poverty which also results in the death of human beings indirectly. We should not forget the fact that so many people are dying from poverty and hunger. Even if they didn't die soon, they are still suffering from a lower life expectancy.

That is the indirect result of the poverty and hunger. Especially the newborn babies cannot enjoy their first-year birthday in Latin American, African and Asian countries, relatively speaking, with the performance of the life-span of the advanced nations including Japan, the United States and Europe. Namely, that is another version of the violence whereby the human beings cannot enjoy a certain lifespan. The third violence is the suppression and oppression of human rights, including oppression for



political reasons. People are imprisoned and subject to and exposed to torturing as can be found in various corners of the world, unfortunately. Such violence is a direct threat and risks the lives of human beings.

At least some people were exposed to the potential risk. The majority of refugees may have originated from the suppression of the human rights, among others. The oppression of the human rights of minorities is a part of it.

Fourth, another version of violence which risks the livelihood of human beings is environmental destruction. The decay of the ozone layer resulted in a high ratio of mortality and cancer as you are well aware. These violence, though differing in form, are physical violence which are inhibiting peace in the world. This is, I'm sure, the current common sense throughout the world. Furthermore, this violence does carry a certain mental or psychological violence. Especially the discrimination against females may be revealed in physical violence or psychological violence as so many females are discriminated against in society regardless of their position. This may be one version of the violence, violence of a psychological nature should be included. As the time is limited, this afternoon we will have a separate session on peace education and the banning of nuclear weapons. Thus, I would like to leave those discussions until later this afternoon.

One of the important issues raised among the panelists this morning was raised by Mayor Jallow of Kanifing and Councilor Albonico of Como. That is the north-south issue. All of us know we have to overcome the north-south conflict. I would like to invite your comments on the types of roles and responsibilities and actions to be taken by the cities in order to contribute to the ultimate solution of the north-south issue. I'm sure many cities are already involved in specific actions to contribute to solving the north-south conflict.

Some panelists mentioned the necessity of

aid and development. I think variety of development aids and support and assistance were provided in the form of ODA. I'm sure there are a bunch of financial supports available to countries in the south. However, the situation in need of such help is progressing and is not followed by financial support.

There are two sides of the story. The first is the lack of sufficient assistance. The second issue is that maybe the way the assistance is given is not the optimum or appropriate way for assistance to be made. Maybe the local city and local government level can think about the quality of the assistance, the quality of the support. If any city has been involved in a specific activity, please do list and include a success case and a failure case. And please indicate how you overcame a failure case, if any. What kind of specific actions have been taken to contribute to solving the north-south issues?

As I was attending Session I, I think the mayor of the city of Hannover and another representative from the Netherlands recommended to establish a sister-city counterpart in the south and the north. Taking this opportunity, frankly speaking, I would like to know whether it really contribute to the solution of the north-south issue. I would you to share your experience on the local government and city level in solving the north-south issue so far. Now, I would like to open the floor first. Please raise your hand if you have any success cases and failure cases and if you have any experiences overcoming the previous failure experiences please share your experiences from the floor with us. Thank you.

Please state your city, country and your name.

○Dante Cruicchi

First Vice President of the World Union of Peace Towns

I'm Dante Cruicchi of Marzabotto, Italy. I would like to give you one example, for instance in our cities in France, Italy, the United Kingdom and other countries in the Western Europe. There is a development fund which has been created in Holland for providing assistance to those in need. This movement has expanded into various parts of Europe. I'm not limiting my statement to the activities of cities. There are a large number of people who are involved in giving assistance to Third World countries, charity activities and voluntary activities and so on. How can we effectively manage this assistance.

Let me take an example in the case of Somalia. The aid money is used for the purchase of military weapons. That is a tremendous mistake. The FAO, the United Nations and UNICEF are international organizations. Through these

international bodies, the assistance money should be managed well and controlled well. So the aid money will be used well and for the appropriate purposes.

Dictators perhaps use this for their personal interest and they might use the money to purchase weapons... There are always followed by such kind of danger.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

One more person please.

○Patrick Braouezec

Mayor of Saint-Denis

I would like to make two proposals. I am mayor of Saint-Denis, France. I have two proposals for this Inter-city Solidarity Conference. The first one is as follows.

Regarding the United Nations, I think we have unanimous agreement with this, as we discussed earlier this morning. We had a very good discussion. Of course, there is a disparity of political views and so on, of course there are difficulties, but we share common goals. So, with a common objective, I believe that the roles of the United Nations should be much more reinforced. At the moment, the economy is operated and works on the basis of trade, but trade has caused some adverse ramifications, including the trade of drugs and of military weapons. These are the negative sides of international trade. Therefore, we have to transform the economic systems of those countries which are involved in the trade of military weapons and the trade of drugs. By transforming international trade for the better, we can transform the system of trade toward the solution of famine and starvation problems.

My second proposal is as follows. Responding to the issue raised by Professor Sakamoto relating to sister-city relations: We know what we have to do as cities, and these are necessary for the people in the southern hemisphere, in the north-south issue sense. We have to give assistance as much as we can as administrators of cities. In the conference held in Hiroshima, I gave a presentation about the future policies of Saint-Denis city. We have to reverse the north-south and disparity situation and talk about various problems we face in working toward that goal, but the present problem we face today is economic and budgetary. So we have to deliver our message clearly to the international sister-city organization. All of the members of the sister-city organization have to make qualitative improvements. With that qualitative improvement and enhancement, perhaps we can reverse the flow of assistance just unilaterally from north to south. And I hope this assistance will be provided in a much more efficient and effective

manner in collaboration with the United Nations. I hope this relations will be much better than today.

○Coordinator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

I'm sorry but time is almost up. I should have closed this session 15 minutes ago. The time is 11:40 so I have to close this symposium. Actually, I should have asked for comments from panelist, but I don't have time to do so. So, in the afternoon, there's going to be an opportunity to discuss how to solve the north-south problem in order to abolish nuclear weapons, how can we solve ethnic disputes. I saw somebody raising their hand, but I sorry I couldn't accommodate your presentation within the framework of the symposium.

ATOMIC BOMB IN NAGASAKI —A-bomb Documentary Film

"The restored Angelus bell resounds across the A-bombed plain from the ruins of the Urakami Cathedral." This documentary is a depiction of the devastation wreaked upon Nagasaki by the atomic bombing using graphic scene on film interspersed with photographs taken by the U. S. military.



- 16 mm black and white, 15 mins.
- Planned by Nihon Eiga Shinsha
- Produced by Nihon Eiga Shinsha
- Produced in 1952

"Prevent A-bombings. Otherwise human beings will destroy themselves. And now, let us seek peace, quietly."

It is an A-bomb documentary film that depicts Nagasaki citizens praying for and seeking peace with a focus on the damage caused by the A-bombing of Nagasaki.

"Peace!

Peace!

A bell of peace is ringing.

May there be peace forever."

Meeting with A-bomb Survivors

Aug. 8 (Sun) 12:15~12:51

Hotel New Nagasaki Ho-o-kaku

Coordinator: Masao Kishikawa, Associate Professor, Nagasaki University School of Medicine

Commentator: Masao Tomonaga, Professor, Nagasaki University School of Medicine

Commentator: Shigeki Toyoda, Adviser, Atomic Bomb Health Care Center

1. Reports by Atomic Bomb Survivors

Hideko Yoshiyama

Tsukasa Uchida

2. Questions and Answers

Miho Cibot-Shimma, Wife of City Director of Malakoff (France)

Henk Blom, Member of the Municipal Mondial Policy Working-Group (Middelburg, the Netherlands)





○Moderator

Thank you very much for waiting ladies and gentlemen, we should like to start the meeting with A-bomb survivors. The coordinator is professor Masahiro Hishikawa. He is an associate professor of the faculty of medicine at Nagasaki University. After graduating from school, he conducted pathological studies on the effect of the A-bomb on human bodies.

○Coordinator (Masahiro Hishikawa)

Thank you very much. I take the honor and pleasure of serving you as a coordinator for this program of meeting with hibakusha. Since we are behind schedule, I solicit your kind cooperation. We have two commentators here. Professor Masao Tomonaga of the Faculty of Medicine of Nagasaki University and Professor Shigeki Toyoda from the Hibakusha's Health Control Center of the A-bomb.

Professor Tomonaga graduated from Nagasaki University and since that time he has specialized in Leukemia and other blood disorders, and he has been actively engaged in treatment of hibakusha's ?? and hematology.

Doctor Toyoda graduated from the faculty of Medicine from Nagasaki University in 1950. Ever since that time, he has been a member of A-bomb aftereffect research, and he has been an internal medical specialist at the A-bomb Commemorative Hospital. He has been engaged in the treatment of hibakusha. He is a clinician.

We have two commentators and we have two speakers who are the hibakusha. On behalf of hibakusha, we have Ms. Hideko Yoshiyama, member of the succession division, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace. The other person is Mr. Tsukasa Uchida, representative of the Nagasaki A-bomb Testimonial Society. I would like to invite Ms. Yoshiyama to speak first on behalf of hibakusha.

Eyewitness Testimonies



Hideko Yoshiyama
Member of Succession Division
Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

She was exposed to the explosion while working in the concrete office building of Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing, 1.2 kilometers from the hypocenter. She was 22 years old at the time of the bombing.

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for your introduction. This is the 48th year since the A-bomb dropping and I am grateful for the life given to me to this year. The A-bomb caused hell on this earth. One plutonium atomic bomb turned Nagasaki into destruction. In an instant, more than 70,000 lives were taken. Most of them were civilians, elderly and children. I lost many relatives and friends. They were burned to death by the flash. I still remember the victims groaning in agony, "Help me, give me water." Those people died without even having a drop of water in their mouth. I really saw them and experienced that hell on Earth. I still have a vivid memory of that disaster. That memory I have had since I was 22 years old will remain with me for my life.

I was exposed to the A-bomb at the office of Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing. That was a munitions factory. I was exposed inside of a concrete structure which separated me from the outside. But broken pieces of glasses stuck in my face, everywhere. Because of bleeding, I lost consciousness. I survived. Because of the aftereffects of radiation, I suffer from diarrhea and loss of hair. I still remember the days when I had to lie down on the cold wooden floor without a mattress, without medicine and without food. I suffered from hemo-urea, blood excrement, and bleeding from the gums, but by some miracle, I survived.

When the day came that I was finally able to sit up on the floor, I looked into the mirror, but I was shocked. My face was damaged from the glass, and I couldn't comb my hair because I had lost my hair. I was so shocked. I was 22 years old. I was in the prime of my youth. So whenever I had to go out of my house, I had to cover my face and head. How often I had wished I had died.

The atomic bomb killed many people by explosion and heat, but the radiation illness is causing a lot of agony to hibakusha. Because of the aftereffects of radiation, I was hospitalized 20 times. I suffer from chronic thyroid disorder. I had my lungs and bosom dissected because of cancer. When the bosom was dissected, it still contained many broken pieces of glass. I still carry broken pieces of glass.

I lost many members of my family. I lost

my father and two younger sisters. My father had to be hospitalized 13 years in an atomic bomb hospital and died. My younger sister died at the age of 18. She was mobilized to work for the country. The day when she died, her school was commemorating a graduation ceremony. If there had not been a war or if we did not have atomic bombs, she would have survived with children and grandchildren. I am sorry for her. The younger sister died 41 years after the A-bomb. She died four months after the onset of leukemia. She was 53 years old. When she was exposed to the radiation, she was only twelve years old. But that caused leukemia for her. She left two children here. I could not control my anger when she died. "Forty years after the A-bomb, you had to die?" I couldn't control my anger. Now 48 years after the A-bombs, hibakusha are still suffering from the aftereffects of radiation and they live in uncertainty and fear. That is a common suffering. Many hibakusha are now aged and frail. The time is limited and very short for me to share my experience.

Never again. No more hibakusha. And for that purpose, I demand the abolition of nuclear weapons. Unless we attain the abolition of nuclear weapons, the souls of the victims cannot rest in peace. They cannot enter nirvana. They cannot die in peace. We must not forget that peace is made at the sacrifice of their death. We live only one life. In peace you can enjoy your life and you can enjoy your youth, but they're all gone. So I appeal to you. Do not repeat the same mistake again. I appeal to the nuclear power governments to not only gain the knowledge of A-bombs, but please experience and feel the disaster of nuclear weapons. I appeal to you to abolish nuclear weapons immediately. In order to make this Earth a peaceful one, and wishing the abolition of nuclear weapons, I'd like to live my remaining days wishing for peaceful days. Do not repeat the same suffering. Thank you.



Hideko Yoshiyama testifies about her A-bomb experience.

Eyewitness Testimonies



Tsukasa Uchida

Representative, Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Testimonial Society

He was exposed to the explosion while serving as a mobilized laborer at Ohashi Plant of Mitsubishi Manufacturing Factory, 1.2 kilometers from the hypocenter. He was a 4th grader (16 years old) at the former Keiho Junior High School at the time of the bombing.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude for being given an opportunity to speak on the occasion of such an important opportunity. On behalf of hibakusha, I'd like to talk about part of my experiences on that day and the time since then.

At the terminal stage of WWII, the air raids of U.S. military aircraft had become increasingly intense. The city of Nagasaki was totally destroyed 48 years ago, but before the dropping of the bomb nobody could imagine what happened the next moment.

That morning, it was very cool with bright sunshine so children started to study before it got hot. Before leaving my house in Matsuyama-machi, which was the hypocenter of the A-bomb, I asked my father what time it was. His wristwatch had stopped but neither my father or I had noticed. I had rice porridge with potato for breakfast and looked at the larger clock on the pillar by entrance of our house. It was slightly before seven o'clock in the morning. So in order to be on time I rushed out of the house. Although I paid the deepest respect to my father, I was shocked because I may be late for work, so I blamed my father. I clearly remember that. That was my last good-bye to my father, which I didn't know at all at the time.

I was in the fourth grade of junior high school under the old system. I had given up schooling due to the wartime requirement. I was working at the Ohashi Plant of the Mitsubishi weapons production works as a mobilized student.

I was late for work that day. I went through the gate, but the gatekeeper didn't notice that I was late. At 7:48 A.M. the alarm was issued and at 7:50 an alarm for alert for air raids started to blare, so we gathered in front of an air raid shelter 300 meters away from there. We had been told, just briefly, that the bomb dropped just ~~three~~ days ago in Hiroshima was an innovative bomb containing a kind of nuclear substance. This was explained to us by a teacher of chemistry.

In the meantime, all of us went back to the workshop. And in the plant, the machine tools had already begun operating. In order to catch up with what had been lost during the meantime, we were working very hard. All of a sudden a flash of yellowish and blue, bright light and intense shock

wave attacked us. Simultaneously, the glass for light intake window were broken and fragmented pieces of glass overwhelmed us at that instance. I tried to cover my head with my hands, but the huge number of pieces of fragmented cut my skin to my skull and hemorrhage was too intense. I tried to find a towel to soak up the blood. But that was blown off by the blast so I used a Japanese-style towel to soak up the blood. The towel was soaked with blood already and I remember I had to wring it out and use it again three times in order to soak all of the blood out of my skull. But, I lost consciousness completely. Fortunately, I was near the window so a relief squad came over from a tunnel plant and I was rescued and transported to a nearby hill where I received first aid. But for two hours, I was in a coma and finally I regained consciousness gradually.

After awhile, I began to become worried about my family members in my house in Matsuyama-machi. I used a stick as a cane and I came down the hill and crossed the small stream and looked at the Urakami Station. I was very much astonished. It was as if I were dreaming. I felt illusions. Was it really happening to us in this world? It was exactly like as if a huge roller had squashed the whole town. But, a couple of smokestacks of the Mitsubishi Steel plant were barely standing.

I hadn't noticed, but I was taken my socks and shoes by the blast, so when I went close to the Matsuyama-machi train station, the heat of the ground was unbearable so I went back to a gas tank which was completely squashed to the ground. There were a lot of people who were seriously injured with tremendous burns. The relief train stopped 1,400 meters from the hypocenter. I got on the train and my close friend Nakamura was in a same car on the train. His face was black and burned, and one eyeball was crushed. The other was protruding and sintered on his face. But he noticed me. Bleeding, he talked to me. Don't die, he tried to encourage me, with a very faint voice. And he asked me how I was, how were my wounds. "Is it not so serious?" "It's O.K. Don't worry about it at all." I told him and patted him very lightly on the shoulder. But his skin was removed when I patted it and he started to cry. I didn't mean to hurt him, I just patted. But due to the very severe burns, his skin was

just barely hanging on his bones. Beneath the skin I saw swollen bluish veins and red arteries and muscles were burned red. His face was horrible.

After awhile, when we had stopped at the relief station in the vicinity of the Omura Navy Hospital, he had already died. On that day, I had made a promise with him to have lunch together at eleven o'clock. But when I tried to get out of my workshop, the supervisor noticed my leaving so I had to decline his offer for lunch. So he, Mr. Nakamura, alone went out of the plant and was directly attacked at that moment by the heat rays of the atomic bomb.

The location was 1,400 meters away from the hypocenter. When I remember what happened on that day, I feel serious remorse. In Japan, we have the expression that everything is caught with one net, and the atomic bomb can be described as such. As long as the weapons-holding powers and superpowers of the world, refuse to discard this idea of killing and these principles, these weapons of mass destruction will be used again.

I hope that the precious testimony of A-bomb survivors will be the force that ties all peace on the world together. Thank you very much for your attention.



Tsukasa Uchida testifies about his A-bomb experience.

Questions and Answers with Hibakusha

○Coordinator (Masahiro Kishikawa)

Thank you very much Mr. Uchida. Now I would like to open the floor. If you have any questions or comments please raise your hands. And please state your name and the city you are representing. After that, please state your question or comments. Any questions or comments? O.K. go ahead.

○Miho Cibot-Shimma

Wife of City Director, Malakoff

I am Japanese, but I am participating with my French husband from Malakoff City of France. For eleven years in France, I have been involved in showing the reality of nuclear weapons. In France the IPPNW association of doctors against nuclear weapons, has dispatched a delegation to Semipalatinsk to do a study on the effects of radiation. Also, they are doing relief activities for the survivors of radiation exposure in Kazakhstan.

When I have discussions with them, the second and third generation survivors are a focus, but it is difficult to get access to the information on such survivors. What is the current status of availability of information on second and third generation survivors in Japan. Actually, these pieces of information are very important, but I wonder if there are such information officially recognized. Could anybody tell me about real situation?

○Coordinator (Masahiro Kishikawa)

Doctor Tomonaga would you like to comment on that.

○Masao Tomonaga

Faculty of Medicine, Nagasaki University

I'm very happy to have the opportunity to be in this forum and representing France, although she's Japanese. She has asked a question about the physical health problems of second and third generation survivors.

We have to be concerned about the second and third generations of survivors. The second part of her question was whether we have scientific and official documents about the physical fitness.

There is a Radiation Effects Research

Foundation, RERF, which is a joint research institute between Japan and the United States which has conducted research for the past 30 years. We also have a study done, a very significant study report about the second generations of hibakusha in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I don't remember the exact date when that report was called Technical Report and done, but I think that was the most credible report in the world regarding this matter.

When either one of the parents is heavily radiated, so far there have been no hereditary effects of those second and third generations, but we are doing a long-standing study comparing with data gained from second generation of those not to be exposed, and I can say, negative results were achieved.

But we are in the process of a long-standing study because those second generation, children are in their forties and fifties that is considered as generation of cancer. I was born in 1943 and exposed when I was two years old. These people will be into their fifties and sixties, and we have to continue the studies about the physical effects of those people. So far, the result has been negative. There has been no correlation between parent exposure and their offspring, but we have to continue this study on a long-term basis. That's the first part of my answer.

Regarding Semipalatinsk, I've heard that there is a genetic effect. Of course, non-exposed group could suffer from various disease. We have to make sure whether these correlation between different diseases are positive or negative. On a genetic basis, we would like to continue this study together with the doctors in Kazakhstan. We have an incipient plan to conduct a joint study with them.

○Coordinator (Masahiro Kishikawa)

Is there any additional comment? Mr. Toyota, please.

○Nariki Toyota

Faculty of Medicine, Nagasaki University

During the over twenty years, we have conducted health management on the effects of radiation. The mothers or parents of second generation of hibakusha were exposed to the A-bomb seriously so their children are faced with a tragic

situation. When the second generation becomes sick, they feel that they are suffering from the same disease as their parents. So they have anxiety or concern about potential illnesses. In order to alleviate and eliminate those concerns among second generation. Not the government Ministry of Health and Welfare, rather the city has conducted health check-ups since 1974 of the health and welfare of the second generation hibakusha. Since 1980, it expanded to nationwide project.

That is not under the jurisdiction of the Health and Welfare Ministry of Japan, as first generation survivors check-ups, but we are entrusted with this work as a city administration. So those second generation hibakusha can go through a physical checkup on a voluntary basis in exactly the same manner as first generation do. The purpose of having a checkup is to see whether any aftereffects to exposure to radiation have emerged or not. The result of the physical checkup is not at the stage of publication, but the statistics on a national basis are in official documents. Perhaps, as Dr. Tomonaga mentioned my impression is that there are no diseases that are specific to the second generation of hibakusha.

○Coordinator (Masahiro Kishikawa)

Any comments or questions from the floor.
Please feel free.

○Henk Blom

Member of the municipal Mondial Policy Working-Group

I'm from Middelburg, Holland. Two hibakusha witnesses of the A-bomb. This may be my personal request. You in your own circumstances, you were precipitated into deep despair. When I heard your story, you said that life is worth living after all. Also I think you said you have felt some despair. From where did you get the source of life? Do you enjoy any solidarity internationally or domestically?

○Coordinator (Masahiro Kishikawa)

What is your source of leading daily life. Now you feel that this life is worth living. What is your source of energy which enables you to continue living your own life?

Ms. Yoshiyama, Mr. Uchida, how would you respond to that question?

Mr. Uchida, please.

○Tsukasa Uchida

Representative, Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Testimonial Society

Well, this is how I feel and how I think. Hibakusha in Hiroshima and Nagasaki on that day were instantaneously devastated and killed. There are



almost the same number of people who were injured. Also, there are survivors with radiation disorders, and there are a large number of people who are suffering from radiation disorders that are still living today. The source of energy which makes us keep going is the experience we have had. We have learned a lesson and are supported the feeling that people will also learn lessons out of what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which can realize world peace.

Perhaps I may be fit for the coming ten years. After that I may be in and out of hospital for a while and then die. So the time which is left for me is limited. Death will cut off what has continued within the minds of hibakusha so the experience of what hibakusha witnessed should be continued. But life is limited in its duration so we would like to deliver this message to our offspring, infinitely. We would like to deliver the message from generation to generation forever. I hope that this experience and testimony of hibakusha is significant in that regard. And I believe that that is a hard fact that we will die. But perhaps 50 years from now or one country may develop a new type of H-bomb and new weapons and kill hundreds of times of people. Therefore in order to stave off that possibility, we have to disseminate this testimony to the whole world and offspring is the successive generations in the world. This is the source that supports me to live.

○Coordinator (Masahiro Kishikawa)

Ms. Yoshiyama, any comments?

○Hideko Yoshiyama

Member, Succession Division Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

I was exposed to the A-bomb when I was a teenager, at the age of 22. At that time, I wanted to die, for there was no life as a young person. But I have to continue to live because we haven't achieved the

goal of the total abolition of nuclear weapons. So, although small, I am in the movement toward the attainment of peace.

From various prefectures, elementary school children, junior high schools students and high school students come to visit Nagasaki. I feel strongly that we should pass on our message to the younger generations. We shouldn't repeat this. Peace is so precious. I'm trying very hard to tell those students about the preciousness of peace. And as Mr. Uchida mentioned, that gives me the pleasure of living.

I am at the age of 70 now, and as long as I am alive, I would like to move around. I would like to educate the younger generation so that they understand the tragedy of war and weapons from the early stages of their lives. We don't need any nuclear weapons and A-bombs. And through the experience of exposure to the A-bomb, I would like to deliver the message from generation to generation.

○Coordinator (Masahiro Kishikawa)

Thank you very much. I believe that you may have more questions from the floor, but our time is limited. We have run out of time so I would like to close this meeting with A-bomb survivors. These two hibakusha are representing a lot of hibakusha. Please bring what these two people have said to you to your own country and disseminate their ideas. Dr. Tomonaga and Dr. Toyota will continue to do their utmost to provide help to hibakusha. I thank you very much, all of you, for your attention.

This concludes all of the agenda for the morning.

Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony

August 9 (Mon.) 1993

Program

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 10:45 | Commencement |
| 10:45 | Laying to rest of the list of victims who died during the past year |
| | Mayor of Nagasaki City |
| | Representatives of the bereaved families |
| | Representatives of the atomic bomb survivors |
| 10:47 | Opening words |
| | Chairman of the Nagasaki City Council |
| 10:51 | Water offering |
| 10:53 | Flower offering |
| | Mayor of Nagasaki City |
| | Chairman of the Nagasaki City Council |
| | Representatives of the bereaved families |
| | Representatives of the atomic bomb survivors |
| | Other distinguished guests |
| 11:02 | Silent prayer |
| 11:03 | Pledge for Peace |
| 11:08 | Aspiration for Peace |
| 11:13 | Peace Declaration |
| | Mayor of Nagasaki City |
| 11:20 | Addresses |
| 11:36 | Chorus "Peace Dawns in Nagasaki" |
| 11:41 | Closing words |

Nagasaki Peace Declaration

People of Japan and people of the world, please listen to the message of Nagasaki. Please try to hear the cries of the tens of thousands of people who died in the Nagasaki atomic bombing forty-eight years ago

The atomic bomb formed a huge fireball of several million degrees Centigrade at the instant of explosion over Nagasaki, assailing the ground below with ferocious heat rays, blast and radiation

People were instantly transformed to black corpses and scattered over the rubble, or died losing their hair and vomiting blood while searching for a last earthly drink of water. Plants burned, houses collapsed and a cataclysmic conflagration spread from this Urakami region

Today is the sad anniversary of the atomic bombing. We have gathered in this hypocenter area to remember the atomic bomb victims and to renew our aspiration for peace

1. Let us recall the past, look at the present and make resolutions for the future

Japan must reflect upon its aggression in Asia, clarify its war responsibilities, and faithfully discharge its postwar duties. On the basis of that reflection, the Japanese people must strive for the globalization of the spirit of peace and renunciation of war inherent in the Japanese constitution and tenaciously appeal to the international community for the establishment of lasting peace

As the mission of an atomic bombed city, the citizens of Nagasaki will make their utmost efforts to bring about the abolition of nuclear weapons—the weapons that are capable of annihilating all humanity

2. The threat of nuclear weapons continues

The leaders of the nuclear states and countries that aspire to become nuclear states adhere to the theory of nuclear deterrence, that is, the theory that possession of nuclear weapons guarantees national security. The abolition of nuclear weapons is impossible as long as this theory persists

At the summit meeting in July this year, the leaders of the advanced countries issued a joint statement calling for the indefinite extension of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in two years time and seeking the participation of all the countries of the world. However, this treaty is not aimed at the abolition of nuclear weapons. It is imperative that

nuclear testing be immediately halted and multinational negotiations convened to achieve an international agreement for a complete ban on nuclear weapons

In Russia, meanwhile, the dismantling and disposal of nuclear weapons is not proceeding, and there is evidence that Russia has been dumping radioactive wastes in the Japan Sea and other sites. The establishment of an international system of cooperation to prevent global nuclear contamination is obviously necessary

3. The atomic bomb survivors relief law should be enacted as proof of Japan's stand against nuclear weapons

The atomic bombings were genocidal atrocities inexcusable from the standpoint of both humanity and international law. But for ten years after the bombings no relief whatever was extended. I ask you to consider the feelings of the survivors, who continue to live in fear as they advance into old age. I believe that the Japanese government, which renounced its right to demand reparations from the United States in the San Francisco Peace Treaty, is obligated to provide assistance to the atomic bomb survivors

Approximately 70% of Japan's regional assemblies and more than two-thirds of its Diet members support the enactment of the relief law. This is surely a national consensus. I ask the Japanese government to quickly enact the atomic bomb survivors relief law in keeping with the spirit of national compensation and as evidence of its stand against the evil and inhumanity of nuclear weapons



4. Let us extend assistance to non-Japanese atomic bomb survivors and a helping hand to victims of nuclear tests and nuclear power plant accidents

People from Korea, China and other countries were brought to Japan by force and subjected to inhuman treatment. Many died in the atomic bombings or returned to their own countries and are now suffering from atomic bomb disease, old age and solitude. There are also many other people suffering from the effects of nuclear tests and nuclear power plant accidents. We should extend assistance to these people

Nagasaki City joined Nagasaki Prefecture and Nagasaki University in establishing the "Nagasaki Association for Hibakushas' Medical Care" to accept overseas physicians for training, to dispatch Japanese physicians abroad and to provide medical treatment for non-Japanese hibakusha. We are now making efforts to promote this association

5. What must the Japanese people do, at home and abroad, as members of the international community?

The storage in this country of huge amounts of plutonium has given rise to increasing concern in the Asia/Pacific region that Japan plans to build nuclear weapons. The Japanese government must enact as law the three-fold non nuclear principle, demonstrate its commitment never to build nuclear weapons, and lead the movement for the abolition of nuclear weapons

The Earth is ailing. It is besieged with urgent problems such as starvation, refugees, wars due to ethnic and religious confrontation, and

environmental destruction. By limiting our own lifestyles, the Japanese people should assist in the conservation of the global environment and in the relief of starving people and refugees. I believe that the use of force is a mistaken means to the solution of disputes. The world's major arms exporters are also permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Let us urge these countries to promote disarmament and to suspend arms exports

6. To young people: Let us make the 21st century a century of peace

Forty-eight years ago, a whole young generation with dreams and ambitions just like yours lost everything in the flash of the atomic bombs, exposed in schools, homes and factories. Taking the life of other people or threatening the safety of other countries is absolutely inexcusable

I ask you to study carefully the records of the atomic bombings and the history of the war, to realize the horror of armed conflict, and to share your realization with others in order to prevent further wars. I ask you to work for peace and thereby to fulfill your dreams and ideals

7. Nagasaki will continue to inform the world about the importance of peace

The atomic bombings caused brutal deaths and terrible destruction. Then the war ended. During the four-month period from the instant of the explosion, more than 70,000 people perished in Nagasaki. And today 64,000 survivors are living silently in the throes of old age and illness. We must never forget this miserable sacrifice. It is the duty of the citizens of Nagasaki to relentlessly inform the world about the atrocity of the atomic bombings and the importance of peace

Nagasaki City is now striving to organize a meeting of the U.N. Disarmament Conference in this city on the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing in 1995

I ask the delegates of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity to take concrete measures for the cooperation of all world cities in the cause of world peace

In conclusion, I offer prayers for the repose of the souls of the atomic bomb victims and for the prosperity of the survivors and bereaved families, and I declare the determination of the citizens of Nagasaki to strive for the abolition of nuclear weapons and for the realization of world peace

Hitoshi Motoshima
Mayor of Nagasaki
August 9, 1993



Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima delivering Peace Declaration.

Participant representative dedicate flowers
at Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 9, 1993



Peace Declaration at Nagasaki Peace Memorial Delivered by H.E.Stoyan Ganev President of The 47th Session of The General Assembly of The United Nations

August 9, 1993

Mr. Mayor,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am deeply moved by today's commemoration in the backdrop of the renewal of life to Nagasaki evidenced by the prosperity which abounds.

Nagasaki has been Japan's gateway to international exchange and in recent history as a gateway toward world peace. One cannot escape commentary on Japan's efforts toward world peace. It is the efforts of Nagasaki, as of Hiroshima, which raise the consciousness for peace which reverberates throughout the world, Japan's contribution to current day peace-keeping operations in support of United Nations efforts toward peace in the conflict areas of the world today cannot go unrecognized. These contributions help to hinder a repeat of the devastation which took place in Nagasaki from the A-bomb.

It is the continued awareness raised by this commemoration, which contributes to regional and global efforts impacting the changed world atmosphere regarding disarmament against the backdrop of a world population which hungers for enduring peace.

Though we can be grateful that there is no world war, there does exist numerous regional conflicts and wars throughout the world today. Once again, this is the reason, since we are located in Nagasaki, to turn our attention to an agenda for peace and development through the international organizations which mandate is world peace. It has been proposed in the resort of the Secretary General H.E. Boutros Ghali, in an agenda for peace, that one of the direct avenues for nations to work toward world peace is the designation of a portion of domestic military budgets for peace-keeping activities. World peace is a collective burden which dictates the involvement of the governments, both national and local, and all human beings. For it is the enduring and newly emerging conflicts around the world which impact the political climate, deplete regional resources and divert the attention of the governments and peoples from the most serious issues of human development.

Mankind at this juncture will never forget

those who are remembered today. The new world order gives the world a renewed opportunity to face the challenges in all fields of human existence. Yet, the new world order must cease the opportunity to push mankind into the era of peace and economic stability with the focus of resources on the future development of mankind. Japanese aspiration toward peace and Japan's unique ability to contribute to peace both in the region and internationally is profound in this regard. Nagasaki's citizens' peace charter is testimony to this as it is resolved to lasting world peace endorsing the hope of all mankind.

It is this commemoration which is an ever present reminder of the devastation that has come to pass. Yet, it also is an inspiration for world peace in the name of those who have perished. It serves as a motivation for action by all nations around the globe, but especially Nagasaki as the gateway of Japan, to be challenged to rise to the occasion of global peace and security for all of mankind.

Thank you for your kind attention.



Session III

Peace Education for Youth — Promoting Peace Awareness among the Next Generation —

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Coordinator: Tsutomu Mizota, Deputy Representative, UNICEF-UN Joint Office at Tokyo

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Claudio Albonico, Member of Como City Council (Italy)

Doris Davis, Former Mayor of Compton (U. S. A.)

Eduardo Vallejo de Oleijua, Mayor of Gernika-Lumo (Spain)

Michel Cibot, Director of Malakoff (France)

Dante Cruicchi, First Vice President of the World Union of Peace Towns Marzabotto (Italy)

Daniel Mascarnhas, Deputy Director of Mindelo Municipal Assembly Office (Cape Verde)

T. Nalin Herath, Mayoress of Nuwara Eliya (Sri Lanka)

Dariusz Dulnik, Mayor of Oswiecim (Poland)

Abdul Munaim, Hamwi, Governor of Quneitra (Syrian Arab Republic)

Elias Lizano, Member of San Jose City Council (Costa Rica)

Balaran Gautam, Mayor of Sidharthanagar (Nepal)

A.M.F. Kamal, Chairman of Sylhet Pourasava City (Bangladesh)

Karami Ziad, Member of Tripoli City Council (Lebanon)

2. Questions and Answers

Paul Couvret, Member of Warringah City Council (Australia)

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Coordinator
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Contributed to the promotion of academic cooperation between Japanese government and Asian countries.

○Tsutomu Mizota
Coordinator

Thank you very much for your introduction. My name is Tsutomu Mizota. May I welcome you all to attend this Session III. I am a typical “made-in-Japan” person, and I didn’t have any special training course in English. But I’ll try to speak in English for the sake of the interpretation and translation. And to begin with, as the coordinator I would like to make some kind of initial keynote address. I am very pleased to serve as the coordinator of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I would like to extend my heartiest to the respected mayors from all over the world and to everyone who has come to Nagasaki to discuss our future.

I hope that this gathering will bring most fruitful results that will ultimately contribute to world peace. And I hope that you had a very nice lunch this noontime. The general theme of the 3rd Nagasaki-Hiroshima conference is Peace through the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons and the Roles of Cities as the theme of Session III, as you know, is Peace Education for Youth — Promoting Peace Awareness Among the Next Generation. As the coordinator, I would like to speak about the current world situation, the significance of peace education, the education methods and the two peace proposals from Nagasaki, as I have spent over five years here.

Today the United Nations makes endless and tireless efforts in spite of its weakness to solve the many serious global problems, poverty, and starvation in the Third World, the nearly 19 million refugees worldwide, racial and religious conflicts among Eastern European countries, environmental problems, discrimination by various measures, illiteracy and human rights as we discussed in plenary sessions and sessions through Hiroshima and Nagasaki here.

Despite the multitude of international concerns, some countries still produce and sell weapons which continuously threaten our lives. Here on Earth, several hundred thousands of Nagasaki-style weapons exist, more than enough for us to be repeatedly annihilated. This is nothing but the stupidity and greed of human beings. Moreover, I regret to say that even in Japan, which is the sole country that has suffered atomic

catastrophes, the bureaucrats and the ideologists not only dispute the concept of peace or peace education, but they also intend to make a profit from peace-related activities including so-called comprehensive security and official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries.

In a campaign against atomic and hydrogen bombs which a Tokyo housewife began in good faith, the meaning of peace has been undermined due to the dissimilar attitudes of the bureaucrats and the ideologues. Let’s see what peace education signifies and what we can do to the young people who will decide our own future. I would like to outline the definitions of peace education. First, we must appreciate the value of peace. Wars and conflicts are pointless. Wars do not serve any purpose. Next, we should develop mutual understanding very deeply, overcoming the differences of nationality, race, religion, culture including language and beliefs. Thirdly, we need to cooperate for the sake of all nations, not just for ourselves. Fourthly, not only that we reach balanced practical solutions, not sophisticated ones, we discuss total abolition of arms while working out the international issues mentioned earlier. Fifth, in addition, we are determined that we solve conflicts non-violently. Also, we must concentrate on soliciting the solutions. Finally, non-governmental organizations, NGOs, and non-profit organizations, NPOs, must participate actively and independently of the government.

Here, I suggest these ways to draw you generation’s attention toward world peace. Confirming the points already made in the plenary sessions and other sessions during this third conference, may I take this opportunity to suggest the following peace-education methods. First, we are obliged to activate volunteer groups supported by local governments, enterprises Medicines sans Frontieres, activities and individuals. Then, we need to encourage young people to participate in activities and learn through citizens groups, for example, the Never Again Campaign, NAC, in which Japanese youngsters will be sent to the U.S. as peace messengers, or the Nagasaki Appeal Committee, also NAC, or the World Friendship Center, WFC, whose peace ambassador exchange programs are now underway, later activities,

just to mention a few. Additionally, we ought to produce a variety of peace education materials, video tapes including animation that Miho Cibot and Michelle are now implementing, and films and publications, including textbooks and reference materials that express the misery of wars and atomic bombs.

Last but not least, it is necessary to establish and realize town meetings, starting from sister city or twin city relationships under North South dialogues too, by means of satellites, which are economical, instantaneous and effective. Now, I would like to present two peace proposals from Nagasaki, which possesses a rich culture and a significant history. While Japan closed its doors to foreigners for almost 250 years, Dejima, Nagasaki remained opened as the single trading port welcoming different cultures from overseas and all the while building an exotic town.

Today, throughout Nagasaki, Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples and Christian churches coexist and generate a beautifully blended city. It must be in this city, where it is natural for Buddhist monks to send their young ones to Christian schools to receive a higher education. These episodes mean that Nagasaki would be the ideal place to lay the foundation for universal cooperation based on multi-cultural co-existence leading to peace. First, it is my desire to establish a peace activity promotion center, which will be based on the existing Nagasaki foundation for the promotion of peace. More convincingly than ever, we must make a determined appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons. I also propose to fund a science and technology management and training center on Tsushima, which is located on Tsushima island, which is located in between the Chinese Continent, the Korean peninsula, and Japan, without any army bases. This facility will train the young people who pursue careers in bettering the economy and the social welfare of underdeveloped countries. The center will definitely assist in easing

the North-South issues, including former East European countries. It is our duty to hand down a legacy of peace to our future generations. This is why we need the initiative of the distinguished representatives at this important meeting. The United Nations is greatly expecting Mayors Conference's international activities to this end. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Now I would like to ask you to voice your ideas and thoughts. If you can locate the reference materials as well as the seating chart on your desk, we can count about 58 cities from 38 countries and we have here 14 speakers, and the time is quite short so there will not be much detail. I would like to have as the coordinator, as much dialogue as possible after the presentation of each speaker.

Here, I would like to go over the rules briefly. There was originally planned a series of short presentations by the representatives of participating cities, and both speakers will be limited, unfortunately, to five minutes. Because we have more than 14 speeches. And if your presentation lasts more than four minutes, a green light will be lit up, and beyond five minutes, a red light will be lit up.

The purpose of our meeting this afternoon, of course, is to think about and discuss the theme of peace education and hopefully each presenter will make a concise presentation of concrete examples to allow dialogue or a question and answer session with the audience. With your permission, I would like to chair this in English, and may I ask the first presenter, from the city of Aubagne, France, to make a presentation. And may I have your attention concerning the fact that each of you have an introduction of participating cities, as well as the peace activities of the conference here. Then I would like to refer to each of you when we receive the presentation of each person.

○Daniel Fontaine
Deputy Mayor, Aubagne (France)

Ladies and Gentlemen and my friends. I am very happy to represent Aubagne, and I have attended this meeting the past two times as well. That means that I have attended all three of the World Conference of Mayors. Aubagne, with its 43,000 inhabitants, is a part of the old but dynamic continent of Europe. Our roots are based in the Mediterranean Sea, cradle to so many other civilizations. Aubagne is twenty kilometers from Marseilles, and we are encouraging citizens to participate in city administration, meaning each citizen is encouraged to play his or her own part. We encourage them to do something. People are encouraged to analyze the current situation and



contribute to the society where she or he lives. Respect for human beings is very important, but the respect for human beings then he will live worthy of human beings.

The city of Aubagne has placed importance on tolerance, respect for human rights and peace. After I attended the first World Conference of Mayors, I came back to Aubagne and I proposed to our city council to establish a committee of tolerance and peace. Without education about peace and tolerance, how can we develop cities in terms of economics and culture? That is why peace education is very important. And we are organizing citizens' education for the purpose of peace, at schools at kindergartens, at sports centers. We are conducting peace education. Children of Aubagne are drawing pictures and writing essays on the subject of peace.

This October 1993, Hiroshima city is sponsoring competition of drawing and Aubagne is sending over 1,000 drawings to Hiroshima City. Aubagne Peace Committee is also organizing a dove march or peace march, which is an annual event attended by children. Our city is giving support to the peace organizations which conduct peace education. Aubagne citizens have participated in many peace marches, for example peace marches which protested against the Gulf War and demonstrations against the deployment of nuclear warheads and other weapons. We have an institute of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which is organized in Malakoff City, and with the cooperation of this institute, we are conducting various types of peace education. The movie *Black Rain*, directed by Shohei Imamura, was shown to the citizens, and an animation film, *On the Crane*, directed by Madam Cibot Shinma, is based on the sad story of Sadako. And from next year we are going to show that film on a regular basis to our school children.

Peace education is a very important activity, and we city leaders, who are participating in this conference should exchange our experiences of peace education. We must take advantage of such conferences as this Mayors Conference. Peace education, especially peace education for young people, should be repeated and repeated consistently, promote the ideal of peace in the education of the young declared in the 1989 Hiroshima Nagasaki Appeal for peace was implemented in our city from 1989 for the past four years, we have witnessed big changes in the world, such as the fall of the Berlin Wall, that have given us great hope for the future. Dark clouds, such as the situation in former Yugoslavia, many young children and women civilians are killed in that conflict. Yugoslavia, where two world wars started, now has local conflicts. Can we stop this conflict? Can we save Sarajevo from

destruction? Several years ago, Sarajevo hosted the Olympic Games, the symbol of peace and solidarity. Peace education is indeed gives a warning to young people about the destruction of the environment. At this conference, we hope that we can have specific guidelines for peace education by exchanging information among us. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator

That was the introduction of the city of Aubagne. Thank you very much again, Mr. Daniel Fontaine, deputy mayor of Aubagne. Then, next could I invite Mr. Adoriano Sampietro deputy mayor from Como Italy, please. After three presentations, we would like to have a short time for questions and answers. O.K. could you kindly start please.

○Adriano Sampietro

Deputy Mayor, Como (Italy)

I am Mr. Sampietro, deputy mayor of Como. Nowadays, the world is experiencing terrible moments and in Europe ongoing conflicts are testing our own capacity to organize our tendency into a peace and solidarity culture. Our reaction as a peace messenger city has been and will be in hard answer promoting all activities that can realize even more democracy and peace culture. It is really necessary to increase the responsibility and to involve in this process all the citizens who live in our city.

It is also much more necessary that the culture of voluntary service, having its roots in the solidarity of the other people dialogue and hope, helps all humankind to find brotherhood and mutual advantage. We need to be significant examples for human society, the aims that grow up from the seed of society must be agreed from the administration to become aims and the cooperation targets to pursue. To promote peace awareness among the new generation we have to recognize as a fundamental base the respect of law and responsible behavior.

The city law becomes much more important as regards to the political action of all countries. Inside the city we can live strongly the activities that can answer to the different aspects of human life. Two examples: The worker. How can we not recognize that the working dimension can express completely the human personality? How can the city and this administration answer to their needs? The first answer is in order to the land or to the town planning not to create work places that troubles or pollution that cause a derangement or damage to the earth.

After all, sub-standard and incorrect infrastructure makes different kinds of problems, not only in economic terms, but more important, in terms of reducing the quality of life. Working conditions can

become a cause of disaffection and alienated behavior. The municipal administration can promote important enterprises as to involve the general organization of management and workers associations to improve the quality of work. School and youth policy, in this case peace education for youth, find the right field and the young generation looks at the grown up world as a landmark. If we don't build the right conditions to develop the dialogue and cooperation between different generations, we are still at the same point and each peace proposal has no future. We need to help cultural projects and targets as well as individual and group research. Education to the youth policy dealt with by our city administration has to become stronger politically and a long term investment. I will end my speech with a saying that I am fond of: A good prevention with education is better than a punishment without justification. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator

Thank you Mr. Sampietro. That was a very impressive presentation. Thank you. I would like now to invite Doris Davis, former mayor of Compton, California, U.S.A.

○Doris Davis
Compton (U.S.A.)

Thank you very much to our distinguished leader, Dr. Mizota, and to all of our fellow mayors and delegates and friends. Konnichiwa. We are so happy to have been invited to participate and honored to bring greetings to this conference from my city, Compton California, which is located in the southeast quadrant of Los Angeles County. Having served 12 years as an elected official of my city of Compton California and 25 years in the field of education, my personal mission has been to improve the quality of education, especially minority education, with the goals of both education, politics and especially peace. In this goal and mission we have attended for the past eight years the ceremonies in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and each time I am moved and learn additional information.

This material that we will refer to today has been adopted from the second international colloquium of mayors entitled "Defenders of Children," which was just held in July of 1993 in Mexico City. It was sponsored by UNICEF and has focused on the urgent needs of local government to respond to the needs of the local politicians and also to our population. I think it is important that we understand and I'm sure most of you are aware that approximately 75 percent of the world's population consists of people of color. This is significant and has been pointed out with a great deal of emphasis in

recognizing that in order to protect the most vulnerable members of our community especially the children and those residents of marginal areas that poverty has become increasingly evident in towns and cities.

More than one third of the children of developing countries are now living in urban areas. We are deeply concerned about the widespread problems of poverty, the lack of basic services, poor health and malnutrition. Homelessness, exploitative child labor and the abuse and neglect of children and the plight of street children. Therefore, we are strongly convinced that municipal leaders can assist families in bringing up a new generation with a value system based on the power of cultural, ethnic and religious diversity and respect for the environment. We therefore appeal to all of you mayors and municipal leaders around the world to join into this international initiative in view of the viability of strengthening the ties of solidarity among peoples of our world by placing children's needs, problems and the protection of their rights as a top priority in our municipal agendas.

With this in view, we call on mayors and municipal leaders to join forces with the newly emerging social groups and organization and find innovative ways to mobilize financial resources and educational resources for this goal. The future of humanity will depend on how we educate and nurture today's children, who will be the citizens of the 21st century. In the plan of action, there are two things that we specifically can do to improve our children and the family's ability to actively and productively participate in our society. They are, one: supporting measures of increased enrollment of children in primary schools and ensuring the completion of basic education, especially among girls. Using both formal and non-formal methods. Promoting the creation of a network of community based day-care services and early child development programs. And vigorously pursue the educational and assistance programs for children and youth in the areas of healthy life styles against substance abuse. This is the world that we must look to in the 21st century. And for this purpose, the state of California has what is known as the California International Studies Project, acronym CIST, of which I am a member. This is based at Stanford. And in this group, we have the jurisdiction of all of higher education to train our teachers in teacher training for the cultural diversity that California has now recognized. More than 50 percent of our students are of minority groups. With this in mind, it means interpreting and changing our curriculum development, teacher training in sensitivity and awareness, being able to take each component and take our young people to train them in certain aspects

of cultural development.

I would like to have those of you who are interested in learning more about our institute, which is based at Stanford University in California, to give your name and address for mailing and I will have my staff mail the international studies project which we have just initiated. And it is an exercise developed at the University of Maryland and adopted for California's use on the international negotiation project, which is enabling our young people to acquire skills in the studies of global issues of the environment, human rights, international trade, security and economic development and migration. Please leave your name and number and if you are interested, your mailing address, and we will be happy to mail to each of you a synopsis of this.

I would like to end very briefly with a quotation from the Carnegie Corporation, in Turning Point—Prepared American Youth for the 21st Century. "It is not acceptable that minority youth are the worst educated in our society. By the year 2020, because of higher birthrates among minority populations and patterns of immigration, nearly half of all school age children will be non-white. Continuing to allow minority youth to face extraordinary risks of failure is a direct threat to our national standard of living and democratic foundations." These conditions already apply generally in California where a majority of our state's K-12 students are non-white. They especially apply to urban areas. We ask each of you as leaders in regional international studies to come together, join us around the world, and to join this experimental study where the students are using E-mail to discuss issues and learn how to negotiate issues of global importance. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much Doris Davis. You presented a very impressive array of programs. Before getting into the fourth speaker, if you have some specific questions or clarification to the presenters, the three mayors from Aubagne, Como, Italy, and Compton, it would be appreciated. No questions? Then, I would like to ask the fourth presenter, Senor Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor of Gernika-Lumo of Spain.

○Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua Mayor, Gernika-Lumo (Spain)

Thank you very much for your introduction. For further details, please look into the booklet later on. And all of you should complete what has been listed in my document. The city of Gernika-Lumo was the first city that was exposed to mass destruction in Europe and so many civilians were killed due to bombing.



In collaboration with the future dictator, General Franco, the German people used this as a reference in their bombing and air raid bombing in World War II. Why Gernika was the target of the attack was because it was a sacred city. Gernika was the city where the first democratic democratic council was. In Arabia, slavery was introduced and in the Basque we still had this system and equality of human beings. In the case of the slavery, there is the employer and the slaves, but equality in the Basque was that human beings are noble beings which was the first democracy in the world. That was the reason Gernika was the target of the mass destruction attack. And the experience of Gernika was put into the painting by Pablo Picasso entitled Gernika.

In the Nuremberg trials it was disclosed, as you are well aware, that the bombing of Gernika was utilized as a reference, in other words the Gernika model was copied from time to time, which resulted in the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Since then, annually the day of the bombing is commemorated. In 1987, commemorating the 50th anniversary, we decided to become a sister city with a German city in an attempt to eliminate past hatred and bitterness and set an example for the world. And we decided to establish the center for Peace Studies in order to express our for peace due to the memory of the historical event brought about by Germany. In other words, the Center for Peace Studies has been extremely active in peace studies initiatives. It is easy to say, however, the autonomy of the German people voluntary raised in the bombing, so there was a complexity in the psychological background, therefore, the cooperation with Germany in opening a center for peace studies should have impressed both of the people of Gernika and Germany.

For the benefit of peace education of youth, such Gernika Gogoratuz the center for peace Studies was established as mentioned. For the past five years, not only in Basque but Columbia, El Salvador and

Lebanon, were the subjects of peace studies which joined together in this Gernika Gogratuz, Centre for Peace Studies. This brochure explains the outlines of actions that will be taken over the next two years. We have listed the type of activities that we will carry out. In April 1993, the meeting of the IPRA, was the venue whereby the intention was experienced. That conference was held in April 1993 to teach the teachers about warfare through teachers' manuals. As I am over the time, and the coordinator has nodded his head to let me know I have run over, I will not go into any more details, but please do make sure to go over all the reference materials distributed to you. In summary, the target of our peace education are as follows: How to train these students to be coordinators in conflicts which will result in warfare. First of all, we should understand the reason and causes which has led into conflict. That is the reason why the arbitrator of war, or conflict?? should learn about the essential factors. Thank you.

○Coordinator

As the speaker mentioned, please refer to the document which is at your hand. Before taking a coffee break I would like to ask the last speaker of the first session, Mr. Michel Cibot, city director from Malakoff, France, to speak. Michel, please.

○Michel Cibot

City Director, Malakoff (France)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I represent the city of Malakoff, which is in the southern part of Paris, and we have a population of 31,000. I take pride in being a good friend of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In 1982, my wife, a Japanese, took the initiative in establishing the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute. And we have conducted peace education ever since that time for eleven years. Peace and education should be interrelated. That is very important. And this session of this conference is devoted to peace education and I

am very happy about that. Education is the basis for peace. In Malakoff we are making efforts to give education to children and school children about the importance of peace so we provide a lot of information and materials to the young people. We have a university in our city and university students need to learn about the importance of peace education. So we provide peace education to university students. I would like to talk about those two things. Of course, the Ministry of Education is responsible for education, and the Ministry of Education is a government ministry of a nuclear power — France. So, if they would like to give education about a nuclear-free movement, the Ministry of Education is limited. So I consider that it is the responsibility of local governments to conduct education about the abolition of nuclear weapons. We support many centers and organizations in terms of peace education.

Japanese animation is very popular on French television, but most of the programs are violent. So, "On the Wings of a Crane," that is a new animation program, and that is very important. Last Friday, NHK introduced some of those animation films. Malakoff has a long tradition of the fight for peace and for freedom. We have a lot of activities for peace in Malakoff city, but we do not have enough time to introduce everything. But during World War II citizens were involved in the resistance against Nazis and fascism. Many people lost their lives. Picasso, Léger, Aragon, and the mayor of the Malakoff participated in the resistance, so we have to continue to let children know our proud history.

Next is education for university students. Because of the economic recession, university students are on the verge of unemployment. The cold war has ended, but still we have many causes for war such as poverty, starvation, injustice, and war. For example, France participated in the Gulf War. And that incurred a lot of money and many people died in the Gulf War, but we could not even recover democracy in Iraq or Kuwait. And French students are paying attention to the Neo-Nazi movement that is attacking refugees and immigrants. Under such a situation, universities will not only teach economic or technological efficiency but they should be a lesson for teaching the efficacy of human beings. We face a lot of problems today and most of the problems are caused by human beings. We should be responsible for such problems and try to solve them. For example, human rights are often discussed, but who discussed the responsibility of human beings.

You cannot give freedom to everything, that is not real freedom. For example, a travel agent organizes a tour for Japanese men to go to southeast Asian nations to buy prostitutes. You should not allow



such freedom. Why do we have such irresponsibility everywhere. Because of that, in contrast to the globalization of the economy, business is acting at the national level, so the rules for economic activity are national. And, for example, we see pollution. Pollution does not know national boundaries. It is very difficult to find a source of such pollution. So university students must be concerned about those kinds of transnational problems. Peace education should be supported by universities, by us. But these education applies to the people who can go to school, but in this world there are many children who cannot afford to attend the schools and we must not forget these unfortunate children.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your nice presentation. Very impressive. We are now full of ideas and planning and cases and reviews and future programs. I think we will adjourn till 3:45 as a coffee break.

○Coordinator

Now since the basic language is Japanese the interpreters are asking me to speak in Japanese. So I would like to conduct the second part of this session in Japanese. Thank you very much for waiting. Now I would like to resume Session III. First of all, let's call on Mr. Dante Cruicchi, vice president of the World Union of Peace Towns, representative of the city of Marzabotto Italy.

○Dante Cruicchi

Vice president of the World Union of Peace Towns Marzabotto (Italy)

Mr. President, esteemed colleagues. Once again we find ourselves in this city martyred by the second atomic bomb of World War II, trying to bring an end to the barbarous violence of war, terrorism, and the denial of human rights. We are grateful to our esteemed friends and the mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Motoshima, a city which has risen from the ashes for its constant commitment to the creation of a world in which community feeling reigns. He has always been a solid consistent supporter of the truth. And he has paid the high price for his courage. If the attempt made on his life had proved successful, we would have been deprived of an important point of reference for the conferece of the world peace mayors. Let us thank God that he is back with us again and take this opportunity to express our solidarity.

The town is a school of democracy. It must therefore be the place where citizens, first and foremost the less privileged, can express themselves, get organized and count on having a say in any

decision made. There is neither democracy nor liberty if the town is not free and democratically managed. The town has always been the first victim of war. In the past, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Warsaw and so on, Leningrad, Berlin, etc. Today, Beirut to Basola to Sarajevo, war problems have become so important that we cannot leave them to the politicians alone, and as yet around the world, have proved inefficient and irresponsible. Just refer to the events in ex-Yugoslavia, the former Soviet Union the Middle East and Somalia and many other African, Asian and Latin American states, not forgetting Eastern Europe and the United States of America. Since 1987 there have been cut back over approximately 150 billion, mostly on military manpower and certainly not on advanced technology. We saw evidence of this in the Gulf War where the so-called "conventional weapons," not atomic or chemical, were used with devastating effects on both human and structural targets. Even today, despite agreements for the reduction of nuclear missiles, tens of thousands of scientists work with the most sophisticated equipment to extend the range of death. The money spent on war would be enough to offer a better education, food, medical attention, family planning services, and drinking water to 1.2 billion people who are in need of these things.

Unfortunately, in developing nations more money goes toward arms than health care. The situation described in the United Nations report on the widening gap between the North and the South is distressing. Partly because international reforms which could effectively generate development do not exist. For example, a good start might be to cancel the debts accumulated by poor nations, massive operations are required, not just on the level of debt, little aid debt is given, which more than often does not respond to the actual needs of the population, and is mostly consumed. If you will excuse the expression by the "bureaucracy of global organizations." We traveled to ex-Yugoslavia to lend our support to the children of Bosnia. At present we are twinning youngsters with their counterparts in that tortured country. In the case of Alabeeha, the little Nagasaki of Iraqi Kurdistan, against which Saddam Hussein's army employed nerve gas, our workers helped build a primary school which is now attended by 500 pupils, and is named Marzabotto.

At Marzabotto, which shows the importance of peace to our people, we are building an expensive historic national park, which will house people from suffered towns and a peace school for voluntary workers. In the course of the past 15 years at least 100,000 pupils have come to us to discuss peace and human rights. We think that we must give more importance to young people. They are our future. We

have to create new ideals, apart from love, justice which involves everyone, fully aware of our responsibility to make an effort at generosity that will stimulate entire populations toward the rebirth of the hearth, our shared common home, today polluted by the foolish concept, without considering that man could save himself by imposing its desire for good and not for the selfishness and the attachment which nudge as closer to the abyss of our negligence and egoism.

We must remember the natural idea of the new era, which lies ahead of man, the era of peace. The towns must help establish this era, converting the greed for money and power harbored by those who would like to go on rearming while humanity needs to be propelled towards a solution to the past errors which created thousands of human beings to live with famine and crippling poverty. We have presented to Mr. Motoshima the work "Madonna Bambino" that was made by sculptor, Achille Ghidini, and we would again like to express our great respect for Mr. Motoshima and we would like to invite him to Marzabotto for the 50th anniversary of the terrible of our people there which will also be attended by friends and colleagues from war-stricken cities, either present or absent. Let this be a new sign of the lasting friendship which is a fraternal bond between our two communities. Spinoza said that peace is a quality inside of human conscience, so that as Mr. Motoshima said, it needs to touch the heart of citizens, and in conclusion, as the hibakusha said, human freedom is the most important quality in the world.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your presentation. Thank you. You talked about the philosophy behind peace education and the specific examples of peace education that you are conducting. Thank you very much for covering so many different items in your presentation. Time is so short we must go ahead. And from Mindelo, Cape Verde, I would like to invite the mayor, Mr. Onésimo Silveira, please.

○Onesimo Silveira

Mayor, Mindelo (Cape Verde)

Honorable mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Motoshima, Mr. Coordinator, ladies and gentleman, I would like first of all to introduce my country, since it has been a surprise for me that most of the people really do not know where I come from though we have received an invitation to come here, which we are grateful for.

I am from the Republic of Cape Verde, an erstwhile Portuguese colony, which has been a member of the U.N. Security Council since 1991. But I myself I am the first elected mayor of Mindelo, the

capital city of the island of San Vicente in the Republic of Cape Verde. After having said that, I would like to say that this trip to Japan, is first and foremost to pay tribute to the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who gave freedom a new meaning. In that people from all over the world owe their peace to those who are victims of the first atomic bombs 48 years ago.

I come from a town the population of which is about 56,000. But the young people in our society constitute the majority of our population. Seventy-five percent of our people are in the age situated between the ages of ten and 25 years — 75 percent. This is a tremendous responsibility for us because we can't transform our young people in militants for peace. Although we are among the poorest countries in the world, the less developed countries in the world, we have achieved great success in education. By the end of this century, we will be one of the first underdeveloped countries to combat illiteracy. In about six years there will be nobody in this least developed country in the world that is illiterate. Though, we have tremendous problems: poverty. We have been stricken by poverty over the centuries. We are a mountainous country and to tell you the truth, we have not seen a drop of rain in the last 14 years.

We are a Saharan country and the only resource we have is fish that is captured most of the time by Japanese, Koreans, Spanish and Portuguese. We are educating our people but unfortunately I have to recognize that an education in the direction of peace and peace awareness doesn't exist in our country. So, we are coming here to ask you to give us the tools to bring about peace. Peace is not possible within total poverty. We have to be armed with the instrument to bring about peace. But, although we are a poor country, we have a suggestion for this conference: In two years the entire humanity is going to celebrate the half-century of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We should strive to create non-governmental organizations in all the municipalities of the world, so the fifth decades of the bombings of Nagasaki and Hiroshima will be a universal tribute of those who are victimized by the first atomic weapons. This is not only a tribute, we owe this to those who died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, because they died for our peace. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much Mr. Onesimo Silveira, the mayor of Cape Verde, Cape Verde means "Green Cape." Next we would like to proceed to the representative of the city of Nuwara Eliya, from Sri Lanka, famous for tea planting. Let's invite Ms. Nalin Herath, the mayor of Nuwara Eliya, to make the

presentation. Ms. Herath please.

○Nalin Herath

Mayor, Nuwara Eliya (Sri Lanka)

Mr. Chairman, the Honorable Mayor of Nagasaki, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. Before I proceed let me introduce myself, I am from Sri Lanka and I represent the city of Nuwara Eliya as the mayor. And adhering to the warning of Mr. Chairman, I wish to inform the interpreters that I will be deleting certain sections of my speech to be within the allotted time. Before I proceed let me bow my head in respectful memory of all those who perished at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the biggest and most monstrous tragedy which man inflicted upon man never to be repeated as long as man walks this planet. If it is our wish that this should not be repeated it is our duty to guide our youth to attain our only motive — peace.

I am happy that I have been granted an opportunity to contribute my might, my humble views, on this lofty idea of peace through inter-city solidarity for which this meeting has been convened and to this theme, peace education for youth. We must educate our younger education to show how much peace is valued world-wide. The only word that is universally accepted, in whatever tongue is uttered, that is peace. We must teach them that peace binds all nations, rich or poor, black or white, in one universal bond, for who does not want peace? We must tell them that peace is happiness, peace is beauty, the mist covered mountains, the singing streams, and the rolling oceans all have been created to bring peace to mankind. The whole world must be indebted to the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for bearing the brunt of this mass destruction and letting rise from the ashes of such inhuman destruction the mass movement called Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

What we have to teach our children that the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, without burning in anger and hatred, have turned their pain and tears into a mass movement for peace to save future mankind from destruction. By their action in launching this peace movement free of malice towards any particular person in the future. It is pertinent here to raise the question whether this peace should exclusively be for man to be saved from the calamities of war. I say it should also cover all the lesser known creatures, and give peace throughout the nature and mankind. Therefore, we have to teach our younger generation that there cannot be peace when the balance of nature is disturbed. That we are guilty of disturbing peace not only with regard to man but also towards nature and the environment and the animal kingdom.

We have to educate the younger generation

that there are other factors sometimes disturbing peace, for instance drug abuse and peace, and such sort of things. But at this juncture, may I suggest that we could bring about peace mostly through education then by through libraries so that we could education our younger generation. After assuming duties as the mayor of Nuwara Eliya, have bought a lot of books on peace for our libraries. I think even sports will help people to educate them in peace then films, especially a person who views this Nagasaki and Hiroshima devastation will always think of peace and this should be our theme. And through religion, I think that we could teach our children because every Sunday we could have sessions and teach our children.

I think the red light is on and Mr. Chairman is looking at me, so as a final statement, I suggest that every city should take an active role in educating the younger generation to live in peace and amity so the younger generation would be able to spread the message of peace and happiness. In conclusion, I say let us do everything possible to keep it burning in the hearts and minds of mankind, especially the younger generation, that the 6th and 9th of August 1945 when darkness fell on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A darkness which enveloped those two cities but also brought darkness to all peace-loving beings. May the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki go from strength to strength to be tireless torch bearers of this peace movement. Thank you for your patience.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your presentation. The mayor of the Nuwara Eliya is from a really nice area in the Pacific Ocean. It is embarrassing for me to ask each mayor to limit yourself to five minutes, but we really appreciate your cooperation. From Oswiecim, Poland, would like to invite Mayor Dulnik, please. With regard to more information, please refer to page 43 of the green book and page 85 in the white book.

○Dariusz Dulnik

Mayor, Oswiecim (Poland)

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the Polish name of my city is Oswiecim. It is situated in southern Poland. It has 46,000 inhabitants. It is 800 years old. During the second world war, Nazis established the Auschwitz concentration camp, where 1.5 million people died, mainly Jewish and then Polish and other nationalities, among them Gypsies.

Due to time limitations my talk will cover only activities of three institutions coping with the topic of our session. The State Museum at Oswiecim Auschwitz, the International Youth Conference Center at Oswiecim, the Auschwitz, and Oswiecim

Auschwitz Center of Information Meetings Dialogues, Education and Prayer. To visit a museum situated on a former concentration camp site means to touch the history and tragedy of mankind like at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. About 200,000 young people visit it every year. They are able to acquaint themselves with the camp's history. Groups are encouraged to take advantage of tours conducted by historians, and former prisoners. The museum developed a publishing activity, lectures, conferences, symposiums and seminars are organized in conjunction with the documentary films and exhibits shown in Poland and abroad. Conservation and maintenance staff are performed by youth volunteers from various countries. The museum has instituted national memorial coroners in schools. It provides lessons at schools and on its site. Art contests are organized for elementary school pupils.

But to visit this museum means to make a first step by knowing the horrors of the concentration camp. However, to discover the value of peace and the ways to reach or keep it are equally important. So, the International Youth Conference Center has been operation since 1986. It was established in cooperation with the German organization which is called action for reconciliation. It serves to instruct and educate within the Auschwitz Birkenau of historical frame of reference. It cooperates with groups and institutions both at home and abroad which strive to combat racism and support the ideas of peaceful co-existence. The development of democracy and the rights of the human person and peaceful relations are among the goals of the center's activities. The formal study groups and seminars which meet to discuss moral, social, and political topics but do not exclude practical measures such as aid for Bosnia including a clothing drive.

History is a departure both for the present and for the future. Due to time limitations, I can deliver on paper to those who are interested mainlines of the pedagogic conception of the center prepared by a German who works there. Let me mention, it is the duty of people who have an influence in society, like you and mass media people, to find and effect the right way to transfer knowledge about violence, human suffering and love for peace into the heads and souls of today's youth, which has always lived in peace and has a different background. For example, in our TV society, an amateur film festival named love of human beings takes place by-annually. The next one planned for January 1994 is to have an international character, its guiding principle is the formation is an attitude of love and respect for the human person from a broad humanitarian perspective including a commemoration of the second world war victims. The third institution,

the Center of Information, Meetings, Dialogue, Education and Prayer in Auschwitz, has been in operation since 1992. Its basic goal is to develop international and inter-religious cooperation. Dialogue topics most often nurtur relationships among communities of varying religions and nationalities in an endeavor to bring about harmonious solutions. Regardless of the assigned topic, all the gatherings include information and reflection associated with the second world war. By the way the Dalai Lama has visited this center this year. The city of Oswiecim has a moral duty to act for peace by itself and to facilitate the use of the potential of the symbol of Auschwitz for peace purposes to all people and organizations of goodwill. The Auschwitz symbol is kind of burden but it is also a challenge and a chance for the world like the symbol of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I invite everybody to cooperate at least to visit Oswiecim Auschwitz and to become a witness. The world listens more to witnesses than to teachers. And, if the world listens to teachers it is only because they are witnesses. Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator

Oswiecim, the impressive areas subject to deep violence. Thank you very much for your presentation Mayor Dulnik. Next, we would like to call upon the governor of Quneitra Syria, Mr. Abdul Munaim Hamwi. Mr. Governor.

○Mr. Abdul Munaim Hamwi Governor, Quneitra (Syria)

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am Abdul Hamui, governor of Quneitra of the Syrian Arab Republic. I am pleased to convey to you the regards of our president of the Syrian Arab Republic, President Hafez al Assad, and his wishes for success and continuous progress of our conference to achieve world peace and to free the world from weapons of mass destruction. So that humanity can live in luxury and happiness. So I say to you his excellency's famous saying "Man is most precious in life, being its core and purpose."

The principle of human rights was and still is the main object of human activity on this planet since the creation of the humans on it, due to what these rights means and meet continuously of revolutions till this day and in our universe. It is normal, ladies and gentlemen, that people in their different tongues, colors, and nationalities to be born as one natural person. Among them, the humankind's individual must be equal in the life opportunities regardless of their color or social background. History shows us slaver emerges an event through which human kind enslaves his fellow humans. Brother and

to use him for his service and prosperity, as if he were using a group of animals while the other humans suffered under the difficulties of occupation remains. A slave for others suffering from the restrictions of ignorance, backwardness, and sickness either due to the rules or color of religion or any other things. From this point, while we are at what is called the new world after the end of the cold war, all of us must think further and double our efforts for the future of humankind to a new world free of the inhuman practices against the human, and the most prominent practices are: occupation of the lands of others by force and enslaving the people and eliminate the principles of freedoms, application of racial discrimination policies to make the people as refugees to ignite the war. Here and there in our small world and to pollute the human environment in addition.

The extending the position of the remain in the world, using the weapons of mass destruction and developed deadly nuclear weapons. We are looking for a world free of such practices and to become sick of memory from a former time. From this point we confirm the role of the United Nations and its human organization in this field and the Third World countries to participate in making the world decisions to apply these agreements of the United Nations concerning human rights. Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your presentation, governor. Representing Quneitra Syria. From San Jose Costa, we have Elias Lizano, councillor of San Jose, Costa Rica, a nation which is not under military control in central and south America.

○Elias Lizano Councillor, San Jose (Costa Rica)

Ladies and gentleman, I would like to express our gratitude to the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for inviting Costa Rica to this conference. We are here to discuss world peace and the prevention of nuclear aggression. We are very happy to be able to participate in this very important World Conference of Mayors for Peace.

Costa Rica has lived in peace and we enjoy the fruits of peaceful co-existence. In that sense we are so happy to be represented at this conference. I am going to share with you the idea on the topics that can be illustrated in the peace education for children, and these themes can be used for the United Nations Education Center, whose headquarters are in San Jose. In the early 1950s we abolished the army. We do not have guerrillas or armed forces. We have made social reform so that everyone can enjoy justice and fairness. So we have true democracy being implemented.

Human rights are respected, elementary education is free and compulsory and secondary school is also free of charge. We have three universities supported by the national government and everybody is entitled to be recruited as Costa Rica does not have a social class gap. Like in Japan, we have total equality, and we have a very strong private sector. And the government is maintaining maximum incentives so that those corporations can further develop. And we have a university for peace in San Jose. In the light of the characteristics of our country, in 1988 the then president Oscar Arias Sanchez was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. He was given this award because he contributed to the end of the war in central America.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti, ex-president of Uruguay said, "Wherever Costa-Ricans are there is freedom." Now, in Costa Rica we are reviewing the city system so that further decentralization of power to local governments can take place. This reform has the objective of allowing citizens to be more involved in decision making at each level of the government. So the four years between 1994 to 1998 is the time for this reform. There will be a reform of the institutions of democracy with the reform of election laws in the future the members of local governments will be elected directly. We do not have such an election system at this time. I saw the green lamp but I have prepared a paper for this session. I sorry I cannot read everything out for you. Sorry, my speech is very limited in terms of time. So I would like to list up what I wanted to say instead of reading out what I have prepared.

What I wanted to say is as follows: Firstly, in the city of San Jose, with the cooperation of the central government, we are proposing to have a peace zone in central America. Also, with seven central American governments we would like to cooperate in activities to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. And, with regards to the disposal of toxic wastes, we are doing a lot of activities so that we can prevent toxic wastes from coming into our country. In relation to the toxic waste, we know that Cienfuegos State in Cuba they are going to establish nuclear power generation. We are going to raise a voice against the establishment of nuclear power generation in Cuba. And I hope this conference and other conferences will produce good results so that government all over the world will take into consideration our activities and come up with solutions to the most important issues that we are concerned with. I hope there will be good options for humans. We will have to eradicate poverty, starvation so that everybody will be given an opportunity to have a full life. In that sense, war should be avoided and our Pope has done a great deal for the promotion of peace. And I would like to express my respect to the Pope. Thank you.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for the wonderful presentation. Yes, you have raised so many important subjects and I wish I could have given you enough time to discuss things in detail. I am so sorry for limiting your time. Next we would like to call upon Dr. Balram Gautam the mayor of Siddharthanagar of Nepal. Dr. Balram, please.

○Balram Gautam
Siddharthanagar (Nepal)

Mr. Coordinator, the distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen. It is a great honor and pleasure to be speaking this August at this gathering of wise men and all men who have pledged to solidarity for peace among the cities and people of the world. I have the great pleasure to come from the Nepal and Siddharthanagar city where the birth of Siddhartha Gotama Buddha took place more than 25 centuries ago. I bring to you all the greetings of peace from the land of Buddha.

Whatever we have deliberated here in this Third World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is a step forward toward the further understanding of peace and the working toward the total disarmament of weapons of mass destruction as witnessed by the host cities of this conference Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I have been deeply and fully disturbed by what happened in these cities 48 years ago when mankind was supposed to be civilized and scientific and rational. We must ensure that such an atrocity never take place on this planet, not only in our lifetime but also in our children's, our children's children's and our great grandchildren's lifetimes. What Hiroshima and Nagasaki witnessed is a nightmare and blackspot which must never be repeated.

We come from a country that has not witnessed the world directly for almost 190 years, but our nation's traditional bravery has been converted into peace keeping forces and we are proud to say that Japan and Nepal have participated together in restoring peace and democracy in Cambodia recently. Our soldiers are also currently working in peace-keeping operations in Lebanon, former Yugoslavia and Somalia. But it is with regret that these operations are being hindered by civilized and rational leaders, people and countries. It is very sad indeed that there are more than 100 conflicts and strife going around the world even today. Therefore we must remain ever alert and vigilant that the world be not torn into major conflicts. We, on our part, are prepared to carry this message of peace and solidarity in our country and cities and in our region as part of the solidarity among

cities and towns.

There is no doubt that the role of individual cities the world over will play a crucial role to promote this campaign for peace and solidarity among the nations, cities, and people. We are ever vigilant, and for our part, trade arms for peace which any and every country, city and people will pledge themselves for peace. I hereby propose that peace education be incorporated into the curricula of the schools from the primary level. This would definitely give a mild tone throughout the peace harmony generations to come. We thank you for inviting us here to participate for the cause of peace and conference of the inter-city solidarity to carry on this peace campaign. Finally, I would like to repeat our age-old mantra for peace here: Om snti-santi-santi. Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your presentation Dr. Gautam. Now we would like to invite the remaining mayor and city councillor. A.F.M. Kamal, who gave us tea as a gift from Sylhet, Bangladesh, please.

○A.F.M. Kamal
Sylhet (Bangladesh)

This is A.F.M. Kamal chairman of Sylhet Poursava, Bangladesh. Honorary Chairperson, respectable Mayors, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. It is a great privilege to offer you all greetings from the people of Bangladesh and the inhabitants of Sylhet. I would like to express our gratitude to the organizing committee of this conference for their heartiest welcome. We consider this invitation a profound honor extended to the people of Sylhet and Bangladesh.

Sylhet Poursava that is the municipality, lies on the banks of the Surma River with a population of half a million and an area of 29.15 square kilometers. It has a mixed topography, planes and hilly and surrounded by the tea fields. Honorable Chairperson, now I am coming to the subject of the third session, peace education for youth, the value of peace to future generations. There is a proverb: Education makes a good man better and a bad man worse. I think this is applicable to the people who bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the 6th and 9th of August 1945, respectively. Using their general education of science and technology against humanity and at present also many countries still produce and sell weapons for their own profit which is a threat to humankind. This is nonsense and should be stopped for the sake of a better world. Our gathering here will be fruitful if we can establish real brotherhood and solidarity between the youth of the countries. This can

be done through local government authorities, mayors, councillors, chairmen, who are the representatives of the people. And whose duty and responsibility is to see the betterment of the city and its people. Let us educate and motivate our youth, the future generation, by mutual understanding, forgetting the differences of nationality, race, religion, color, beliefs and to fight against famine, floods, poverty, starvation, diseases and against the pollution of our natural environment. This can be done by arranging meetings, symposiums and seminars in cities. I would like to suggest that Nagasaki and Hiroshima can send videotapes, posters and photographs of the bombing catastrophes to the cities of the world in order to exhibit to the youth. Mayors of the different countries, including the mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and all the representatives of the main committee may visit cities to strengthen peace education. The mayors or chairpeople of member cities may be allowed to print letters to the local NGOs to push them to work for peace. The hosts of the different countries and the member cities are actively encouraged to visit bombed cities. Going back to my town, I will open a museum at my office at the city office for elevating the awareness. Before I conclude, I on behalf of myself and on behalf of my own consulate and the people of Sylhet, invite you all to visit my town. Thank you all.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your presentation, Mr. A.F.M. Kamal. Now I would like to call on the last presenter, the representative of Tripoli, Lebanon, Mr. Karami Zahd, the councilmember. Mr. Karami Zahd, please. We are already running out of time, and we have to conclude our meeting at 5:00. We would appreciate your cooperation and understanding. Now, Mr. Adra, please.

○Karami Zahd Tripoli (Lebanon)

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Karami Zahd, I am from the city of Tripoli, Lebanon. Tripoli is a small town and Lebanon is on the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 500,000 people. This morning I was really upset and felt bad about seeing more about the atomic bomb that had been dropped on Nagasaki. After seeing the damage it had done to the people and the property. This bombing happened in a few seconds. And, in fact, still now we are still suffering from it. And the people of Japan now they are saying that this will never to happen again. I have all the respect for the people that are trying to stop such an action from being taken in the future. But what is happening in Lebanon for the last 17 years is much worse than what happened here in

Japan.

Now, for the last 17 years, the civil war and the constant aggression and invasion of Israel into my country has resulted in over 200,000 people dead. And with more destruction of property than maybe 10 atomic bombs. For example, Israel bombed Lebanese cities and villages for a constant three days, which resulted in 150 people dead and thousands injured. The estimated value of the damage to Lebanese cities is more than one billion dollars. So from this figure, you can imagine the damage done to the property of those cities. And all that I can ask in such a situation is for the big countries, the influential countries of the world, through the United Nations, to strive to solve the problems of small countries like mine. And to take such measures as seriously as they had done in the case of the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. And I hope a final settlement, which they are working on now in the United States will come through in regards to the Middle East and the rest of the world. Thank you.

○Coordinator

Thank you for your impressive presentation Mr. Karami Zahd. This session three was entitled Peace Education for Youth — Promoting Peace Awareness Among the Next Generation. As the coordinator I try not to summarize all the presentation, instead I would like to ask the audience to memorize all the presentations made by the 14 speakers. Mr. Couvret, are you on the floor? If you are here we would like to ask you to take the microphone. Rather than me summarizing this session, I would like to ask Mr. Couvret to make a summary of the presentations to conclude Session III. Mr. Couvret, please. Paul Couvret from the Warrangah city council of Australia, do you have anything to add.

○Mr. Couvret Councillor, Warrangah (Australia)

It's an honor to be asked to try to summarize this. I wasn't warned about this, but I have been listening very carefully. And I believe that everybody here is of the same opinion that we must concentrate on the young people in particular. It is felt that if we can get through to the young generation, then the future of planet Earth may be safe. We believe that the best chance we have is when the peace movements come from the ground up. Not from the government at top. But it must come from the people, the people around the world, the common people: the workers, the farmers, the people who labor in the factories. That is the mass of the people. And if we can get through to those, government will listen.

Governments always become receptive

when the people speak. Now, we in local government have a very good opportunity. In every country it is the local council which is closest to the people and has the best opportunity to assist in teaching the younger generation that we must try and avoid nuclear conflict. And once we have that achieved maybe we can also win the idea that wars are no good at all. Most of all what we have to get through is that peace starts in my heart, in your hart, in everybody's heart. You cannot build peace if there is hatred or distrust of your fellow human beings. And only when we achieve that, if we realize that people in the world that peace comes from the individual, then I think the future generations will be saved. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your precious comments. This is the last minute of Session III. I would like to use Mr. Couvret's comments as the concluding remarks for Session III. Thank you very much for your cooperation this afternoon for Session III.



Coordinator Tsutomu Mizota delivering keynote address.

Session IV

Eliminating Nuclear Weapons by the 21st Century

August 8 (Sun.) 1993 14:35~17:01

Hotel New Nagasaki Ho-o-kaku

Coordinator: Ikuro Anzai, Professor, Ritsumeikan University

1. Reports from the Cities

Tony Scallon, Member of Minneapolis City Council (U. S. A.)

Marjorie Wunder, Minneapolis (U. S. A.)

Mary Maguire Lerman, Minneapolis (U. S. A.)

Tony Scallon, Member of Minneapolis City Council (U. S. A.)

John T. Williams, Chair, Int'l Labor Solidarity and Peace Committee Los angeles (U. S. A.)

John McNaughton, Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Australia)

Shun Hayama, Mayor of Fujisawa (Japan)

2. Questions and Answers

Hellen Bader, Member of Rotterdam City Council (the Netherlands)

John T. Williams, Chair, Int'l Labor Solidarity and Peace Committee Los angeles (U. S. A.)

Brian Hamer, Alderman of Manly City Council (Australia)

John McNaughton, Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Australia)

Tony Scallon, Member of Minneapolis City Council (U.

M.U.Z. Kamil, Chairman of Colombo City Council (Sri Lanka)

Mary Maguire Lerman, Minneapolis (U. S. A.)

John McNaughton, Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Australia)

Joan Murphy, City Employee, St. Paul (U. S. A.)

John T. Williams, Chair, Int'l Labor Solidarity and Peace Committee Los angeles (U. S. A.)

John McNaughton, Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Australia)

Tony Scallon, Member of Minneapolis City Council (U. S. A.)

Marjorie Wunder, Minneapolis (U. S. A.)

Mary Maguire Lerman, Minneapolis (U. S. A.)

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John McNaughton, Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Australia)

Shun Hayama, Mayor of Fujisawa (Japan)

Session IV Eliminating Nuclear Weapons by the 21st Century



Ikuro Anzai

Professor of International Relations at Ritsumeikan University.

Born in 1940. Graduated from Tokyo University, Department of Nuclear Engineering. Ph.D. in Engineering, specialty in nuclear engineering and radiation prevention. Director of Secretariat for Organizing Committee of 1992 14th International Peace Research Association held in Kyoto. Previous director of the Japan Health Physics Society and previous secretary of the Liaison Committee on Radiation Research of the Science Council of Japan. Currently vice-president of the Peace Studies Association of Japan.

○Coordinator (Ikuro Anzai)

Now, I would like to start Session IV. First of all, I would like to introduce speakers from this session. From this side, from Minneapolis, U.S.A., Mr. Tony Scallon, city council member, Ms. Majorie Wander and Ms. Mary Magvire Lerman — three representatives from Minneapolis, U.S.A. And on our right, from Los Angeles, USA, Mr. John T. Williams, chair of the International Labor Solidarity and Peace Committee. And from Newcastle, Australia, Mayor John McNaughton. And from Fujisawa City in Japan, Mayor Shun Hayama. Actually, in our original schedule we were to have Mayor Ioanes Sahm from Kolonia, Micronesia, but at the moment he has not yet arrived. So, prior to the main discussion, I would like to explain to you how we will proceed with this session. First, I would like to talk about the root cause of nuclear armament race and I would also like to talk about how we can overcome this nuclear armament race, for about 20 minutes. Followed by a presentation by each speaker within the range of 5 to 10 minutes to raise some issues. I will then organize what had been raised and then after that I will open a general discussion, including the audience on the floor. We will have a fifteen minute break for coffee and then we will continue the discussion. Then for the last fifteen minutes, I would like to talk about what kind of roles and specific actions cities can take to abolish nuclear weapons from the Earth. I would like you to make some suggestions and proposals, so at the end we will ask each one of the panelists to speak for one minute to conclude this discussion. This is how we will proceed with this discussion. Do you all agree with my suggestions? Then, I would like to make my keynote address.

The subject of this discussion is eliminating nuclear weapons by the 21st century.

The speedy elimination of nuclear weapons is the fervent desire of the citizens of Japan, the only A-bombed country in the world. It is, in fact, the desire of all humanity. In order to rid the world of nuclear weapons, it is necessary to clarify the factors that have allowed the number of nuclear weapons to continually increase despite the objections of all people. We must legitimize a view that eliminates these causes.

I would like to discuss the following four points concerning the causes of the nuclear arms race: (1) confrontation between world-wide military alliances (2) competition in terms of nuclear deterrence and military balance theories (3) the role of the military industrial complex (4) mobilization of leading science and technology.

First, following World War II, two alliances, namely the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, led by the United States and Soviet Union respectively, confronted each other on a world-wide scale, creating the "cold war structure." It is reasonable to assume that this was one important factor in escalating the nuclear arms race.

Second, due to the structure of this kind of confrontation, one side would promote the development of nuclear weapons policies based on the theory of nuclear deterrence. The other side would counter based on the related principles of military balance. This was a major factor in inviting the escalation of the nuclear arms race. One side would seek to have ever greater military might to hold down the other's military ambitions. Reacting to that, the other side would seek policies that would prevent military superiority of the opposition. The obvious result was the stockpiling of nuclear weapons during the so-called 'nuclear era.'

Third, the connection between the State and military industry — the military industrial complex — is another reason for the continuation and escalation of the arms race. Military industries compete to be the first to develop weapons technologies attractive to the military, ensuring that they stay in the fight for a share of the competitive weapons market.

The military industrial complex, therefore, powers the arms race among nations and is a structural factor in stimulating the race for the development of military technology within countries, lending support to the competitive environment in which the mobilization of the intellectual resources of scientists and engineers takes place for the purpose of destruction.

Fourth, based on political intentions and economic motivations such as those mentioned above, the wide scale mobilization of state-of-the-art science

and technology is another cause for nuclear technology becoming increasingly menacing. The organizing of excellent minds for use in developing military technology is an important element in nuclear deterrence. Nevertheless, the fact that science and technology is a double-edged sword provided a logical means of escape for scientists and engineers.

As a result, tens of thousands of nuclear warheads were accumulated in the world's nuclear arsenals, leading to the stockpiling of military might well over one million times more powerful than the A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

We must overcome the four factors listed above. The most important thing in doing this is the nurturing of people who share a firm belief that does not permit injustice through the threat of nuclear attack and who outright reject nuclear war. In other words, we need to create a anti-nuclear majority. In order to achieve this, it is of fundamental importance for people to realize what nuclear weapons really are, what kind of evil they bring about, and what happens in nuclear weapons testing and when these weapons are actually employed in war. The role that cities can play in helping citizens, including children, learn about these kinds of questions is significant. And, when promoting this kind of study, activities that convey the experience of victims of nuclear war and nuclear weapons tests are without question essential.

For us to totally abolish nuclear weapons by the 21st century, we must blaze a trail toward conquering the causes of the nuclear arms race enumerated above.

Concerning the first point, the confrontation between worldwide military alliances, a fundamental change came about recently upon the breakup of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the flag bearer for one faction, as a consequence of the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the military alliance that remains to this day asserts that "nuclear weapons provide an important deterrence against the possibility that a global threat arising beyond our expectations," adding a new element to the "nuclear deterrence strategy" pointed out above. By bringing up the vague possibility of a global threat will arise and saying the nuclear weapons are necessary to counter that threat, this group is saying that nuclear weapons will be necessary forever.

This new kind of theory which claims the necessity of nuclear weapons forms the base of the assertion that as long as nuclear weapons exist, nuclear weapons testing is necessary. In addition, while applying strict sanctions to non-nuclear countries through the Non-Proliferation Treaty, this becomes the foundation of the assertion that nuclear powers can continue to have a monopoly on nuclear weapons in

the future.

These people often assert that nuclear deterrence has played a role in the maintenance of peace, and that deterrence appears to be functioning well. It is important to realize that there is a danger of nuclear deterrence failing, and if that happens, it is also important to recognize that there is a danger of a holocaust the return from which would be impossible.

Article 9 of the Japanese constitution, "renounces war and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes." Deterrence, a theory that justifies using nuclear weapons as a diplomatic tool, violates the Japanese constitution and is an nonpeaceful idea formed on the premise that an enemy exists which has to be deterred. This idea is totally at odds with the spirit of the Japanese constitution which expresses its determination to "preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world." I understand some say that the Japanese constitution is an extremely idealistic document, and it is well known that there are some who cannot accept it from a realistic position. In the discussion at the 3rd United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues held in Kyoto in April, Ambassador Ahmad Kamal (Translator's note: spelling may or may not be correct) of Pakistan, a permanent member of the Geneva International Agency, pointed out that we must not forget our ideals. At the same conference, Mr. Jayands Danapalah (TN: see above note), the head of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, proclaimed that "yesterday's ideal is today's reality." We must create a huge current reaching throughout the world, in particular reaching the public opinion of the nuclear powers, affecting change of the reality of international politics and its dependence on nuclear weapons, the most savage technology capable of mass murder that humans have ever developed.

Since the Gulf War, a unsettling phenomenon has started to appear: the belief among young people that war is a necessary evil. There are people who are against using weapons to resolve military disputes, but they are inclined to believe that deterrence will prevent military action as a way to maintain a peaceful international order, keeping those conflicts from ever happening. To conquer this deterrence-oriented thinking, actions that betray relationships of trust among nations must be severely criticized.

The military-industrial complex, the third issue I pointed out, includes the problem of the economic structure created by nuclear powers in the long cold war era. The implementation of national projects that intentionally promote the denuclearization of nuclear arms industries, therefore, is clearly

necessary. There is also a problem that the accumulation of specialized military technology cannot be converted easily to peaceful production. Because of the possibility this will invite unemployment of related specialists during the period of transition, non-nuclear conversion must be systematic and clearly addressed in non-nuclear policy within national economic policy and a firm political will to realize denuclearization. A 1992 Roman Club report named "The First Global Revolution," pointed out that the conversion of military industry, energy strategy for reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, and development of the South were urgent issues following the conclusion of the cold war. I believe we should work on nuclear industry conversion as a priority within the general task of military conversion. In Japan, it is widely believed that arms expansion negatively affects the economy. We must develop quickly an "economy of disarmament." This is a bold challenge for economists.

The fourth issue I have pointed out, the mobilization of leading science and technology including the mobilization of scientists and engineers, must be grappled with in parallel with the third issue. The relationship between the movement of scientists and engineers and nuclear materials related to nuclear weapons within the former Soviet Union and nuclear weapons proliferation is a considerable problem. A financial measure to establish an international science technology center to prevent the flow of scientists and engineers overseas and an agreement on the re-utilization of concentrated uranium that Russia no longer needs were signed on February 18, 1993, enacted by countries centering around the United States.

You cannot erase knowledge of nuclear weapon production once it is acquired. Keeping this in mind, it is extremely important to internationally manage this knowledge and other intangible products of the nuclear arms race.

I was invited to the U.S. by the American Friends Service Committee in March of last year, and I gave lectures regarding peace at nine cities over the space of 12 days. During this tour, I met Dr. Gordon Thompson from the Institute for Resource and Security Studies. He noted, "Even if we get rid of existing nuclear weapons, human beings already have obtained the knowledge and technology to manufacture nuclear weapons at any time, so it is insufficient to reduce nuclear weapons to zero. We need to build an 'international mechanism that will prevent the production of nuclear weapons ever again.'" He referred to this plan as "below zero." I think this idea of 'below zero' instead of 'zero nuclear weapons,' is very important.

Based on studies regarding the four factors mentioned above, I would like to summarize my way of thinking about "Eliminating Nuclear Weapons by the 21st century."

First of all, I think it is important to constantly raise our voices regarding our hope for the elimination of nuclear weapons by constructing a non-nuclear party that rejects diplomatic policy of deterrence based on nuclear weapons, cruel weapons of mass destruction. Also, it is especially important to achieve political agreements towards the creation of a non-nuclear world where politicians are not attached to nuclear weapons. In order to do so, some international cooperative measures that are useful to nurture trust among nations must be established, and existing international treaties toward disarmament must be fully carried out. Further promoting exchanges in developing fields with the aim of increasing friendly relations among cities will certainly contribute the nurturing of such confidence.

Second, along with efforts to achieve such non-nuclear agreements, studying necessary treaties, as would be exemplified by an international treaty of the total ban on nuclear weapons, to realize the total abolition of nuclear weapons and making the efforts to realize this are indispensable. In this treaty, measures to search for ways to eliminate the nuclear weapons held by the nuclear powers, as well as measures to prevent the danger of non-nuclear countries from becoming nuclear powers should be clearly established. In May 1974, Japan's Upper House of Parliament adopted a unanimous resolution to protest the nuclear weapons tests carried out by India. The latter half of the resolution requires "the government to try to conclude a comprehensive ban agreement that opposes nuclear weapons production, tests, storage, and use by all countries." Because of this, the establishment of an international treaty of the total ban on nuclear weapons is something that can be widely accepted.



Third, with this kind of political agreement in the background, the safe dismantling and disposal of existing nuclear arsenals should be carried out strictly under comprehensive supervision by an international organization based on the treaty. In this case, sincere implementation of partial nuclear disarmament measures that have been agreed upon in the past will contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of future international treaties. Also, world opinion should be involved in the dialogue about ways to internationally support the prevention of delays in the dismantling and disposal of nuclear arsenals due to economic difficulties.

Fourth, denuclearization of nuclear military industries and the reassignment of scientists and engineers in nuclear-related fields should be carried out as national projects by each nuclear power.

Finally, it is important for everyone to keep informed of the process through the publication of all information to all citizens.

Gordon Thompson from Boston categorized the process towards nuclear-weapons elimination in four following categories: (1) establishment of a basic charter (2) conclusion of a series of treaties (3) strengthening the functions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (4) and strict supervision by citizens. He foresees that these four elements will be inseparable. I think his ideas are very close to my own.

I conclude this keynote speech with the hope that a wide range of people join together and make efforts towards the elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century.

First of all, I would like to ask each one of the speakers to make a short presentation. I would like to introduce from Minneapolis U.S.A., Mr. Tony Scallon, please.

○Tony Scallon

City Council Member, Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

The city of Minneapolis is inspired by the example of the mayors and citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Think globally and act locally. Since the last World Conference of Mayors for Peace, the city of Minneapolis has inaugurated an office of international affairs with both a coordinator and a trade officer. It has also called upon the United States president to halt nuclear test explosions to halt nuclear test explosions and to negotiate an end to nuclear testing throughout the world. Our twin sister of St. Paul has a sister city relationship with Nagasaki, dating from 1955. To complete the circle of friendship between the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the Minnesota cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the Minneapolis city council, with approval of its mayor, has approved

and passed an declaration of friendship resolution with the city of Hiroshima. It pledges continuing friendship between the cities and citizens in solidarity with the goal of abolishing nuclear war and promoting world peace. The city of Minneapolis has officially recognized the role of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Commemoration Committee in our city and is sanctioning its plan for a significant and appropriate observance in 1995 of the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the nuclear age. Cities, following the lead of their citizens, can act locally to begin the abolition of nuclear weapons.

○Marjorie Wander

Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

As a first step in building a broad-based unified movement for social change in our area, many of the peace and justice organizations have joined into a relationship of communication and coordination known as the Minnesota Peace and Justice Coalition. Founded in 1982, it has grown to a large coalition on the citizen level doing strategic work on local, national, regional and international levels. It is the largest ongoing grass-roots coalition of its kind in the United States.

The goals of the coalition can best be described by quoting from its statement of purpose. "Our purpose is to promote a broad understanding of peace and justice based upon humane values, to include not only the avoidance of violence, the arms race and nuclear war, but also the promotion of peaceful conflict resolutions, social justice, human rights, economic well-being, ecological balance, self determination, and full participation in the system of government. The mission of the Minnesota Peace and Justice Coalition is to promote a more peaceful, just, sustainable and humane world by reducing fragmentation and duplication in the peace and justice movement. We fulfill this mission by uniting issues and organizations and, with collective capacity, acting jointly for progressive social change. Although the focuses of the many member groups are diverse and far reaching, a major concern shared by all is nuclear issues. During this new era of political realities, we will be searching for new and effective ways to continue our work, to call for an end to testing, the non-proliferation and eventual abolition of nuclear weapons throughout the world. Using the eternal stories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to give meaning and emphasis to our message. We thank those cities and their people for leadership and inspiration in such efforts. We firmly believe that true and lasting progress for the entire globe begins on the local level, with concerned citizens working together in coalition.

○Mary Maguire Lerman
Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

In Minneapolis, as well as its twin city, Saint Paul, which is the sister city to Nagasaki, we recommit ourselves every year to the ideals of nuclear-weapon free peace, through commemoration events that are held on anniversaries of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The events are sponsored by peace groups and publicized by the Hiroshima Nagasaki Commemorative Committee, whose mission statement reads "We offer these events to the community as a time for reflection on the past and hope for the future through action in the present. We call for the end of nuclear testing and proliferation of weapons as measures to ensure a just and lasting peace."

Our city of Minneapolis is known as a city of lakes and our park system is noted as the premier municipal park system in the United States. Within our park system we have many gardens, and one special one is the rock garden near Lake Harriet. The focal point of the rock garden is a small Yatsushashi-style Japanese bridge, and at either end of this bridge are granite pillars, each a relic from the hypocenters of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Hiroshima stone was part of a balustrade from the original Motoyasu Bridge, while the Nagasaki stone was originally part of a sidewalk.

The Nagasaki stone had previously been in the possession of a Nagasaki citizen. It was one of seven stones that he had collected following the bombing, which represented to him the seven family members he lost that day. That he would so graciously provide one of these stones to his city to pass along to our city of Minneapolis through the auspices of the Saint Paul/Nagasaki Sister City Committee is a beautiful example of the healing power possible through the actions of ordinary people.

I do have photographs with me today of the peace bridge and the Nagasaki stone. If you would like to see them, please see me later after the conference. It is in the rock garden at Lake Harriet that we hold the Hiroshima remembrance every August 6. Early in the morning citizens congregate to read poetry, listen to music, and hear the story of Sadako. At the end of the ceremony, colorful paper cranes are tied to the willow trees near the peace bridge as prayers for peace are offered.

On August 9, a remembrance ceremony for Nagasaki is held in its sister city of St. Paul. A lantern float is held on a lake or waterway within St. Paul. We share with you today one of the prayers that has been read at these remembrance ceremonies. This was written by Rabbi Bernard Rascus in St. Paul, Minnesota and is entitled We are the Generation. "We

are the generation that stands between the fires. Behind us is the flame and smoke that rose from Auschwitz, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Before us is the nightmare of a flood of fire, a thermonuclear holocaust that could make every city a crematorium without a chimney. It is our task to make from fire not an all-consuming blaze, but the light in which we see each other. All of us different, all of us made in the image of God. We light this fire to see more clearly that the earth, the human race is not for burning. We light this fire to see more clearly the rainbow in our many-colored faces."

○Tony Scallon
City Council Member, Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

We are now submitting to the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, the official resolution of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota of the United States. Citizens and cities can act locally and think globally.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much. The elimination of nuclear weapons and also specific examples and activities done by your city were clearly stated and explained. And in your talk, you stated that there was a rock garden in your city in which you used some stones from Hiroshima and Nagasaki — granite. And in the morning, I mentioned that I work at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, which is a private university, and we have a peace museum. If it is possible, I believe and I hope that since the U.S. and the former Soviet Union are working very hard to reduce the number of nuclear weapons, what we would like to do is collect some materials from those countries so that we shall be able to create a temple bell, so that in 1995 we can start ringing such a bell. Because there are so many temples, I have heard that there is granite and stone used in your Minneapolis, that reminded me of my idea which can be done in 1995. Now from Los Angeles, we are happy to have Mr. John T. Williams.

○John T. Williams
Los Angeles (U.S.A.)

Thank you, thank you. The subject of my presentation is "Let there be peace." For the past two decades our International Solidarity Network has sponsored an annual delegation to Japan to participate in the observances commemorating the devastating A-bomb attacks upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

A few years ago, while here with our delegation, I presented a report as to my commitment toward a world at peace with no more Hiroshima/Nagasaki. As I arrived this year for this

year's event, I was greeted by a charming delegate who reminded me of this significant report which I had previously presented. I am pleased to repeat this report at this time for emphasis.

On the morning of August 6, 1945, I was a young sailor serving aboard a U.S. submarine off the coast of Okinawa. This infamous morning the captain called the crew together and happily reported the news of the attack upon Hiroshima. The crew aboard the submarine immediately broke into a chorus of applause, which I, too, eagerly joined. How well I remember, how could I ever forget. Had I but known the insanity of the moment and the impact of this holocaustal inferno, I would more surely have knelt in prayer, instead of having joined in this satanic outburst.

But now, however, as my repentance for this insidious applause, my mission has returned me to Japan during the past 18 years in order to participate in these observances as well as wherever there is a search for peace in a nuclear-free world. And this search, if this search can be achieved by the year 2000, although I may not be here at the finish line, I shall be well pleased with the knowledge that my mission shall have been completed. However, let us not forget, let us not think for one moment that this mission should be simple. To the contrary, as long as we are confronted with the affliction of poverty, the agony of hunger, the whiplash of oppression and the darkness of fear, as long as any of these conditions exist anywhere in this world, the cause of peace is in danger. And as long as there remains one single nuclear warhead lurking within our midst, then more surely the threat of a nuclear Armageddon is upon us. And meeting this challenge, I leave you with the inspiration of this immortal poet. "Let there be peace on earth and let it begin with me. Let there be peace on earth, the peace that was meant to be. As God is our creator, brothers and sisters are we. Let there be peace on earth, and let it begin with me." Thank you.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your presentation based on your experience and reflection. That was Mr. Williams. He was so impressive and we are so moved. We do hope that nuclear weapons will be eliminated by the time everything will be clear. I hope you are together with us. So now next we would like to ask the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Mr. John McNaughton to say a few words.

○John McNaughton
Mayor, Newcastle (Australia)

The elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century. We must have targets to achieve and

they must be realistic and achievable. I believe that it is realistic to have in place by the year 2000 a process to rid the earth of nuclear weapons. It is I believe realistic to set the year 2010 as a date to achieve the total removal of these weapons. If we set unachievable goals, we will dissipate our energies and become disillusioned, in fact, set back in time the achievement of our goal.

As operatives in local government, with many variations in power base and responsibility, we must recognize that our national governments are charged with the responsibility of making national and transnational decisions. Therefore, we can only use our best efforts to influence our national governments to perform in the way we request. Our strategy must be to so influence our governments that they will take the necessary decisions to achieve our stated aims. And in fact, it is the major transnational power brokers who must make the decisions, particularly those in the United States of America, and the present possessors of the arsenal of the former U.S.S.R. They have to agree to perform and then actually move to destroy their weapons. It is pointless without their cooperation, however that cooperation is obtained.

Obviously to me, it will be necessary to enlist the support of the cities of the United States of America as an absolute necessity. I have sensed at times at this conference an almost anti-American bias. If this is so, I believe that it should be overcome. It is worthy of note that there was not one U.S. city represented on the panel of cities to discuss Understanding the Different Cultures of City Solidarity. With all her faults, the United States of America is still the finest and most powerful democracy the world has ever seen.

The cities of the U.S. will be our greatest allies if we can enlist their support to influence the government of the United States of America to support our cause. The cities of the United States will have far more influence on the government of the United States than we can ever hope to enlist from outside. Equally important of course, will be the influence which we can all exert on our own governments to support and to vote at the United Nations for the necessary policies.

It seems to me that to be successful, we need four things. We must be single-minded and resolute in our efforts to ensure that we are not divided and diminished in our efforts to be split into diversions about the peaceful use of nuclear power stations, medical and industrial uses for radioactive materials or the mining of uranium. In Australia, the nuclear-free zone movement is greatly diminished in its effectiveness because of incessant arguments about mining and power stations. We must recognize that nations which rely on nuclear powered electricity

generators can be our greatest allies in the abolition of nuclear weapons. But this support will be greatly diminished if they face impossible investments in coal or oil powered generators.

Two, we must ask the United Nations to form a transnational police force to investigate reported instances of the preparation and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. There is much more for the United Nations police force to do, but we must be singleminded in our promotion of this program and not dilute our efforts by seeking through this forum a wider undertaking by the United Nations.

Three, we must all prepare a list of cities within our nations who must be approached to join the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in their work through the Conference of Mayors for Peace to achieve the abolition of nuclear armaments by the year 2000. As I said in my address to the conference in Hiroshima on August 6, we must not only support but we must manage and fund these proposals. Therefore, I believe that we should all accept the responsibility of composing letters to all local government councils in our countries, forwarding them the letters to the mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima for their approval or amendment. These letters, over the signature of these two mayors, who incidentally deserve our gratitude and thanks for their work and initiative so far in this cause, these letters should be returned to each country which should accept the responsibility of managing and financing the distribution of these letters. We cannot and must not leave the total financial and management load on these two cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. It is not fair to leave them with the cost in time and money.

Four, we must recognize and respect the problems of individual nations in their decision-making processes. For instance, Japan, South Korea and China could not be expected to ignore the possibility that North Korea was manufacturing and stockpiling nuclear arms. Some form of investigation and surveillance program must be prepared. This would not be difficult in the context of transnational disarmament. I repeat: This would not be, in the context of transnational disarmament, too difficult to achieve.

Finally, once again, I believe the target can be achieved, but not without the support and promotion of each one of us. Since these conferences are the initiatives of the mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, we should ask these gentlemen to consider the results of these past few days, and if they see fit, to develop and cost a program to achieve our aims. Since this program will be one which is conducted almost completely by mail, and when one considers the costs to our councils to attend these few days, then it should be quite reasonable to ask the councils, which number

about 130, which we belong to, to meet this cost. There is in Australia in management circles a statement which is made up of very small words, which we should consider at this time. This statement is: "If it is to be, it is up to me." Thank you.

○Coordinator

Thank you very much. Nations, the most responsible when it comes to eliminating nuclear arms, so when it comes to self-governing bodies, it is necessary to perform adequate responsibilities to let the government achieve that goal. In that case, the most important thing is, of course there are many differences in opinions, however, everybody should be unified. No matter what differences of opinions they may have, they should get together to eliminate nuclear arms. Then after that, very realistic proposals should be made. That is exactly what Mr. McNaughton was talking about, and as an action



program, I suppose that he has come up with some specific and useful speech. Thank you. And also we have Mr. Shun Hayama, mayor of Fujisawa City. Thank you.

○Shun Hayama Mayor of Fujisawa City

Since the dropping of the atomic weapons, 48 years have passed. It is my pleasure to be with you at the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I would like to extend heartiest and special gratitude to the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for giving me this opportunity. The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and also there are many organizations such as our organization. I am chairman of the National Council of Japan Nuclear-free Zone Local Authorities. In addition, in Pan-pacific, I have also been serving as a chairman.

Once again, my name is Shun Hayama.

The elimination of nuclear arms: Well the work started in 1980 in Manchester, trying to achieve peace through disarmament. In the world there are about 4,700 organizations trying to pursue peace. In Japan, there were nine local cities who had made a declaration of nuclear-free regions in 1982. And after that, there are 1,830 local governments that have made non-nuclear zone declarations as of July this year. And, all together in Japan there are about 3,300 cities, villages and towns, but this 1,880 non-nuclear cities make up half of the nations cities. In addition, 70 percent of our population do belong to such self-governing bodies or cities.

The elimination of nuclear arms is work we have pursued through international conferences, starting in 1980 in Manchester, Cordova in Spain, the third one is Persia in Italy, the fourth one was held in the America in Eugene, Oregon. The fifth was held in Glasgow, Scotland, and last year in November, the 6th International Council of Nuclear-Free Zones Conference was held in Yokohama city in Kanagawa Prefecture. Eighteen nations and 181 cities participated in that conference. There was a total of 1,416 participants, which made the biggest conference that we have ever had in this pursuit.

The mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Motoshima, and I have many opportunities to talk together. Ever since they had the very first conference which had 67 cities from 22 countries participated, the second conference attracted 81 cities from 26 countries, the third conference had 81 cities representing 38 countries and quite a few participants of about 200. As time went by, the number of participants has grown so rapidly. This Nuclear-free Zone of Local Authorities as well as the Inter-city Solidarity participants should be able to get together, and by doing so, the elimination of nuclear arms can be achieved. This is what I would like to see happen.

I would like to touch upon one more thing. There was a keynote address by Mr. Sakamoto, and it

was very thought provoking. That was in Hiroshima. I have heard from Mr. Sakamoto that there have been many people killed, 20,000 soldiers were killed and also over 200,000 citizens lost their lives. That was genocide. At the same time, in China and in Korea, there were many people who suffered from the nuclear bombing. Also in Nagasaki, we heard a very impressive comment from a mayor from Australia. There were 14,000 people who were prisoners of war. In Gernika, Spain, genocide started its first stage, and in Hiroshima and Vietnam we observed a degree of genocide, as well. In World War I, the number of civilian casualties amounted to five percent. In World War II, out of the total number of casualties, 48 percent was made up of civilians. The number increased greatly. In the Korean War, 84 percent of the deaths was made up of citizens. In the Vietnam War, that number increased to 95 percent. Not only soldiers, but citizens: elderly people, women and children got killed, as one stage of genocide. Wars have increasingly affected civilians. Under such circumstances, we do believe that cities and self-governing bodies have a great responsibility for their citizens and their people.

People like us, we have to create libraries, schools and hospitals. By making such an effort, we can contribute to citizens, but not only that, we have to maintain peace, and a nuclear-free world should be achieved. This is nothing but the greatest responsibility imposed upon cities. I find it very important. Today we listened to the keynote address of Mr. Itagaki, in which he made a challenge to cities. Cordova and London were examples stated by Mr. Sakamoto. And also regarding the Gulf War, I felt many concerns. About 4,000 years ago, in the Middle East, the first city was created. The city's name was Ur. And that was the ruins of the Mesopotamia civilization. It is still there. In English, the word urban came from the word Ur, the city in the Middle East. It is said that in 2000, the number of people living in cities will be over half of the world's population. From this point of view, responsibilities of cities is so great, therefore disarmament and the elimination of nuclear arms should be achieved through our efforts in conjunction with citizens and Inter-city Solidarity efforts. We had a meeting of nuclear-free zones, local authorities and meetings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well. Yesterday, we had the largest number of participants of this meeting in Nagasaki, and we have come up with a resolution. In that resolution pointed out that we must achieve mutual respect, respect for humanity, preservation of the natural environment, and economic cooperation. By doing so, by the end of this century, we should be able to eliminate nuclear arms. Consistent, continuous efforts should be pursued.



These remarks were included in the resolution. Last year, we made a statement in the conference saying that we have to eliminate nuclear arms by the end of this century. Also, at this time, the former Soviet Union and the U.S. signed the SALT Treaty. However, still 3,000 or 3,500 strategic nuclear warheads exist on this earth. We have to eliminate such situations and we have to eliminate nuclear weapons. By doing so, solidarity between cities and citizens will be required. This is one of the most important thing we must achieve. By doing so, we should be able to create a network to eliminate nuclear arms. From this point of view, last year in November, the International Conference of Nuclear-free Zone Local Authorities, which was a big step, and in February next year in Australia, the Pan-Pacific International Conference will be held. It will take place on February 1st and 2nd in Australia at Blue Mountain. We have been making all sorts of preparations for this meeting. To the many participants here from local authorities, I hope that you will be participating in that international conference in February at Blue Mountain in Australia.

Last but not least, of course we have shared a lot of discussions concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons and also sister cities. The network of sister cities, by the way, in Nagasaki there are many agreements with other cities. Each city is very active in forming such agreements. And the elimination of nuclear weapons is important, in their pursuit of course. In the case of Fujisawa City, Miami Beach in Florida, also Windsor, Canada, and from China Kunming City are our sister cities. From the Ukraine, there is a city called Yalta, and in Japan, Matsumoto City. All of these cities are sister cities. In China, they are called friendship cities. In Russia, brother cities. In Canada they are called twin cities. The names are different, but the network of sister cities does exist.

Two years ago we had the 50th celebration of the founding of Fujisawa City. Mayors and their wives from our sister cities got together and we made a proposal to eliminate nuclear arms. I proposed that we have to pursue disarmament as well. And everybody there agreed with me. And an appeal was made for environmental protection and nuclear elimination. We adopted that as Fujisawa Appeal. And in pursuit of peace and the elimination of nuclear arms, many mayors in Fujisawa City and local authorities have made quite a lot of effort. I suppose that such efforts will contribute to further efforts.

Another thing is the importance of cooperation in the education of peace. There were many proposals made. In Fujisawa, every year there is an event: We have junior high school students and elementary school students. Every year 40 students

come to Hiroshima, and this is a tour with their parents. In Hiroshima there is a city called Hatsukaichi, and they have got together to deepen their friendship. The elementary school in Hatsukaichi in Hiroshima is supposed to deepen their friendship. The pupils of the Hatsukaichi elementary school have made a little painting — Faces of the 200,000 people who perished in the bombing. So that was the very beginning of this friendship relationship between the two cities. For many years, we have sent many pupils to Hiroshima to deepen our friendship. So from Hiroshima we were given the painting of 200,000 faces, and such a tour or plan contributed to the pursuit of peace. In the UNESCO Charter, it says that wars are created within the heart of people. Therefore, what we have to do is create a fortress of peace within people's minds. Peace education should be promoted even further among cities and citizens. Thank you very much for listening.

○Coordinator

Thank you Mayor Hayama. When it comes to damage from war, he says that cities have responsibilities to strengthen peace. Therefore, not only cities, but citizens should get together to create a base fortress to cherish and create further peace. At the same time, nuclear-free local authorities activities and Inter-city Solidarity activities can be effectively linked together. He made these kinds of proposals. Thank you. From this Inter-city Solidarity Conference, there will be a declaration appeal to be made pretty soon. There are several types of mayors organizations in the world, but among such organizations he commented that a network should be created. That was Mr. Hayama, thank you.

○Coordinator

We have only forty minutes left, so I do not think it would be appropriate for me to make a long summary. So I would like to make it as short as possible. We had a first round of presentations from all the speakers. We previously had a comment "Think globally and act locally." The threat of nuclear weapons exists on a global basis, but we can attract the issue toward ourselves and we can appeal on the subject of nuclear weapons and extract the initiative from the general public, the citizens, a make a proposal to the national government, so think globally and act locally is significant, but this issue is global and thinking on the level of cities, but cities can form a network on a global basis to cope with the issue of the abolition of nuclear weapons, as Mayor Hayama mentioned earlier. I would like to open the floor for a general discussion. There are several issues raised, and if anyone has any arguments, counter-arguments,

comments or questions, please do so. But before you state your comment or question, make sure that you are using the microphone, and please state the name of the city you are representing and please state your name for the record, and then move on to your question or comment. Please raise your hand if you have any comments to make.

○Hellen Bader
City Council Member
Rotterdam (Netherlands)

My name is Helen Bader, and I come from Rotterdam, a city in the Netherlands. And my issue is the point regarding the local authorities and the citizens, they all want peace. That is not the problem. There is always a weapons trade, including nuclear weapons. Although nobody wants them, on a commercial basis a few people earn a lot on the weapons trade. It is not a matter of citizens who want more, because it is more a commercial matter. Maybe we can make a statement, or a start the war, not a real war, against the weapons trade. The distribution of weapons on a commercial basis is what we must address at this conference. We do not want that of course. It is not the citizens or the local authorities who want a weapons trade, because you can not catch it in your hands. You have to stop the distribution, because they earn a lot from this trade.

○Coordinator
Thank you very much.

○John T. Williams
Los Angeles (U. S. A.)

The speaker raised a very important point. Very significant point. I would just say this, there are and there always has been those who gained from problems. Only the people gain by peace. That's the reason we are here. When I first began coming to these ceremonies, the world was on the brink of a nuclear disaster. With the leaders as the people who have brought the world where we are today. The people who demand peace because the people have nothing to gain from peace but their future. And so you are right in raising the point about some of our leaders and profiteers who have much to gain from conflict. And we are the only ones standing in their way. And let us not forget that.

○Coordinator
Thank you. O.K. please.

○Brian Hamer
Alderman
Manly (Australia)

Brian Hamer from the city of Manly in Australia. I want to raise a question that was touched on by the mayor of Newcastle, John McNaughton, and this is a question generally to the panel. He rose the question of the attendance at this conference of those cities situated in countries that actually have nuclear capacity. Does the panel believe that more of the cities of those countries that have a nuclear capacity should be involved in this conference. And secondly, are they happy with the level of involvement at this conference by those cities of those countries which have a nuclear capacity?

○John McNaughton
Mayor, Newcastle (Australia)

I dare to say that I am not happy with the level of participation at this conference of the cities of the world. We could only scare up 120 cities. Of all the world, there are 900 local government bodies alone. There must be something like 200,000 in the world, we've got 126, or something. I think we should encourage the countries with nuclear capabilities to attain both known and suspected capabilities, countries like India is represented, but considering the massive population in India and the number of cities there, there are not many cities. The number of cities in the United States, not many of them are represented here. So, that was the burden of my suggestion, that we need to talk to cities.

The question I would like to put, I noticed that Newcastle, Australia has three sister cities, none of which are present. Now that's an indictment of us. We should have said that we are going, we better write to our sister cities of Ube in Japan, which is only down the road. Arcadia in Los Angeles, the United States, Newcastle upon Tyne. I can tell you that the next time there is a conference like this, I will be writing to our sister cities to say that "we will meet you at the conference." And if we all do that, the suggestion was made by one of the speakers, I think it was the mayor of Fujisawa, about networking. We've got good networks now, we ought to use them. And that really also takes up Hellen Bader's comment about the citizens taking action against the commercial use of arms dealing. But I think the networks are there and we ought to be using them and getting more and more people here.

○Tony Scallon
City Council Member, Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

If I could comment. The mayor of my city is the president of the National League of U.S. cities and issues such as this are discussed at our national conferences. I think it is very expensive, if you have been watching American television at all you know we

are having budgetary consequences of having too large a military, and we are trying to deal with that. It is very, very difficult. Finding the budgetary money to send folks over here from the U.S.A. is not that easy, I'm sorry. But, I want to assure you that the National League of Cities through our mayor and the mayor of St. Paul, it is possible to do some networking.

So maybe the other idea that could come would be to try to network back when the four or five thousand delegates from the U.S. cities are meeting, and we happen to meet every year, once in Washington and next this fall in Orlando, and recruit some of your sister cities to discuss issues of disarmament and nuclear weapons. It is controversial in our country, but it is something we have been willing to talk about, so I am going to give you the idea of doing the reverse network, since you really have the best lead in with the mayor of my city being president of the National League of Cities who would be here except for his duties to the National League of American Cities. I am also active in the National League of American Cities. So, it is possible to network back into us and maybe that is the way to think about it, rather than to think that all of us are always going to come over here.

○M. U. Z. Kamil
Colombo (Sri Lanka)

I am from Colombo, Sri Lanka. One of the speakers mentioned that the situation a few years ago is not what it is today. Well at that time it was so, but in the late 1980s I think there emerged on the world scene a most remarkable man — Michael Gorbachev. He brought about the present situation, whereby the barriers of the cold war are now broken. If we had to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century, I think we need a few more Michael Gorbachevs. Could we expect to have in the future, or could we hopefully have such leaders in this coming decade?

○Coordinator

Thank you very much for your discussions. From our friend in Rotterdam there was a comment: trade in weapons, and preventing such trade. There could be a statement we can present, there is a proposal. Yes I am in charge of making such a proposal. Therefore, on behalf of this inter-city solidarity conference, I would like to bring up this idea, too with the drafting committee, whether or not we can include this idea. Yes thank you. Is there anybody else. Somebody was raising his hand.

○Mary Maguire Lerman
Minneapolis (U. S. A.)

I just wanted to respond to the comment from Helen from Rotterdam. It seems in our country that the only thing that affects business, we use the phrase "money talks." And I had heard years ago that for example, if you were in Israel and you were to buy a car, the tax on that car is the same as the cost of the car. And it would be rather interesting to see, particularly for our country, which unfortunately exports a lot of armaments, if through a coalition of citizens and working with our legislators, we could in effect get a federal law passed requiring a 100 percent tax on any exports of armaments, and that would effectively shut it down. If you can't make any money, why do it.

○John McNaughton
Mayor, Newcastle (Australia)

The point I would like to make is similar to that. In our discussions through these last few days, there has been a couple of things which have concerned and distressed me. One is the statement about North-South and the other is ethnic conflict. Now, Australia is said to be, and I am sure it is in fact, a multi-cultural society. And it is my observation that it has got nothing to do with North and South and ethnicity, it has to do with the haves and the have nots, as we put it in Australia. The people who have food and the people who do not have food.

But what comes back to this business about arms dealings is the people who have power and the people who do not have power. And when you go throughout all the world and look at these things, it is the preservation of power on the one hand that leads to those arms dealings, and you mentioned Somalia here, and we all see it in our newspapers on a day by day basis, and we are worried about sending aid to the Somalis because so little of it gets to the people who are starving. On the other hand, we see the have nots, and the people who don't have enough food or who don't have enough of the social things that we need. Let's not beat around the bush, let's be honest about these things.

In Australia we have an unemployment problem of very severe proportions. And we do not do enough about fixing it. If you have a job in Australia, you are very well off. But if you do not have a job in Australia, you are discarded, you are a second-class citizen. And that is scandalous in a country as wealthy as Australia. It is, another thing I find distressing, we have got an unemployment level of over 30 percent of people under 25 years. Do you know what the highest killer of young men under the age of 25 years is? It used to be motor vehicle accidents and motorcycle accidents. Now, it is suicide. In a country as wealthy as Australia, that is an outrageous, scandalous thing.

And it is because we have some people have things and some people don't.

In Australia, it's jobs. If you have not got a job in Australia, you are a second-class citizen. And that is why those people are so militant and we have so much damage caused by them. But it is not their fault, it is those of us who have jobs and not looking after them. And our own government says that we have got to look to being permanently 10 to 15 percent of our population unemployed. Now that is not acceptable. Just as its not acceptable to see people, in Bangladesh or Somalia or anywhere else, dying of starvation. And the situation is not North and South, it is haves and have nots, in food and shelter and clothing, on the one hand, and the preservation of power on the other. Those who have the power are going to hang on to it. Read this morning's Japan Times, the English version of the Japan Times, it tells you exactly that situation in one of those stories. It is the preservation of power, those groups have got power and if they can buy arms to preserve their power, they will buy them. They are the things that we should be addressing, if we are talking about that sort of thing in any statement we make from this conference.

○Coordinator

Trade, arms trade once again. In the United Nations Security Council, there are permanent members who have been playing very important roles when it comes to arms trade. We have discussed that in our conference. Let me introduce it to you. By the way, Japan does not produce arms. We could produce them, but we do not. When it comes to the export of arms, there are resolutions of three principles already made in the National Diet, in case of trade in arms compared to other countries, there are quite a lot of restrictions in Japan. We do not export arms. That means in Japan, when it comes to the trading of arms, the concept of the national people, the Japanese people, have reflected upon the government policies and stance, please take note. Also, in many countries there have been tradings of arms like Mr. McNaughton said, there might be an economic background we have to take into consideration causing haves and have nots in terms of arms. We have to take all of those into consideration, as well. Arms trading, once again. In the very last statement, I will be talking to the drafting committee people about whether we can include that arms trade issue. Anything else, please.

○Joan Murphy
Saint Paul (U. S. A.)

I can only agree that the arms trade is a terrible thing. I would like to know could anyone respond to the dilemma we face that the production of

arms is employment for a great many people. And how do we change our production to peaceful means. What kind of ideas are people going to have, or how are we going to respond to the argument that we need to make the arms to keep employed?

○John T. Williams
Los Angeles (U.S.A.)

I think that the response to the question comes back to something said a while ago. We must transfer our military energies into a peaceful society. I think this is a big challenge facing the world as we approach the next century. To transfer those energies into a peaceful society, our needs in a peaceful society are tremendous. We need housing for the homeless, we need schools for our children, we need roads for transportation, we need hospitals for our disabled. If we would transfer our energies into these life-surviving areas we would have full employment and we would not have military buildup. However, I must end with one point, and again I think this is the challenge we are facing. The area which I am speaking of now involves human needs, not developed from military profits, and a military buildup. And here is the problem that I think we face. Again, the area where the people, the unity, the solidarity of the people, we are the ones who must fight and demand these human needs for a society where these needs are very pertinent. And I believe this is the point that is being raised at this time. If we should do so, we have enough to transfer into these needs. Instead of bombs, we need buildings. And these are the points we must make demands upon our government.

○John McNaughton
Mayor, Newcastle (Australia)

I would like to respond to that. I started my address a little while ago that we must have targets and achievable targets. We need to sit down and work out how a time frame of getting rid of those armaments and getting to, we are always will need armaments of some description, we need international policemen such as we need policemen on the streets. We need to see that thieves don't break into our homes and we have got to have an international police force. That's what I see the United Nations for, and we need some armaments to do that.

But, what we do need to do is have a process by which we can change from this enormous expenditure. We spent more today on military equipment in all of our nations, we've spent more today than it would cost to feed the world for a year. Now that fact that has been substantiated. But, no amount of talking will do it unless we set up a process with targets to say that by the year 2000 we could do

this as well. By the year 2000, we will also target to have international agreements about the level of armaments production. It cannot be done quickly and it cannot be done without a plan. What we need is a plan with known targets that we move forward to get that, and I believe passionately in local government. We can do it. But the way we can do it is to influence the people we vote for, in either our state and federal governments. We can do that. And that is why with the network in local government these things are achievable. It can't be done overnight, it will take time and it will take a plan from people such as ourselves sitting down and making a plan.

○Yoshikazu Sakamoto
Professor, Tokyo University

Well, my name is Sakamoto. Without the arms industry can we survive? This is the unemployment issue we have been discussing. Post World War II, I think Japan has made a very good example. Well, I often criticize Japanese policies, politicians and the economy, but in the past after World War II, Japan has shown very good example to the world. That is without creating arms you can create a very good advancement in the economy, avoid unemployment, and you can achieve advancement and growth.

In Marxism they say that capitalism will have a limit and then they will start creating arms. Without producing arms no society can survive. But please, capitalism has survived in Japan because we have not produced any arms or industries that create arms. Without arms production, you can survive, and you can achieve economic growth. Japan has set the example. But please remember, different types of industries, not arms industries. But the problem is, in some countries it is very difficult to make a transition from one stage that they already have military industry structure to another. Such a transition is very difficult, but such problems can be overcome.

Take a look at an example that we have presented in Japan. You can have hope. Such a transition is possible. From having arms to not having arms. Another thing I was concerned about is as follows: By the end of this century, in order to eliminate nuclear weapons, of course this is what we have been discussing, but our focal point was how to eliminate existing nuclear weapons, that was the focal point of our discussion, eliminating nuclear weapons. But, please remember there are countries that will continue trying to create nuclear weapons. And there are some countries at this moment possibly possessing nuclear weapons, but they pretend that they do not have any nuclear weapons. What should we do to those countries? We have to consider that.

The U.S. and the former Soviet Union have eliminated quite a lot of nuclear weapons. Then, what if Israel has some? In Brazil, Argentina, Iraq and Iran, so many different countries may start creating more and more nuclear weapons, and they may have nuclear arms, already. By having such countries, do you think that we can really eliminate nuclear weapons by the 21st century. What should we do about those potential possessors of nuclear arms. And we have to know why there are such countries, potential owners of such nuclear weapons. You have to consider reasons behind such countries. Why such countries exist. Otherwise the major reduction in arms by the Soviets and the U.S. does not mean anything to us. Thank you.

○Coordinator

In many countries, there is an argument about budget in arms versus GNP and budget in arms versus economic growth. I can give you a very good example about Japan. The arms budget versus GNP in Japan is very small compared to other countries. That was one of the conditions under which we could achieve economic advancement. It has been pointed out very often in terms of disarmament. In the national economy in Japan, if a country commits a lot to arms production, is it clear that they can achieve economic advancement? Conversion activity has been going on in America. Such a solution may not be easy to achieve, but like Mr. Sakamoto said, we still have hope to achieve the elimination of arms by having less unemployment and economic growth. So, arms production to disarmament, this is the economic concept that we have to consider and work very hard and study. So, non-nuclear proliferation, that means there are some countries which may not have any nuclear arms but they may try to produce nuclear arms. So what we need is an international treaty by which no country shall be able to create nuclear weapons. We have to create such treaties and agreements. About this comment, we would appreciate your comments from the floor. Our panelists may make a comment about this.

○John McNaughton
Mayor, Newcastle (Australia)

I would make a comment about professor Sakamoto's statement. It is true that Japan has made dramatic changes since the war in economic growth. I must say that in Australia, it is often said that it is O.K. with Japan not having to make for 30 years any provision for massive defense spending that we have had to do which has given an advantage. And we are a little bit put out in international terms, that internationally we cannot trade with the one set of commodity that we have to trade with. We are a

producer of food and we cannot compete with the United States of America, or the European Common Market or Japan. We can produce the best quality rice in the world for one-eighth the cost of what it costs in Japan. We can produce wheat. We are the most cost-effective producer of wheat in the world. We cannot sell our wheat because of international subsidies paid by other countries to their own farmers.

So, we need many international agreements. But we should not lose sight of what we are hear for. We are talking about the abolition of nuclear weapons. And what we should be looking at, as the chairmen just stated a few moments ago, that we need international treaties about all of these issues, but particularly for the focus of today on the arms race, and on nuclear arms in particular, and without international treaties and an international police force and the United Nations organization that is prepared to back up their statements and back up their treaties, I see no other way out of it.

From my part and I hope for Australia's part, and I do know the foreign minister of Australia, and I believe he has a well earned international reputation as a foreign minister. We would be prepared to support the United Nations in an international peace-keeping effort that is backed up with real strength to see that if there is production and stockpiling of nuclear arms that the United Nations, with all of our agreement, goes in and does something about it. That is the preeminent theme. Because, as somebody made the point yesterday, a very fine statement, "we all breath the same air, we all drink the same water, and we have only got one world and we better look after it." To do that, I see we can only do it through international agreements backed up by the United Nations organization. And that is what I think we should be focusing our minds on today as a statement about those international treaties on the removal of nuclear arms and the United Nations organization being able to police that removal.

○Coordinator

About that comment that we have heard, are there any responses. Mr. Sakamoto said that there may be potential nuclear arms 'haves.' There might be some countries who may start producing nuclear arms. From this point of view, how can we prevent proliferation of nuclear arms. By the way, in Japan, in the United Nations documentation, it says that Japan has economic and technological capability to become a mid-sized nuclear country. But, at this moment, Japan has no nuclear weapons, because in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini, Japan has suffered from nuclear bombing. Therefore there is a strong opposition from Japanese people. Therefore, there are three major

principles in our constitution: to not have, to not make and not let people bring in nuclear weapons. So, nationwide, the collective concept has played a very important role in what we are at this moment — a non-nuclear nation. But like professor Sakamoto said, from many other countries, not only mayors but also local government officials, will be able to play an important role by trying to find a great value in the sense by abolishing nuclear arms by not trying to pursue any means of production to have nuclear weapons.

We have only five minutes. If you do not have any particular comment on this point, you can raise a completely different topic. But the limitation is that we have only five minutes. You can talk on whatever subjects you would like to raise, please. If there is no more particular comment from the floor, I would like to ask the speakers on the panel to make a one minute remark from each one of you. While listening to the discussion please give your observations. Just briefly, within one minute. Then, I would like to close this Session IV. Anybody can start.

○Tony Scallon

City Council Member, Minneapolis (U.S.A.)

From the U.S.A. If you want to participate with a lot more American cities, I think you have to be more inviting of the way to reach into American cities. In some ways, if you want to have influence, the American mayors have more influence in Washington and on policies. We feel very welcome here from Minneapolis because we have a sister-city relationship with Ibaraki, St. Paul has one with Nagasaki. We want a special relationship and have worked on and I urge you to reach into the American cities or to the cities of Russia, which also has nuclear armaments, and France which is somewhat here, and work into the British, America, England, bring in the countries that have it, and that will do more, but don't forget to go back to their organizations because each one of them has an organization for this group to take its message back to. And I can assure you that American cities feel very strongly that they have not gotten a fair shake in this military budget and we very strongly feel the military budget is damaging to our long term interests of our cities.

○Marjorie Wander

Minneapolis (U. S. A.)

I wanted to add a little personal note to what John Williams told you his story. Since I'll take a bit of credit, having reminded him about that story and having heard him four years and how I had been so touched by it. I deeply regretted four years ago my

inability to get John together with a woman I talked to about and told his story to. This woman's name is Koko Tanimoto.

If you have read John Hersey's book *Hiroshima* why you will remember the chapters and the stories of Dr. Tanimoto, and this woman is the daughter of Dr. and Chisa Tanimoto. She was born the year of the bombing, so she can never lie about her age. She is 48 years old. I had a chance to meet her four years ago and she very much was touched by it and said that she wanted to meet John sometime and have a talk with him. She wanted to tell him, and she's a tiny little woman, she wanted to tell him her own story of how she was able to give up her anger and her deep resentments toward the people who had wrought this destruction on her city and on her country.

She wanted him to give up his guilt and remorse, as she has given up her anger, and that there be healing, that would be a real symbol of healing between our countries. We must move on beyond the past, not forget it, we must always remember those stories, and hopefully learn from them. But we must move on to new ways of thinking and new ways of acting. That is my prayer.

My first grandchild turned nine years old yesterday. And I think it was when he was born on August 7, the date between these two momentous dates that made me realize that I must at long last act in some small way to ensure peace, and I guess that is why I am interested in what ordinary people at grass roots levels can do to bring peace.

○Mary Maguire Lerman
Minneapolis (U. S. A.)

Yes. I wanted to just discuss one of the critical issues. We are here today, but there is another generation behind us that we are helping to raise. And it has been my experience with my daughter, who is now in elementary school, that one of the most effective ways to have an impact on parents changing their ways is to begin by teaching the youngsters. We have a very effective anti-smoking and anti-drug campaign in the United States. Also, one for example on saving energy, and when my daughter started coming home from elementary school, saying "Mommy, you don't do things this way anymore. You have to remember to save energy." They are the most effective disciplinarians for this generation. And within Minneapolis, and also in St. Paul, we have started some elementary schools that have a peace curriculum focus. And I would encourage you to think about doing that in your cities and further encourage other cities to do that.

○John T. Williams
Los Angeles (U.S.A.)

It is not anger, it is not anger. At one time perhaps it was anger, and then it was sadness. Then it was something else. However, we must turn our anger into something productive. And I believe that is what I try to do. I turned my anger from that applause into committing the remainder of my life to a search for peace. And I feel very good about it because sitting here now, I can recall my first time at one of these ceremonies about 18 years ago.

At that time, the world was on the brink of self-destruction, with the arsenic of nuclear weapons. As a matter of fact, in Los Angeles we were building bomb shelters in our yards. As a matter of fact, a group of scientists had a meeting, if you please, to devise ways and means of how to bury the dead following a nuclear attack. How ludicrous. How should we believe that there would be any survivors when we had a stockpile of enough nuclear weapons to destroy everyone upon this planet, ten times over. And yet, there they were, sitting and planning how to bury the mass of dead, following a nuclear attack. Yes I feel good. Because I can sit here now and see where we are today. We are embarking upon a new era on the threshold of the next century, and I feel that because of where we are today, and the search for world peace, that is not in spite of what we have done here and in peace movements around the world, it is precisely because of what we have done and what we are doing here with peace movements around the world.

○John McNaughton
Mayor, Newcastle (Australia)

This is a very moving time. In Australia at the present, we have 50th anniversaries of all manner of things that occurred during the second world war. The fiftieth anniversary of the siege of Tabrook, the fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Singapore, which was celebrated two years ago. Earlier this year, we had the fiftieth anniversary of the sinking of a ferry in Sydney Harbor by Japanese torpedoes. In Newcastle, we had the fiftieth anniversary of the shelling of our city by Japanese warships.

The thing that impresses me most is the forgiveness of the people, we have seen it here and John's just mentioned it, from the Japanese people, from the American people. I cannot understand this, but the soldiers who were actually there, who were seeing their comrades die of starvation, who have come back and after three and four years of total malnutrition, have suffered very severely from the aftereffects of that malnutrition for now 50 years. But they forgive. The point is if they forgive, we must

forgive.

We must carry forward and we must do what we can do to see that their forgiveness of one another, of the Japanese, the Australian, to the United States, to Germany to the United Kingdom, that enormous forgiveness in the world of the people concerned at that time must be built on. And I believe we can build on it. And I believe we can build on it. And we heard the suggestion here, from the deputy mayor of Minneapolis, to go into that network, and that was the burden of my statement. Let's use our local government networks to get in their and influence our governments.

We have that forgiveness throughout the world; we are now on special terms. As far as Australia is concerned, among our best friends, probably our best friends in Newcastle internationally, Ube in Japan, tremendous friends. They visit us — we will have 6,000 visitor nights from Japanese visitors in our city this year. Our school children, Japanese is taught in every high school in Newcastle. Our daughter, spent two years almost, of her life in Germany. Great friends of the Germans. The German society of Newcastle is one of the most popular organizations, we have all those networks and we should use them and we can use them. We build on the forgiveness of the people concerned, and we use our networks in local government to influence our federal governments, and we will succeed. Set the target and let's get on with it.

○Shun Hayama
Mayor, Fujisawa (Japan)

I am very happy to be able to attend this conference, especially in the morning. The hibakusha from Australia moved me a great deal. What an atrocity had the Japanese army had done to them? I was just a kid, and I was concerned that he would point out the wartime atrocities done by Japan. But the Australian hibakusha never talked about that subject. Perhaps he has gone through tremendous upheaval in his own mind. And he went through various emotions and feelings and finally he went up one stage, up to heaven so to speak.

Today, we were given the subject of eliminating nuclear weapons by the 21st century, and what can cities and citizens do toward that goal. Last year our non-nuclear declaration cities conference put the item of the elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century in our resolution and we will never tolerate nuclear weapons in the 21st century, never. And this time in Hiroshima and in Nagasaki at this Inter-city Solidarity conference, we are now talking about the elimination of nuclear weapons within this century. But, we have only seven years left before the

turn of the century. And in two years from now in 1995, the 50th anniversary of the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will come. All of the nuclear possessing countries, including the United States and the U.S.S.R. we have to set up a mechanism and a time frame, a clear-cut schedule to eliminate nuclear weapons by 1995. And after 1995, under the supervision of IAEA and the international bodies, we will abolish nuclear weapons by any means. Is it possible?

Nuclear powers, including the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R., must abandon the policy of nuclear deterrence. If it is not possible to influence to directly influence the national government, we have to create a positive movement among grass roots people, among just ordinary people. Then transforming the mindsets of everybody, for instance based upon the network of sister cities and friendship cities, we can form ever emerging international public opinion against nuclear weapons. The non-nuclear city movement started in Manchester, England, and the European continent was placed in the middle of the trajectory of intercontinental ballistic missiles when they were deployed, so there was no choice for European people other than dying when they were launched.

Mr. Gorbachev was a great person, and when Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Regan signed IMF Treaty at press conference he said that the heads of both states, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., have been instigated and influenced by the grassroots pacifist movement in European countries. Grassroots movements in Europe finally reached the ears of both heads of states and the treaty was made. The people can change the world. The general citizens can do that. Through this kind of very candid exchange of views we can effectively come to know the facts in an accurate manner. We can form the further movement toward peace. Pan-pacific Non-nuclear authority conference to be held in February in Australia. I would like to invite as many people as possible to the conference to make it a great success.

○Coordinator

Now I would like to talk about two minutes before closing. The most important factor here is where we find values. What kind of values we are keen on realizing. The values lie in peace not in nuclear weapons. The direction of disarmament is the most important factor for people in Okinawa, as the city mayor of Naha has mentioned today. The importance of peace should be understood deeply by the citizens. And each city should provide education regarding the values of peace and the tragedy of warfare, especially nuclear warfare.

I think there are two direction in which we

should go. Appealing the tragedy of nuclear weapons to people on a psychological basis, for instance by letting them know about what happened in Nagasaki and Hiroshima in other parts of the world regarding the tragedy of nuclear weapons. People will emotionally and psychologically understand, on the other hand, on a rational basis of facts and history, we can provide another type of education at home and education in a society at large. For instance, a city administration can provide a subsidy for that kind of education. This kind of education can be provided at schools.

In many ways cities have responsibility and should implement various policies. Of course when wars and battles are fought there are the aggressors and the victims. This will create enmity and animosity, therefore, although we have to look seriously at the facts and history, we should forgive, not forget, but we have to be able to forgive. As was excellently demonstrated and symbolized by the speech by the hibakusha and POW from Australia this morning. I mentioned earlier in my key note speech, cultural, economic, political and social measures have to be taken. The path will not be smooth, but as mayor Hayama mentioned we can clearly formulate a strategy and a process and plans by 1995 and after that, each city can think globally and act locally. We can do what we can at the local level, we can start from the small things, we can network together on a global basis and create international public opinion and tell all of the people on the globe. Now, it is 5:00, and I would like to close this session, but I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the panelists and to the active participation by the audience. I thank you very much.

Plenary Session III

Announcement of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal

Aug. 9 (Mon.) 1993 14:30~15:00

Hotel New Nagasaki Ho-o-kaku

Coordinator: Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo

1. Announcement of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal

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



Plenary Session III

○Moderator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Now we would like to start Plenary Session III. All of you are probably a little bit tired after a such a long day. We fully appreciate the last very important moment to adopt the Hiroshima-Nagasaki appeal. As you are well aware, the 1st and 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity also announced appeals from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We are now following the previous examples shown. That's the reason why we set-up the drafting committee meeting of the Hiroshima Nagasaki Appeal to prepare the draft of the appeal which is being circulated among you know.

For your information, the drafting committee members are composed of the mayor of Hiroshima City, the mayor of Nagasaki City and representatives of the executive member cities: Deputy Prime Minister Christine Bergmann of Berlin, Deputy Mayor Adriano Sampietro of Como, Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg of Hannover, City Council Deputy Chairperson Vladimir Koudryashov of Volgograd, and Deputy Mayor Victoria King of Wollongong. Furthermore, we've asked all the coordinators participating in this conference to join the drafting committee meeting. Furthermore, we asked the secretariat of both the Hiroshima Session and the Nagasaki Session to send representatives to the meeting. This kind of composition of the drafting committee members has followed the examples shown in the previous world conferences.

We prepared both an English and Japanese text as the Appeal draft. Based upon these two official texts, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, etc. are currently being compiled. The last draft of the English version, however, was compiled at 2:00 a.m. early this morning. The draft was sent to translators, but drafts in other languages have not been compiled yet. According to the previous custom, for those languages other than English and Japanese text, we'll be in consultation with the person in charge of the drafting committee members in order to compile the appeal in respective languages. This is the process of drafting the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal which has been handed out to you.

Taking this opportunity, we would like to ask Mayor Hiraoka of Hiroshima to read the draft in Japanese. The simultaneous interpreters will read the English text which corresponds with the Japanese text.

Both the Japanese text and the English text are official texts. Mayor Hiraoka please.

○Takashi Hiraoka Mayor of Hiroshima

I have the privilege of reading the draft of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal in Japanese.

HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI APPEAL (See pages 4 and 5)

○Moderator (Yoshikazu Sakamoto)

Thank you very much Mayor Hiraoka. I assume that you have various comments that you would like to raise regarding the draft for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal, but do please understand that each local authority has a different background. Please do understand that we did indeed have exhausted discussions to come up with a draft that was universally acceptable to the cities. If you do not have any special further comments, please give us a big applause to show your acceptance of the appeal. Thank you very much for your cooperation and acceptance of this Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal. The Appeal has been adopted.



Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Hiraoka announcing Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal.

Closing Ceremony

Aug. 9 (Mon.) 1993 15:00~15:25

Hotel New Nagasaki Ho-o-kaku

1. Closing Address

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

2. Address of Thanks

Victoria King, Deputy Mayor of Wollongong (Australia)



Closing Address

○Hitoshi Motoshima
Mayor of Nagasaki

Good afternoon, I am Hitoshi Motoshima, the mayor of Nagasaki. I tried to get my script, but it hasn't arrived yet.

For this opportunity, it has been a greatest privilege and pleasure to have 122 cities from 38 countries from around the world. Following the Hiroshima Session, we had the privilege to welcome these group to the Nagasaki Session.

The uniqueness of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is that the participants come from a variety of countries. Not only from North America and South America, but we also had representatives from Australia, Asian neighbors and European countries and African friends and neighbors. Furthermore, we had representatives from the Middle East countries. It seems that all of the participating members cover the global map.

There were a series of meetings held for disarmament and peace and I was taught that we should recognized the importance of poverty and refugees besides the nuclear abolition and peace issues. I think this is the first time for us to cover the refugees as well as the other relevant issues besides the realization of peace as well as disarmament.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation for the great initiative taken by Professor Emeritus Sakamoto of Tokyo University and all the coordinators, the executive members and all the attendants and representatives of member cities around the world helped us to overcome this challenge to overcome this meeting on disarmament as well as on peace.

I would really like to think about the 20th century. As I told you previously, the 20th century in the beginning was symbolized by warfare and revolution. The latter half of the 20th century was symbolized by the never-ending nuclear conflict between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., production of weapons of mass-destruction and the export of weapons to various corners of the world.

As has been read out by Mayor Hiraoka of Hiroshima in the announcement of the draft for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal, we did have major

global issues including global environmental destruction, the wasting of resources, as well as the development of nuclear weapons. As I told you previously, we are still having the additional issues such as the use of drugs, increasing unemployment ratio, AIDS, and the increasing crime rate. These should all be a part of the global issues to be resolved.

Now we are at the turn of the century. We should complete the abolition of nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century in order to enable humanity to proceed with the 21st century with renewed determination. It is our responsibility and obligation in order to finish the past history in the end of 20th century without passing them on to the coming generation which will lead the world in the 21st century.

In the future, let's join together, let's network together. Both physically and psychologically, we would like to have the enlarged and enriched joint cooperation network with all of you for this occasion. I would like to reiterate my gratitude toward all of you as the mayor of Nagasaki.

By the way, a typhoon is approaching Nagasaki. As some of the attendants should have already left Nagasaki due to the approaching typhoon the area. With your long time of life, I sincerely hope that you will enrich your friendship and mutual relationship with your neighboring cities for the ultimate achievement of peace in the global peace in the world. This is my message and farewell to all of you. I thank you for your attention.



Nagasaki mayor Hitoshi Motoshima delivering closing remarks.

○Moderator

Thank you very much Mayor Motoshima for making the closing remarks. On behalf of the cities represented in this conference, I would like to invite Deputy Mayor Victoria King of Wollongong, Australia to say a few closing remarks.

○Victoria King

Deputy Mayor of Wollongong

Mayor of Nagasaki City, Mayor of Hiroshima City, this conference has been an experience where all of the participating delegates have found to be a time where exchanges of friendship, kindness and ideas have been experienced, as well as receiving lessons regarding humanity's inhumanity to people.

It may have never been intended by those who lost their lives, or their loved ones or their homes to be messengers to the world through us, for the solidarity of peace, kindness and understanding of their fellow human beings. These lessons have been received and will be taken back to our cities to be shared with our fellow citizens to ensure that a true awareness of the cruelty of war is known.

This has only been possible because of the efforts of our host cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And it is with great pride and privilege and on behalf of the participating cities that I thank our hosts and the organizers for the opportunity to learn such lessons, to experience such feelings, and we leave this conference not to forget what we have learned, but to pass on to our fellow citizens these lessons. We thank you for the opportunity to interchange our thoughts and ideas and leave here with a commitment to peace and a healthy world environment. Thank you, sirs.



Victoria King, deputy mayor of Wollongong, delivering address of gratitude

Appendices

1. Participant list
2. News articles
3. "Message of love to the earth," contributed to the Environment Photo Panel Exhibit.
4. 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, Executive Committee.



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

■ ASIA

BANGLADESH

Chittagong

Mir Mohd Nasiruddin, Mayor

Ishrat Nasiruddin, Mayoress

Mir Mohd Nasiruddin Jr.,

Sylhet

A. F. M. Kamal, Chairman of Sylhet Poursava City

Md. Muksud Bakth, Commissioner

Md. Syed Ahmed Hossain, Chairman of Sylhet City

CHINA

Chongqing

Tang Qing Lin, Vice Mayor

Zhou Bai Xing, Vice Office Chief,
Environmental Provemement Proteted Bureau

INDIA

Bombay

Ramcharitra R. Singh, Mayor

Lucknow

Akhilesh Chanere Vas, Mayor

Gupta Alka, Mayoress

INDONESIA

Sengkong-Wajo

H. Tadjuddin Noer, Deputy Mayor

KAZAKHSTAN

Almaty

Suleimenov Nurlan, Deputy Mayor

Ermekebaev Seitjan, Expert of the Almaty City
Committee on External Economic and Cultural Relations

Almaty(D)

Zhokov Vladimir Vladimir, District Mayor

Semipalatinsk

CH. K. Urazbaev, Mayor

Keshirim Boztayev, Chairman of the Regional
Council of People's Deputies

Boris Gusev, Director of the Institute

M. I. Vasilenko, Interpreter

LEBANON

Tripoli

Said Hallab, Council Member

Abdul Monhem Jamil Adra, President of Delegation

Said Nuhad Hallab, Council Member

MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur

Abdul Ghani Mohd. Rais, Deputy Director-General II

Abdul Jais Abdul Aziz, Building Surveyor

Kuching South

Song Swee Guan, Mayor

MONGOLIA

Darkhan

Amarsanaa Luvsandagva, Mayor

Barantuya Chultem,
Chairman of Darkhan City council of MOPF

Ganjuurjav Sanjaa, Director of Metallurgical Factory

NEPAL

Lalitpur

Bekha Ratna Sakya, Mayor

Mohan Devi Sakya, Mayoress

Chiri Babu Maharian, Member

Sidharthanagar

Balram Gautam, Mayor

PHILIPPINES

Muntinlupa

Jaime Fresnedi, Vice Mayor

Loreta Fresnedi, Wife of Vice Mayor

SRI LANKA

Anuradhapura

B. K. L. Dias, Chairman

Badulla

M. D. A. Hemachandra, Mayor

Jagath Mullevithana, Personal Secretary

Colombo

M. U. Z. Kamil, Chairman

Gampaha

Staly Jansz, Chairman

Hambantota

N. S. M. Samsudeen, Member

B. Ananda Ratnaweera, Member

Kuliyapitiya

D. Wanniarachchi, Chairman

Kurunagala

G. H. N. Chandrasiri de Silva, Mayor

A. L. M. Gunasekara, Deputy Mayor

J. B. H. Godamunne, Member

Minuwangoda

A. M. Newton Kulasuriya, Chairman

Negombo

W. N. Fernando, Mayor

M. S. M. Halawdeen, Member

Nuwara Eliya

T. Nalin Herath Attorney-at-Law, Mayor

Cudah Bandara Herath, Mayor's hasband

Peliyagoda

H. D. Piyadasa, Chairman

Ratnapura

I. K. M. Ratnatilake, Mayor

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Quneitra

Abdul Munaim Hamwi, Governor of Quneitra

Qonul Tenkiz, Member

TURKEY

Altindag

Ali Riza Koç, Mayor

Melahat Koç, Mayoress

Arslan Alp Assistant, Mayor

Nilgun Gokce, Interpreter

Ankara

Vedat Aydin, Vice Mayor

Ugur Celasun, Head of Health Department Dr.

Özmen Kendir, Foreign Relation Consultant

Akin Naci, Head of Department

UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent

Atkhambek Fozilbekov, Mayor

Zafar Pulatov, Interpreter

Yakkasaray(D)

Shavkat Nizamov, Mayor of Yakkasaray district

VIET NAM

Hanoi

Kha Vu Manh, Vice-Chairman of Hanoi People's Committee

Kim Thanh Nguyen Thi,
Chairman of Women's Association of Hanoi

Ngoc Khanh Nhu, Expert

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Ashfield

Paul Moroney, Alderman

Bevedey Moroney, Wife of Councillor

Canterbury

John Frederick Gorrie, Mayor

Coburg

Norma Willoughby, Councillor

Trish Cooper, Councillor

Ron Lang, Councillor

Manly

Geoffrey Smith, Mayor

Brian Hamer, Alderman

Newcastle

John McNaughton, Lord Mayor

Margaret McNaughton, Lady Mayoress

Warringah

Brian Green, Shire President

Darren Jones, Councillor

Paul Couvret, Councillor

Hilja Couvret, wife of Councillor

Wollongong

Victoria King, Deputy Lord Mayor

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Majuro

Amatlain E. Kabua, Mayor

Willbur Allen, City Administrator

Ladie N. Jack, Executive Director for Justice

MICRONESIA

Kolonia (Pohnpei)

Ioanes Sahn, Mayor

Sokehs

Kusto Lieman, Mayor

John Edward, Municipal Judge

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Port Moresby

David Unagi, Chairman

Dadiel Linonge, Commissioner

Mataio Nou-Taboro, Chairman of Motu Koita Assembly

■ AFRICA

BOTSWANA

Gaborone

M. T. Motswagole, Deputy Mayor

K. C. Mpedi, Deputy City Clerk

BURUNDI

Bujumbra

Ndayiziga Jérémie, Ambassador of Burundi Embassy

CAPE VERDE

Mindelo

Onésimo Silveira, Mayor

Daniel Mascarenhas, Deputy Municipal Assembly

GAMBIA

Kanifing

Kebba E. Jallow, Mayor

Raboucar Barro, Councillor

Mustapha M N' Jai, Municipal Clerk

■ EULOPE

BELGIUM

Antwerp

Alfons Geeraerts, Alderman

Machteld Trappers, Wife of Alderman

Leuven

Alfred Vansina, Mayor

FRANCE

Aubagne

Daniel Fontaine, Deputy Mayor

Josette Fontaine, Wife of Deputy Mayor

Malakoff

Michel Cibot, City Director

Miho Cibot-Shimma, Wife of City Director

Saint-Denis

Patrick Braouezec, Mayor

Chantal Talland, Mayoress

GERMANY

Aachen(K)

Hans G. Bömeke, County Representative

Falk Bömeke, Accompanying person

Berlin

Christine Bergmann, Deputy Prime Minister

Bettina Martin, Press Speaker

Hannover

Herbert Schmalstieg, Lord Mayor

Renate Bermanseder, Councillor

Paul Pawelski, Councillor

Georg-Günther Thuernau, Councillor

GREECE

Peristeri

Theodoros Dimitrakopoulos, Mayor

George Tziviskos, President of the City

Athanassios Karountzos, Instead of Mayor

ITALY

Bologna

Degli Esposti, Vice-Mayor

Como

Dr. Adriano Sampietro, Deputy Mayor

Claudio Albonico, City Councillor

Glazia Vanossi, Municipal clerk acting as an Interpreter

Corsico

Giovanna Sessa, Councillor Culture

Francesco Grieco, Councillor Ecology

Marzabotto

Dante Cruicchi,

First Vice President of the World Union of Peace Towns

Achille Ghidini, Italian Sculptor

NETHERLANDS

Middelburg

Chris Rutten, Mayor

Henk Blom,

Member of the municipal Mondial Policy Working-Group

Rotterdam

Jan Van der Schalk, Vice Mayor

Hellen Bader, City Council Member

POLAND

Oswiecim(Auschwitz)

Dariusz Dulnik, Mayor

RUSSIA

St Petersburg

Valeri I. Malishev, Deputy Mayor

Igor O. Lonsky Senior Officer, Regional
international relations department

Volgograd

Vladimir Koudryashov,
Deputy Chairman of the City Council

Valentina Lapina, Deputy Mayor of the City

Igor Ivanov, Head of the district Administration

Evgueny Rybalkin,
International Relations Officer of the City Administration

SPAIN

Gernika-Lumo

Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor

Aranzazu Hurtado de Saracho, Attendant

SWITZERLAND

Geneve

André Hediger, Mayor

Janine Currat, Juriste

U.K.

Brighton

Brian Fitch, Councillor

Joseph Townsend, Councillor

UKRAINE

Kiev

Leonid Kosakovsky, Head of Administration

Alexandre Taranenko,
Deputy Head of the Kiev City State Administration

Sergey Lisnichenko,

Chief Expert, Kiev City State Administration

Odessa

L. A. Chernega, Mayor

V. I. Meljnik, Vice Chairman

NORTH AMERICA

COSTA RICA

San Jose

Elías Lizano, Councillor

Gilberto Calvo Zuniga,

Maria E. Gonzalez Zuniga,

U.S.A.

Berkeley

Abba Ramos, Representative for the International
Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union

Tallulah Ellis, Accompanying person

Compton

Doris Davis, Former Mayor of Compton

Jersey City

Jaime Vazquez, Councillor

Carlos Vazquez, City Representative

Los Angeles

John T. Williams, Chair, International Labor Solidarity
and Peace Committee

Lynwood

Charles Suey, Electronic Engineer, Hughes Aircraft, Retired

Minneapolis

Tony Scallon, City Council Member

Marjorie Wunder,
Coordinator of Hiroshima / Nagasaki Commemoration Committee

Mary Maguire Lerman, Board of Peace Park

Saint Paul

Joan Murphy, Staff of Saint Paul

South Pasadena

Sizuko Akasaki, Administrator

■ JAPAN

Osaka Prefecture

Tatsuya Oshita, Chief Enlightenment and Peace Affairs Section
Hiromi Shitara, Staff Enlightenment and Peace Affairs Section

Hiroshima Prefecture

Toranosuke Takeshita, Governor
Makoto Hayashi, Director, International Relations Division

Nagasaki Prefecture

Isamu Takada, Governor
Yasuo Akita, Director General of Planning Department

Shinjuku Borough

Takashi Onoda, Mayor
Junichi Urushibara,
Director General of General Affairs Department
Fumio Fujibayashi, Chief of Mayor's Secretariat

Ota Borough

Masataka Tazaki, Deputy Mayor
Toshio Shimazaki, Chief of General Affairs Section

Nakano Borough

Kohichi Kohyama, Mayor
Takeshi Nakamura, Deputy Mayor
Masao Kobayashi, Associate Chief of Planning Section
Shigeo Ichikura,
Chief of Mayor's Secretariat, General Affairs Section

Itabashi Borough

Motoyuki Kojima, Deputy Mayor
Yukio Umemiya, Director, Public Relations Section

Katsushika Borough

Harumi Deguchi, Mayor
Zen Anzai, Director of General Affairs Division
Masanobu Ohsuga, Director of Civic Affairs Division
Kunitosi Nagaki, Chief of General, Civic Affairs Section

Sapporo

Tadao Ito, Director General, General Affairs Bureau
Hidehito Hirokawa, Chief Administrative Management Section

Sendai

Katsuhiko Horigome,
Vice-Director General of General Affairs Bureau

Chiba

Masao Murata, Director-General of the Planning
and Coordination Bureau
Tosiyuki Huse, Clerk of the Planning Section
Kazuo Kitayama, Special Advisor for the Planning and
Coordination Bureau or Department
Yosiyuki Hayasi, Assistant Advisor for the Planning Section

Yokohama

Takashi Taguchi, Director General, General Affairs Bureau
Akimasa Horie, Deputy Director,
Office of Foreign Administration and Coordination

Kawasaki

Shinichiro Suzuki, Director, Citizen Affairs Bureau
Masashi Seki,
Chief, General Affairs Section, Citizen Affairs Bureau

Nagoya

Tatsuo Kobayashi, Director-General, General Affairs Bureau
Mantarou Tuchiya, Chief of General Affairs Section,
General Affairs Division, General Affairs Bureau

Kyoto

Norio Ikeura, Director of General Planning and
Administration Bureau
Nobumitsu Sakai, Staff of General Planning and
Administration Bureau

Osaka

Toshikatsu Takeuchi, Director Administration Division,
General Affairs Bureau
Masaaki Teraoka, Staff Office General Affairs Dept.
Administration Division, General Affairs Bureau

Kobe

Toshimi Yasuoka, Director-General, General Affairs Bureau
Kenji Sanda,
Staff of General Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau

Hiroshima

Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor
Seigo Nabeoka, Deputy Mayor
Yasumaro Yoshinaka, Director General, Office of the Mayor
Minoru Ohmura, Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Kitakyushu

Kenji Yamashita, Director-General, General Affairs Bureau
Kenji Kurihara, Staff, Personnel

Fukuoka

Kazuhiro Tomoike, Deputy Mayor
Takehisa Yano, Chief of General Affairs Section

Hachioji

Shigeo Hatano, Mayor
Motomu Totaka, General Affairs Division, Chief of General Affairs Section

Mitaka

Toshihiko Kanno, Treasurer
Naoki Shibata, Director of Planning & Co-ordination Section

Machida

Kazuo Terada, Mayor
Yasushi Honma, Director of Planning Division
Yoshimi Yokono, Chief Secretary

Fujisawa

Shun Hayama, Mayor
Takeshi Sugibuchi, Secretary

Sagamihara

Hiroshi Saitoh, Director of Planning Department
Kazuo Yamaguchi, Chief of Cultural Affairs Office

Ojiya

Hiroshi Koide, Mayor
Tosio Kato, The Chief of a Section

Kofu

Yasutake Ishihara, Director of Urban Promoting Bureau
Takefumi Aoyagi, Chief of Urban Promoting Section

Nagano

Isao Yamagishi, Vice Mayor
Kenji Karasawa, Secretary

Kakamigahara

Shoji Shiraki, Deputy Mayor
Hideaki Kawashima, Head of the General Affairs Department
Tadao Niwa, Head of the Secretariat
Seiei Iwai, Aide to the General Affairs Section Head

Sakai

Tatsuya Nagahara,
Executive Staff of Peace & Human Rights Museum

Toyonaka

Ikuo Minegishi, Deputy Mayor
Susumu Terao, Deputy Director of Cultural Affairs Division
Yoshiaki Nagura, Director General, Department of Human Rights and Culture
Akihito Seno, Senior Staff, Cultural Affairs Division

Hirakata

Yoshiaki Nakano, Treasurer
Masahiro Okunishi, Chief of Secretariat Office
Shuji Fujisawa, Chief of Secretariat Office

Takamatsu

Nobuo Waki, Mayor
Teruo Yano, Vice Mayor
Akitomo Goda, Chief of Secretarial Sub-Section
Eiji Tsuji, Staff Member of Secretarial Sub-Section

Nagasaki

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor
Tatsuya Ito, Director, Nagasaki International Culture Hall

Otake

Ikuo Toyota, Mayor

Higashi-Hiroshima

Teruo Sanuki, Mayor
Hironori Watanabe, Vice Director of General Affairs Department
Shigeru Yoshida, Councillor of Secretarial Division

Hatsukaichi

Saburou Yamashita, Mayor
Fumio Yoshihara,
Chief of the Secretariat and Public Information Section

Naha

Kosei Oyadomari, Mayor
Shuken Yamazato, Deputy Mayor
Masatsune Hokama, Peace Promoting Section Chief
Kazumasa Tokumoto, Secretary

Okinawa

Shusei Arakawa, Mayor
Kon Ikuyoshi, Chief of Peace and Culture Promotion Section

Fuchu-cho

Wataru Hayashibara, Mayor
Hideaki Kawamoto, Director

Ono-cho

Motoo Nakamaru, Mayor

Photo panel exhibit on environment

Global Environment and Cities

— Balance Between Conservation and Development —

August 4 (Wed.) 1993 ~ August 6 (Fri.) 1993

*International Conference Center, Hiroshima
— 2nd basement floor of the Dahlia Room*



—Message of Love to the Earth—

In coordination with one of the sessions which had the theme "Global Environment and Cities," an exhibit of photos and information panels about the global environment and cities was held.

Many of those who saw this exhibition wrote messages of love to the Earth. These passionate love calls to the Earth are filled with the hope of all living creatures and reveal the importance of our responsibility as global citizens to future generations.

May this green planet continue shining eternally as a star of the universe.

地球はまだ青い
今なら間に合う
驕りを捨てつつましく!

Name(名前) 平岡 敬
City(都市名) 広島市
Country(国名) 日本

地球はまだ青い 今なら間に合う おごりを捨てて つつましく！

While the Earth is still green, let's get rid of our ostentatious lifestyles and live simply!

Takashi Hiraoka
Hiroshima City
Japan



Name(名前) 李品 芳
City(都市名) 泰山市
Country(国名) 日本

地球は遠い過去から永遠の未来へ続くものである。名 前本島等
祖先からのものは、子孫に残す義務を負うものであ。都市名長崎市
る。環境を守ることは現代人の義務である。国名日本

The Earth has continued from a long time ago in the past and will into eternity. It is our duty to pass on to our descendants what we receive from our ancestors. It is the responsibility of modern people to protect the environment.

Hitoshi Motoshima
Nagasaki City
Japan

宇宙の小さな星に過ぎないけれど
地球がいつまでも
宇宙の小さな星がいつまでも
母なる大地であるために

Name(名前) 井本 弘
City(都市名) 広島市
Country(国名) 日本

宇宙の小さな星に過ぎないけれど、地球がいつまでも...宇宙の中の小さな星がいつまでも母なる大地であるために

It is merely a small planet in the universe, but may
the Earth always be...and that little planet in the
middle of the universe is always our Mother Earth.



Name(名前) 中田 勝郎
City(都市名) 長崎市
Country(国名) 日本

人類には生あるものの代表として自然を守り、
 養だて再生していく義務がある。地球が死の
 星となる前に。

名 前 中田勝郎
 都市名 長崎市
 国 名 日本

It is the obligation of human beings, as the representative of living creatures, to protect and re-vitalize nature.
Before the world becomes a dead planet.

Katsuro Nakata
Nagasaki
Japan

In our respective dynamic + significant lives, it is imperative not only to focus on the issue at hand, but also to remember that our particular action impacts a larger scheme: the environment, the earth, the galaxy and the universe. We must all endeavor to find balance between our individual development and our collective environment.

Name (名) H. E. STOYAN GANEV
City (都市名) United Nations
Country (国名) General Assembly President
New York, New York

活気ある大切なそれぞれの人生において、身近な問題に気をつけるだけでなく、我々の何げない活動が、環境、地球、瀬河、宇宙などのより大きな体系に影響を与えることを忘れてはならない。個々の開発と全体としての環境を両立させるために努力を怠ってはならない。

名 前 ストヤン・ガーネフ
 都市名 ニューヨーク
 国 名 アメリカ

In our respective dynamic and significant lives, it is imperative not only to focus on the issue at hand, but also to remember that our particular action impacts a larger scheme: the environment, the earth, the galaxy and the universe. We must all endeavor to find balance between our individual development and our collective environment.



Name(名前) 望遠林
City(都市名) 重慶市
Country(国名) 中国

地球は全人類の地球であり、誰もがそれを保護する責任を持っている。

The Earth is the Earth for all its inhabitants, and everyone has the responsibility to preserve it.

Tang Qing Lin
Chongqing
China



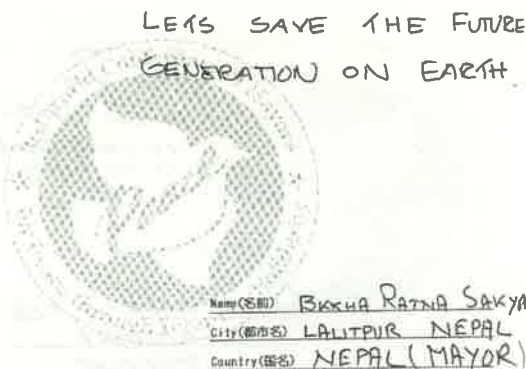
今後の世代のために、いつ 名 前 アブダル・ガニ・モハド・レイス
も環境を大切にしなければ 都市名 クアラルンプール
ならない。 国 名 マレーシア

We must take good care of our environment all the time for the generations to come. Abdul Ghani Mohd. Rais
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia



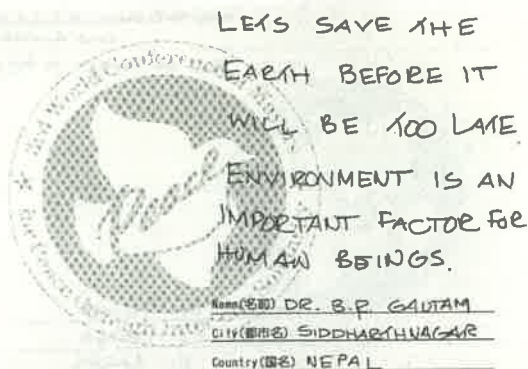
平和と環境を守る。 名 前 ソン・スウィー・グアン
都市名 クチン (南)
国 名 マレーシア

Preserve peace and the environment Song Swee Guan
Kuching South
Malaysia



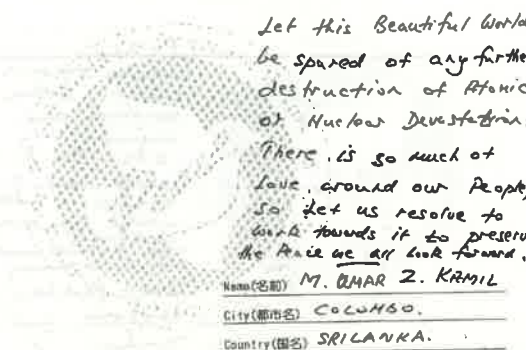
地球の今後の世代を救おう。 名 前 ベクハ・ラトナ・サクヤ
都市名 ラリトプール
国 名 ネパール

Let's save the future generation on Earth. Bkha Ratna Sakya
Lalitpur Nepal
Nepal



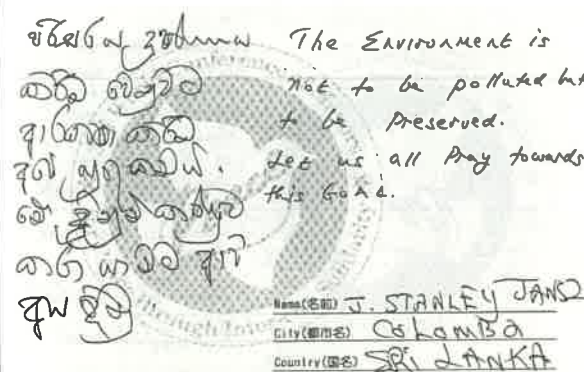
手遅れになる前に地球を救おう。環境は、 名 前 バルラン・ゴータン
人間にとってかけがえのないものなのだ 都市名 シダルサナガル
から。 国 名 ネパール

Let's save the Earth before it is too late. The environment is an important factor for human beings. Dr. Balram R. Gautam
Siddharthanagar
Nepal



これ以上、核兵器で破壊されることのない美しい世界を残そう。人々の間には愛があふれているのだから、みんなが待ち望んでいる平和を守るために力を合わせて取り組もう。 名 前 M. U. Z. カミル
都市名 コロンボ
国 名 スリランカ

Let this beautiful world be spared of any further destruction of atomic or nuclear devastation. There is so much love around our people, so let us resolve to work towards it to preserve the peace we all look forward to. M. Umar Z. Kamil
Colombo
Sri Lanka



環境は汚染されるものではなく、保護されるものなのだ。この目標をめざして頑張ろう。 名 前 スタンレー・ジャンス
都市名 コロンボ
国 名 スリランカ

The environment is not to be polluted but to be preserved. Let us all pray towards this goal. J. Stanley Jansz
Colombo
Sri Lanka

PEACE - LET ALL LIVE IN PEACE

Name (名前) D. WANNIARACHCHU
 City (都市名) KULIYAPITIYA
 Country (国名) SRI LANKA

平和—平和—平和に暮らそう
 名 前 D.ワンニアラチチ
 都市名 クリヤピティア
 国 名 スリランカ

Peace - Peace - let all live in peace.
 D. Wanniarachch
 Kuliypitiya
 Sri Lanka

Nobody WILL WIN IN WAR

Name (名前) A.M. NEWTON Kulasuriya
 City (都市名) MINUWANGODA
 Country (国名) SRI LANKA

戦争における勝者はいない。
 名 前 A.M. ニュートン・クラスリヤ
 都市名 ミヌワンゴダ
 国 名 スリランカ

Nobody will win in war.
 A.M. Newton Kulasuriya
 Minuwangoda
 Sri Lanka

"Sabbe Satta Bhawanam Suddham"
 "May all beings be happy"

Name (名前) H. Don Piyadasa
 City (都市名) PELIYAGODA
 Country (国名) SRI LANKA

「生きとし生けるものに幸あれ」
 名 前 H.ドン・ピヤダサ
 都市名 ペリアゴダ
 国 名 スリランカ

"May all beings be happy."
 Lord Buddha
 H. Don Piyadasa
 Peliyagoda
 Sri Lanka

Hiroshima 1945 olayı
 insanlık tarihinde
 en kötü deney-
 rin den biridir.

Name (名前) ALI RIZA KOÇ
 City (都市名) ALTINDAG
 Country (国名) TÜRKİYE

1945年に広島で起こったことは、人類史上
 最悪の体験の一つである。
 名 前 アリ・リザ・コス
 都市名 アルティンダグ
 国 名 トルコ

The incident that happened in Hiroshima in the
 year 1945 is one of the worst experiments in the
 history of humankind.
 Ali Riza Koç
 Altindag
 Turkey

Hiroshima ve Nagasaki
 hastanem yaşadığı dehşet
 yarında gördük bir kez
 daha irkildim. Kızıl
 ölüm gördüklerinden
 önemli dersler çıkaracağ-
 ımı düşünüyordum.
 Hiroshima ve Nagasaki
 bir daha olmazın.
 Arslan Alp
 Altındag

Name (名前) Arslan Alp
 City (都市名) Altındag
 Country (国名) Türkiye

広島と長崎の人々が体験した惨事をこの目で見て、あ
 らためて身のすくむ思いでした。ここで見たこと、聞
 いたことを今後の人生の貴重な教訓とするつもりです。
 ヒロシマとナガサキがこれ以上あってはなりません。
 名 前 アスラン・アルプ
 都市名 アルティンダグ
 国 名 トルコ

I was shaken once again after personally seeing the tragedy
 which the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have experienced.
 I can say that I will keep learning important personal lessons for
 a long time from what I have seen and heard here. There must
 never be another Hiroshima or Nagasaki.
 Arslan Alp
 Altindag
 Turkey

let's not
 create more
 cities like
 Hiroshima and
 Nagasaki in
 40's. But
 keep and
 create a better
 world for our
 children
 the future must
 be more happy
 Özman Kandii

Name (名前) Özman Kandii
 City (都市名) Ankara
 Country (国名) Turkey

40年代のヒロシマ・ナガサキを出さない
 ようにしよう。我々の子孫のためにより
 よい世界を残そう。明るい未来のために。
 名 前 オズマン・ケンダー
 都市名 アンカラ
 国 名 トルコ

Let's not create more cities like Hiroshima and
 Nagasaki in the 40s. Let's keep and create a better
 world for our children. The future must be more happy.
 Özman Kandii
 Ankara
 Turkey

世界 言語の会議 について
発展途上国と先進国の間には
世界人類の健康な生活に
大いなる恵みをもたらすこと
自然保護は我々人類全体の
責任であることと存じます。

Môi trường sống
là mối quan tâm
của mọi quốc gia
mới thành phố
phát triển.
Hãy bảo vệ môi
trường sống, chính
là bảo vệ chính
mình.

Name (名前) VŨ MẠNH KHA
City (都市名) HANOI
Country (国名) Viet - nam

世界 前クア・ヴ・マン
への関心そして世界人類への健康生活にも大
都市名 ハノイ
大きな恵みを与えられます。自然保護は、我々
国 名 ベトナム
人類全体の責任であると存じます。

I believe this conference will be a blessing for the developed countries interest in Nature and the healthful lifestyle of the world's people. I believe that the preservation of nature is the responsibility of the entire human race.

Kha Vu Manh
Hanoi
Vietnam

As the Mayor of this Jersey said this morning - We all breathe the same
air - we all drink the same water - we are all of the same kind
We only have one earth - let us look after it - preserve it - care for it

"God gave us this earth to care for and delight in."
Together we can succeed

Name (名前) JOHN McNAUGHTON
City (都市名) NEWCASTLE
Country (国名) AUSTRALIA

ジャージーシティの出席者が今朝言われたように、我々は同じ空気
を吸い、同じ水を飲んでいる。みんな同じ人類なのだ。地球は一つ
しかない。地球を愛し、保護し、大切にしよう。「神は、慈しみ、
楽しむためにこの地球を賜われたのだ」みんなで団結すれば成功する。

As the representative of Jersey City said this morning: We all breathe the same air, we all drink the same water, we are all of us humankind. We only have one earth: let us look after it, preserve it, care for it. "God gave us this earth to care for and delight in." Together we can succeed.

John McNaughton
Newcastle
Australia

Let there be peace on
earth,
And let it begin with me.



Name (名前) Margaret McNaughton
City (都市名) Newcastle
Country (国名) Australia

平和は、自分で作るもの。 名 前 マーガレット・マックノートン
都市名 ニューキャッスル
国 名 オーストラリア

Let there be peace on earth, and let it begin with me. Margaret McNaughton
Newcastle
Australia

May Mankind
realise that
A-bombs must
never be used
again! We must
protect planet
Earth for our
children.



Name (名前) Paul Couvret
City (都市名) Warrington
Country (国名) Australia

原爆が決して再び使用されてはならない 名 前 ポール・クーブレット
ことを人類が自覚しますよう！子孫のため 都市名 ワリニング
めに地球を保護しなければなりません。 国 名 オーストラリア

May mankind realise that A-bombs must never be used again! We must protect planet Earth for our children. Paul Couvret
Warrington
Australia

Teach our children
love and respect
for all people
and the
world
will become
a better
place for
everyone



Name (名前) Victoria King
City (都市名) Wollongong
Country (国名) Australia

子供たちに人類への愛と尊敬を教えれば、世界はもっと住みやすくなることで
しょう。 名 前 ビクトリア・キング
都市名 ウォーロンゴン
国 名 オーストラリア

Teach our children love and respect for all people and the world will become a better place for everyone. Victoria King
Wollongong
Australia

MAY THE WHOLE WORLD FORGET
WARS AND MAY WE ALL LIVE OUR
NORMAL LIVES AND DIE A
NATURAL DEATH. THIS IS MY
DREAM.



Name (名前) DAVID UNAGI
City (都市名) PORT MORESBY
Country (国名) PAPUA NEW GUINEA

戦争のない世界で、平凡に暮らし、自然 名 前 デイビッド・ウナギ
な死の訪れを待つこと。これが私の夢で 都市名 ポートモレスビー
す。 国 名 パプア・ニューギニア

May the whole world forget wars and may we all live our normal lives and die a natural death. This is my dream. David Unagi
Port Moresby
Papua New Guinea

*Nous avons hérité la terre de nos ancêtres
Nous devons la garder et bien l'entretenir pour nos enfants
C'est une mission sacrée.*

Name(名前) Ambassadeur Jérémie Ndayiziga
City(都市名) Bujumbura
Country(国名) BURUNDI

先祖から受け継いだ土地を子孫のために、愛し、守らなければならない。これは厳粛なる使命である。

We have inherited the land of our ancestors. We must keep it and care for it for our children. It is a sacred mission.

名 前 Ndayiziga Jérémie
都市名 ブジュンブラ
国 名 ブルンディ

*MAIOR RESPEITO PELA NATUREZA, POIS, QUANDO ELA
FALHA (E POR NOSSA CULPA) É QUE SENTIMOS O SEU VALOR.
MEU PAÍS NÃO TEM ÁGUA E DOI-ME, VER COMO ELA É DESPERDICIADA NOS PAÍSES RICOS.*

Name(名前) DANIEL MASCARENHAS
City(都市名) MINDÉLO - S. VICENTE
Country(国名) Rep. of Cap Vert - West Africa

自然を大切にしましょう。それに失敗すると（しかも我々のせいで）やっとな、その有難さが分かるのです。私の国は水不足だから、豊かな国が無駄使いしているように思えます。

More respect for nature, since, when it fails (and by our fault), then we feel its value. My country lacks water, yet we see how it is wasted in rich countries.

名 前 ダニエル・マスカレンハス
都市名 ミンデロ
国 名 カーボベルデ

For the safety of all humankind, let us all think globally and act locally for the preservation of our remaining flora and fauna for those yet unborn.

Name(名前) KEBBA JALLOW
City(都市名) KANIFING MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Country(国名) THE GAMBIA

全人類の安全のために、今ある生命を保護し、後世に残すために、地球規模で考え、地域規模で活動しよう。

For the safety of all humankind, let us all think globally and act locally for the preservation of our remaining flora and fauna for those yet unborn.

名 前 ケッバ・ジャロウ
都市名 カニフィング
国 名 ガンビア

There should be total abolition of Nuclear Weapons on this earth by the year 2000

Name(名前) MUSTAPHA M. NJAI
City(都市名) KANIFING
Country(国名) THE GAMBIA

20世紀中に核兵器を廃絶しなければならない。

There should be total abolition of nuclear weapons on this Earth by the year 2000.

名 前 ムスタファ M. ヌジャイ
都市名 カニフィング
国 名 ガンビア

More money for Environment, and less for defense spending

Name(名前) MUSTAPHA M. NJAI
City(都市名) KANIFING
Country(国名) THE GAMBIA

環境への支出を増額し、軍事費を削減しよう。

More money for environment and less for defense spending.

名 前 ムスタファ・M・N・ジャイ
都市名 カニフィング
国 名 ガンビア

Peace for the World or the World in Pieces!

Name(名前) Hans G. Bömeke
City(都市名) Kreis Aachen
Country(国名) GERMANY

世界に平和を、さもなくば、世界はばらばらに！

Peace for the World or the World in Pieces!

名 前 ハンス G. ベメケ
都市名 アーヘン(K)
国 名 ドイツ



愛こそすべて：平和について考えよう

名 前 フォーク・ベメケ
都市名 アーヘン
国 名 ドイツ

All we need is love: Give peace a chance.

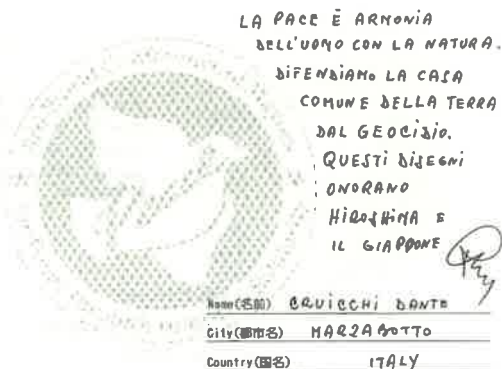
Falk Bomeke
Aachen
Germany



地球は私の母であるときに私は母（地球）とともにいるが、その関係を永遠に保つのは困難である。しかし、結局は、常に私はそれを愛す。そして、それを失ったときには、言いようのない苦しみにもがくことだろう。

When the earth is my mother, I am together with my mother (earth), but to maintain that relationship eternally is difficult. However, in the end, I always love it. And, if I lose it, I would be distraught beyond words.

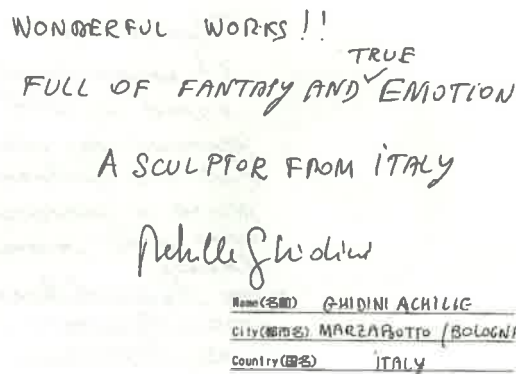
Degli Esposti
Bologna
Italy



自然と人間の調和と平和。地球という共通の家を絶滅から守ろう。これらの絵画は日本と広島への誇りである。

Peace and harmony within man with nature. Defend the common house of the Earth from devastation. These drawings are the honor of Hiroshima and Japan.

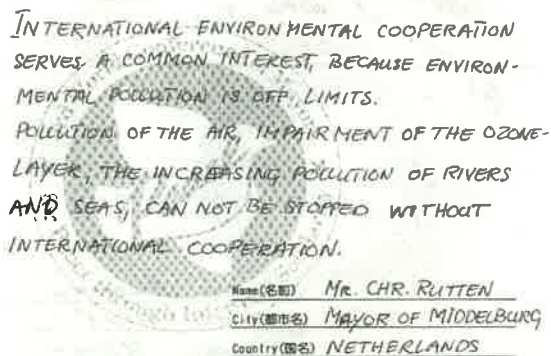
名 前 ダンテ・クルイッチ
都市名 マルザボット
国 名 イタリア



すばらしい作品だ！！夢いっぱい情感にあふれている。

Wonderful works!! Full of fantasy and true emotion.

名 前 アチリ・ギディニ
都市名 マルザボット
国 名 イタリア

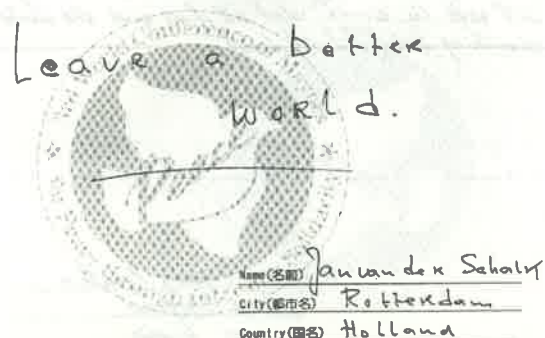


国際的環境協力体制は共通の利益である。環境汚染は容易に修復できないからである。大気汚染、オゾン層の破壊、海や川の汚染の深刻化は、国際間の協力なしには食い止めることはできない。

International Environmental Cooperation serves a common interest, because environmental pollution is off limits. Pollution of the air, impairment of the ozone-layer, the increasing pollution of rivers and seas cannot be stopped without international cooperation.

名 前 クリス・ルッテン
都市名 ミデルブルフ
国 名 オランダ

Mr. Chris Rutten
Mayor of Middleburg
Netherlands



よりよい世界を残そう。

Leave a better world.

名 前 ジャン・バン・デル・シャーク
都市名 ロッテルダム
国 名 オランダ

Jan van der Schalk
Rotterdam
Holland




It is the only world we have and we best share it in a peaceful way!

Name(名前) Helen Bader
 City(都市名) Rotterdam
 Country(国名) The Netherlands

かけがえのない世界だから、平和に分かち合うしかありません。

名 前 ヘレン・バイダー
 都市名 ロッテルダム
 国 名 オランダ

It is the only world we have and we best share it in a peaceful way! Helen Bader
 Rotterdam
 The Netherlands



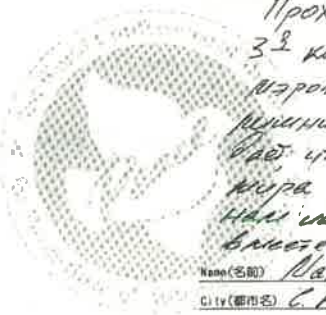
OSWIECIM HAS MADE A GREAT EFFORT WITHIN A FEW LAST YEARS TO MAKE GOOD TO PEOPLE AND TO NATURE BY IMPROVING ECOLOGICAL SITUATION. I WISH EVERYBODY MORAL POWER AND MONEY TO KEEP ITS ENVIRONMENT CLEAN

Name(名前) Dariusz Dulnik
 City(都市名) OSWIECIM/AUSCHWITZ
 Country(国名) POLAND

オシベンチムは、ここ数年、生態系の改善によって自然と住民の暮らしを向上するために努力してきた。誰もが環境を美しく保つ意思を持ち、支出をいとわないことを念願する。

名 前 ダリウス・ダルニック
 都市名 オシベンチム
 国 名 ポーランド

Oswiecim has made a great effort within the last few years to make good to people and to nature by improving its ecological situation. I wish everybody the moral power and money to keep their environment clean. Dariusz-Dulnik
 Oswiecim/Auschwitz
 Poland




Проводился 3-й конгресс городов-партнёров. Было, что проведена работа и экологическим вопросам уделяется внимание.

Name(名前) Malishav Valerii
 City(都市名) St. Petersburg
 Country(国名) Russia

開催中の第3回世界平和連帯都市市長会議は、平和と環境問題をともに解決せねばならぬことを一層確信させるものです。

名 前 マリシェフ・バレリー・イバノビッチ
 都市名 サント・ペテルブルグ
 国 名 ロシア

The holding of this 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity convinced me further that we must solve peace and environmental issues at the same time. Malishav Valerii
 St. Petersburg
 Russia




Future of the earth is in our hands. Let us be more careful and attentive.

Name(名前) I. Lonsky
 City(都市名) SAINT PETERSBURG
 Country(国名) RUSSIA

地球の未来は我々の手中にある。もっと思いやりをもって大切にしよう。

名 前 イーゴリー・ロンスキー
 都市名 サント・ペテルブルク
 国 名 ロシア

The future of the earth is in our hands. Let us be more careful and attentive. Igor Lonsky
 St. Petersburg
 Russia



A Russian famous writer, Mr. Dostoevski, told: "The beauty will save the World." Let all of us give the world something beautiful at least!

Name(名前) Evgueny Rybalkin
 City(都市名) Volgograd
 Country(国名) Russia

ロシアの有名な作家ドストエフスキーは「美しさは世界を救う」と言った。少しでも世界を美しくするよう心がけよう。

名 前 エフゲニ・リバルキン
 都市名 ボルゴグラード
 国 名 ロシア

A Russian famous writer, Dostoyevsky said: "Beauty will save the world." Let all of us give the world something beautiful at least! Evgueny Rybalkin
 Volgograd
 Russia



Be natural with Nature!

Name(名前) Alexandre
 City(都市名) Kiev
 Country(国名) Ukraine

自然と自然に

名 前 アレクサンドル・タラネンコ
 都市名 キエフ
 国 名 ウクライナ

Be natural with Nature. Alexandre Taranenko
 Kiev
 Ukraine

Debemos valorar los ojos
hacia la protección del
medio ambiente. Es una
forma de supervivencia
y de mostrar solidaridad
y paz entre
los hombres.

Name (名前) Elias Lizano
City (都市名) San Jose, Costa Rica
Country (国名) Costa Rica, Central America

環境保護に目を転じなくてはならない。それが生存できる基盤であり、人間の連帯と平和を反映する鏡なのだ。

We must turn our eyes to the protection of the environment. It is a form of survival and of showing solidarity and peace among men.

名 前 エリアス・リザノ
都市名 サンホセ
国 名 コスタリカ

Elias Lizano
San Jose
Costa Rica

May we all experience a long, healthy and peaceful life! However, during our lifetime let us strive to minimize our impact on the environment both locally and globally. Remember to recycle, reuse, replant, reinvest and thus revive!

Name (名前) Mary Maguire Lerman
City (都市名) Minneapolis, Minnesota
Country (国名) U.S.A.

みんなが長生きし、健康で平和に暮らせよう。ただ、私たちは生きている間に、地球的にも、地域的にも影響を最小限にとどめる努力をしなければなりません。再生、再利用、再植樹など、還元する努力をしましょう。

May we all experience a long, healthy and peaceful life! However, during our lifetime, let us strive to minimize our impact on the environment both locally and globally. Remember to recycle, reuse, replant, reinvest and thus revive!

名 前 メアリー・マガイア・ラーマン
都市名 ミネアポリス
国 名 アメリカ

Mary Maguire Lerman
Minneapolis, Minnesota
U.S.A.

Give Peace a chance
or it may be too
late....
Live simply so
others can
simply live....
Peace, Love
and Understanding

Name (名前) Nancy Ingham
City (都市名) Salem, OR
Country (国名) U.S.A.

平和について考えましょう、もっとも、手遅れかもしれないけれど...質素に暮らせばみんなもそれに習うことでしょ...平和、愛、理解

Give peace a chance or it may be too late... Live simply so others can simply live...Peace, love and understanding.

名 前 ナンシー・インガム
都市名 オレゴン州セーラム
国 名 アメリカ

Nancy Ingham
Salem, Oregon
U.S.A.

地球を愛する
人間こそ平和
への道

Name (名前) 山本 誠
City (都市名) 広島市
Country (国名) 日本

地球を愛する人間こそ平和への道

People who love the earth will lead the way to peace.

名 前 山本 誠
都市名 広島市
国 名 日本

Makoto Yamamoto
Hiroshima
Japan

広島が世界に
平和を伝わり
ますように

Name (名前) 前田 史郎
City (都市名) 広島市
Country (国名) 日本

広島の心が世界に伝わりますように

May the spirit of Hiroshima be conveyed to the world.

名 前 前田史郎
都市名 広島市
国 名 日本

Shiro Maeda
Hiroshima
Japan

May every man, woman, and child be at peace with each other and with nature.

Name (名前) Carol Manspeaker
City (都市名) Salem, Oregon
Country (国名) U.S.A.

大人も子供も仲よく、自然にやさしく。

May every man, woman and child be at peace with each other and with nature.

名 前 キャロル・マンスピーカー
都市名 オレゴン州セーラム
国 名 アメリカ

Carol Manspeaker
Salem, Oregon
U.S.A.



水こそ生命の源
地球の水を大切に

Name(名前) K. Nakamoto
City(都市名) Japan Hiroshima
Country(国名) Japan

水こそ生命の源 地球の水を大切に
名 前 K. ナカモト
都市名 広島市
国 名 日本

Water itself is the source of life, so let's preserve the Earth's water.
K. Nakamoto
Hiroshima
Japan




美しい地球の自然の色を失わないよう各自も
美しい心をいつまでも持ち続けて生活しよう
「心も自然も美しく」

Name(名前) 猶村恵美子
City(都市名) 広島市
Country(国名) 日本

美しい地球の自然の色を失わないよう各自も
美しい心をいつまでも持ち続けて生活してゆこう。「心も自然も美しく」
名 前 猶村恵美子
都市名 広島市
国 名 日本

So that the Earth does not lose its beautiful natural colors, everyone should live always having beautiful souls. "Our souls and nature both, beautifully."
Emiko Yumura
Hiroshima
Japan



論文よりも
画像の方が
訴える力が
強いのを
感じます。

Name(名前) 原田東岷
City(都市名) 広島市
Country(国名) 日本

論文よりも画像の方が訴える力が強いを感じます。
名 前 原田東岷
都市名 広島市
国 名 日本

I think that rather than writings, visual images have more impact.
Tomin Harada
Hiroshima
Japan

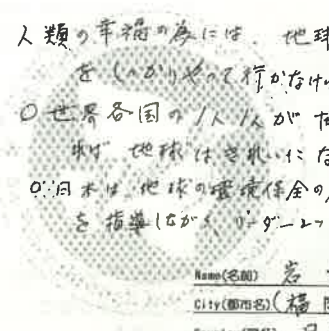


海や川を汚さないようにしてください。

Name(名前) 坂本優佳, Yuka Sakamoto
City(都市名) 岩国市 Iwakuni-City
Country(国名) 日本 Japan

海や川を汚さないようにしてください。
名 前 坂本優佳
都市名 岩国市
国 名 日本

Let's not foul the oceans and rivers.
Yuka Sakamoto
Iwakuni City
Japan

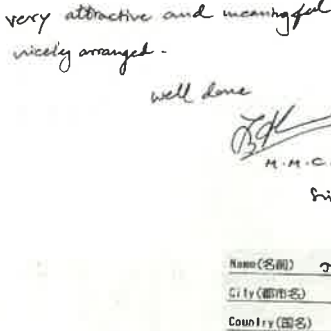


○人類の幸福のためには、地球の環境保全をいかにやって行かなければなりません。
○世界各国の一人一人が協力していかないと、地球はきれいになりません。
○日本は、地球の環境保全のために、世界の国々を指導し、リーダーシップを発揮に欲しい!

Name(名前) 岩城 博
City(都市名) (福岡県) 太宰府市
Country(国名) 日本国

人類の幸福のためには、地球の環境保全をしっかりと行かなければなりません。世界各国の一人一人が協力して行かなければ、地球はきれいになりません。日本は、地球の環境保全のために世界の国々を指導し、リーダーシップを発揮してほしい。
名 前 岩城 博
都市名(福岡県) 太宰府市
国 名 日本

For the happiness of humankind, we have to continue protecting the Earth. If all the people in every country do not cooperate together, the Earth will not become a beautiful place. I want Japan to show leadership while it is leading countries of the world to completely protect the environment of the Earth.
Hiroshi Iwaki
Dazaifu City,
Fukuoka Prefecture
Japan



very attractive and meaningful pictures.
nicely arranged -
well done

Name(名前) M.M.C. Kuruigale
City(都市名) Kurunegala
Country(国名) Sri Lanka

魅力あふれる意義深い絵画がうまく配置されている。
名 前 M. M. C. ケルイガラ
都市名 クルネガラ
国 名 スリランカ

Very attractive and meaningful pictures, nicely arranged. Well done.
M.M.C. Kuruigale
Kurunegala
Sri Lanka



Name(名前) 木をそまつにはしてはいけません
City(都市名) 坂本ゆい (Yui Sakamoto)
Country(国名) 日本 (Japan)
若国市 解見 2-9-23

木をそまつにはしてはいけません。

名 前坂本ゆい
都市名 岩国市
国 名 日本

We shouldn't take trees for granted.

Yui Sakamoto
Iwakuni City
Japan

Peace
Flowers
Freedom
Happiness

Name(名前) Frieber Jörg-Stefan
City(都市名) Kaiser Matze 2 79233 Gm. u
Country(国名) Germany

平和、花、自由、幸福

名 前 ジョルグ・ステファン・フリーベル
都市名 カイセルマッテ
国 名 ドイツ

Peace, Flowers, Freedom, Happiness

Jörg-Stefan Frieber
Kaiser Matze
Germany

FOOD FOR ALL
WATER FOR ALL
PEACE FOR ALL

Name(名前) PHILIP ALLUM
City(都市名) COLCHESTER
Country(国名) BRITAIN

みんなの食糧、みんなの水、みんなの平和

名 前 フィリップ・アラム
都市名 ブライトン
国 名 イギリス

Food for all,
Water for all,
Peace for all.

Philip Allum
Brighton
U.K.

আমরা সবাই একত্রে
একটি সুন্দর জীবন
সৃষ্টি করব।

Let's make a new world where
we can live happily in a nice &
lively environment.

Name(名前) BUIYAN MOHAMMED ZATSRURUALAM
City(都市名) DHAKA
Country(国名) BANGLADESH

快適で元気な環境の中で
楽しく暮らせる新しい世
界を作ろう。

名 前 ブイヤン・モハメド・ザツルルアラム
都市名 ダッカ
国 名 バングラデシュ

Let's make a new world where we can
live happily in a nice and lively
environment.

Buyan Mohammed Zatsururualam
Dhaka
Bangladesh

地球を守ろう！

美しい地球を私たちが
手で、醜い人間がほろびても
美しい地球は残る。

Name(名前) 山口順子 大坪百合子
City(都市名) 佐賀県江北中
Country(国名) Japan

地球を守ろう！美しい地球を私たち
の手で、醜い人間がほろびても美
しい地球は残る。

Let's protect the Earth. With our hands,
even if the ugly humans become
extinct, the beautiful Earth shall remain.

名 前 山口順子、大坪百合子
都市名 佐賀県江北中
国 名 日本

Junko Yamaguchi, Yuri Otsubo
Saga Prefecture
Japan

Peace of the earth
by us
for the earth.

Name(名前) 諸富洋介 佐々木良太
City(都市名) 佐賀県江北中
Country(国名) Japan

地球の平和は僕たちが地球のため
に

名 前 諸富洋介、佐々木良太
都市名 佐賀県江北中
国 名 日本

Peace of the earth by us for the earth.

Yosuke Morotomi, Ryota Sasaki
Saga Prefecture
Japan

環境はかゝをなくそうね



Name(名前) 田中志房
City(都市名) 岸和田市
Country(国名) 日本

環境破壊をなくそうね

名 前 田中志房
都市名 岸和田市
国 名 日本

Let's stop destroying the Earth.

Shifusa Tanaka
Kishiwada City
Japan

いらないもの

・環境破壊
・戦争
・差別

誰もが幸せであるために

Name(名前) 梅沢広昭
City(都市名) 京都市
Country(国名) 日本

いらないもの

・環境破壊 ・戦争 ・差別
誰もが幸せであるために

名 前 梅沢広昭
都市名 京都市
国 名 日本

Unnecessary things

・ Environmental destruction ・ War ・ Prejudice
May all be happy

Hiroaki Umesawa
Kyoto
Japan

Earth is beautiful
if still now.
we cannot love the
earth....
Love the Earth!



Name(名前) 坂本哲彦
City(都市名) 広島市
Country(国名) 日本

地球はいまなお美しい。我々が地球を愛せないならば.....地球を大切にしよう!

名 前 坂本哲彦
都市名 広島市
国 名 日本

The Earth is beautiful, still now, if we cannot love the earth ...! Love the Earth!

Tetsuhiko Sakamoto
Hiroshima
Japan

ふしぎな木だな



Name(名前) 岩野あい
City(都市名) 広島市
Country(国名) 日本国

ふしぎな木だな。

名 前 岩野あい
都市名 広島市
国 名 日本

Strange trees.

Ai Iwano
Hiroshima
Japan



もっとたくさん木を日本にうえてください
そうでもしてやらないとこんちゅうやちよう
ちよたち虫がぜんめつします。どうか自然を
ふやしてください。どうかおねがいします。

Name(名前) 坂本翔平
City(都市名) 岩国市
Country(国名) 日本

もっとたくさん木を日本にうえてください。そうでもしてやらないとこんちゅうやちようちよたち虫がぜんめつします。どうか自然をふやしてください。どうかおねがいします。

Please plant a lot more trees in Japan. If we don't do this, the insects will become extinct. Somehow, please increase nature. This is my request.

名 前 坂本翔平
都市名 岩国市
国 名 日本

Shohei Sakamoto
Iwakuni City
Japan

We cannot help having such unpleasant feelings as jealousy, and anger, hatred and hostility; they are a part of our human experience.

We can control how we act on them. The best way to deal with them is to learn to live with them

Name(名前) Eiso Teramoto
City(都市名) Hiroshima
Country(国名) Japan

我々は嫉妬心や怒り、憎しみや敵意などの不愉快な感情を抱きがちで、人間とは切り離せない経験だが、抑制することはできる。最善の方法は、それらとともに生きる知恵を身につけることだ。

We cannot help having such unpleasant feelings as jealousy and anger, hatred and hostility; they are a part of our human experience. We can control how we act on them. The best way to deal with them is to learn to live with them.

名 前 てらもと えいそう
都市名 広島市
国 名 日本

Eiso Teramoto
Hiroshima
Japan

木を切るな。
みんなが
すめなくな
るぞ。
自然
を大切に。

おじさん

木を切るな。

Name (名前) 鴨頭 菜美
City (都市名) 松山市
Country (国名) 日本国

木を切るな。みんながすめなくなるぞ。自然を大切に。

Don't cut down trees. We won't be able to live here anymore. Let's take care of nature.

Nami Kamogashira
Matsuyama City
Japan

We wish
to be good
and were good help
country
people.

Name (名前) B.K.L. DIAS
City (都市名) ANURADHAPURA
Country (国名) SRI LANKA

自己を向上し、国や国民のために役立ちたい。

We wish to be good and were good help country people.

B.K.L. Dias
Anuradhapura
Sri Lanka

平和への一歩は
生きものたちへの
いたわりを
忘れること。

Name (名前) Nobukazu J
City (都市名) Kishiwada
Country (国名) Nippon

平和への一歩は生きものたちへのいたわりを忘れること。

One step toward peace is to never forget to have compassion for other living creatures.

J. Nobukazu
Kishiwada City
Japan

IT ONLY TAKES A
LITTLE COMMON-SENSE
TO PRESERVE THIS
WORLD WE LIVE IN.

Name (名前) ANBA
City (都市名) KUALA LUMPUR
Country (国名) MALAYSIA

我々が住むこの世界を保護するためには、少しばかりの常識があればよい。

It only takes a little common sense to preserve this world we live in.

Anba
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

平和の心は
よい環境から
うまれる
他人を思いやる心
が平和をつくる

Name (名前) 森 信 照 子
City (都市名) 広島市
Country (国名) 日本

平和の心はよい環境からうまれる。他人を思いやる心が平和をつくる。

A peaceful heart can be born from a good environment. Sympathy for other people will make peace.

Teruko Morinobu
Hiroshima
Japan

We pray for
peace, prosperity
and development.

Name (名前) Shavkat Nizamov
City (都市名) Tashkent
Country (国名) Uzbekistan

平和、繁栄、発展を祈念します。

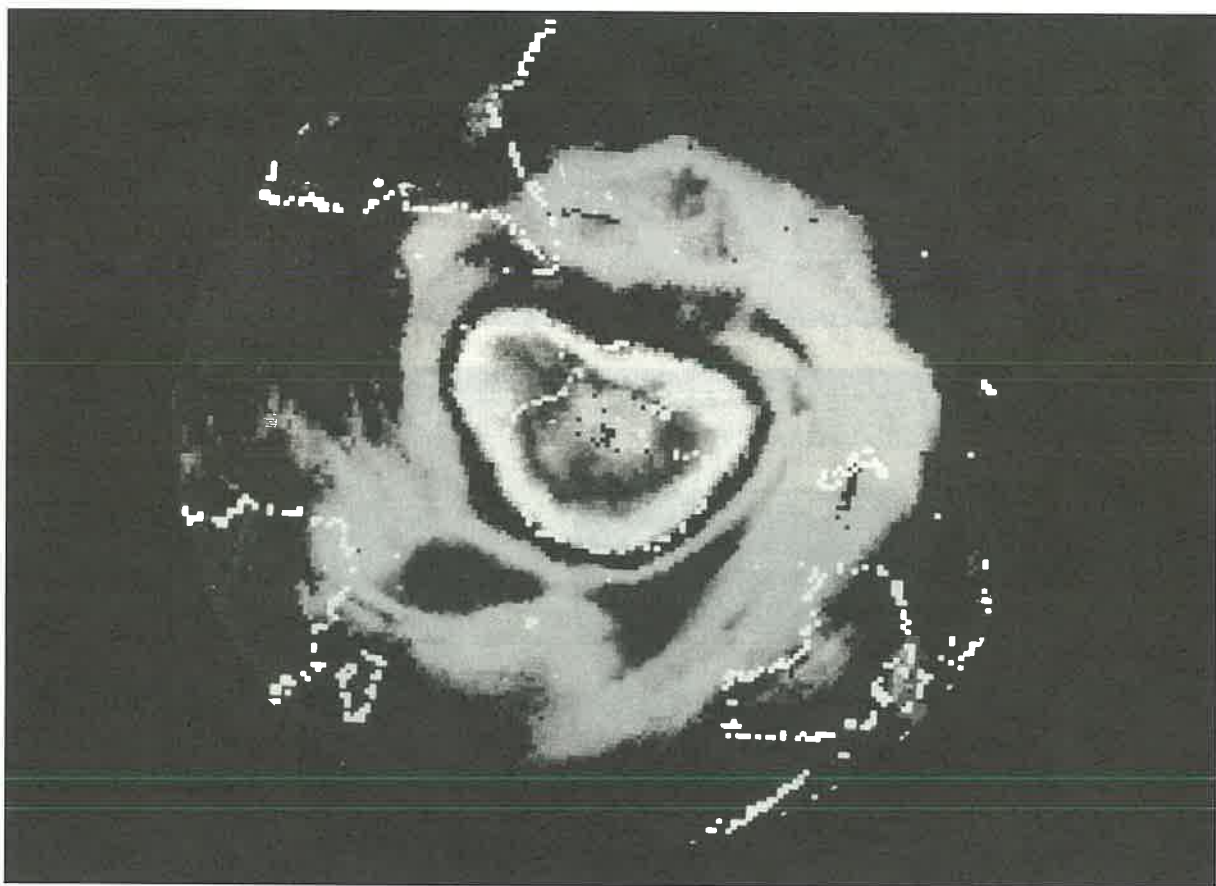
We pray for peace, prosperity and development.

Shavkat Nizamov
Tashkent
Uzbekistan



Oil fire.

[Photo, courtesy of the Environmental Agency, Japan Foundation for the Environment]



Ozone hole in the sky above the south pole.
[Photo, courtesy of the Environment Agency, Japan Foundation for the Environment]

Dead sea bird covered with oil.
[Photo, courtesy of the Environment Agency,
Japan Foundation for the Environment]



The 3rd World Conference of Mayor for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity Working Committee

Committee Title	Name	Title
President	Takashi Hiraoka	Mayor of Hiroshima
Vice-President	Hitoshi Motoshima	Mayor of Nagasaki
Member	Yasumaro Yoshinaka	Director General, Office of the Mayor
Member	Manabu Masuda	Deputy director, General Office of the Mayor
Member	Kiyoshi Wakisaka	Director of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Hall
Member	Keisuke Eguchi	Director, Department of A-Bomb Survivors Relief Measures
Member	Tatsuya Ito	Director, Nagasaki International Culture Hall
Member	Takehiro Nishizaki	Director General, Nagasaki International Culture Hall
Member	Minoru Omuta	President of the Board of Directors, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Executive Board of the Hiroshima Conference

Committee Title	Name	Title
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Vice-Chairman	Seigo Nabeoka	Deputy Mayor
Member	Masayuki Ishibashi	Treasurer
Member	Yasumaro Yoshinaka	Director General, Office of the Mayor
Member	Motomi Ikehara	Director General, Bureau of Planning & Coordination
Member	Hisao Horibe	Director General, Bureau of General Affairs
Member	Takaaki Kamikawa	Director General, Bureau of Finance
Member	Hirozo Ueda	Director General, Bureau of Public Health
Member	Keiu Hiwatashi	Director General, Bureau of Economic Affairs
Member	Emiiru Akagi	Director, Hiroshima Municipal Hospital
Member	Minoru Omuta	President of the Board of Directors, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation
Advisor	Toranosuke Takeshita	Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture
Advisor	Toshihiro Hiyama	Chairman, Hiroshima Prefecture Assembly
Advisor	Osamu Hashiguchi	President, Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Advisor	Hiromu Nakamoto	Chairman, Hiroshima Municipal Assembly

Steering Committee of the Nagasaki Conference

Committee Title	Name	Title
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Vice chairman	Shiro Yugawa	Deputy Mayor
Member	Toshiharu Hashimoto	Deputy Mayor
Member	Hidemi Uchino	Chief Treasurer
Member	Sunao Inuki	Superintendent of Board of Education
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Member	Toshihiro Tanaka	Director, Department of Finance
Member	Keisuke Eguchi	Director, Department of A-bomb Casualties
Member	Toru Fujinaga	Director, Department of Commerce, Industries and Tourism
Member	Yoshimori Nakashima	Director, Department of Public Health
Member	Kunio Kawamura	Director, City Council Office
Member	Tatsuya Ito	Director, Nagasaki International Culture Hall
Advisor	Isamu Takada	Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
Advisor	Yukio Miyauchi	Chairman, Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly
Advisor	Koichi Matsuda	President, Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Advisor	Katsuro Nakata	Chairman, Nagasaki City Council

Secretariat Office

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		Associate supervisor	Taizo Kimura
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