



# **Peace, Justice and Freedom: Efforts Toward Global Harmony**

**Proceedings of the 4th World Conference of Mayors  
for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity  
AUGUST 4~9, 1997**

Sponsors: World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity,  
Hiroshima City, Nagasaki City

Supported by: United Nations Information Centre; United Nations  
University; United Nations Association of Japan; Hiroshima Prefecture;  
Nagasaki Prefecture; Parliament Association for Promoting International  
Disarmament of Japan; National Council of Japan, Nuclear Free Zone  
Local Authorities



## Preface

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

The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, founded to facilitate cooperation among cities in the effort to abolish nuclear weapons, held the 4th General Meeting on August 4 to 9, 1997, in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was attended by the representatives of 117 cities (75 foreign, 42 Japanese) from 33 countries.

The fact that so many took the time to attend this conference reflects mounting international public opinion in support of nuclear abolition. It was also extremely gratifying to the sponsors, and we express again our gratitude to all participants and those at all levels who worked so hard to make it a success.

While the tide of international opinion has turned powerfully toward disarmament, vast stockpiles of nuclear weapons remain, and new problems are emerging, such as the management of radioactive materials derived from dismantling nuclear weapons and intensified anxieties about nuclear proliferation.

In addition to the threat of nuclear weapons, other threats to peace on this planet — starvation, poverty, disease, discrimination, suppression of human rights, ethnic conflict, environmental destruction — cast a dark and increasingly alarming shadow over our future as a species.

It was with these circumstances in mind that this 4th conference, under the theme "Peace, Justice and Freedom: Efforts Toward Global Harmony," began with a review of the "century of war" now drawing to a close, then proceeded with wide-ranging discussion of the issues to be addressed in the 21st century, all with the overarching goal of contributing to genuine and lasting world peace.

Through these deliberations, the conference confirmed the importance of making the 21st a "century of peace" by 1) arousing international public opinion in support of abolishing nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, 2) creating a "culture of peace" through education, and 3) pursuing broad-based cooperation among cities to solve such common problems as poverty, discrimination, and environmental deterioration. The Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal adopted by this Conference included demands for the early effectuation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and implementation, before the turn of the century, of the 4th United Nations Special Session on Disarmament.

The greatest harvest from the six days of this conference lay in the expansion and reinforcement of inter-city solidarity, our shared awareness of the problems, and the expressed determination to transcend narrow self-interest and redouble our efforts to work together to abolish nuclear weapons, address the many other problems that threaten peace, and help our planet become firmly and permanently at peace.

We fervently hope that around the world sparks of inter-city solidarity are being fanned into truly collaborative efforts to abolish nuclear weapons and solve other common problems, and we further hope that the proceedings of this Conference may, in some small way, be of service to that cause.





# Contents

1 . Preface .....	1
2 . Contents .....	3
3 . Conference Program .....	4
4 . Photo Review .....	9
5 . Profile of Special Speaker and Coordinators .....	19
6 . Hiroshima Conference .....	23
Opening Ceremony .....	23
General Assembly, Testimony by Atomic Bomb Survivor .....	35
Plenary Session I .....	41
Plenary session II .....	65
Session I .....	81
Session II .....	99
7 . Nagasaki Conference .....	117
Opening Ceremony .....	117
Symposium .....	123
Discussion with Atomic Bomb Survivors .....	141
Session III .....	149
Session IV .....	169
Plenary Session III .....	187
Closing Ceremony .....	197
8 . Appendixes .....	203
Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal .....	205
List of Overseas Participants .....	206
List of Japanese Participants .....	210

# Program

DATE	TIME	SCHEDULE	REMARKS
<b>August 4</b> (Mon.)	9:00 - 21:00	Registration	Rihga Royal Hotel
	16:00	Executive Conference (Executive Cities only)	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	17:30	Briefing	Rihga Royal Hotel
	18:30	Welcome Reception hosted by Hiroshima City	Rihga Royal Hotel
<b>August 5</b> (Tue.)	8:40	Visit Cenotaph for the A-bomb Victims	
	9:00	Tour Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum	
	10:00	Opening Ceremony Opening Ceremony Performance: Dance Performance "A Melody" Opening Address: Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima City Congratulatory Address: Mr. Paul Kavanagh Director of United Nations Information Centre, Tokyo Mr. Yuzan Fujita, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture Special Speech: Dr. Martin Harwit, Former Director of the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution.	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	11:30	General Meeting	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	12:00	Lunch	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	13:30	Testimony by Atomic Bomb Survivor : Ms. Shizuko Matsunaga	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	13:45	Plenary Session I Lessons of the 20th Century and Issues for the 21st Century: From a Century of War to a Century of Peace Coordinator: Professor Toshiki Mogami International Christian University	International Conference Center Hiroshima
		Coffee break	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	15:00	Plenary Session I	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	15:15		

DATE	TIME	SCHEDULE	REMARKS
<b>August 6</b> (Wed.)	7:00	Attend Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony	Peace Memorial Park
	9:00	Coffee break	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	9:30	Plenary Session II A World Free of Nuclear Weapons through the Efforts of Citizens: Nuclear Weapons Abolition and International Solidarity Coordinator: Professor Kinhide Mushakoji Meiji Gakuin University	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	11:30	Lunch	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	13:00	Session I What Should be Done to Abolish Nuclear Weapons after the CTBT? Coordinator: Professor Toshiki Mogami International Christian University	International Conference Center Hiroshima
		Session II The Advancement of Scientific Technology and the Construction of a New Societal System Coordinator: Ms. Yoko Kitazawa President of Pacific Asia Resource Center	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	15:40	Press Conference	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	16:30	Cruising in Seto Inland Sea	
	19:00	Peace Candle Service	Peace Memorial Park
<b>August 7</b> (Thu.)	about 8:30	Depart Rihga Royal Hotel	
	9:11	Depart Hiroshima Station (Hikari No.135)	
	10:35	Arrive at Hakata Station (Transfer to large bus)	
	12:30	Lunch	Takeo Century Hotel
	14:30	Tour Arita Porcelain Park	
	17:30	Arrive at Nagasaki City	
	19:00	Welcome Reception hosted by Nagasaki City	Hotel New Nagasaki

DATE	TIME	SCHEDULE	REMARKS
<b>August 8</b> (Fri.)	9:00	Opening Ceremony Opening Ceremony Performance: Nagasaki Municipal Shiroyama Primary School Chorus Opening Address: Mr. Iccho Itoh, Mayor of Nagasaki City Congratulatory Address: Mr. Isamu Takada, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture Mr. Shukei Okumura, Chairman of Nagasaki City Council	Hotel New Nagasaki
	9:30	Symposium Our Efforts to Realize World Peace in the 21st Century: Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons Coordinator: Mr. Toshihiro Horiuchi NHK News Commentator Keynote Speech: Professor Toshiki Mogami International Christian University	Hotel New Nagasaki
	11:30	Coffee break	Hotel New Nagasaki
	11:45	Discussion with Atomic Bomb Survivors Coordinator: Professor Shunichi Yamashita Nagasaki University School of Medicine Advisor: Professor Masao Tomonaga Nagasaki University School of Medicine <i>Hibakusha</i> : Mr. Tomei Ozaki Ms. Takako Yoshida	Hotel New Nagasaki
	12:30	Lunch	Hotel New Nagasaki
	14:30	Session III Toward a Peaceful Society through International Solidarity Coordinator: Professor Tsutomu Mizota Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine  Session IV Peace Education and Creation of Peace Culture for Our Future Generation Coordinator: Professor Shinji Takahashi Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science	Hotel New Nagasaki      Hotel New Nagasaki
	15:30	Coffee break	Hotel New Nagasaki
	15:45	Session III and IV	Hotel New Nagasaki
	19:30	Sightseeing in Glover Garden	
	20:30	Hiroshima - Nagasaki Appeal Drafting Committee (Drafting Committee Members only)	Hotel New Nagasaki

DATE	TIME	SCHEDULE	REMARKS
<b>August 9</b> (Sat.)	9:00	Tour Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum	
	10:30	Attend Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony	Peace Memorial Park
	13:00	Lunch	Each Hotel
	14:30	Plenary Session III Harmony in a Diverse Society Coordinator: Professor Toshiki Mogami International Christian University	Hotel New Nagasaki
	15:30	Closing Ceremony Announcement of Hiroshima - Nagasaki Appeal	Hotel New Nagasaki
	16:00	Press Conference	Hotel New Nagasaki
	19:00	Farewell Dinner	Nagasaki Prince Hotel



## Photo Review

### 〈Arrival and Registration〉



Secretariat staff meeting overseas participants at Hiroshima Airport



Registration room in Rihga Royal Hotel Hiroshima



# 〈Welcome Reception〉



Welcome monument at the hotel lobby



Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka receiving participants at the welcome reception



Kagura Dance



Reception atmosphere



Gifts from overseas participants



〈Dedication of Flowers to the Cenotaph for A-bomb Victims, Tour of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum〉



Conference participants dedicating flowers to the Cenotaph for A-bomb Victims



Tour of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum



Participants writing down their message on the guest books after the tour

〈Opening Ceremony〉



Opening ceremony



Dance performance "A Melody"



Mr. Paul Kavanagh, Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo delivering message from Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations



Dr. Martin Harwit delivering a special speech



On the occasion of the opening of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, five north Italian local entities; Marzabotto, Monzuno, Grizzana Morandi, Province of Bologna and Emilia Romagna Region, donated to Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum a copper statue "Mother, Save Me" created by Mr. Achille Ghidini, Mayor of Grizzana Morandi. The statue represents the will for nuclear weapon abolition and for solidarity. ( Photo: Hiroshima mayor Takashi Hiraoka presenting a letter of thanks to mayor Ghidini)

#### 〈Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony〉



Conference participants dedicating flowers at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 6, 1997



〈Hiroshima Conference〉



Ms. Shizuko Matsunaga telling her experience of atomic bombing



Executive Conference



General Assembly



Discussions continue over lunch

## 〈Hiroshima Conference〉



Plenary Session I



Session II

## 〈Cruising the Seto Inland Sea〉



Participants boarding the cruising ship "Ginga"



Enjoying the beautiful scenery of the Inland Sea

〈Accompanying Persons' Program〉



Memorial photo in front of Hiroshima Castle



Tea ceremony

〈Peace Candle Service〉



Participants writing peace messages on candles



At the Peace Candle Service held in the evening of August 6, candles made by the children of Hiroshima and inscribed by conference participants, the children and others, filled the area around the A-bomb Dome with light and the message of peace.



# <Nagasaki Conference>



Opening ceremony



Session III



Session IV



Representatives of the conference participants dedicating flowers at the Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 9, 1997



Members of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal Drafting Committee having serious discussions about the appeal until midnight

〈Farewell Dinner〉



Having got to know each other well during the conference, participants exchange friendship and make the farewell dinner very successful.



Participants singing traditional songs from their countries



Daughter watching her mother dancing



Overseas participants trying out Japanese drums



## Profile of Special Speaker and Coordinators



\*Guest Speaker, Panelist of Nagasaki Symposium

### **Martin Harwit**

*Former Director, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution*

Born in 1931 in Prague, Czechoslovakia; Professor Harwit earned a Ph.D. in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Emigrating to the US at 15 years of age, he majored in physics at MIT and served as a Cornell University professor from 1968 to 1987; he is Professor Emeritus of Astronomy at that university. In 1987, he became director of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. In May 1995, he resigned over the cancellation of the exhibition, "The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II". In 1996, Dr. Harwit published *An Exhibit Denied*, which explains the sequence of events that led to cancellation of the exhibit. In August 1997, the Japanese translation was published by Misuzu Shobo.



\*Coordinator for Plenary Session I, III, Session I

### **Toshiki Mogami**

*Professor of International Law and Organization, International Christian University, Tokyo; also Director, ICU Peace Research Institute*

Born in 1950, Toshiki Mogami graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo, he also obtained a post-graduate degree from Graduate School, University of Tokyo (Juris Doctor)

Major publications include: *International Organization* (1996), *Beyond the U.N. System* (1995), *The UNESCO Crisis and World Order* (1987); He has also written extensively on the United Nations, peace and disarmament issues.



\*Coordinator for Plenary Session II

### **Kinhide Mushakoji**

*Professor at Meiji Gakuin University (International Politics, Peace Research)*

Born in Belgium in 1929, Professor Mushakoji has held professorships at Gakushuin University and Sophia University, and was vice rector of United Nations University from 1976 to 1989.

Main publications include: *International Politics and Japan* (1967); *Behavior Science and International Politics* (1972); *International Consciousness in a Global Age* (1980); *International Politics in Transition* (1995), and many others.



\*Coordinator for Session II

### **Yoko Kitazawa**

*Founder and President, Pacific Asia Resource Center*

*Member of Board of Directors, Peace Studies Association of Japan*

Born in 1933, she graduated from the Faculty of Economics at the Yokohama National University. She worked for the Research Division of Japan-China Export & Import Association from 1955 to 1959. She was a member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Cairo and Beijing from 1959 to 1964. Later she served as member of the Ecumenical Statement Group of CCPD of the World Council of Churches and was a lecturer at various schools. Active as a member and representative of NGOs, including international NGOs, in various fields, she helped establish a grass roots assistance movement in Japan.

Main publications include: *Africa in My Mind* and *The Third World in Our Daily lives*.



\*Coordinator for Session III

### **Tsutomu Mizota**

*Professor of Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine*

Born in 1944, Professor Mizota completed the graduate studies program of the School of Education, University of Tokyo. He has contributed to the promotion of academic cooperation between Japan and Asian countries; as a United Nations consultant, he has served as a bridge between Japan and the United Nations.

Awards received: The J.F.Kennedy (memorial) Scientific Research Work for *The Present Status of the United Nations and its Future Prospects*.



\*Coordinator for Session IV

### **Shinji Takahashi**

*Professor of Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science*

Born in 1942, Professor Takahashi completed the doctoral course in the Social Studies Department at Hitotsubashi University, receiving his Ph.D. in social philosophy. He has resided in Nagasaki for the last 25 years, researching classical literature, modern philosophy, and concepts of death and life in the modern world. He has a particular interest in death and life in the nuclear age.

Publications include: *Hobbes' Philosophy and Modern Japan* (1991); *The Current Situation of Hibakusha* (1981 and 1984); and *Philosophizing in Nagasaki* (1994).



\*Symposium Coordinator

## **Toshihiro Horiuchi**

*NHK News Commentator*

Born in 1937, Mr. Horiuchi graduated from the Department of Anglo-American Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. He entered NHK in 1960, and served in the Politics and Economics Department of the News Bureau, then in the Foreign Broadcast Department in New York, Geneva, and elsewhere. He became an NHK editorial manager in 1990. On retiring in 1994, he was assigned a double role as commentator and news advisor. He remains active as a commentator for World Report on NHK's BS1 (satellite broadcasting station)



\*Symposium Panelist

## **Hideo Tsuchiyama**

*Former President and Professor Emeritus of Nagasaki University*

Born in 1925, Professor Tsuchiyama graduated from the School of Medicine, Nagasaki University. As an authorized specialist in the pathology of internal secretions, he has contributed to the promotion of medical science in Japan. Working toward the abolition of nuclear weapons, Professor Tsuchiyama also researches theories of peace activities in Nagasaki.

Recent theses include: *How to View the Dropping of Atomic Bombs* (1995); *Searching for a Path toward Abolition of Nuclear Weapons from the Bombed Site* (1996); *The Abolition of Nuclear Weapons – What is the Next Step?*, *The Nuclear Age and Human Rights* (1997).



\*Coordinator for Discussion with Atomic Bomb Survivors

## **Shunichi Yamashita**

*Professor of Nagasaki University School of Medicine (Atomic Disease Institute)*

Born in 1952, Professor Yamashita graduated from the School of Medicine, Nagasaki University. He is active as a specialist in internal secretion, internal medicine and international nuclear medical science. He is particularly known for his medical treatment of *hibakusha* from the Chernobyl Power Plant incident.



\*Advisor of Discussion with Atomic Bomb Survivors

## **Masao Tomonaga**

*Professor of Nagasaki University School of Medicine (Nuclear Internal Medicine)*

Born in 1943, Professor Tomonaga graduated from the School of Medicine, Nagasaki University. A specialist in blood studies, he extensively researched blood-related atomic bomb aftereffects, including leukemia. An active member of IPPNW, he energetically worked as the organizing committee chairperson for the organization's first North Asia District Convention, which was held in Nagasaki in November 1997.



# Hiroshima Conference

## Opening Ceremony

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*10:00 - 11:30, Tuesday, August 5, 1997*

*Phoenix Hall*

*International Conference Center, Hiroshima*

### Opening address

**Takashi Hiraoka**

Mayor of Hiroshima

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

### Congratulatory address

**Kofi Annan**

Secretary-General of the United Nations

*delivered by Mr. Paul Kavanagh, Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo*

**Yuzan Fujita**

Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

### Message

**Federico Mayor**

Director General of the UNESCO

*delivered by Mr. Minoru Omuta; Chairperson of the Board, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation*

### Special Speech

**Martin Harwit**

Former Director of the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution





## Opening Address



**Takashi Hiraoka**

Mayor of Hiroshima

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

I would like to offer some brief remarks to open the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and I would also like to welcome our distinguished guests; Dr. Martin Harwit, former Director of the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Paul Kavanagh, Director of the United Nations Information Centre; and all of you who are present here today.

At the 2nd United Nations Special Session on Disarmament in June 1982, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki announced the Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, and called on the cities of the world to support this program.

In August 1985, we held the 1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, which drew representatives from 100 cities in twenty-three countries. During the twelve years since that first meeting, the conference has grown steadily. Today, the circle of solidarity for peace has expanded to 424 cities in ninety-nine countries.

This conference convenes once every four years, so this will be our last conference in this century. As one century passes and another begins, we feel called to contemplate the overall meaning of the 20th century and as we focus on the forthcoming century we consider how we will solve the many problems that are confronting the world today.

The 20th century was a century of war. Human beings slaughtered other human beings in numbers unparalleled in the history of humanity. The first half of the century saw two wars. There was the Cold War that dominated the second half of this century, the Korean War, the Middle East War, the Vietnam War and many smaller conflicts which engulfed much of the Third World. In this century 'war' became 'all-out war', involving entire populations of warring nations. As scientific and technological progress led to the development of lethal weapons, more combatants were killed and vast numbers of civilians expanded casualty figures enormously.

In August, fifty-two years ago, atomic bombs were dropped by the American military that instantly transformed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to scorched rubble, taking many human lives. What is worse however is that the survivors suffer to this day from the aftereffects of radiation.

At present the trend is toward the reduction of nuclear weapons, but over 20,000 nuclear warheads remain on our planet, and new problems are emerging. For example, how will we handle radioactive materials that are derived from dismantling nuclear weapons?

In April 1995, with the NPT Review and Extension Conference under way, this Mayors Conference called on nuclear powers to declare their intent to completely abolish nuclear weapons within a specific time frame. We also requested that the NPT be linked to the signing of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and declared a total ban against the use of nuclear weapons.

In the end, the NPT was extended indefinitely, further solidifying the possession of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers. However, as conditions of that extension, the nuclear powers agreed to make every effort to conclude the CTBT by the end of 1996, and they further agreed to exercise self-restraint until such a treaty went into effect.

Despite these agreements, China and France immediately conducted a series of nuclear tests, raising a storm of protests around the world. At the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference held in June 1995, we adopted a resolution which demanded a halt to nuclear testing and the abolition of nuclear weapons. We issued letters of protest to China and France, and sent formal demands to all the nuclear powers for active, good-faith efforts toward the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Last July, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), responding to a request from the United Nations General Assembly, handed down an advisory opinion regarding the legality of the use of nuclear weapons. The court determined that, "the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law," and the judges unanimously agreed that, "there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament".

This advisory opinion lacks legally binding power, however contrary to the view of nuclear powers, it provides legal support for the argument that those with nuclear weapons do not have a free hand in their use. Thus, it will greatly effect the future of nuclear disarmament.

Last August, the Canberra Commission, a gathering of world disarmament experts initiated by the



Australian government, generated a proposal for abolishing nuclear weapons through a process of verified steps.

Then, last September, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Although this treaty applies only to tests involving nuclear explosions, as an international ban on previously uncontrolled nuclear explosions, it represents a tremendously significant step.

However on July 2, 1997, the United States, ignoring all calls from the international community for nuclear abolition, willfully conducted a sub-critical nuclear test. The United States insists that the test did not violate the CTBT because no nuclear explosions were involved. However, it did amount to a renunciation of the good-faith effort toward nuclear disarmament which the world is seeking from the nuclear powers. Such tests indicate an intent to continue relying on nuclear weapons, which endangers the effectuation of the CTBT and threatens to undermine the entire NPT framework.

The achievement of a world free of nuclear weapons would be an important step toward protecting the lives and security of our citizens. We will continue to arouse international public opinion in favor of nuclear weapons abolition, and we will continue to demand that the nuclear powers work responsibly and sincerely for nuclear disarmament. Therefore, I hope that we will transcend the nuclear policies of our respective nations and engage in meaningful and fruitful discussions.

The world is entering a time of massive transition. The end of the Cold War threw us headlong into confusion and instability. Local conflicts between nations and people erupt relentlessly. Explosive increases in population, mostly in developing countries, have dramatically widened the gap between the North and the South. Under these circumstances, we have been facing poverty, starvation, the flow of refugees, suppression of human rights, and other threats to peace. Our greatest challenge is to construct a new world order which overcomes distrust and confrontation.

In addition, we also face environmental problems. The global problems that we are faced with are the destruction of the ozone layer through the release of chloroflourocarbon and other gases, the destruction of our forests and jungles, global warming, pollution in our oceans, desertification, and rapidly increasing waste. They confront us all, and are building to crisis proportions.

As cities, we have a role to play in solving the problems that threaten the coexistence of all people, protecting the safety and property of our citizens, and creating urban environments that are safe, comfortable, and culturally enriched. In order to do so, we must begin with a fundamental re-evaluation of the scientific

and technological civilization we have spawned. Then, in fellowship as cities, we must transcend the barriers of nation, ethnicity and culture to find together the solutions which we seek.

The amazing developments made by science and technology in the 20th century raised our standard of living, but they reinforced the tendency to place economic benefit at the forefront of our concerns. Science has transformed our social norms and values, and generated a wide range of social ills. Here in Japan, a fourteen-year-old boy was recently arrested on suspicion of murdering at least two elementary school children. This story, which is taken up by the media day after day, is turning our attention toward profound social problems and is sparking debate about how to educate the next generation.

Any contemplation of society in the 21st century leads inevitably to the critical importance of peace education and the need to convey to successive generations the tragedy of war and the lessons of history in the service of peace culture, which is a culture that nurtures in our youth the desire for peace and cultivated consideration for other people and for nature.

Over the five days of this conference, we plan to discuss the roles we must play to make the 21st century one of hope, with the assurance of "Peace, Justice and Freedom" for all. I fully expect that serious discussions in this group of concerned leaders will make this 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity truly productive and beneficial.

Thank you very much.



## Congratulatory Address



Mr. Kofi Annan  
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Delivered by Mr. Paul Kavanaugh, Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo

Mayor Hiraoka of Hiroshima, Mayor Ito of Nagasaki, Governor Fujita of Hiroshima Prefecture, Dr. Harwit, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen:

My name is Paul Kavanaugh. I am the Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo. It is my privilege to read to you a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan.

I am pleased to convey a message to this 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity. The themes you have chosen — Peace, Justice, and Freedom — are among the noble goals enshrined in the United Nations' Charter. The values underlying this gathering — belief in global solidarity in finding common solutions to common problems, are also those that the United Nations holds dear.

This quadrennial conference occurs following a period in which there have been several positive steps toward the objective which brings you together: the abolition of nuclear weapons. In 1995, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was extended indefinitely. Last year, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. In 1996, the adoption of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty removed the nuclear threat from an entire continent in one stroke. The southern hemisphere is now nuclear-free.

At the same time, we face many challenges. Enormous stockpiles of nuclear weapons still exist. We must find ways to deal with threats of nuclear terrorism which arise from unauthorized, illegal possession or the handling of weapons-grade nuclear materials. The Chernobyl disaster reminds us, even today, that accidents involving a peaceful nuclear facility can have long-lasting effects.

Disarmament remains a vital part of the mission and mandate of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security. However, a profound transformation in our understanding of security is underway. I consider this transformation to be one of the most remarkable developments of the second half of this century.

The notion of making a nation's boundaries secure through military over-preparedness has changed dramatically, as borders have become more porous, and as economies have become globalized.

States will continue to protect their citizens with weapons, but building State security has also come to mean building vibrant democracies, societies founded on justice, respect for law and human rights, prosperous economies, and healthy environments.

As Mayors, you have a major role to play in addressing the security challenges that lie ahead in the 21st century. The world's cities are now home to almost half of humanity. They confront similar problems, ranging from unemployment and pollution to crime and drug abuse. However, cities are also agents of innovation and change, places where solutions to these and other problems are being worked out. Last year's United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, the "City Summit" in Istanbul, Turkey, reflected this fact. This 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace is further testimony to the power of partnerships among cities.

The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have special reason to be concerned with the abolition of nuclear weapons, and with advancing progress on the widening security agenda. You have my pledge to do my utmost so that a reformed and renewed United Nations can help us reach our over-arching goal of an international system in which security and stability will prevail for all.

In that spirit, please accept my best wishes for a most successful conference.

Thank you very much.

## Congratulatory Address



Mr. Yuzan Fujita  
Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

I would like to say a few words in celebration of the opening of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Firstly, thank you for making the journey to Hiroshima. On behalf of the people of Hiroshima Prefecture, I would like to sincerely welcome you, and say how deeply we respect the efforts for peace that all of you taking part in this conference have exerted in different parts of the world.

Looking at different developments in the international community, we see that in July of last year the International Court of Justice handed down an advisory opinion saying that "the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law", while in September of last year the efforts of many nations bore fruit when the General Assembly of the United Nations endorsed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by an overwhelming majority; thus throughout the world there is a vigorous trend toward the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Accordingly, this conference is indeed timely, since it will serve to strengthen ties of solidarity through wide-ranging discussions on peace, environmental and other problems by the many mayors and other representatives of cities all over the world who have gathered here.

However, a dark note was sounded here on July 2, 1997, when the United States conducted a sub-critical nuclear test. The effectuation of the CTBT is likely to be delayed by this deeply regrettable test and I most strongly urge that no further sub-critical nuclear tests be conducted.

Our prefecture, which in 1986 established the "Declaration of Hiroshima Prefecture for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons", has consistently taken every opportunity both domestically and internationally to appeal for the realization of a peaceful world that is free from nuclear weapons.

We, the people of Hiroshima Prefecture, who were the first people in the history of humanity to experience an atomic bomb, believe that it is important to work with renewed determination and redoubled effort toward the abolition of nuclear weapons and the realization of everlasting peace.

In closing, may I express my respectful appreciation to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for working so hard to make this conference possible and I hope

that this conference is a fruitful one. My congratulations to all concerned. Thank you.

## Message

**Mr. Frederico Mayor**  
Director General of UNESCO

Delivered by Mr. Minoru Omuta; Chairperson of the Board, Hiroshima  
Peace Culture Foundation

It gives me great pleasure to greet the participants in the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity who have come together from dozens of countries all over the world to tackle one of the greatest problems which faces humanity: ensuring that the urban environment is a safe and peaceful one for all city-dwellers. By the end of this century, half the population of the world will be concentrated in cities. Mayors and local government teams increasingly find themselves at the forefront of the struggle to minimize the dangers and to meet the hopes which urbanization engenders.

Such a demanding task requires all the support which can be provided by your invaluable network, that is set up to promote inter-city solidarity for peace. Together, you are laying the foundations of a shared system of values on which a culture of peace may be built. Together, by comparing and analyzing your vast range of experiences, you are seeking how best to answer the urgent questions facing our cities. How are we to foresee and mitigate the impact of natural disasters and wars in cities, especially those already made vulnerable by inadequate infrastructures? How best can we combat the epidemics which ravage our towns; not only epidemic diseases, but the epidemic rates of violence, unemployment, illiteracy and greed which scar modern housing estates, as well as the shanty-towns to which people flock in hope of a better life? How do we fulfill their hope, transforming the over-crowded masses of people into integrated communities, where diversity, initiative, solidarity and social harmony flourish?

UNESCO has also been seeking answers to these questions, and seeking to create avenues of solidarity and roads of reconciliation in the city. Empowerment of local residents and institutions leads to the redrawing of the boundaries of civic and cultural activity. The city, no less than the nation, needs peace, development, and democracy to go hand in hand.

The role of mayors in promoting this goal is decisive. That is why I announced the establishment of a UNESCO Mayors for Peace Prize at the Habitat II Conference held in Istanbul in June 1996. The initiative was warmly welcomed by the mayors present in Istanbul, who voiced their approval in the declaration they adopted. The announcement of the first award was a great success and although time was

short, it drew many nominations of excellent candidates. These nominees became the first members of the Network of Mayors for Peace, contributing to a data bank on innovative initiatives which will be available on the internet in September 1997 in English, French, and Spanish.

I am particularly pleased that Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima, has agreed to be a member of the selection committee for the UNESCO Mayors for Peace Prize. He shares UNESCO's dedication to the cause of peace and human solidarity.

In the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima, the ruin of the Genbaku Dome is a tragic reminder of the atomic explosion of August 6, 1945. As a memorial, it also symbolizes the hope and need for peace. In adding the Hiroshima Peace Memorial to the World Heritage List in 1996, UNESCO added a landmark which can guide us toward a better future.

Hiroshima, host to your World Conference, is a venue from which a message of hope for our cities takes on a deep, symbolic meaning. It is a venue which highlights the imperative nature of the task you have undertaken and which UNESCO joins forces with you to achieve: to make our cities places of peace for their own inhabitants and the builders of a culture of peace embracing the whole globe.

## Special Speech

### "Nuclear Weapons, the Lessons of History, and the Future of Humankind"

Dr. Martin Harwit

Former Director of the National Air and  
Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution

#### Wars and Nuclear Weapons

Mayor Hiraoka, Mayor Ito, Mayors of all the nations,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are gathered here today to recall the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Once more, we have come to examine the lessons that those who died here would have wished us to derive, so that their lives would not have been lost in vain. As citizens from so many countries, cities, and towns across our globe, let us also remember the uncountable — perhaps fifty million — men, women and children on all continents who also lost their lives in this most terrible of all wars. What would they wish us to learn? How would they want us to go forward to avoid re-enacting their fate?

Here in Hiroshima, on this anniversary, our thoughts naturally focus on atomic weapons and many here will argue for their total abolition. Indeed, in recent months, the now-retired American Air Force General George Lee Butler, until three years ago commander of the US Strategic Air Command, together with sixty other air force generals from many nations, has forcefully advocated the total abolition of nuclear weapons as the only certain way to avoid unimaginable disasters. These generals agree with a policy that this Mayors Conference has steadfastly pursued since its inception a dozen years ago.

But is the abolition of nuclear weapons enough? I will argue that it is not.

As a scientist, I know that new technologies will undoubtedly emerge to forge weapons of vastly greater destructive power than nuclear bombs. We cannot even imagine how these might destroy, incapacitate, or enslave whole populations. No! The miseries of war will hound us till the day that we reject violence to settle disputes.

How can we do this?

#### History as a Global Resource

My purpose here, today, will be to point to a long-standing, long-neglected resource that will have to be nurtured and utilized, if we are to build an enduring peace. It is a global resource belonging to people everywhere. Properly utilized, this almost magical trove teaches us about humanity's past successes, as well as failures. It instructs us on where and how past generations were able to build trust, or why and with what consequences they chose, instead, to pursue each

others' destruction. It reflects all the experience ever gained on the origins of wars and peace, so we might learn from this enduring heritage, and plan a more informed future.

This global resource is the history of humankind, the recorded experience of all nations. History can teach us all we can learn about peace. Ignore it and wars will surely prevail.

I purposely choose to speak of this resource today because you, the mayors of cities all over this world, have the power to utilize it to build the peaceful world you seek. In contrast to armies and armaments, which fall under the control of national governments, the public display of informative history lies in the hands of the great municipal museums and historical societies for which you, as mayors of your cities, bear responsibility. Here, then, is an opportunity and a challenge for all those gathered here today, to go forward, building on bonds of inter-city solidarity, to erect a solid foundation for peace, based on a resource under your direct control.

I intend to first emphasize why a collection of thoroughly documented, passionately assembled, and publicly available histories is essential for world peace. I will then summarize why this resource, which might have been available to us for so many decades and centuries, has never been mined for its true worth. And, finally, I will outline an institutional approach that will permit us to go forward, fully aware of the difficulties we face in order to best utilize this global resource which can serve to guide us into a future far more secure than any of our forebears ever knew.

#### The Strengths of an Informed Public

Weapons of destruction will never be entirely eliminated until people all over the world understand the nature of war and peace. A nation's best defense, its prospects for a safe future, must come to be understood not to lie in armed force, but to lie in the education of our public.

Thomas Jefferson, one of the founding fathers of the United States and of modern democracy saw this clearly when he wrote:

"The people of every country are the only safe guardians of their own rights, and are the only instruments which can be used for their destruction... Educate and inform the mass of the people. Enable



them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them... Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppression of the body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day."

What Jefferson so clearly saw is that it is the common citizens who hold it in their power to make a nation prosperous. Educate them to be productive, show them how to best conduct the affairs of their nation, and their country will thrive. Put that responsibility in the hands of any select group, no matter how well intentioned, and you will undermine the people's welfare.

Jefferson also recognized that to be far-sighted in their decisions, people would need access to accurate information. This is what "educate and inform the mass of the people" means. If a democratic society is to thrive on the resourcefulness of an informed citizenry, it must set up institutions dedicated to helping the public reach sound conclusions based on reliable knowledge.

Our public institutions — our museums, historical societies, and schools — must see the need of providing truthful accounts to entire populations to help them clearly understand the alternatives at their disposal. Note, Jefferson did not ask these institutions to guide people or make decisions for them. He only said they should "inform." He had the confidence that given the information they need, people would naturally find sensible ways to go forward. I share this confidence. It underlies the very concept of democracy.

Great volumes of knowledge on war and peace rest in the historical archives that nations have long compiled. They provide unparalleled insights; vast compendia gathered over decades and centuries. They recall the paths that led nations to war, or permitted them to peacefully resolve disputes to mutual benefit. They recount why and how wars started or were averted; what economic, religious, military, or nationalistic motivations led to the conflict; and which paths nations at times followed to avoid war and work out their differences in peace.

These lessons will help us understand each others' national priorities, cultural preferences, and economic imperatives, and show us why and how we think differently, what each nation most prizes, and what it is willing to negotiate. Too long has this resource lain fallow, available perhaps to scholars here and there, but beyond the reach of our larger populations. This must change. We must preserve, nurture, and use our historical knowledge, and make it available to the public so they can wisely act to achieve long-term world peace.

In this resource lies our greatest prospect for success in understanding ourselves as reflections of our forebears and for gaining insight into other peoples, as

mirrored in the actions of their ancestors. Although the world has rapidly changed from decade to decade and century to century, our best guide to ourselves still is the actions of the generations that preceded us. Their traditions still hold sway; we have been molded in their image. Like it or not, our way of thinking, our ways of acting, our religious and cultural views, our outlook on the world and its peoples, have been inherited from our parents, as surely as we carry their genes. If we understand the actions they took when faced by adversity, we will be able to forecast the decisions we would advocate, were it not for our ability to learn from their successes and failures and thereby choose a more informed path for ourselves and for our children.

If you, as mayors of your cities, were able to offer people access to accurate histories that bear on issues facing them today, you would be providing them a resource of inestimable value. If you permit them to see how earlier generations dealt with problems that they seek to resolve, it would warn them of potential dangers, and guide them to constructive solutions that they could urge their governments to implement.

#### Problems of Public Institutions

I do not wish to hide from you the difficulties that a significant program of public history can entail. Experiences from three different countries illustrate the problem.

At the National Air and Space Museum, in Washington, we mounted an exhibition on the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces, the INF Treaty in 1990. This was the first genuine nuclear disarmament treaty ever signed. Among the thousands of nuclear missiles both sides were to destroy, the Soviet Union and the United States each could retain fifteen for museum display.

When the treaty was first announced, the museum's staff decided that we should attempt an exchange of a Soviet SS-20 missile, for an American Pershing II, so visitors could see how far-ranging a step towards peace this treaty had taken. After two years of negotiations that went all the way up to the US Secretary of Defense and the Soviet Defense Minister, both nations gave their approval and the United States Air Force flew a Pershing II to Moscow to return with an SS-20.

If you visit the Air and Space Museum today, you will see these two missiles proudly standing side-by-side, evidence that our two nations had found a way to lower tensions, reduce the number of nuclear warheads in their arsenals, and lessen the dangers that had threatened the world.

While this exhibition opened to public acclaim, another attempt regrettably failed.

In 1995, the museum was ready to mount an exhibition commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of

the mission of the Enola Gay, the airplane that had dropped history's first atomic bomb, right here, where we stand today. This pivotal event in world history ushered in a new era of nuclear armaments that has persisted to this day. So that our generation of citizens might learn how such far-reaching steps are taken, the museum wanted to exhibit how President Truman and his advisors had reached the decision to drop the bomb. We intended to borrow artifacts from sister institutions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in order to also illustrate the immense scale of destruction and suffering that nuclear weapons introduced into warfare.

A year later in 1996, the Atomic Bomb Museum in Nagasaki made an equally important attempt to mount an exhibition to provide deeper insight on Japan's activities during World War II. The exhibition originally included an image from the Nanjing massacre of 1937, an event that escalated tensions between world powers and ultimately lead to war in the Pacific.

Both these recent exhibitions, in the United States and in Japan suffered the same fate. Both were opposed by an outcry from groups unwilling to accept documented histories that did not correspond to the way they wished to see themselves and their nation portrayed. The exhibition in Washington was shut down. In Nagasaki, the offending picture was removed.

In Germany, early in 1997, the Mayor of Munich opened a new, incisive historical exhibition at the city hall. It deals with atrocities perpetrated in World War II, not by the special organizations that the Nazi government had set up, but rather by the Wehrmacht, the German army, which up to then had been portrayed as scrupulously correct in its dealings with its enemies. The display documents unbelievable massacres by the German army in wartime Eastern Europe. The exhibit was furiously resisted by German war veterans, both before and at its opening, but the Mayor of Munich persisted. Now that the exhibition has been touring their country for some months, many German citizens appreciate the light it sheds on an atrocity their government had kept hidden from them for more than fifty years.

Germany, however, also has its share of denials. A museum dedicated to the holocaust has been proposed for Berlin, but has raised such passions that nobody knows when, if ever, it might be constructed.

Opponents of these historical attempts have seldom claimed that the facts presented are wrong. Facts are readily verified. Instead, the opposition argues that the choice of facts was arbitrary, selected to reflect outrageous points of view, that must not receive the tacit approval of a public institution.

An institution can rebut such criticism by inviting opponents to enrich the history to be displayed, by

contributing and documenting a different set of facts that they hold essential. In this way, two opposing views are made available, and the public is able to judge. Historic events often are complex, and can be portrayed from different perspectives. If the public is provided with the opportunity of making up its own mind, it can only benefit from a richer load of information that reflects a variety of viewpoints. Visitors to public institutions do have common sense, and can judge for themselves. Just as in a court of law, they will assess the facts displayed and draw their own conclusions.

The real danger comes from opponents who insist that selected pieces of information must be suppressed and use political power to deliberately keep knowledge from the public. Such efforts must be strenuously rejected. They inevitably lead to biased presentations and distorted histories.

#### Practical Considerations

Unfortunately, the distortion of history is, by no means, uncommon. All nations have aspects of history they would prefer to suppress. Understanding their reasons may help us find a sensible way forward.

A nation's need to maintain public safety or a competitive edge, for example, may justify the suppression of some information. This is both understandable and legitimate. But the need for secrecy, normally, has limited duration. Technological progress is rapid and virtually any proprietary knowledge is soon outdated. Historical information on such matters can and should, normally, be made public after a few decades. This will entail no significant loss.

A more serious problem is the distortion of history to mold a nation's self image. Every country wishes to instill pride, self-respect, and loyalty in its citizens. To this end, it emphasizes glorious events and denies shameful episodes. Though understandable, this devalues history as well. To maintain history as an unadulterated resource, we must do our utmost to preserve its integrity no matter how painful the information. A healthy national self-image can be based on factors other than history; pride in industrial, artistic or intellectual achievements or pleasure in the beauty of lands that people inhabit. We do not need to distort history to satisfy an urge to instill national pride.

All countries wish to honor those who have sacrificed most in their nation's interests. War veterans are reassured that their sacrifices were made in just cause, and histories are often altered to prove this. We might want to ask ourselves how such devalued historical currency could honor anyone, especially when we know of more substantive ways of thanking our veterans. The veterans' willingness to make great sacrifices on behalf of their fellow citizens can be applauded and rewarded, without going to such

extremes. We can provide them with valuable educational, or medical and retirement benefits to thank them for their service to their countries. All this can, and should be independent of whether their country's cause was right or wrong. Most veterans had no say in the matter. Their service was conscripted: they deserve their nations' thanks and compensation.

Even more problematic is the suppression of history to protect a nation against legal claims requiring payment of reparations. We see this in Switzerland today. While this is understandable, such tactics can only produce short-term gains. In the long run, the distortion and confusion of facts will only hinder the public from reaching sound decisions toward a healthy national future.

### Building Appropriate Institutions

Let us examine the steps we must follow to make the history of nations a truly global resource. Here, we may be guided by institutional means that have led to the preservation of other essential resources. The road is not easy; we must proceed with deliberate care, recognizing that economic, social and political forces will find reason to stand in our way. We must clearly understand and appreciate whatever legitimacy opponents may have. If we are to make headway, we cannot afford to minimize these problems.

Let me briefly recapitulate the steps that communities and nations have followed in dealing with other types of global resources, primarily natural resources such as rain forests, fisheries, oceans, and the atmosphere. In each instance, those in favor of preservation have been opposed by others whose lives and livelihood depended on exploiting the resource. People wishing to save the rain forests are opposed by those who want a better life for their children and see their opportunities in felling the trees to gain farmland or build cities. Others who wish to preserve the whales and the oceans are opposed by those whose livelihood depends on capturing the whales for their products. In the same way, those who would like to make use of history are opposed to those who would like to use it for narrower purposes.

In the case of natural resources, such conflicts have been resolved only when three factors were recognized. First, all parties had to agree that a resource was indeed global, and that claims for its preservation were not simply partisan. Second, autonomous institutions, adequately shielded from political pressures had to be established to monitor and dispassionately report on the handling of the resource and identify potential abuses. And third, an organization authorized to enforce the regulated use of the resource had to be set up.

These steps can also set the stage for recognizing, preserving, and utilizing the histories of nations as a global resource. We will first need to reach widespread

agreement that historical records, indeed, are a valuable resource belonging to all peoples, and that access to them must be a universal public right. Tampering with history, or altering, destroying and suppressing access to archival evidence, threatens this global resource and must be resisted with appropriate penalties for offenders.

Second, we need to establish or identify appropriate institutions to collect historical resources, make them publicly available, preserve their accuracy, and identify and report on irregularities of any kind. Some such structures may already be in place. National, provincial, and municipal archives have long been authorized to house and preserve historical records. But these are often fragmented, with responsibilities for various segments of history not always rationally divided. Coordinated coverage of broad historical themes, uniform standards of fidelity, and advanced means of long-term preservation will all be needed to reliably maintain the resource. Above all, however, such repositories need to be vibrant and responsive to the public's need for access to reliable information.

And third, we need organizations authorized to publicly disseminate historical information of all kinds and prevent the suppression or distortion of truth and other potential abuses. Public museums, historical societies and civic-minded groups, should have ready access to any and all parts of our historical repositories, but should also be held accountable for accurate and balanced presentations. Where many points of view, or two sharply contradictory perspectives may be supported by the evidence, we should be clear that a public institution must forcefully present the full range of views, so that the public might better judge and draw its own conclusions. The institution must not prejudice the issue, but should foster debate and broader understanding.

### Institutional Structure

Organizations to monitor and safeguard global resources can be national or international, and a variety of well-working structures are known. Let me point to one organization that has many of the features that the preservation and public dissemination of history would require. This institution deals with highly contentious issues, but nevertheless has been granted immunity from political pressures. It has broad investigative powers and also autonomy for significant action. It is the Federal Reserve System of the United States. Other nations have similar establishments, often a central bank with broad executive authority delegated in trust.

Let me point out the enormous powers vested in the Federal Reserve. Its decisions determine whether the nation's economy grows or stagnates, whether jobs are created or lost, whether inflation rises or is kept in check, and whether stock markets rise or fall. The

immediate livelihood and welfare of the nation rest in its hands. Yet, it is heavily insulated against political pressures, lobbying, and unwarranted influences of all kinds. The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve is appointed by the President of the United States, and provides periodic reports to the Congress. But the board is otherwise free to act as appropriate. Its decisions on bank interest rates are final. It is guided by what it considers right and prudent. It cannot be overruled, even when the public or Congress disapprove. Neither the President, nor the Congress can prevent or circumvent the enforcement of the board's decisions. The Federal Reserve System, in short, operates on public trust.

The same level of public trust, I now maintain, can and must be conferred on our public institutions dedicated to preserving and disseminating the historical record. If the democratic process is to thrive, wars are to be averted, and long-term peace established, citizens of all nations will need to have access to accurate historical presentations. Access to trustworthy information must be seen as an essential democratic right, one of the highest goals of any democracy.

Our public educational institutions, museums, science centers, and historical societies in the cities of which you are mayors, must be held worthy of the public's trust, if they are to carry out their work free from political or commercial pressures.

This trust is precisely what the National Air and Space Museum needed when it attempted to display the historic mission of the Enola Gay and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb, in 1995, the museum sought to facilitate public discussion of nuclear weapons and their proliferation. But we lacked the required insulation from political pressures. The exhibition was canceled before ever opening.

In order to provide faithful historical accounts, public institutions need independence and freedom from political interference.

Of particular value would be an international agency, with access to the historical archives of many countries, so that historians of different nations could resolve issues on which they hold contesting, sharply differing views. Here the important factor would be to bring out the perspectives of all sides and the complementing pieces of evidence each view considers vital. The historical insights to which such joint efforts would lead would be particularly useful in guiding us to a richer, more productive future.

Such a program will require careful planning and great investments of time and energy. But the cause is right; its promise is great; the means to create such institutions are clearly in your hands, as mayors of cities where educational institutions abound. The political strength you will require to succeed can be

provided by the very organization you have already created to foster peace through inter-city solidarity. If you have the will, you can support each other and work together to achieve success. And, when you do succeed, you will have helped to alter the world by finding the way to banish war and establish a lasting peace.

Thank you.



# General Assembly

## Testimony by Atomic Bomb Survivor

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*11:30 - 13:45, Tuesday, August 5, 1997*

*Himawari*

*International Conference Center, Hiroshima*

- 1 General Assembly
- 2 Testimony by Atomic Bomb Survivor  
**Ms. Shizuko Matsunaga**





## [General Assembly]

Moderator: I would like to open the General Assembly of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. The conference will be chaired by the President of the World Conference of Mayors, Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima. Now, I would like to introduce the Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Hiraoka.

Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima, President of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity: Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to go into the agenda items for this session. But before I do that, I would like to say a few words.

Basically, the General Assembly is to be attended by the member cities, but today, we have some representatives from non-member cities. I would like to ask you to stay and observe the general assembly and afterwards I will explain how to become affiliated with the conference.

Now, let me move on to the agenda items.

Firstly, at the Executive Conference yesterday, the term of the following cities as the president and the vice-presidents has been extended ; cities of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Hannover, Volgograd and Como. However, the cities of Sacramento, Vancouver and Lusaka, who served as vice-presidents up to this moment, resigned from their positions. The cities of Wollongong, Muntinlupa and Malakoff, who served as executive members, have been appointed as vice-presidents. This concludes the report of the Executive Conference and I would like to ask if you would indicate your consent with a round of applause.

(applause)

Thank you very much for your approval. So, until the next general conference, these executive officials

will be core members of this organization and I solicit your cooperation.

Now, I would like to open the floor for any opinions or general questions on the activities of the World Conference of Mayors . Do you have any questions or comments to make at this time? The floor is open.

There appears to be a question. Would you please speak into the microphone and give your name and city.

Mr. Nceba Faku, Mayor of Port Elizabeth (South Africa): As a non-member city, I would like to find out whether we are going to be participating observers, or just observers. Also, I would like to find out if we are going to be non-participating observers, in terms of discussions, how long would that status last? Is it going to last the whole duration of the conference, today and tomorrow? Is that also going to be the case in Nagasaki? I am sure we would like this issue to be clarified. Thank you.

Hiraoka: This is a general assembly for members and so we kindly ask the non-members to be observers during this time, but after this general assembly we are going to have plenary sessions, other sessions and discussion groups which you are free to participate in and we welcome your opinion. Do you have any further questions? Do you have any supplementary comments for the Secretariat?

Mr. Brian Fitch, Councillor and Peace Representative, Brighton (United Kingdom): Thank you, Mr. Mayor. Can I say that we are grateful and pleased to be here in Hiroshima for this important event, and I think it is significant that we have delegates from South Africa. I wanted to use this opportunity, on behalf of the conference, on behalf of all of us, to welcome you to this important event. We met four years ago, and so much has happened in the world, particularly in South Africa, and it is a joy to see so many representatives here. Thank you.

Hiraoka: Thank you very much for your kind intervention. Are there any comments, questions, or statements with respect to the activities of the Mayors Conference, or how the Mayors Conference is being operated? If not, you may notify the Secretariat if you would like to say something at a later time. I welcome all your opinions.



Participants at the General Assembly

Now, I would like to explain the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I believe that you know the outline and programs of the conference, so I will not go into details, but I would like to introduce the Coordinators of the various sessions.

Firstly, I would like to introduce to you the General Coordinator of this entire conference who is also acting as the Coordinator of Plenary Session I and Session I in Hiroshima, and Plenary Session III in Nagasaki, Professor Toshiki Mogami from the International Christian University.

Next, I would like to introduce the Coordinator of Plenary Session II in Hiroshima, Professor Kihide Mushakoji of Meiji Gakuin University. Then next is the Coordinator of Session II in Hiroshima, Ms. Yoko Kitazawa, President of the Pacific Asia Resource Center. And last, but not least, I will introduce the Coordinator of Session III in Nagasaki, Professor Tsutomu Mizota from the Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine.

Unfortunately, the Coordinator of Session IV in Nagasaki, Professor Shinji Takahashi of the Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, was unable to attend today's General Assembly. From this afternoon, the sessions will be coordinated by these coordinators, as I just introduced to you. I really hope you cooperate with them to ensure the smooth operation of the meetings. Thank you very much.

I believe this completes today's General Assembly. Thank you very much indeed.

Secretariat: I would like to explain once again regarding the question about comments by observers.

For cities that are not formally affiliated with the Mayors Conference and wish to join, you will now be recognized as members. From the Plenary Session, please act and comment as members. In regard to the formal procedures for membership, we will send you the necessary document.

Moderator: Thank you very much everybody. You will be guided out to the Daria Room, where lunch will be served. It is located just across from the meeting hall.

In the lobby, in front of the room where lunch will be served, we have prepared a special desk so that you can write down your messages for the Peace Candle Service. So, please come to the desk to write down your messages for the Peace Candle Service.

The Plenary Session this afternoon will be held in this room, and the session will start at 1:30 p.m.. Please return to this same room by 1:30 p.m..

Kindly return your headset to the reception desk. Thank you very much. Now, the session is adjourned for lunch. Thank you.



Introduction of coordinators

[Testimony by Atomic  
Bomb Survivor]



**Shizuko Matsunaga**

Ms. Matsunaga was exposed to the atomic bomb at Senda-machi, 2.1 kilometers from the hypocenter, at 13 years of age. She was engaged in house demolition work in the neighborhood, having substituted for her mother. The instant she saw the B-29 in the sky, she was blown through the air by the blast and burned by the thermal ray. After a week she was struck by a high fever and other effects of the so-called "A-bomb disease."

When I was thirteen years old and in my second year at girls' junior high school, I experienced the atomic bomb. In the year of 1945, August 6 fell on a Monday.

In my school, only second-grade students were still attending school, and that day we were scheduled for building demolition clean-up. As I was getting ready to go, my mother asked me to take her place in our neighborhood's building demolition task until a little after 9:00 a.m. My grandmother had been ill since the day before and my mother wanted to stay at home until the doctor had been to examine my grandmother.

At a little after seven, I set out for the neighborhood work site as my mother's replacement. The site was 2.1 kilometers from the hypocenter. The day started bright and clear and it was hot enough to work up a sweat. Demolishing empty buildings was adult work. It was very dangerous work.

I arrived and told them that I was there in my mother's place, and I was setting about to work when the air-raid warning was sounded.

It was so hot that those in long-sleeve shirts removed their shirts. We tied a thick rope to a beam in an empty house and all began to pull on it together to bring it down. The man in front of me kindly said, "You be careful when you pull now" and holding the rope in my hand, I answered, "I will."

Just then, I saw a single white line streaking towards us in the blue sky, its tip flashing in the sun. I pointed to it and shrieked, "It's a B-29!" At that very instant I was bathed in a fierce ray of light and I was thrown off my feet. I must have lost consciousness for a while. When I came to, I was lying on the ground, my hands covering my face and ears. I looked around fearfully, but it was all gray and I could not see anything. Everything had become so quiet.

What in the world had happened? I searched my memory, but I could remember nothing. After a little while the gray world cleared away, as if a haze was lifting. Where were the people I had been with just a moment ago? Frightened at the thought of being alone, I called, "Help! Someone!" But there was no answer. Then I understood, since I was the only one that shouted, "It's a B-29!" I was the only one they hit. Standing shakily, I began to walk, calling "Someone help me! Someone help me!"

I realized that I was barefoot and the neighborhood was totally altered. Things were so blown around that I

could not walk straight down the street. I was looking for people, and finally I found five or six adults, squeezed into a little open area that seemed to have been a vegetable garden. When they saw me, they said "Come on over and crouch in here with us!" I squeezed in with them. The men were saying, "There might be more incendiary bombs, so we'd better stay here a little longer." I was so agitated, I could not bear to be still.

That was when I first noticed that my face was stinging and my hair smelt burnt. I showed my face to the man next to me and asked, "Is there something wrong with my face?" He answered, "Don't worry, it's all right" as if there was no problem. But half of my face, my ears, the back of my neck, and hair were burnt.

Driven by fear more than my burns, I decided to get home as fast as I could. I looked up at the sky. The pure blue sky of a little while ago was transformed into a world of eerie darkness. Over the central part of the city, a strange expanding cloud kept changing shape. It seemed to be billowing in our direction.

I stood up and started to walk. Staggering down the street, I saw a person lying in a half-open doorway who was shouting, "Help me! Help me!" But none of the adults walking ahead of me stopped to help him. That voice urged me to stop and I wanted to do something for him. But in the end, I kept walking.

I finally made it to a river bank, approximately 1.9 kilometers from the hypocenter. It was full of people sitting in a daze, not comprehending what had occurred. Huge flames were rising from the paper mill on the opposite bank. There were confused people fleeing on the bridge, people hanging from the bridge, people who had fallen off the bridge and were being pulled downstream by the ebbing tide, people who had plunged into the river seeking water, and there were more of them every minute. The city center had become a conflagration. Lines of people sustaining injuries were fleeing in opposite directions, as if the flames were chasing them. Fortunately, my neighborhood was not burning.

I headed towards my house. But the road was blocked by the large roof of the ironworks factory that had been blown into the street. I decided to go around it, through the building. All the window glass had been blown out, so I climbed through the window frame. Then I had to walk barefooted on the broken glass. But



I got out of the building without injury.

When I made it to my neighborhood, one of the neighbors was lying in the street, blood gushing from a wound in her neck. Her husband was applying pressure with a cloth, desperately urging her, "Just hold on!"

I reached my house and saw somebody standing in front, looking in my direction. I looked again, and it was my mother. Her hair was standing straight up. Her face had a cut diagonally across it. Her left cheek was open like a pomegranate and dark blood painted the upper part of her body. Unable to approach this frightening vision, I began to stamp my feet and cried out, "Mother!"

I learned that my grandmother, and the tatami mat she was lying on, had been thrown and pinned under the dresser. She was hemorrhaging internally. My two-year-old brother, who had been sitting on my mother's knees at the time, had countless glass fragments piercing his face and shoulders. What medicine we had was quickly used up. There was very little we could do for any of our injuries. All we could do for my swollen, burnt face was to lay thin cucumber slices on it. I do not remember what we did for food on that day of August 6.

Starting the next day rice balls, made in surrounding villages, were brought in by truck, daily and distributed to us. We children, who had only seen pure, white rice in our dreams, were thrilled to receive those rice balls. This continued for one week.

As the neighborhood houses were sixty to seventy percent destroyed, we could not move back into them immediately. We lived communally, next to the river in shacks built against the riverbank. Many people were living in neighborhood air raid shelters, or simply out on the street.

A field on the southern bank temporarily became a crematorium. For three nights and days, the smoke and stench from cremating corpses continually wafted through the air.

A week after the bombing, I went to see my school, 1.4 kilometers from the hypocenter. The school was a burnt ruin. The only thing remaining in the large exercise ground was the air-raid shelter made of wooden logs. The log door was fully covered with messages, asking about or giving information on the whereabouts of family members.

I sensed the presence of people and I turned around and saw one of my teachers and five or six students. We decided to pick up all the bones we could find and put them in a large pot that the teacher had found somewhere. Bones were scattered throughout the rubble near the building entrance. These people had survived the blast, but only to die in the flames, because they could not get out of the building.

We finished this job of collecting burnt bones

indifferently. This experience had cast us into an abnormal state of mind, that was bereft of sadness, chagrin, and even anger. We decided to carry the bones to Jizenji Temple. We hung the pot which was as tall as we were, from two tree branches, and together we shouldered the branches and walked through the rubble over Aioi Bridge. We laid the bones to rest at what is now the Atomic Bomb Memorial Mound in the Peace Memorial Park. The pile from the bones that people kept hauling there was forming a ghastly sight.

The day after that my body grew weak. I developed a fever and took to my bed. I lay next to my grandmother, racked by a high fever.

My grandmother died on August 25. But I was delirious, and I did not know that. In the fall, I could no longer even walk. My family almost gave up hope for me, but as the new year approached I recovered enough to walk by grabbing onto things. Gradually, my energy level grew and I returned to normal life.

When I grew up, I got married, but in 1971, at the age of thirty-nine, I was diagnosed with breast cancer and I had my lymph glands removed. Now I am fine, but I live in fear, never knowing when I will again be struck by the aftereffects of the atomic bomb.

I want to continue to live in hope for the realization of peace in memory of my classmates that died. I want to tell the horrors of Hiroshima to the next generation, so that nuclear war will not occur again. My heart's desire is for the people of the world to experience the serenity of living in a peaceful world without war.

Thank you very much.

# Plenary Session I

**Lessons of the 20th Century and Issues for the 21st Century:**

**From a Century of War to a Century of Peace**

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***13:45 - 17:00, Tuesday, August 5, 1997***

***Himawari***

***International Conference Center, Hiroshima***

Coordinator: **Professor Toshiki Mogami**  
International Christian University

Speakers:

1. **Mr. A.B.M. Mohiuddin Chowdhury**  
Mayor of Chittagon, Bangladesh
2. **Mr. Erdem Saker**  
Mayor of Bursa, Turkey
3. **Mr. A. Münir Erkal**  
Mayor of Malatya, Turkey
4. **Mr. Shusei Arakawa**  
Mayor of Okinawa City, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan
5. **Mr. Nguyen Van Quang**  
Chairman of the People's Council, Hue, Viet Nam
6. **Mr. Gerard Pilet**  
Deputy Mayor of Angers, France
7. **Mr. Nicolaos Tabakidis**  
Mayor of Agii Anargiri, Greece
8. **Mr. Dante Cruicchi**  
Former Mayor of Marzabotto  
General Secretary of World Union of Martyred Towns and Peace Town, Italy
9. **Mr. Leonid Kossakivsky**  
Mayor of Kiev, Ukraine
10. **Mr. Saburo Yamashita**  
Mayor of Hatsukaichi, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan





[Plenary Session I]

**Lessons of the 20th Century and Issues for the 21st Century:  
From a Century of War to a Century of Peace**

Moderator: We would now like to commence with Plenary Session I. The theme of this session is "Lessons of the 20th Century and Issues for the 21st Century: From a Century of War to a Century of Peace." Let me introduce the coordinator who will preside over Plenary Session I, Professor Toshiki Mogami from the International Christian University.

Professor Toshiki Mogami, Coordinator:  
Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: we would like to call the Plenary Session I to order. Let me



Coordinator Mogami

introduce myself. My name is Toshiki Mogami. I teach international law and international organizational law, at the International Christian University (ICU) in Tokyo.

First of all, I would like to sincerely welcome all of you.

We have a multitude of participants here and I would like to thank you for attending, however there are several representatives who had planned to participate, but in the end they were unable to attend. For example, Phnom Penh and Jerusalem are among the cities that intended to take part in the session, but were not able to. We are fully aware of what is happening in those cities and the absence of the representatives from those cities are a testimony to the fact that situations are volatile and we can really feel how valuable peace is. It is a shame that they cannot participate, however we would like to express our appreciation to you all for attending this conference. I would also like to thank the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who dedicated their time and effort to make this conference possible.

Firstly, I would like to explain to you the proceedings we will follow in Plenary Session I. As coordinator, I would like to make a presentation for fifteen to twenty minutes and then we will have presentations by ten cities, which have already submitted their request to make a presentation. We have ten cities, but we would like to group them into three groups; two groups of three cities and one group of four cities. So, after each group completes their presentations, we would like to have a discussion regarding the presentations of each city. In order to

activate the discussion, we would like to have a discussion period in between each group as we realize that some of you may feel sleepy and you may be suffering from jet lag. So, these are the proceedings that I would like to follow in the plenary session and now I would like to start my presentation.

The 20th century was the century of wars. Of course, even before the 20th century, throughout the history of humanity, there have been many accounts of war. However, the 20th century has experienced two unprecedented major wars which have added a new page to the history of humanity and to the history of war.

The two major world wars not only involved the entire world, but also within each country the national mobilization system was employed. So, these wars were all out wars. As a result, because of those two world wars, a tremendous loss of lives was recorded even among non-militant citizens. The total number of deaths, including militant and non-militant citizens, accounted for 37.5 million people in World War I and 56 million people in World War II.

This new page in the history of humanity should be the last page in the history of the war. When World War II finished, the determination not to repeat the war was seen almost everywhere in the world. In the preamble of the United Nations Charter, which was concluded immediately before the end of the war, it states that we have "to save the succeeding generation from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind..." and in article two of the charter the threat or use of force is completely banned.

However, despite this firm determination and the emergence of new legal principle, we cannot really say that we are 100% free of the terrors of war. At the same time the war finished, we encountered a new kind of world war called the Cold War. The Cold War did not involve the shooting of even one bullet, therefore it was not the war prohibited and banned in Article 2.4 of the United Nations Charter. This new type of war, which human beings had never experienced before did not involve any physical fights. However, this war was called imaginary war and the countries who were the parties to the war had to bear tremendous burdens. And, even the countries which were not directly involved in the Cold War had to pay invisible costs to live under the balance of terror.

The national mobilization system persisted. A lot of resources were utilized for development and

maintenance of weapons. A large number of capable personnel were absorbed for the same purpose. This was seen not only in the nuclear states, but also in non-nuclear weapon states. We saw a trend of armed development using a relatively poor national budget and foreign assistance, as if they were joining the bandwagon of global militarization.

We question ourselves about the decision or the determination not to repeat the wars gone. Mr. Alva Myrdal, who is the former Disarmament Ambassador for Sweden, mentioned the military expansion was like an act of insanity and he called nuclear disarmament the pathway to sanity. The situation after World War II was nothing but insanity. Whenever we think about this insanity, we cannot but feel the deplorable despair. Although there have been some improvements, I doubt there have not been any serious attempts to negate the system called war.

The determination not to repeat war was formed not only because of the physical damage. The more important reason why people came to this determination is some reflection that what should never have been done was actually done. What do I mean by saying, "what should never have been done?"

Firstly, there were ultimate forms of human rights violations which occurred, in particular the Holocaust of the Jewish people prior to and during World War II. The Jewish people who were killed in the towns where they lived, in concentration camps or in transit to the concentration camp, accounted for as many as six million people. This incident was the ultimate form of the infringement of human rights, in a sense that their right to life was deprived completely.

Secondly, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, weapons which should never have been utilized were actually utilized. With only two explosions, two cities were instantaneously and completely destroyed and a total of as many as 200,000 people were killed in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Not only the numerous non-militants who were killed, but also the survivors had to suffer from unbearable pain to survive under inhumane conditions. Although these people were the citizens of a country which was involved in illegal war, this was a complete catastrophe to the *hibakusha*, the survivors and victims of the atomic bomb.

These two incidents are actually a lesson to all of us not to repeat these incidents in the future. It is not a question of which country is a winner, which country is right, which country could have done what, or which country is a loser or in the wrong. This is not the question, but rather we have found a new principle that there is something we should really do, whoever or whatever the conditions.

This principle actually rode upon two trends in international law after the war. The first one was to raise international protection of human rights, primarily

by banning massacres. The other trend was the fulfillment of international humanitarian law, including nuclear weapon regulation.

In regard to the protection of human rights, there have been some improvements in the legal system, but the reality is far from an idealistic situation. Massacres repeatedly occurred, although not to the same extent of the Holocaust of the Jewish people, even after World War II. In regard to the protection of human rights, we still face a lot of problems, including the restriction of freedom of expression. However, progress was slower in regard to nuclear weapons and it was quite discouraging to see that progress was rather minimal.

Even though we faced the suffering and experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, there have been no attempts to lawfully ban the possession and use of nuclear weapons, although they were called "absolute evil." This was true until the International Court of Justice declared in July last year, the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law. This is surprising, as we see that other weapons less menacing or brutal than nuclear weapons have consistently been regulated.

As mentioned earlier, a new page was added to the history book of wars in the 20th century. And in order to make this page the last page, many challenges still remain, however we do have hope. Or rather, as we approach the end of the century, even we can say that there is some hope ahead of us.

The 20th century was a century of wars, although it was inhumane, at the same time it was a century of people. There has been an increase in the awareness of inhumane violations of human rights, together with an increased consciousness against the use of inhumane weapons. People started to realize that national sovereignty is not everything and that fundamental human rights are more important and this awareness has been growing very rapidly.

In recent times, expressions such as "security for people" and "development of the people" have started to replace expressions such as "national security" and "national development." This is certainly a major change and indicates that a new type of thinking is emerging. These newly coined terms indicate the ongoing development of new concepts toward the disruption of peace and order as well as the protection of them.

We tend to think of peace and order in highly conceptual terms. For example, if people say international order is being disturbed, we usually think of the situation when the armed forces of one country acts aggressively to another country. We usually think of those situations. However, this interpretation of peace and order is superficial. More importantly, what we mean by the disruption of international disorder is for example, a mother who has taken care of her family



very well, is all of a sudden killed by the bullet, or a baby dies because of starvation. These are the real implications of the disruption of order.

Those disruptions of peace and order, or misalignment of peace and order can be seen here and there in the world, although physically there is no war being fought. For example, there are some people who cannot get food or clean drinking water no matter how hard they work. There are children who cannot go to school no matter how much they wish to attend school and study and there is another group of people who are discriminated against only because they were born into a certain ethnic group or in a certain gender. For all these people, peace and order are sufficiently lost and they are deprived of security.

The situations are rather deplorable. Ironically however, these situations have made a major contribution to the peace of the world. In other words if the peace, order, and security of the world have practical implications on the day-to-day life of people, there should be something that a group of normal people can do. That sort of awareness has started to grow. Under such belief, it was the non-governmental organizations which have become prevailing in the area of development, humanitarian assistance, disarmament and other spheres. These NGOs are acting like humans and are transcending national boundaries.

This means that the 20th century is a century of people and that the forces that move the world are not only the monopoly of the states or the government, but the forces to move the world should rest with the other group of people, the common people. I call this solidarity among different people "preventive solidarity" because it is people, families and cities, but not states, which suffer from the damages caused by war, poverty, and the disruption of peace.

For example, even in the case of a nuclear war, the citizens are the direct victims, and it's not the state as a whole. Even when famine exists in a country, it is the individual people who suffer, not the government officials or country as a whole. If that is the case, the common people who are directly suffering, should get together, consolidate their solidarity and take preventive measures. I believe that the choice is quite a rational and logical one. For the weak, solidarity is the only means and weapon they can rely on in many cases.

This World Conference of Mayors is the place where such solidarity should be strengthened. I understand that there might be differences of opinions in various subjects that we are going to discuss in this conference, but in this World Conference of Mayors we should respect these differences of opinion. At the same time, although our opinions might be diverse, we should continue our efforts to try and find out the minimum denominator among these different opinions.

We shall thoroughly respect the diversity, but no matter how diverse we are, there should be a common value that nobody can negate. What are those common values? The progress of history can only be made in such a relationship of differences or tensions.

All of us, actually, share the task of how we can accomplish human development in history. This leaves us with the question of how we can realize the 21st century as the century of peace. The most important task is how we can overcome hostile political culture in international relations. Until now, whether it be domestic relations or international relations, the use of violence has been taken for granted as if it is a normal and natural political act of human beings. For example, if one country tries to threaten another country with nuclear weapons or if one person tries to monopolize the profit by neglecting the conditions of other people, this is just one root of the problem. In such situations, people have no freedom, there is no justice and there is no power to create peace.

Why have local governments become important in overcoming this hostile political culture? I believe the unit of a state to be too large to deal with the issue of expelling the use of force from politics. It certainly is not easy to completely eliminate the hostile political culture in an entire state. However, by segmenting the unit into much smaller beings, such as the relationship between two individuals, or families, or cities, then we have a greater chance of expelling hostile political culture. So, I really think that cities and local governments play a major role and have the potential to eliminate the violent political culture.

There are still many societies which tolerate different types of violence, such as military violence, economic violence and social violence. The problem is — how can we overcome this violence? I really hope the discussions of this World Conference of Mayors explore the best possible solutions to overcome this huge task. Thank you very much.

I have a list of speakers here with me, and I would like to ask you to speak as I call upon you. I think you would like to be prepared, so I would like to give the order of the speakers now. The first speaker will be the Mayor of Chittagong, Bangladesh. The second speaker will be from Bursa, Turkey. The third speaker is also from Turkey, Malatya. The fourth speaker will be from Okinawa, Japan. So, this will be the first group of four speakers; Bangladesh, Turkey, and Okinawa. I would now like to invite the Mayor of Chittagong, Bangladesh, to speak.

Mr. A.B.M. Mohiuddin Chowdhury, Mayor of Chittagong (Bangladesh): Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, President of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and Honorable



Mayor Chowdhury of  
Chittagong

Mayor of Hiroshima, Coordinator of this session, my fellow mayors from different cities around the world, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I have so many things to say, but I will remain fixed on particular topics. I am Mohiuddin Chowdhury, Mayor of Chittagong City Corporation, Bangladesh. I am representing three million people. It is a great pleasure for me to be present here at this conference, especially because it is the last World Conference of Mayors for Peace in this century.

I would like to quote a few lines from a famous poem "My Dream 2000", written by Robert Mueller, the former United Nations Assistant Secretary General.

"I dream that  
the third millennium  
will be declared and made  
humanities first millennium of peace."

In the 20th century, mankind started their achievements in the field of science and technology, and also in the field of organizing a better human society. But, in research and study, human society was always divided into two opinions — socialism and capitalism.

Again the entire human race was engaged in the Cold War, the mechanical war, the commodity war, to establish one's superiority over others, and hence, they gave birth to two world wars and so many other territorial wars. Indeed, all these wars are the subject of one's supremacy over others. The most pathetic experiences of mankind were the use of atomic warheads, chemical and biological warheads, and other sophisticated warheads at different times in the 20th century.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the two burning examples of such human tragedies. From all these human miseries in the 20th century, mankind started to realize there must be an end to wars and sorrow. Mankind must start a century of peace. History has, so far, taught us one lesson. It is a negative lesson. Man rarely learnt anything concerning peace from history. That is why no one seems to try and stop a war before it breaks out. The rich and developing nations together could establish world peace under the United Nations umbrella. Some recent activities of the United Nations peacekeeping mission have been reassuring and we should be optimistic in this regard.

What is now very much important is to make the

United Nations more effective by strengthening it financially, as well as administratively, so that like in a meteorological department, crisis can be forecast and measures may be taken quickly to diffuse it.

Our role as mayors does not extend to foreign relations, but we are well-known individuals in our cities. We can not only influence public opinion, but we can also form public opinion too. But, except indirectly, we cannot do much to control future wars. Common sense tells us that without creating new international institutions, an existing international body could be rearranged to mitigate that purpose.

Today, I feel privileged to attend this 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity in Hiroshima, the last conference in this century. Let us carry a message of the 20th century to mankind of the 21st century to enter into the 'century of peace' from the 'century of war', with a strong warning to mankind that there must not be a duplication of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the centuries to come. I will conclude by reciting from the same poem.

"I dream that on the January 1, 2000  
the whole world would stand still  
In prayer, awe and gratitude  
For our beautiful, heavenly Earth  
and for the miracle of human life."

Thank you all.

Mogami: Thank you very much. So, let us overcome the ideological rift amongst the countries and create a democratic world. In order to do that, local authorities can do various activities, such as sensitizing our citizens to the need for democratic, global peace. Thank you again and now I would like to call on the representative from Bursa, Turkey.

Mr. Erdem Saker, Mayor of Bursa (Turkey): Lord Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, my dear colleagues, distinguished mayors, ladies and gentlemen:

My name is Erdem Saker. I am the mayor of the metropolitan city of Bursa, which is the fifth city in Turkey with 1.5 million inhabitants. I would like to make my speech on behalf of my city, as the mayor, and also on behalf of two international organizations: IULA, International Union of Local Authorities, and ICLEI, International Council



Mayor Saker of Bursa

of Local Environmental Initiatives, as a member of these executive committees.

The most important problem facing the human race today is of a global nature. The rapid development of science and technology in the 20th century has produced weapons capable of destroying civilization, and it has advanced human enterprise to a level that is straining the Earth's natural processes and equilibrium.

With the consequences of growing global interdependence, and the crisis of the nation-state, one may argue that it is in the heart of the cities where the future of peace, freedom, solidarity, and democracy will be decided.

The municipality has become an especially significant political space, and municipal politics offers a place where ordinary people can engage locally with the global issues to practice tolerance, and live together in peace with one another as neighbors.

A substantial number of municipalities have already begun to challenge the existing politics of related bodies, and open up global relations focused on subjects like peace, security, human rights, environmental protection and poverty alleviation.

By cooperating with one another in international platforms, associations, unions, tapping into the programs of international organizations (the United Nations, the European Union, etc.) and coordinating their activities with those of wider social movements, municipalities are able to articulate alternatives on a global scale.

We the mayors from the world over, who have risked so much in municipal politics, but been so little rewarded, have to take up the following challenges in the promotion of peace, loyal to humanity:

—To subscribe to certain basic principles for global peace: respect for life, liberty, justice, equity, mutual respect, universality, openness, caring, and integrity.

—To promote a cultural peace, a city where the culture of peace takes precedence over the culture of violence is one where human rights reign in their totality and indivisibility.

—To strengthen democracy: the crisis of democracy finds its strongest expression in cities which are also the potential sites of the democracy's rebirth. Democracy is the most important mode of peaceful regulation of the conflict between people sharing a common understanding of liberty, equality and fraternity.

—To affirm solidarity as a fundamental value of democracy, and human rights by creating cities of solidarity through the encouragement of cultural and social pluralism and the promotion of the

integration through social policies.

—To establish a permanent international Mayors' Peace Watch to function both independently and in cooperation with other related bodies.

—To prepare and publish annual reviews/reports of the state of affairs of peace in cities the world over.

—To safeguard human rights for everybody.

—To send mayors 'missions' to trouble spots and support all efforts to provide effective resources for people of these spots.

—To enhance the methods of communication between people and help provide objective, unbiased, and pluralistic information and support programs to an independent media.

—To create new tools to overcome prejudices, mistrust, chauvinism and xenophobia, those malevolent fomenters of strife and war.

—To open and support offices of international affairs within municipalities, to develop sister city/municipal linkages to force multi-cultural activities and exchanges, support humanitarian aid, ecumenical networks, and inter-faith dialog.

—To care for our fragile Earth, the only home for humanity, and not to endanger the life support systems.

—To declare, as appropriate, our cities 'free-zones' in relation to nuclear and other destructive weaponry, and declare 'sanctuaries' in relation to refugees and 'health cities' in relation to public health, welfare, and environmental protection.

—To establish 'local democracy embassies' to foster peaceful coexistence, expanding the democratic process to develop human rights and peace education to defend minority rights, to combat racism and intolerance, and in general to promote dialog and mediation.

—To involve citizens, citizens groups, NGOs, and related bodies of civil societies in municipal peace activities.

—To initiate and support a new education approach stressing world citizenship and self-inquiry as opposed to indoctrination, tolerance rather than sectarianism.

—To support and nurture 'youth initiatives' to combat the apathy in relation to community problems, and to contribute to the formation of an international student group, to monitor peace violations.

—To put pressure on our governments to take concrete and positive steps towards peace throughout the world.



Our objective must be war-free cities and a war-free world. The concept of a war-free world is no longer a utopian dream. In the whole world, there is a growing realization of the futility of war, and a genuine desire to avoid military confrontation.

Just as we have concerns about the safety and security of our family, city and nation, we must begin to be consciously concerned about the protection of mankind now. We must take the necessary steps and develop an allegiance to humanity.

Thank you for your attention.

Mogami: Thank you very much. The issues related to the philosophy of democracy and the proposal to make new institutions were also advocated for by the representative of Bursa. In particular, how we can eliminate discrimination or parochial thinking is a very important point, and it has a lot of implications for democracy. Democracy is not only the issue of the system, but rather it relates to the mind set of the people. I think that was the message eloquently explained by the representative of Bursa.

I forgot to mention at the beginning of the session, but I would like to ask the speakers, before you start your speech, would you please identify yourself and the name of the city you represent. We could not compile an accurate list of the names of the speakers, due to time limitations. So, when you make your presentation, it would be greatly appreciated if you could identify your name and which city you represent. Now, I would like to invite the third speaker, the representative from the city of Malatya, Turkey, to say a few words. The representative will make the presentation in Turkish, and there will be an English translation.

Mr. Münir Erkal, Mayor of Malatya (Turkey): Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President, distinguished representatives of local governments, and Ladies and Gentlemen: it is my pleasure to be invited to the 4th Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. This is a great meeting which has gathered distinguished mayors and officials from every part of the world. It gives me great pleasure to be part of the discussions for peace for the whole world. I would like to thank the organizers of this conference, especially the mayors of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I wonder if the desire "from a century of war to a century of peace" is one that can be materialized. Is a century of war truly ending, and a century of peace starting? We are all longing for global peace, but the grief events and the recent tragedies have been diminishing our hope for peace.

As a matter of fact, as we reach the end of the 20th century, it is difficult to see that there is a smooth passage to a century of peace from the century that

took millions of lives through wars. Even these days, it is still not possible to see the symptoms of this process.

Unfortunately, in this century, many people's basic rights and freedoms have been either limited, or there have been attempts to change these people's self-identity. Oppression, torture, poverty, and injustice have been the reality of life for many people of the world.

I would like to point out that from the interventional and structural point of view, war is not just composed of physical struggles. I would like to express that the definition of war should be corrected. If the actions of a country or an ideology interfere with the basic rights and freedom of another country, then there is a war between these two sides, although it may not involve physical force.

Just three years before the start of the 21st century, we are witnessing the fact that the form and method of war has changed. War is now between regions, cultures, and economies. This being the case, the physical war has changed its structure. Now, with this variation, struggles for cultural, economical and identity have been put on the agenda of the world. I believe these kind of struggles will bring more dangerous results than physical war, because physical war only destroys the physical value of mankind, but the other struggles exterminate the self identity of people, which is the most basic right of mankind.

With the loss of self identity, human beings will change their character and become like robots. This will be the worst harm inflicted on mankind.

Today, with the advancement of technology, the world has become small and unfortunately the idea of domination has taken priority. I believe the incidents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the worst mistakes of this century. The mentality that 'the mighty is right' has cost so much to humanity. Unfortunately, this behavior has been exhibited during different time periods throughout the history of mankind. We do not want to relive the grievous events of this century again. We wish the 21st century to be a century of peace, prosperity, and cooperation. If this is the objective, then how are we going to achieve it?

First of all, we will achieve this great objective with the understanding that the human being is the most valuable creature, and that it is important to respect each other's differences.

Afterwards, the idea of peace will be carried out to all, and the struggles of people to



Mayor Erkal of Malatya

eradicate each other will be forever vanished. Thus, only by joining hands will the future world be a livable place.

In the process of conveying the message of peace to all platforms and people, the representatives of local governments will take the most effective role. These kinds of meetings will help the idea of peace develop its dimensions and potential, and hopefully make it continuous. The basic character of this virtue process will be not to give up, and not to get bored and tired.

The lessons we take from the grievous events of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will move us toward actions for the peace process, and become the focus point of our efforts. I would like to share with you the following fact which emphasizes the importance of the lives that were lost. Our holy book the Koran says that killing one person is like killing all people. The day we all share this sensitivity will be a beautiful day. It will be a day when peace will dominate. I think this conference needs a slogan like this verse.

I am sure this meeting will be an obstacle for people trying to eradicate each other, and the representatives of local governments will provide the ideal solidarity and contribute to world peace. I also wish that the 21st century be built on this understanding. With this hope I thank you all and may peace and blessings be upon you. Thank you.

I would like to identify myself again. My name is A. Münir Erkal, Mayor of Malatya, Turkey.

Mogami: Thank you very much, Mayor Erkal. When modernizing society, sometimes that process is accompanied by inhumanity. I think that was the message given to us by the Mayor of Malatya, Turkey. At the beginning, his speech sounded a little pessimistic, but as the speech approached the end, there was an indication of hope. I believe that he probably wanted to emphasize our joint action to materialize that hope.

Some of you might be wondering if this session will continue forever or until five o'clock, at least. But please don't worry, we are going to take a break after the fourth speaker from Okinawa Japan. So now I would like to call upon the next representative, the Mayor of Okinawa to make his presentation.

Mr. Shusei Arakawa, Mayor of Okinawa (Japan): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Shusei Arakawa.

It is indeed a great pleasure and honor to have an opportunity to stand before you, in front of a lot of distinguished representatives from cities all over the world. At the same time, I would like to deliver a few words of gratitude to Mr. Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima, and Mr. Ito, Mayor of Nagasaki, and all the other people concerned in organizing and preparing this

conference.

Among the presentations already given today, some were given by representatives from very large cities. In total Okinawa Prefecture has a population of 1.2 million people, however Okinawa City only accounts for a fragment of that entire population, as we are a small city with a population of 115,000 people. So, compared with these other cities, Okinawa is relatively small in size.



Mayor Arakawa of  
Okinawa

Almost half a century has passed since World War II. However for Okinawa, since it was returned to Japan from the United States, only twenty-five years have passed. The residents of Okinawa really wished to be released from the control of the United States and Okinawan people really wanted to live peaceful lives under the Constitution of Japan, as Japan is a country which has no nuclear weapons and has a basic philosophy of peace. That was a dream of Okinawans, who devoted a lot of effort so that our dream could come true.

It has been twenty-five years since Okinawa was returned to Japan from the United States. In reality, Okinawa Prefecture only accounts for 0.6% of the total Japanese land area, yet 75% of US military bases in Japan are concentrated in the islands of Okinawa. There are forty facilities of US military bases accounting for approximately 11% of the total land of Okinawa Prefecture.

All those facilities are located adjacent to the living quarters of Okinawan citizens. There is a lot of roaring noise pollution and accidents of military airplanes and also there have been a lot of damages due to military drills by US military forces. There have been a number of accidents brought upon us by US military personnel and it is certainly threatening the peoples lives in Okinawa.

The bombers left Okinawan US military bases for the Korean War, the Viet Nam War, and the Gulf War. Because of that reality, Okinawan people really feel that their dream to live happily under the Constitution of Japan has not really come true yet. So, this is the general feeling cherished by the people in Okinawa. At the same time, in World War II, Okinawa was the only place where ground battles were fought in Japan. As a result of those ground battles in Okinawa, including the residents of Okinawa and both Japanese and US military personnel, as many as 240,000 valuable lives were lost.



On the basis of this experience, we are firmly determined not to repeat foolish war anymore. However, even at present against the determination made by the Okinawan people not to repeat war, the US military bases in Okinawa, the largest in the Far East, still exist.

Two years ago, there was a very sad incident in Okinawa. It was the incident where one girl in Okinawa was raped by three US military personnel. With that incident as a trigger, there have been a lot of campaigns and demonstrations. Those campaigns and demonstrations call for the elimination and withdrawal of the US military bases in Okinawa. Okinawa Prefecture has proposed a program for a phased reduction of US military forces in Okinawa by the year 2015. This is one program which we are undertaking.

The second project we are undertaking is a program based upon the basic philosophy of symbiosis, peace, and self-independence. This project actually tries to promote exchanges in peace, technology, economy, and culture with other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, so that we can create Okinawa Prefecture as a hub of international exchanges. This program is strongly supported by Okinawa Prefecture.

In the latter project, the project which calls for the elimination of US military bases, the land will be left vacant to be utilized as a production site for a self-sufficient economy in Okinawa. This vacated land should be utilized as a venue of peaceful interaction with the cities and countries of the Asia-Pacific region, whereby the peace message could be sent from that particular land. The city of Okinawa is fully in support of the project advocated by Okinawa Prefecture, and they are working together to make these programs successful.

Every municipality in Okinawa Prefecture is striving to fulfill this prefectural project. I personally believe that to achieve the goal of making Okinawa Prefecture an international city of peace, it is imperative that our children be allowed to study world peace. Peace education is of vital importance. I would like to remind you that we should teach 'peace' to our children as one of the essential philosophies to pass on to future generations.

We considered world peace, we base our opinions on our experience in Okinawa, and also we should not only think of ourselves, but we should pursue peace within a broad framework, such as people living in Japan, as people living in Okinawa, as simple citizens, and also from a regional perspective. We have to communicate whatever modest efforts we can make to build-up peace.

Okinawa City declares September 7, when the Okinawa Ground Battle was completed, to be the day of peace for citizens. That was decided in the city decree. Also in the period from the 1st of August to the

7th of September, which includes the atomic bomb memorial days for Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we declare this month as a month for peace, so we can conduct a wide variety of peace projects in Okinawa.

Quite fortunately, the youth who were subject to peace education have grown up and also there have been a lot of young people who are very active in these peace activities after experiencing peace education when they were elementary and high school students.

Despite the fact that Okinawa still suffers from the presence of US military bases, in addition to experiencing the only ground battle in Japan during the World War II, we will continue to give serious thought to world peace together with people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I close my speech hoping that this World Conference of Mayors will have productive discussions aimed at achieving peace in Asia, and peace in the world. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you. That was Mayor Arakawa from Okinawa.

You may not know about this, so I would like to give some supplementary comments about Okinawa. Within Japan Okinawa used to be an independent country, and from the 17th century Japan began to control Okinawa. In the 19th century, Okinawa was annexed to Japan. Toward the end of World War II, as we heard in the testimony made by the Mayor of Okinawa within Japan, Okinawa was victimized the most by the war.

After the end of World War II, Okinawa was under the control of the United States, and after it was returned to Japan. Still, it has a large number of US military bases. So, Okinawa is something very special, very unique, in that it was victimized by the war and still has many bases. Of course, Japan has victimized many neighboring countries, but in addition to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Okinawa is another prefecture which suffered a lot from the war.

So, that was the presentation made by the Mayor Arakawa of Okinawa, which is a place which suffered a great deal in the war.

Ladies and gentlemen, shall we break for coffee, now? I am sure that you are tired after listening for such a long time. And, if you have any questions or comments for the first four speakers, would you please write down your name on a piece of paper, and submit it to me, and after the coffee break, I shall give you the floor to speak. So, please write your name down on a piece of paper and submit it to me during the coffee break.

So, we will break for a fifteen minute coffee break. It would be appreciated if you are punctual in returning to your seats after the fifteen minute break. Thank you.

(Break)

Moderator: I hope you are refreshed and I hope you enjoyed your cup of coffee. I would like to resume Plenary Session I. So, Professor Mogami would you like to preside over this session again?

Mogami: We would like to start our session now.

We had four speakers before the coffee break, and three speakers would like to make interventions at this juncture. I would like to ask them to take the floor, and would like to continue to hear the reports.

The second group of reports will be presented by the cities of Hue, Viet Nam; Angers, France and Agii Anargiri, Greece. So, those three cities will make presentations after this Q & A session. And the third group will be Marzabotto, Italy; Kiev, Ukraine; and Hatsukaichi from Japan. So, those three are the last reporters.

Now, three people would like to make interventions. Mrs. Cibot from Malakoff would like to make an intervention.

Mrs. Miho Cibot, President of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute, Malakoff (France): My name is Miho Cibot from Malakoff City of France. I live in France, but I was born and brought up in Japan. So, I would like to speak in Japanese. I would like to make an intervention in relation to the presentation made by the Mayor of Okinawa.

When President Chirac resumed nuclear testing, many people in France made protests against the nuclear tests, although it was not reported overseas. So, in order to let the Japanese people know, I made a contribution. I sent a letter to a Japanese newspaper. I wrote my article in relation to Tahiti, and referred to Okinawa. The public reactions to my article were divided into two groups. Some Japanese people said, Okinawa cannot be compared with Tahiti and some people said yes, Okinawa and Tahiti are similar.

In the name of defending itself, Tahiti is victimized. And I think that in Japan, Okinawa is being victimized in order to defend Japan. Tahiti is victimized to defend France, and the same applies to Crete in Greece. I have actually visited a very beautiful port named Hanya in Crete.

When in Hanya, I heard from the residents that United States warships visited there. The soldiers and naval officers cannot drink alcoholic drinks aboard the ship, so when they visit the port in Hanya, they drink a lot of alcohol. When I asked the residents of Hanya if they had heard about the incident in Okinawa where American soldiers raped a young girl, the Hanya people said, "Yes, it was talked about a lot here because we have had the same experiences. It must not only have occurred once there, but many times. We know it from our own experience." The same applies not only to Hanya, Okinawa and Tahiti, it happens in many,

many places. I think we should be aware of the fact that many places are victimized in the name of the defense of a country. Thank you.

Mogami: Yes, in order to defend yourself, you tend to victimize other people. Mrs. Cibot has been engaged in many peace movements around the world, and her intervention was based on her own, personal, experience. Thank you very much.

Next, I would like to invite a representative of UNICEF in Japan, Mr. Manzoor Ahmed, to make an intervention.

Mr. Manzoor Ahmed, Director of the UNICEF Office in Japan: Thank you, Professor Mogami. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I am representing UNICEF. My name is Manzoor Ahmed. I am the Director of the UNICEF Office in Tokyo, Japan. I feel a special affinity and solidarity to this conference because this conference is about protecting the future, protecting children to ensure that the children, the next generations, do not go through, do not suffer the same horrors as this generation. This century has suffered war and violence. So, you can understand why I feel a strong sympathy for the objectives of this conference.

I have listened with great interest to the introduction of this plenary session made by Prof. Mogami and also the other statements from the representatives and the mayors of different cities, who have spoken earlier. I believe that different speakers are making the same important point in different ways, which is that war and violence should not be the means of settling disputes and differences among states, people and ethnic groups. I think we are all conveying this same message.

What does this mean ultimately? And how do we go about achieving this goal of accepting that war and violence are not the best means of settling disputes and differences?

I think that perhaps we need to redefine the concept of the sovereignty of nations, states, and countries. Perhaps it means that there has to be an acceptance of certain universal, international values regarding human rights and human dignity which would take precedence over powers of the state and sovereign authority of the states and nations. Once we begin to recognize that violence, war and the use of force, are not the means of settling differences, we will find a different way of settling differences. Now, this really means beginning to accept an international regime of law, a code of conduct and ethics regarding human rights and human dignity.

Now, is this idealistic? Perhaps, in practice it is idealistic, but at the same time, I think that during the past fifty or sixty years or so, we are beginning to see

the emergence of a regime of international law, and international convention, under the auspices of the United Nations. With the support of people and organizations all over the world and support of many states, we see the emergence of an international legal system, which recognizes the precedence of human rights. For example, there are a series of international conventions and treaties that have been accepted. A majority of states have accepted these.

One of these which is particularly important to me, as the representative of UNICEF, United Nations Children's Organization, is the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is now accepted by 190 countries around the world. I think most of the countries represented here, except for the United States, have accepted this convention. This means that recognizing the rights and opportunities of all children is an obligation of the states, cities, municipalities, and local authorities.

Similarly, there is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, declaration on discrimination against women and the international agreement on the social and cultural rights of people. So, there is a whole series and system of agreements and treaties that the international community is gradually beginning to accept. But, there is a long way to go before these agreements and treaties are actually acted upon. Actually nations, countries, cities and local authorities are beginning to implement them and are taking the necessary steps to implement them.

I think the mayors and the representatives of local institutions and bodies who come here have a particular responsibility. I am not sure that many of them are fully aware of these treaties and conventions, and the responsibilities and obligations that they impose on them. So, perhaps, this is something we might consider. And if we all act on these treaties, I think it will help us to accept the value of human dignity, human rights, and ultimately a regime of international values and international human rights, which would have a higher priority over a state's rights and sovereignty when they come in conflict. But this is something to think about. I propose this as an idea to consider for this conference. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you very much. Well, Mr. Ahmed said that when we are talking about peace and human rights, we really have to focus our attention on the dignity of humankind, and it was mentioned that when peace is violated, when human rights are violated, these are no longer issues of independent nation states, but rather these are issues of individuals and the hardships that they are experiencing. In this respect, the local governments have a big role to play in monitoring human rights violations.

There is currently something like 140 million children who are unable to receive elementary

education and several million children that are forced to engage in child labor from the age of five or six. They are made to work in very dangerous places, and when we talk about peace and human rights, we tend to talk in a superior fashion, but we must really focus our attention on an individual level and it is the local governments who can best do that.

There is another person who wants to make an intervention, Mr. Romulo Dulay from Valenzuela in the Philippines.

Mr. Romulo Dulay, Officer in Charge, Solid Waste Management Center, Valenzuela (Philippines): Good afternoon. I am Mr. Romulo Dulay, and I am a representative of Mayor Jose Emmanuel Carlos of Valenzuela, Metro Manila, Philippines. Although I am not the mayor, I hope you will consider me as such today. I was delighted with the presentation made by Mr. Erkal, Mayor of Malatya, Turkey. I agree with what he said, that today we have the same problem. We have war in relation to economic, social, political and sometimes religious factors.



Presently, I am in Japan and have a problem in my country of war. We are at war with solid waste management. I arrived in Japan on June 5, and will be here until December 4, to study how we can manage to solve our problem. It is true that it is not only weapons, nuclear weapons, that we must attend to but also economic and environmental problems, like solid wastes. Thank you very much.

Mogami: Thank you very much, indeed. Apart from nuclear issues, there are other issues we must pay attention to. There seems to be another person wishing to make an intervention. So, please go ahead.

Mr. Rey E. Bulay, City Councilor, Muntinlupa (Philippines): I would like to identify myself. My name is Rey. E. Bulay. My name is very similar to that of the previous speaker. There is only one letter which is different. My surname is Bulay. I am the majority floor leader of the City Council of the city of Muntinlupa and I am intervening in response to the speech of the honorable Mayor of Okinawa, regarding the withdrawal of US bases.

I speak for the Philippines because the bases in the Philippines were just withdrawn by the US through the





Councilor Bulay of  
Muntinlupa

bloodless people power revolution. I assume you have all heard about it and saw it on CNN.

It was accelerated by a natural disaster, which was the explosion of the volcano, Pinatubo, which devastated Clark Airfield Base in Pampanga.

All of the US bases in our country now have been converted into free trade zones. They are very much workable now and they help the economy. I think that would be a good point for all the cities who would want the bases withdrawn from their area.

I hope it does not take a revolution, or a natural catastrophe like the explosion of a volcano, so that these bases will be removed from your respective cities. One point which should be considered is the economic effect of such withdrawal. Each government should be prepared to deal with certain sectors which will surely be affected by the withdrawal. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you very much. Fortunately or unfortunately in Okinawa, we have no volcanoes. So, if we keep on waiting for volcanic eruptions the bases will be there forever. But in the Philippines, yes, with your successful efforts, you have been able to get the American bases removed from your country. I am sure we can learn a great deal of lessons from you, or from the experiences of the Philippines.

Now, if there are no more questions, we would like to move onto the second group of speakers.

No, there seems to be another person wanting to make an intervention. So, would you please be brief.

Ms. Ann Azari, Mayor of Fort Collins (Colorado, USA): I will be brief. My name is Ann Azari. I am Mayor of the city of Fort Collins, Colorado, which is in the United States. We are not a military fort, however. This is a name that comes from many, many years ago. I want to intervene on behalf of some of the statements that have been made in regard to us moving as leaders from aggregate data to the individual fact at hand. I thought that we



Mayor Azari of Fort Collins

have not yet begun to concentrate on the difficulty of that, even as local leaders. So, when we are discussing the development of the alternatives to why power rules with all of this disaster, the only way is to work from the individual aggregate and I wish we all knew how.

Mogami: I understand that there are diverse opinions in the United States. Some Americans believe that we should not let power rule us. But the problem is how can we combat this power? Nobody seems to have the answer yet and this is why we have gathered here today to hold discussions and hopefully find an answer.

However, there is one thing I want to mention to be fair to the United States. As for the Okinawa issue, there are a significant number of Americans who are very concerned about the Okinawa issue and they often say that the future of Okinawa depends on how democracy succeeds in the United States, as well as in Japan. The fact that there is this significant group of Americans who are so concerned about the Okinawa issue is a very encouraging message for us Japanese people.

Also, there is a great deal of interest in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There are people who continue to criticize this nuclear dominated regime and say that it should be altered and changed to a new regime, a new kind of system. So, we should like to keep that in mind, and now I would like to move on to the next group of speakers, please.

First, I would like to call upon the representative from the city of Hue, Viet Nam.

Mr. Nguyen Van Quang, Chairman of the People's Council, Hue (Viet Nam): Ladies and gentlemen: My name is Nguyen Van Quang, the Chairman of Hue City Council, Viet Nam. Ladies and gentlemen, it is really a great honor for me, on behalf of nearly 300,000 people of Hue City, Viet Nam, to be given this opportunity to address the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and to have this opportunity—by the spirit of inter-city solidarity—to extend my sincere thanks to the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the witnesses of history, for hosting this conference. I would also like to thank the Honorable Hiraoka Takashi, Mayor of Hiroshima, President of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, for inviting a representative from Hue City to attend this great conference. I also would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the Secretariat, and all those who have directly or indirectly contributed to the successful organization of this conference.

I was very terrified when I learned of the atomic bomb that was dropped on this beloved city, cremating living things and causing the death of over 140,000 people, in addition to another 348,000 people who

were certified as victims of the atomic bomb. The long lasting pain of these victims is still an unsolved problem. The figures of damage and the devastating pictures stunned scientists and dampened the pride of the bomb manufacturers with an overwhelming anxiety and there was a world full of conflict with one more new weapon, the atomic bomb which will be forever cursed by humankind.

Ladies and gentleman, may I have this opportunity to say a few words about Hue City. Hue City is 680 km from the capital, Hanoi, which is in the south, as Hiroshima is from Tokyo. The history of the city began in the 15th century. It was once the capital of Viet Nam. In the resistance war against the Americans, Hue was one of the most prominent epics. It is now recognized as a World Cultural Heritage City by UNESCO, due to its dominant tourist potential.

Hue City, which is a World Cultural Heritage Site, has suffered crimes done by the aggressor against the



Representatives from Hue

people of Viet Nam. American bombs and shells have destroyed Hue, as written by an American. "No coconut trees, no guavas, no mangoes have escaped from bombs. No park bench is unbroken, no electric city pile is not bent by bombs, no houses undamaged or destroyed, no families intact."

We come to this conference for a better understanding of the atomic bomb disaster. We would like to share the everlasting pain of the victims; the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the people of Viet Nam, who are all victims of World War II. In the aggressive war against Viet Nam, the government of the USA used a huge amount of the most advanced warfare facilities (excluding the atomic bomb). The US employed deliberate destruction of the environment as a military tactic on a scale unprecedented in the history of warfare.

The US dropped 72 million liters of herbicide known as Agent Orange, Agent White, and Agent Blue over 16% of South Vietnam's land area. Forty million liters of Agent Orange containing 170 kg of dioxin, the most toxic substance known to humankind, causing negative consequences. They used 348,000 tons of napalm bombs, and a total of thirteen million tons of

bombs, equivalent to 450 times the energy of the atomic bomb used on Hiroshima. This comes to 265 kg of TNT for every man, woman, and child in Indochina.

The total American armed forces mobilized in the Viet Nam War approximately amounted to 300 million troops. During the height of 1968-1969 there were 638,000 American troops directly involved in the war with 535,000 stationed in the south of Viet Nam.

Millions of Vietnamese people were killed in the aggressive war. The Agent Orange has caused serious consequences to many people of several generations.

Ladies and gentlemen, the more we experience terrible destructive war, the more we understand the real values of peace. We love and protect peace, independence, and freedom for the nation.

This conference is a great contribution towards the understanding among cities and peace-making developments. We think that millions of people all over the world, will be interested in this conference. We hope that the discussion made here will lead to the development of policies and strategies for the eradication of war threats to humankind and for the achievement of global harmony.

Let bygones be bygones. Let's look forward to the future and unite for sustainable peace. The nations which do not possess nuclear weapons should not try to possess them. Those who already possess them should stop. Those already possessing them should destroy them, expel them away from world community life. We should respect the independence and sovereignty of all nations and equality between people. We should build mutual solidarity between the peoples and the nations of the world for the purpose of peace, friendship, cooperation and development. We should increase assistance for equal development of the people. Conflicts should be solved by peaceful measure and without foreign intervention.

Ladies and gentlemen, we highly appreciate the efforts of the people of Hiroshima after the war, in reconstructing the city into a modern and developed one. It is difficult to imagine this city has once been a terrible desert caused by the atomic bomb.

We come here from cities of foreign nations all over the world for the same purpose of peace and the eradication of nuclear weapons. Hue City, Viet Nam, would like to be friends with you all. We will make friends, not enemies, we will make peace, not war, and we will teach our children to do the same. The 21st century should be a century of peace and development with sustainable peace, independence, sovereignty, respect, and nuclear disarmament.

Let us hope that the tragedy which occurred in Hiroshima on the 6th of August, 1945, and Nagasaki on the 9th of August, 1945, will never happen again. We do hope that every participant in this conference



will carry to his hometown the spirit of this conference, a spirit of solidarity, peace, friendship, and international cooperation for global harmony.

Thank you very much.

Mogami: There are a lot of chemical weapons like Agent Orange which have been used throughout history and I think the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sympathized with the people of Viet Nam very much. Although the type of weapons were different, the fact that people had not learnt anything from history, hit close to the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This is in spite of the experiences of two cities of what will happen if we use weapons of mass destruction or inhumane weapons. Therefore there must have been a great deal of sadness and anger among them.

Something which is very important is not to avenge. Viet Nam did not attempt to avenge and Hiroshima and Nagasaki did not either. We should learn from history that breaking the chain of hatred is the most important lesson.

The next speaker will be the Deputy Mayor of Angers, France. He is going to show a six-minute video clip.

Mr. Gerard Pilet, Deputy Mayor of Angers (France): Mr. Chairperson, Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and my colleagues from various cities from the world, good afternoon. After the opening ceremony I was very, very impressed with this conference and I was also moved with deep emotion. I would like to share my presentation with you all.



Deputy Mayor Pilet of Angers

Angers is a new member to this conference. In our city we have a big tapestry called "The Song of the World", made by Jean Lurçat. Mayor Hiraoka came in May 1997 to Angers, saw the tapestry made by him, and presented the charter of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace to our Mayor. When examining his own tapestry Jean Lurçat said "the future will say whether it was worthwhile or useless."

His expected answer was brought by Mayor Hiraoka on his visit to Angers.

The Mayor of Hiroshima started this movement in 1985 to involve towns in a commitment for nuclear disarmament and peace. We should stop the dropping

of nuclear bombs. We should stop nuclear testing. We should not use nuclear weapons because nuclear weapons will transform our people's wisdom into madness and change people's hope into despair.

It is important that beyond the negotiations between countries and international organizations, this peace movement should develop on a scale closer to the people. You may say the nuclear threat is not eminent, but there are a lot of local conflicts all over the world. So, the fire of conflict is still smoldering.

We should cooperate together to strengthen our peace movements at a grass-roots level. It is therefore necessary to increase our efforts towards multiplying the number of international exchanges and to engage ourselves in real action from day to day in order to reduce the inequalities between poor and rich countries. Also, we have to deny all ideas of totalitarianism and hegemonism.

Through certain international exchanges, we should respect others and identify the differences and by identifying these differences and accepting them we can enrich ourselves.

Only a handful of people may rule the world, and we have to avoid the destruction of the world by the rule of a handful of people. Jean Lurçat said that he rejected the madness of nuclear weapons and he wanted to sing the song of optimism. He made the tapestry, "the Song of the World" as an artist at the forefront of the peace movement.

So, I would like to show a video clip so that he can speak directly to you about the importance of peace. So, Mr. Chairperson, thank you very much for giving me the floor to speak. We, the Mayors, have large responsibilities in managing cities, but maybe I can share my personal hope with you. That is, hearts should overrule the reason of economy, and friendship and tolerance should be the most important values for the people in the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, we would like to show the video clip now.

#### (Video Presentation)

*The 20th largest city in France, with 250,000 inhabitants, Angers is both a European information technology center and a national horticultural center. It also welcomes a number of major international industries in automobile construction as well as clothes design and manufacturing. The tertiary sector is strong too – grouping together banks, insurance and public services.*

*A city of art and history, Angers offers a modern center in which newly-developed parts of the city blend harmoniously with its historical surroundings. Dance, music, theater, cinema, museums – Angers promotes the passion of live performances and of creation which are central elements in the life of the city's inhabitants.*

*Behind these walls dedicated to contemporary tapestry, a hymn for peace and love can be found: the main works of Jean Lurçat, "Le Chant du Monde" (The Song of the World). What place could be more symbolic than the monument from the 12th century, St. Jean's Hospital, to welcome Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima, and thus to confirm the city of Angers' engagement toward peace in the world?*

*Very early in life, Jean Lurçat became interested in tapestry art. His discovery in Angers in 1938 of the Apocalypse tapestry, a major work of art from the Middle Ages proved to be a revelation for the painter. From this point onwards, he decided to concentrate his work upon mural art to revive it.*

*But, it wasn't until 1957, assisted by the weavers from Aubusson, that the artist began the Song of the World.*

"This type of work, with late beginnings followed by old age, reflects in some way the contents of an existence. It is necessary to point out that certain scars and personal experiences have pushed me forward to carry out this long work.

It is this "Song of the World" which will certainly be during my whole lifetime the most important work. And what does this work consist of? It is generally speaking, the artistic expression of what has been the biggest problem of our generation: war and peace. Our generation has lived through two wars, and this problem, on the whole, has filled our memories with a mass of hallucinations.

In my tapestry, there are largely two themes, two main songs: war and peace. Firstly there is "La grande menace" (The big threat), "L'homme d'Hiroshima" (The man from Hiroshima), "Le grande charnier" (The mass grave) and "La fin de tout" (The end of it all).

My hypothesis is thus, and I think it is the opinion of all sensible and dignified men: if the bomb is dropped, preceded by some abominable strike of fate, carelessness or pure madness in the world, the world will head towards destruction. The reign of animals, vegetation and civilizations will be over and there is no doubt that any man with a little consciousness, honesty and moral sense, should rise up against this threat. The second part of my tapestry, which actually begins with a very large piece, "L'homme en gloire dans la paix" (Man

basking in the glory of peace) is the summary of what would happen if my opinion were to come true: man overcomes this danger and the abominable madness of the atomic bomb.

At this precise moment, man enters, I cannot say in happiness, because it does not exist, but nevertheless there is a feeling of security, a certain justice and cordiality between men which can be reached if we can climb above this hate and lack of understanding. At this moment, equipped with fabulous scientific instruments, we can achieve an era of definite tranquillity and prosperity.

Continuing with the titles of my tapestry, after "L'homme en gloire dans la paix" (Man basking in the glory of peace) comes "Champagne", which does not necessarily mean champagne, but is an overall introduction of optimism and of good fortune. Next, "La conquete de l'espace" (The conquest of space) – no doubt in this respect we have just taken a gigantic step and we must prove that base and put idiotic actions aside, we also have greatness with us: when we think of good things done by the Americans and the Russians, the impressive walk in space comes to mind.

The last woven peace is "La poesie" (Poetry), in which I state that one of man's main goals is to express himself poetically – that is to say to take possession of the universe on a lyrical plane. But the tapestry I am still currently designing, "La tour du soleil" (The tower of the sun) is another song of optimism and confidence in man.

*His final piece, "Ornamentos Sagrados," finished a few months after Jean Lurçat passed away, will remain the most mysterious one of all. A testament having barely been launched to humanity as a whole, Jean Lurçat, commenting on his work, said "The future will say whether it is worthwhile or useless."*

Mogami: Thank you very much. Yes, when it comes to France, people often talk about nuclear tests, but there is another side of France. That is, there are people who are working hard toward peace.

Next, I would like to invite a speaker from Agii Anargiri, Greece.

Mr. Nicolaos Tabakidis, Mayor of Agii Anargiri (Greece): Mr. President, Mayors of the cities of



Mayor Tabakidis of Agii Anargiri

Hiroshima and Nagasaki, distinguished mayors, ladies and gentlemen:

My name is Nicolaos Tabakidis. I am mayor of the city of Agii Anargiri, near Athens, capital of Greece. I greet the conference of the cities who fight with solidarity for peace and the improvement of living conditions on our planet.

In the country where sun, blue sky and civilization's hope for cooperation among nations remains alive always, our municipality, the municipality of Agii Anargiri, with a population of 40,000 inhabitants is situated in the wider basins region of the capital of Greece. It lies just 6 km from Acropolis, of Athenian Democracy's golden century, and is in a speedy development path. Agii Anargiri is the circulatory and commercial center of the north-west region of Athens.

Our city's participation in this conference comes to add a little branch on the big tree of your cities that we believe is rooted deeply in the soul of all the people in the world who are committed to cooperation among people. The tragedy and the horrors of the wars will become more and more distant, as people reach for each other and they discuss about cooperation and common effort for peace maintenance.

The young generations learn, not only from the history of our own country, but also from world history. The memory of the tragic moments from the destruction of cities, to the destruction of a whole nation of tens of thousands of inhabitants, fills all of our hearts with horror.

At the end of the 20th century, we fight, all together, for values and ideals that promote humanity. The struggles that occur in the name of the environment, poverty and human rights are continuing. People cooperate towards common objectives and common goals.

The efforts assumed in our city are aimed mainly at young generation sensitization. Organized cultural upgrading, athletics, environmental protection, arts, culture, assistance to the third world, and the fight against drugs are the basic goals.

Economies find new outlets and form economical relations which were frozen up until a few years ago. Twin cities and sister cities bonds increase conditionally, creating ties of friendship and solidarity.

The city of Agii Anargiri, of which I am Mayor, shares the providence and the luck to have in its ground the most ancient olive tree, 'The olive tree of Pessistratos', the more ancient 'symbol of peace' which is 2,500 years old. Laying down here this branch of olive tree, I lay down the ideals of my country, Greece, and of myself as well, for a future world free from the fear of war and based on the benefits of peace.

Thank you very much.

Mogami: Mayor Tabakidis, thank you very much for your presentation.

The people in Greece have gone through very hard times, just like many of us. The representative from Agii Anargiri has now told us of the importance of upholding human values and improving humanity.

Now, this completes the second group of speakers. Before we move on to the third group of speakers, if anybody has any comments to make about the statements made by the speakers, now you can respond to those comments. If there is anyone with interventions or comments, would you please raise your hand.

Are there any opinions? If not, we would like to go to the presentations of the third group. We still have three presentations in the third group. First of all, I would like to call upon the representative of Marzabotto, Italy.

Mr. Dante Cruicchi, Former Mayor of Marzabotto, General Secretary of the World Union of Martyred Towns and Peace Towns (Italy): My name is Dante



Former Mayor Cruicchi of Marzabotto

Cruicchi. Mr. Chairman, I am the former mayor of the city of Marzabotto. I experienced a Nazi concentration camp. I am currently serving as the General Secretary of the World Union of Martyred Cities.

I actually prepared a long oral text, but I will be very brief.

Mr. Chairman, Mayors, ladies and gentlemen, first of all, I would like to say a word of

gratitude, in particular to the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who organized this World Conference of Mayors. This conference is for peace and identifies the fact that this meeting is being held as a testimony that our societies are functioning well. When we look back in history, Spinoza mentioned "peace has its origin in the mind set of the people." From 2,500 years ago, we, the European land and the European nation, were



the cradle of peace, courage and solidarity. But, due to the disturbance of war, particularly by the Nazis, we experienced very savage activities toward the weaker group of people by the superior group on the European land.

As we approach the end of the 20th century, we are undergoing a shift from the "century of commands" to the "century of dialog and persuasion". We really need to enhance dialog by respecting others and building-up the confidence and cooperative relationships between different people.

"An Agenda for Peace" was announced by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations. We should get together to pursue "An Agenda for Peace" which said the following, "The sources of conflict and war are pervasive and deep. To reach them will require our utmost effort to enhance respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to promote sustainable economic and social development for wider prosperity, to alleviate distress and to curtail the existence and use of massively destructive weapons."

At the United Nations sponsored Habitat II Conference, which was held in Istanbul in June 1996, NGOs and local governments were encouraged to say their opinions on the Habitat issues. In the final declaration of that particular conference, it was said that "the cities and local governments should play an important role to eliminate poverty, intolerance, and environmental disruption and local governments should have a more positive role."

We already finished the period of playing hero. We, as individuals, have to combine our efforts to eliminate any roots of conflicts. The new century should emphasize societal, ecological values. Thereby we should build up the new international order.

As of August 1997, every day, during which we are having this conference, US \$25,000 per capita is being utilized for the production of destructive weapons. On the other hand, 800 million people are suffering due to poor health conditions. According to the United Nations, the most wealthy people actually monopolize half of the wealth of the world. The richest people's income is actually 140 times higher than the poorest persons income, and the top 500 companies of the world employ only 0.5% of the world's work force. However these 500 companies account for 25% of global production and 70% of the income.

In the world agenda, how can we conduct nuclear disarmament? Disarmament and development are the two critical issues for the realization of peace in the world. Of course, in order to build peace, we need to make tremendous efforts, we have to combine all our wisdom and hearts and patience. We need all those facets to build peace in the world. We have to combine our efforts for the realization of peace.

We cannot really just follow the trends of the world,

we should work against acts of violence. We as individuals have to build up our efforts, and also we have to think about structural violence.

In 1998, we will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As Gandhi said, the rights and obligation of the people is what is important. Creating a world which is based on solidarity and benevolence will lead to the stability and peace of the world.

The national parliament of Italy actually passed a law to ban anti-personnel land mines. This was a great victory for the parliament and I really wish that the same law will be passed in other nations.

I was born in the town of Marzabotto, Italy. In this town, we have approximately 30,000 foreign students from all over the world. We have established a school for peace and 500 youths from various countries attend seminars and discuss what they can do to create a peaceful world.

The town Marzabotto once served as the host of the Peace Messengers Conference. Hiroshima, Cyprus, Yugoslavia, America, Morocco, and Paris were all kind enough to send representatives to the conference. We also have a number of sister city relationships with various cities around the world to promote peace activities. We also provide assistance in the districts of Gaza and Nabulus, Palestine and also in various cities in Viet Nam, like Hue. In Eritrea and Ethiopia we are conducting peace promotion projects. We also provide financial assistance to former Yugoslavia to the value of US\$500,000. We have contributed US\$300,000 in Sarajevo and in other locations for children and the handicapped. At the same time in Havana, Cuba, we provide US\$400,000 worth of aid to their hospitals.

Ladies and gentlemen, Gandhi said that to have a goal is important. Using various means and processes, we have to make continual efforts to build peace. Of course, we are anticipating a lot of impediments and difficulties, but by overcoming those hurdles, we are confident we can imbue the minds of people with the framework of peace. Creating a peaceful environment is not the complete responsibility of states and governments, but we should make an effort as individuals. Thank you very much.

Mogami: Thank you very much, Mr. Cruicchi.

Well, Marzabotto is quite actively involved in various peace projects and gives a lot of assistance to other countries. I think that Marzabotto provided us with a good model that we can follow. I thought that your point about transforming from a century of command to a century of dialog and persuasion was particularly important as history reveals that when people tend to command or instruct other people it often results in conflict and confrontation. We should shift our mind set from commanding to persuading

other people.

I would like to call upon the next speaker now, the Mayor of Kiev, Ukraine.

Mr. Leonid Kossakivsky, Mayor of Kiev (Ukraine):



Mayor Kossakivsky of Kiev

Esteemed Chairman and esteemed friends:

I am very happy to have this opportunity to speak to the distinguished audience of this conference. I come from Kiev, which is one of the oldest cities, or Slav cities in our part of the world. I am the city head of Kiev. My name is Leonid Kossakivsky. Just like

Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we have also suffered a nuclear disaster. Even in peaceful times, we proved that it is possible to experience an atomic tragedy.

Our city of Kiev is only 100 km from Chernobyl, which experienced a nuclear disaster in 1986. This accident has been declared by the United Nations as one of the major tragedies in the history of humanity. After the disaster fallout in the form of radioactive snow spread across the national borders of Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. The radiation contaminated the entire part of the northern hemisphere, and the residents' contamination levels were unprecedented in history. That was why the United Nations experts stated that the aftereffects were long-term and on a universal scale.

Some 153,750 km<sup>2</sup> of land were contaminated, including 2,000 towns, cities and villages and some 100,000 people who were forced to evacuate their homes. A total of 80% of the contamination occurred not from direct exposure to radiation, but through the food that was consumed. The radiation which accumulates inside people's bodies causes abnormal cell regeneration and eventually cancer, and it is believed that there will be aftereffects on a genetic level.

Eleven years have passed since the accident and the prevalence of thyroid cancer in children during this period increased by several tens of times. We will also be seeing other types of cancer in the next thirty years: types of cancer which have longer incubation periods.

Since the time of the accident, the number of people with disabilities has increased. Before the accident, for every 10,000 workers there were forty-eight disabled people, but now it has increased to 263 disabled per 10,000 workers. The population of Ukraine has been declining by 4.7% each year. In addition, economic

activities have been prohibited in the contaminated area and huge expenses have been incurred for combatting the effect of the radiation. This has a serious impact on the economy of Ukraine. For solving these problems, I am sure you are aware that an enormous amount of money is required.

One of the biggest problems in Kiev now, is providing those people who have been exposed to radiation with the medical care, medicine, housing, social welfare, and uncontaminated food and water, that they need. We must try to protect the health of the citizens at large, especially the children, under these very bad conditions.

The first to offer helping hands to our hardships, were the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We were so happy to receive their helping hands, and availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express our gratitude. We received assistance from the Hiroshima International Council for Medical Care of the Radiation-Exposed and from the Nagasaki Association for Atomic Bomb Survivors.

The Chernobyl incident affected and still is affecting the world. Such effects can not be overcome by the efforts of one country alone. The nuclear power plant was a huge facility built with supreme effort by the former Soviet Union. However, the extensive damage inflicted by the accident must be addressed by a smaller country, Ukraine, alone. We have adopted a resolution to close the Chernobyl power plant by the year 2000, because we feel that Chernobyl is a permanent threat to humanity.

This resolution or decision was welcomed by the international community and G7 countries, who promised that they would give us economic assistance. However, we have not received the amount pledged from the international community. We have received only a very little amount of money, and it is not enough for the essential projects as well as the required amount. It is insufficient funds to even close the plant as it is, let alone close the plant in a safe manner. Chernobyl is becoming very dangerous, particularly the stone cover that is surrounding the reactor which is starting to erode now. But, this is something the Ukrainian central government has to do, but at the same time we need international support and understanding.

The three cities of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Chernobyl really showed us the threat of nuclear energy and nuclear weapons. That is precisely the reason why we must pool our resources, and all our wisdom together, in order to stop nuclear disasters. There are many problems that we as individuals, may not be able to resolve. We have to try to protect the citizens' interests. We must pressure the central government so that they will act in order to protect the citizens of those local communities.



At the same time, we mayors are elected in order to protect the interests of the citizens. However in our country, there is a move now to try and remove the elected officials who do not comply with the central government, with appointed officials. This is something that we have to arrest and stop.

We hope that the 21st century will become the first century of peace for humankind. We must make the best use of the opportunities we are now being given, and to use these opportunities we must join hands and work together.

Mogami: Thank you very much. Yes, the Chernobyl accident shows that even during peaceful times, there can be nuclear tragedy for citizens. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the first to offer helping hands, and that is where our hope lies, because those who have suffered have the ability to understand and sympathize with the hardships of other people. Thank you very much for the presentation.

We would like to hear from the last speaker for today, the Mayor of Hatsukaichi City, Mr. Yamashita.

Mr. Saburo Yamashita, Mayor of Hatsukaichi (Hiroshima, Japan): Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Saburo Yamashita, Mayor of Hatsukaichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture. I am the last speaker, so I hope you will remain patient with me.

The 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is very meaningful, because it will serve as a bridge of peace toward the 21st century. I would like to express my gratitude for giving me this opportunity to speak at both the 3rd and the 4th World Conference of Mayors.

Hatsukaichi City is facing the Seto Inland Sea. We are blessed with a wonderful climate and surrounded by greenery and mountains. We do not have many natural disasters. We are close to Hiroshima City and are on the opposite side of Miyajima Island, which is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. We are a small residential city with a population of 73,000 people, but I would like to share with you our peace activities.

More than fifty years since the end of World War II, tomorrow marks the 52nd anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb, but this does not mean we do not have to work at keeping peace, as there is still a lot of

violence, ethnic strife, and internal war. France and China conducted nuclear tests and the United States has conducted sub-critical nuclear tests. By conducting nuclear tests, they appeal for the need of nuclear weapons, and they state that the maintenance or strengthening and development of weaponry is important. We should eradicate such acts in order to establish a peaceful world without nuclear weapons.

Fifty-two years ago on August 6, many people lost their lives and still people are suffering and dying from radiation sickness. When I was fifteen I experienced the atomic bomb and I think it is my obligation to share my experience as a *hibakusha*, with my children and grandchildren, so that we can have a world without war and free from nuclear weapons.

At the sacrifice of many lives, Japan obtained a constitution of peace, that is the Constitution of Japan. Japan, under the peace constitution, which was reduced to ashes by the war, made a remarkable comeback. Due to material abundance, we feel that we are well off. In the immediate post-war days, we were impoverished, and many juvenile crimes were committed due to poverty. But today, in our affluent society, there is a flood of information on sex and violence in the media and the press, and an increase in juvenile crimes, bullying, and suicide at schools and these are becoming significant social problems. For us to have a rich and productive future, we will have to educate our youth to have strong minds and kind hearts.

I always feel very touched by what is written in the preamble of the UNESCO Charter that says that wars start in the minds of people and that we should build a fortress of peace in our minds. Based upon such a concept, I am working very hard to build a city where citizens take pride and have a strong sense of belonging.

We would like to develop a city with a population of 100,000 people. We would like to: create an environment where people can live together in a natural environment; eradicate any discrimination which may infringe on human rights; invite investment so that we can create jobs for people; increase the welfare level so that handicapped people and elderly people can comfortably live.

There are nearly 200 countries in this world, but Japan is an island nation. We do not have any border conflicts and we have an almost homogeneous race. We use one single language, Japanese. In that sense we have advantages, but we do not have much interaction with other countries or contact with other races. I think we should promote international exchange projects, so that we can develop mutual understanding and contact with people, so that we can contribute to world peace.

Hatsukaichi City would like to promote



Mayor Yamashita of  
Hatsukaichi

international exchange programs and we would like to send, in the near future, our senior officials to Masterdon City, New Zealand. I think the World Conference of Mayors plays a very important role, through inter-city solidarity we can contribute to the advancement of peace.

We are only three years away from the 21st century. The 20th century was the century of war. We would like the 21st century to be a century of peace. For that purpose, we have established the citizens' charter :

- (1) Establish a healthy and peaceful city
- (2) Enrich education and raise cultural levels
- (3) Develop a good rapport among the people and a city of mutual help
- (4) Create a vibrant city where the people are motivated to work
- (5) Work together to make livable cities

Those five items in the citizens charter will be implemented one item per year. We also have a lifelong education system for the citizens at the community center. In the 21st century, there will be no people who have had a direct experience of war. We should not forget these experiences. We should teach the young people about the misery and tragedy of war and we should provide people with knowledge of the tragedy of war. Our lifelong education system will provide a place where there is an inter-generational dialog on the importance of peace.

In our cities we have peace programs, some of them include the Peace Concert and the Paper Crane Movement, where paper cranes are made and we make a pilgrimage to the cenotaph and offer the paper cranes as a sign of peace.

In our city, a new cultural center was established and from tomorrow, the 6th of August, until the end of the month we are going to have testimony presentations and a peace arts festival, displaying the work of Ikuo Hirayama, Iri Maruki, Oki Shigeru, Masuda Tsutomu, and other atomic bomb artists. I believe that through these paintings which symbolize artists' hope for peace, lessons for peace will be passed down through the generations from parents and children.

It is important to promote the desire for peace and I shall continue to employ my best efforts to promote peace. I hope that we can all work together for the attainment of peace. Thank you very much.

Mogami: Mayor Yamashita, thank you. As a neighbor to Hiroshima City, you are working very hard together with Hiroshima, for the realization of peace. Thank you for sharing your experiences with us.

We have less than ten minutes remaining. So, I would like to invite you to make interventions, comments or questions. There is one intervention proposed by Mr. Sharma from Imphal, India.

Mr. Ph. Nandakumar Sharma, Secretary General, India-Japan Friendship Association, Imphal (India): Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. As a



Mr. Sharma of Imphal

representative of Imphal City, which is the first city in India to experience the horrors of World War II, I would like to share our peace efforts in Imphal.

Imphal, the first city in India to experience World War II, experienced the first bomb attack in India on May 10, 1944 and many people were

killed. A separate human relation was developed during World War II in Imphal City. The people of Imphal City are very similar in various ways with the Japanese people. For example, they are similar in appearance, culture, food habits, and other ways. When the Japanese soldiers entered Imphal City, the people of Imphal started helping them because of the close cultural affinity. For this, the British army arrested many Imphal people for extending help to the Japanese. Moreover, the British army mistook the people of Imphal as Japanese and interrogated them on many occasions.

The people of Imphal and the people in the northwestern region of India have a different ethnic identity which makes the people of this region look like foreigners in their own country. This is mainly because of the gap which was created by restrictions made by the government of India under the Foreigners Protected Area Order of 1958, which states that foreigners are not allowed to visit Imphal unless they get a permit from the government.

More than 20,000 Japanese soldiers died in Imphal during World War II, and every year Japanese people used to come to Imphal to pay homage to the departed souls. We have been ceaselessly requesting the government of India to remove the restrictions, which deprive the people of Imphal of the right to have cultural and economic relations with the other nations.

It is quite unbelievable to have such strange restrictions in this northwestern region. Since World War II, Japan has come to assist Imphal City through overseas economic cooperation, loans and by constructing a hospital with one hundred beds. But, still we face problems due to the restrictions placed on foreigners. Under such restrictions, it is very difficult to promote peace and economic development.

Since 1995, the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing, the city of Imphal has been observing

Hiroshima Day every year. We are very much thankful to His Excellency Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima, for kindly sending the copy of the Peace Declaration every year so that we can read it in Imphal.

This year Imphal is observing Hiroshima Day and we have planned many programs, like theater plays about Hiroshima, which will make a lasting impression on the people of Manipur. It is my humble opinion that every city of the world needs to organize such events on Hiroshima Day to make people aware of Hiroshima and the horror of the atomic bomb. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you very much. The name Imphal brings back many painful memories for Japanese people, but I would like to thank you for sharing with us your story of Imphal and its remarkable post-war recovery.

Now, I would like to call on Mr. Angaine from Mombasa, Kenya, to make his presentation.

Mr. Mutuma Angaine, Town Clerk of Mombasa (Kenya): Thank you, Prof. Mogami. My name is Mutuma Angaine. I come from the city of Mombasa, Kenya. I would like to make an intervention on behalf of the Third World, or the so-called Third World. But, before I do that, Mr. Chairman, allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the organizers of this conference for having invited us and having sponsored our stay here, in this beautiful city and country of Japan. Thank you so much for that opportunity. It never comes very often, where some of us come from.

Mr. Chairman, before I get to my few points of intervention, allow me also to sincerely thank and commend the speeches made during this session. By singling one out, I do not mean that the others are not good, but in particular, I would like to remark on the presentation by the Vietnamese delegate.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure I am talking on behalf of everybody here, when I say that the presentation from the Vietnamese delegate was very moving, very powerful, and it had the message which underlies the

theme of this conference. I would like to commend that presentation.

The presentation ended with a very, very good message of hope, forgiveness and peace, after having outlined what seemed to be a terrible devastation for that country by another power. To me, this meets the theme of this conference. It also



Mr. Angaine of Mombasa

gives us all the message of forgiveness and forgetting the past, and marching forward to the future. It is only comparable, Mr. Chairman, on a personal level, or an individual level, I should say, to that spirit exhibited by surely one of the greatest men in this century, Nelson Mandela of South Africa.

Mr. Chairman, let me now come to the points that I wanted to make for my intervention. Number one, it is with regard to the nuclear waste campaign. After nuclear weapons have been created, they are stored possibly for the destruction of humanity. We pray to God that it never happens. After the processing of nuclear weapons, the waste is equally toxic. This waste ends up in places where people have nothing to do with nuclear weapons, and they have no power to stop the dumping of toxic nuclear wastes.

It has ended up in deserts in some parts of Africa and elsewhere. It has the capacity to hurt people. It has the capacity to cause injuries, and we would like this conference to underline that fear from those parts of the world.

Equally, the testing of nuclear weapons takes place in neighborhoods of countries where the inhabitants have no power to stop it. Once again, we underline the theme of this conference that of the complete eradication of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman, my last point is that of poverty. We are talking about world peace, however I would like to submit, very humbly, that we can never experience world peace if there is poverty in this world. It is a fact of life that Africa and others of the Third World experience abject poverty. Fair enough, it might be part of our own making, but it is also partly due to other factors beyond our control, natural and otherwise.

So, we are appealing to the West, the US, and Japan, and the other more affluent nations of the world to recognize that unless poverty is eradicated in Africa and the rest of the Third World, then there cannot be peace in the world. It is only fair that we share all the resources that God has given to the world together. We are grateful, and we are happy that there is affluence in the countries which are affluent. That is why we are saying, let us share that. We shall play our part. We always have done that. History has proved us right, but we want more participation from the affluent world, the West, including the US and Japan, in order to march forward together as part of the human race. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mogami: Thank you very much. You stated three points very precisely. With regard to the first point you mentioned nuclear waste, I believe in tomorrow's Plenary Session II, we will have another opportunity to talk about the problem of nuclear waste. And also, how the people can be empowered to hold activities or demonstrations. How the people who suffer can be



more vocal and take a more active role is the point you mentioned. I believe the empowerment of people is one of the main topics of this conference. In order to empower people, what methods do we have to empower people, as well as to consolidate inter-city solidarity? These are the topics to be discussed tomorrow, too.

You also mentioned poverty. There is a close relationship between world peace and poverty. I believe that in the presentations we listened to today, lots of people referred to the existence of poverty as a hurdle for world peace. I think we will have other opportunities to talk about this topic in detail.

Are there any other topics or any other delegates who wish to speak?

Mr. Nceba Faku, Mayor of Port Elizabeth (South Africa): Thank you, Mr. Chairperson. My name is Mayor Faku of Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Chairperson, my question is consistent with my earlier concern this morning regarding non-member cities. I was wondering if you could clarify the role of non-



Mayor Faku of Port Elizabeth

member cities. We would appreciate if there was something like a two page document that states the requirements and the conditions of being a member of this conference, so that we can take those with us when we leave the conference. We would like to depart this endeavor with a full consciousness and

comfort that we have actually met what is required of us to participate in this kind of exercise.

Also, Chairperson, I would like to express an observation on the program of the conference. I think it would be beneficial to see how the present delegates and members evaluate the conference at the end of the conference to whether the conference has actually met the objectives of the theme and also if there are any new observations and suggestions for the conference.

I do feel that there are other areas which could have been improved in the program, in terms of the way we observe and inform. The fact that the conference takes place every four years, one would have liked to make a comment about that. I think it is important for participants to evaluate the conference and to make observations so that we are able to improve and to appreciate that which has been given to us. I am saying this with respect and sincerity because I would like the conference to improve and to move from strength to

strength, in terms of quality. Thank you Chairperson.

Mogami: Thank you very much for your comment. Unfortunately however, I do not think either of the two questions you asked are within my jurisdiction to answer because I am the coordinator of this session and I think the questions should be answered by the President of the Mayors Conference. If I may answer, as long as I understand it you have the power to make your remarks and to present your opinion in this conference. I think you will be allowed to take part in the decision-making process of this conference even if you are a non-member. This is what I understand. However, I would like to clarify this with the Secretariat of the conference later.

And if there are any comments that you wish to make regarding the program of this conference, you are now free to share your opinion with us. Your opinions and your evaluations will be reflected in the next conference, so we welcome your remarks about the possible restructuring of the conference.

Well, I believe that we are running behind the schedule, and all of you must be exhausted and there may still be some people who wish to say something, but we would like to conclude this session for today. Tomorrow we will have another plenary session. I really hope you will be very active in tomorrow's session as well. Thank you very much for your patient attention. We had a very fruitful day.

Moderator: I would like to thank the Coordinator, Prof. Toshiki Mogami from the International Christian University. Thank you Prof. Mogami.

This concludes Plenary Session I. We have distributed the list of participants for Session I and Session II. Please check the participants lists for the session tomorrow afternoon to confirm which section meeting you are to attend.

With respect to tomorrow's program, we will guide you to the Peace Memorial Ceremony, and Plenary Session II will start at 9:30 a.m.. Thank you very much and good evening.





# Plenary Session II

**A World Free of Nuclear Weapons through the Efforts of Citizens:  
Nuclear Weapons Abolition and International Solidarity**

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***9:30 - 11:30, Wednesday, August 6, 1997***

***Himawari***

***International Conference Center, Hiroshima***

Coordinator: **Professor Kinhide Mushakoji**  
Meiji Gakuin University

Speakers:

1. **Mrs. Nalin Thilaka Herath**  
Former Mayor, Member of Council, Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka
2. **Mr. Tran Sang**  
Vice Chairman of People's Council, Hai Phong, Viet Nam
3. **Mr. Michel Cibot**  
City Director, Malakoff, France
4. **Mr. Giuseppe Villani**  
Deputy Mayor of Como, Italy
5. **Mr. Shigeo Hatano**  
Mayor of Hachioji, Tokyo, Japan
6. **Mr. Brian Fitch**  
Councillor, Peace Representative, Brighton, United Kingdom





[Plenary Session II]

**A World Free of Nuclear Weapons through the Efforts of Citizens:  
Nuclear Weapons Abolition and International Solidarity**

Moderator: Ladies and gentlemen: we will be commencing Plenary Session II shortly. You are kindly requested to take your seats. Please confirm the channel of your receiver. Channel one is for Japanese. Channel two is for English. Channel three is for French. Channel four is for German. Channel five is for Russian, and Channel six is for Spanish. If you have any problems with your receiver, please do not hesitate to notify the reception staff.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, good morning. Thank you very much for attending the Peace Memorial Ceremony this morning. Now we would like to open Plenary Session II of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Let me introduce the coordinator of the session, Professor Kinhide Mushakoji from Meiji Gakuin University. The theme of Plenary Session II is "A World Free of Nuclear Weapons through the Efforts of Citizens: Nuclear Weapon Abolition and International Solidarity." Professor Mushakoji please.

Professor Kinhide Mushakoji, Coordinator:  
Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

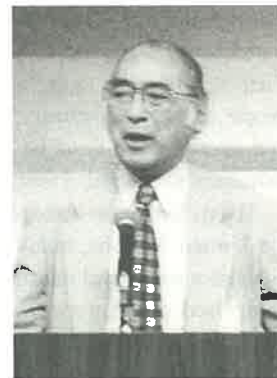
My name is Kinhide Mushakoji. As the coordinator of this session, I will do my best to chair the session as Professor Mogami did yesterday. I ask for your cooperation to ensure the smooth operation of this session.

Firstly, I would like to give my presentation on the session theme: A World Free of Nuclear Weapons through the Efforts of Citizens. I hope that my presentation will activate your discussions. Of course, my ideas may differ from yours, and I have no intention of limiting your way of thinking. I hope that you regard my comments as a kind of carpenter's workbench. In other words, please use it to work on and build on, just as a carpenter saws and hammers on his workbench.

Now I would like to make my comments in relation to how we can realize a world free of nuclear weapons through the efforts of citizens.

In order to accomplish the total abolition of nuclear weapons, it is absolutely necessary to establish a nuclear abolition schedule that involves all countries and parties concerned: superpowers, other nations that possess nuclear weapons, nations that are capable of possessing nuclear weapons, and even organizations that are capable of possessing such weapons including terrorist groups. To realize a nuclear-free world, there appears to be several approaches. For instance, the

implementation of a Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is one approach which is primarily led by superpowers, regardless of the power of people. It is crucial that all nuclear powers faithfully make efforts toward disarmament as they promised.



Coordinator Mushakoji

In reality however, there are moves in directions opposite to the spirit of the treaty. I mean that the United States intends to prevent nuclear proliferation by the reinforcement of existing international military order, where nuclear weaponry is placed at the top of the weapons hierarchy. This means that we are moving in a direction that is extremely contradictory to the non-proliferation policy.

In opposition to this trend, it is imperative to rid the present military order of nuclear weapons, and establish a non-nuclear international security system. In order to achieve this, while simultaneously proceeding with general and complete nuclear disarmament and non-militarization, it is essential that we establish stable international security. It is necessary for the international community to adopt a totally different policy from the current one.

However, such a radical change in international security policies can not be realized without support by the citizens. As I have explained earlier, under the present nuclear military system, nuclear states try to maintain their nuclear weapons in order to prevent nuclear proliferation among other countries. In turn, some non-nuclear states also desire to possess nuclear weapons.

What is most essential is that we say "No" to both nuclear states that try to monopolize weaponry and to non-nuclear states that proclaim their right to possess such weaponry. We can not expect nuclear states or non-nuclear states to establish a new security system. We can not expect this of any nation.

The necessity of establishing a non-nuclear international security system is obvious, since today's nuclear military order is centered on the foolish logic of military escalation, which involves the tremendous risk of the outbreak of nuclear war. The risk is even greater today than during the Cold War era.

The necessity to establish a non-nuclear security

system is understandable in the light of human common sense. Many speakers stated yesterday that only people who have sympathy toward human suffering share this common sense. Unless we really sympathize with war victims and share their pain, we cannot counter those nations that, holding a contradictory logic, justify their possession of nuclear weaponry in order to prevent nuclear proliferation. People of every community, every city, every region, and every nation must be united to start a global movement to establish a new security system.

Today, led by the United States and even involving the United Nations, many nations are striving to establish a multi-level military system. This system is comprised of weapons of various levels: nuclear weaponry being at the top of the hierarchy, and conventional weaponry to settle low-intensity conflicts, including terrorism, placed at the lowest level. The development of this system is under way mainly in NATO, and Japan is also involved in this development.

Please allow me now to explain this system. In this system, if there is an evil force that disrupts the world peace, the rest of the countries in the world will attack that force with the weaponry of a higher level. To prepare for the emergence of evil forces, nations must always have military capacity at all levels, ranging from the nuclear weapons at the top to the weapons of a low intensity to settle low level conflicts. This system is called the flexible response strategy. The United States used this strategy during the Viet Nam War, however it failed. The principle of this strategy is to attack the enemy with weapons one level higher in the hierarchy scale of weapons, so as to punish the enemy. To prepare for all sorts of potential enemies, the possession of nuclear weapons is regarded as crucial in this strategy.

The aim of this strategy is to prevent non-nuclear conflicts with a hypothetical enemy by threatening it with nuclear weaponry. This is why the strategy is said to maintain a nuclear deterrent. In actuality, however, it is a very dangerous militarization with the form of deterrence likely to escalate into an arms race. Currently, public opinions are not as sensitive toward the adoption of this strategy as they used to be, since many people regard its adoption as less risky than before, as a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union.

To tackle this multi-level military system, I believe it is crucial that our peace movement must shift from being an anti-nuclear movement that targets nuclear weaponry alone, to a movement which establishes a new security system, under which nuclear super-powers are supposed to prevent all types of conflicts with their hierarchic weaponry system.

I mean that as well as nuclear weaponry, we should include other weapons as the target of our movement, since it is extremely difficult to separate the use of

nuclear weapons from that of other lower-level weapons. Instead of the international security system that has nuclear weaponry at the top of its hierarchy, we must establish a new security system based on nuclear disarmament.

During the discussion held yesterday, we heard remarks made by many speakers regarding various sorts of menaces to citizens in various cities. In addition to the threats of nuclear weapons and nuclear war that are likely to lead to the extinction of humankind, there are threats of environmental disruption by nuclear testing and radioactive exposure as in the case of the Chernobyl disaster. In terms of the threat of militarization, we have the threat of violence caused by the proliferation of weapons, such as terrorism and domestic conflicts, as well as the threat of rape as shown in the incident that occurred near the military base in Okinawa, a topic discussed yesterday. In other words, there are multiple forms of threats against the security of human beings.

As stated yesterday, from the viewpoint of human suffering, there are the threats of poverty, environmental challenges, crime, and governmental oppression. These threats are not addressed sufficiently by nations, especially by small nations that pay greater attention to national security and military conflicts than to those threats. Since such human suffering is closely related to citizens' daily lives, these challenges must be addressed by citizens, communities, and cities. Yet, the threat of nuclear war is the greatest of all such threat to citizens.

Accordingly, we must place the utmost priority on the abolition of nuclear weapons, but at the same times we must also seek comprehensive security for citizens by addressing various other threats. I believe that we must promote a public understanding of the fact that the current national and international security system, placing nuclear weaponry at the top of a military hierarchy, involves risks of conflict escalating into nuclear wars, and that we must establish an alternative security system that will liberate citizens from various forms of threats and anxieties. I believe that it is only citizens, not nations, who can promote the vital necessity of establishing this alternative system. Together with citizens, cities must play leading roles in implementing this movement. Based on the security systems established in respective cities, cities must take the initiative to deny the logic that justifies the "nuclear deterrence," and to promote disarmament of weapons of all levels. At the same time, cities must address all sorts of problems that the citizens face, including poverty, environmental disruption, and other threats and combine their efforts to establish an alternative security system.

As this conference is held in Japan, I would like to mention the Constitution of Japan. In its introductory

message, the Constitution prescribes the "people's right to live in peace." It is time that we organized citizens of the world, in units of cities, and build a global network of citizens in order to secure the "people's right to live in peace, free from fear and want."

I sincerely hope that this conference reminds all participants of the pain and suffering of the atomic bomb victims and survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and that you will reflect their pain in your city movement to establish a new security system for all the citizens of the world.

Before closing my address I would like to wish for fruitful discussions regarding how to realize a nuclear free world through the efforts of the citizens. Thank you for your attention.

This completes my introductory statement on the theme of this plenary session, and I hope that we will have really good presentations from the representatives of the cities to follow.

As professor Mogami coordinated the session yesterday, I would like to serve as Coordinator for this section and I would like to start by explaining in simple terms how we will conduct this session.

Today, our first speaker is Mrs. Nalin Thilaka Herath from Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka. The following speaker is Mr. Tran Sang from Hai Phong, Viet Nam. Our third speaker is Mr. Michel Cibot from Malakoff, France. The fourth speaker is from Como, Italy, Mr. Giuseppe Villani. The fifth speaker is Mayor Hatano from Hachioji City, Japan and finally our last speaker is Mr. Brian Fitch from Brighton in the United Kingdom.

After three presentations we will have a question and answer session and we will also have a discussion at the end of the last presentation. Now I would like to call on our first speaker from Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka to make a presentation.

Mrs. Nalin Thilaka Herath, Former Mayor, Member of the City Council, Nuwara Eliya (Sri Lanka): Honorable Chairman, Mayors, and distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I am from Sri Lanka. I am the former Mayor of Nuwara Eliya, and at the moment I am a Councilor representing our city and its people.

From the inception of this organization, it is my opinion that our inter-city solidarity is seemingly restricted to areas of mayoral jurisdictions. I also believe that peace activities are limited mostly within this area of administration. Our efforts in pursuit of the commitments we are pledged to, unfortunately do not fully meet the expected acceptance at international forums. Although we represent only a minor section of the nation and its people, we believe that we represent fully and completely. I believe the immediate task and a matter of prime priority is to bring the entire autonomous local government bodies within our fold

and further establish an effective system of coordination that insures access to the whole population of the nation on a grass-roots level, in our bid to inculcate the ideologies behind our proclaimed aims and objectives.

This grass-roots method opens avenues of coordinating various activities, for example:

peace groups, community centers, clubs, and other similar institutions and unions. From here we can organize peace activities and movements and attempt to eradicate discrimination from the minds of people. I think that it is important to spread the message of the value of peace, justice and freedom that we are striving for. This course of action encourages and inspires people to take a more active role in contributing to this cause on an individual level. Also I think that this conference which is synonymous with the word "peace" will attract members, both cities, NGOs and associations from all over the world, who also have the realization of global peace on their agenda.

If this is achieved, then we can walk tall and powerful as a mighty global force. We are dawning on the achievement of international solidarity and through this we can achieve the goal of nuclear abolition through the efforts of the citizens.

Thank you very much.

Mushakoji: Thank you. Your statement was very important as you identified the necessity to build an extensive network, involving various grassroots peace movements, and to develop this network to cover the entire city, nation and world. You also said that the international solidarity of citizens will play an important role in bringing about a change to the current military system that positions nuclear weaponry at the top of its weapons hierarchy and will be effective in achieving peace. This is a very important idea to achieve the realization of peace, justice and liberty, as well as for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Thank you very much.

Now, I would like to introduce Mr. Tran Sang, Vice Chairman of the People's Council of Hai Phong, Viet Nam. Mr. Tran Sang will be speaking in Vietnamese which will be translated into English.

Mr. Tran Sang, Vice Chairman of the People's Council, Hai Phong (Viet Nam): President of the conference, ladies and gentlemen: my name is Tran Sang, Vice Chairman of the People's Council of Hai



Former Mayor Herath of  
Nuwara Eliya



Phong City in Viet Nam. I feel honored to be given the opportunity to convey to you the warmest greeting from the people and the leaders of Hai Phong City, Viet Nam.

Hiroshima City has been very close to us, especially since the end of World War II, when the first nuclear bomb in history was dropped, and turned the city into a desert of human and material destruction. In recent years, we have followed every achievement recorded by the people of Hiroshima, and we are happy to acknowledge that it has become a beautiful, modern, and advanced city.

The Hiroshima nuclear bomb, dropped 52 years ago, still remains in the memory of generation after generation, and reminds us not to stop our effort to struggle for peace and the abolition of all kinds of war, especially nuclear war. We also acknowledge that more than half a century has elapsed, but the demand for the total abolition of nuclear weapons is shared by a very large section of the world and this struggle is bringing humankind together in the struggle for peace, the prevention of nuclear war, the elimination of nuclear weapons, and the support for solidarity with the anti-nuclear movement.

People of Hai Phong City, as well as the people of Viet Nam, who have experienced untold suffering and loss through decades of war, deeply share the inspiration of the peace-loving people of Hiroshima and the world, and share the dream of building our world into a world of peace, free from nuclear weapons, of friendship, cooperation and prosperity at the threshold of the 21st century. We consider the idea to build a city free from nuclear weapons — a country free from nuclear weapons — an important part of our struggle for the final goal, which is the total ban and complete abolition of nuclear weapons.

Friends, Hai Phong is a port industry, and the third largest city in Viet Nam, 100km from Hanoi, the capital of the country. With nearly 1.7 million inhabitants, in an area of 1,500km<sup>2</sup> it has experienced many years of war time. Our people have suffered uncountable sacrifice, hardships and difficulties, including the destructive bombing from B-52 air raids. That is why we, more than anyone, have a great and deep sympathy with the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Nowadays, our country has achieved peace, stability and development. To have such a precious thing, we had to pay with our peoples' lives and blood. Therefore, the effort to keep peace is our firm determination, and of course it is yours also.

In a peaceful and stable situation, our people are now trying their best to overcome all the challenges of healing the wounds of the war, and building our fatherland, and it is rapidly becoming a developed, industrial country. Now, there are many international friends from over twenty countries, coming to our city.

Together with us they are making the joint venture, working with nearly seventy projects of various kinds with a combined capital of billions of US dollars, which has made a great contribution to the economic and social development of our city.

From this honorable forum, I call upon you and your people to come to Hai Phong, Viet Nam. We shall work side-by-side to develop common wealth. In this meaning, we make a contribution to maintain everlasting peace, cooperation and friendship.

Once again, we show our full support to the efforts of upholding the idea of all the cities in the world to achieve a world free from nuclear weapons, and achieve a world of friendship, cooperation, and prosperity.

Before coming here, we organized one blessing ceremony in Hai Phong at which 10,000 people attended, and now we deliver this flag to you with 600 of our people's signatures on it as a sign of peace.



Representatives from Hai Phong introduce a flag signed by 600 people for peace

Mushakoji: Thank you so much for this very valuable flag with the signatures of all these people. We understand the feelings of the people of Hai Phong during the Viet Nam War, and based on the hardship that they went through, the people of Hai Phong have been extending their sympathy to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This sort of sharing of feelings will be the basis for trying to conduct our campaign to abolish nuclear weapons through solidarity activities. Thank you very much for your presentation.

Now, we would like to move on to a presentation by Mr. Michel Cibot from Malakoff, France.

Mr. Michel Cibot, City Director, Malakoff (France): Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: good morning. I am here as a representative of Malakoff. I serve as the City Director of this municipality. It is a small town in the southern part of Paris. Paris is only across the street from our place.

This conference is the 4th of its kind since its establishment in 1985. France is a nuclear power, and not many municipalities from France have participated



Director Cibot of Malakoff

in this conference so far. In France, we have 36,000 municipalities, 100 prefectures, and 23 regions.

In this conference, we are transmitting an appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons, and we are also addressing global issues that affect the lives of all citizens.

I believe that more government leaders should participate in this conference.

In our country of France, the debate on the abolition of nuclear weapons is almost taboo. Nevertheless, many French cities expressed their opposition when our government resumed the controversial nuclear tests. But, these opinions tend to stand only as a declaration of basic principles and they lack specific proposals or plans for action.

Luckily, there are of course exceptions and that explains the presence of six French cities at this conference; Angers, Aubagne, Nanterre, Saint-Denis, Vitry-sur-Seine and Malakoff. We hope that this number will keep on growing. But, how can we go about increasing these numbers? A quick overview will explain why we have hope.

It is the modest community of Malakoff, with 31,000 inhabitants that took the initiative. To be more specific, an organization called the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute, which is located in Malakoff, played a major role. Established in 1982, this organization has made Hiroshima and Nagasaki well known to the public by providing material about the two cities to pacifist movements, schools, local authorities, museums and so forth. The institution also disseminated information about the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Aubagne, a town in southern France, immediately expressed their support for the conference and a little later the town of Saint-Denis followed.

Malakoff welcomed Mr. Araki, the former Mayor of Hiroshima, to our city in 1990 and the City Council unanimously voted him to be an honorary citizen of our own.

When France resumed nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean, Mayor Hiraoka came to France and, of course he came to Paris, Vitry and Malakoff. In 1996, we saw him again in Geneva along with the representatives of the other European cities to discuss the CTBT. At that time, we discussed with him the possibility of creating an organization comprising of French municipal members of this conference. We want this conference to develop because our municipalities are small in size

and it is difficult for each one of us to participate individually in this conference. Japan is just too far away.

In this way, we established the French Association of Municipalities, Prefectures, and Regions for Peace, with Mayor Hiraoka as the President of Honor. Seventeen communities have already joined this organization and I hope the membership approaches about thirty by the end of 1997.

We consider this work of mobilization, founded on a program for a culture of peace developed by UNESCO, a result of the recommendations from the previous conference. The French local governments which are members of our organization, in collaboration with the citizens and their local organizations guarantee that they will establish a plan of action for peace once or twice a year. We help them by providing training, documentation, exhibitions and conferences. The Association also gives advice in all areas, like how to go about constructing peace gardens, art exhibitions, production of audio-visual materials, drawing contests, and establishing city commissions for peace and tolerance.

The Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute remains an active element of this work. It recently produced an animation film, called "On a Paper Crane" dedicated to Sadako, a little girl from Hiroshima. The institute also initiated an idea for a big project, where Angers directly became involved. A film was shown about this activity yesterday. This project concerns a major artist of our country, Jean Lurçat, who created unique tapestries one of which is called, "The Man from Hiroshima." There are books available about his work.

We hope that the image of our country, tainted by the resumption of nuclear tests may be improved and restored by concrete actions of this sort.

Lastly, I would like to make some concrete recommendations about the operation of this conference. As I mentioned, there are three types, or levels of local government in France: municipalities, prefectures, and regions. Only municipalities have mayors, but for prefectures and regions the president of the council takes on administrative responsibilities instead. So, we propose that the conference change its name to "World Conference of Territorial Institutions for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity," rather than just saying "Conference of Mayors."

Lastly, we know this conference assists in the hosting of atomic bomb exhibitions in member cities, but in France, there is not enough information about the horrors of nuclear weapons. So, additional explanations are needed. The dropping of the atomic bomb changed all previous assumptions and fundamentals. People must be aware that with the atomic bomb, humanity entered a new era, a completely different world. This is something so easy

for people to forget and because it is so easy we must be fully prepared to imprint the horror of this atomic bomb into the minds of the people.

My proposal is that, as the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation did in Assisi and Barcelona, techniques that allow each organizer to adapt the exhibition to the local environment should be encouraged and propagated. We believe that people should know more about the tragedy. Only by doing this can our aims come to fruition.

Thank you very much.

Mushakoji: Mr. Cibot's presentation had to do with some of the partnerships between municipalities and citizens in order to pursue peace and an actual, concrete proposal was made. Perhaps the Secretariat of the Conference may want to respond to the proposal made by Mr. Cibot. A representative from Port Elizabeth also expressed an intention to speak, so we would like to give you a chance to speak after the explanation from the Secretariat.

Secretariat: I would like to thank the representative from Malakoff for the proposal.

There were two proposals. The first proposal is to change the name of this Conference, for example from "World Conference of Mayors for Peace..." to "Conference of Territorial Institutions for Peace..." I can understand why they would like to change the name but when it comes to changing it we will have to address very basic issues for the operation of this organization. In other words, we have to change the covenant.

Now, there are 424 cities which are members of this Conference. We must solicit their individual views about changing the name of the Conference and we would have to extend an invitation to all of the 424 members to give their views regarding this matter and after that we would have to have an Executive Conference and discuss the issue in depth.

The next suggestion had to do with the atomic bomb exhibitions. Indeed, as he pointed out, there are two types of atomic bomb exhibitions. One is the atomic bomb photograph poster exhibition, a set of twenty pieces and the other one is comprised of picture panels and various materials and resources provided to our member cities, who then set up the exhibition themselves.

Mr. Cibot proposed in his presentation that these exhibitions must meet the needs of the local authorities which want to host such exhibitions. In other words, there should be more closer coordination between us and the local governments. Indeed, we would like to do it that way as well. At present, we are hosting atomic bomb exhibitions in Barcelona, Spain, and in March of this year we had exhibitions in Assisi and

Perugia, Italy.

In the case of Barcelona, a special organizing committee was established for this exhibition, and they took on the entire responsibility of planning and conducting the exhibition. We provided materials such as pictures and then they combined them with their own materials and pictures and came up with their own unique exhibition.

When we held the exhibition in Italy, the Region of Umbria cooperated with the local peace organizations and upon receiving our materials they added their own materials. In other words, they rearranged our materials and introduced a different layout. In this way, rather than just using the materials from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we would like the local hosting institution to add local input into the exhibitions and to adapt the exhibition to the local environment. I think this is a good way and this is the way that we want to conduct the exhibitions.

Mushakoji: I would now like to call on the Mayor of Port Elizabeth to say a few words, Mr. Nceba Faku.

Mr. Nceba Faku, Mayor of Port Elizabeth (South Africa): I would like to just say a few points. One point is in regard to the topic of a world free of nuclear weapons through the efforts of citizens. I would have liked to follow up the paper that was presented by the chairperson. In trying to identify a concrete strategy of how to mobilize cities whose countries are already producing nuclear weapons, so that out of this conference those cities go out with a fair understanding of what is expected of them. Also, along the lines of the paper of the Chairperson, we need to discuss the possibilities of other cities taking a lead in a protest where their countries already produce nuclear weapons, which is the defense policy of their government. Now, are those mayors or representatives going to be seen to be moving against the policy of their governments? What protection do those cities, mayors, or representatives have in terms of cushioning the friction between themselves and their government? What kind of support should we give to members in this kind of situation?

Secondly, I would like to say that the Hiroshima Nagasaki Appeal Drafting Committee should actually take these issues into account as part of the resolutions of this conference. A draft appeal of this conference would be important. I think that it is also important to produce an information brochure targeting both member cities and potential member cities to identify the general focus issues which need attention and intervention by all of the conference executives and its requisite member cities. These general issues will determine our plan of action until the next general conference.



I also think that the executive members should look into the possibility of regionalizing its membership and the conference's plan of action to enable the regional and continental collaboration on current and relevant issues. Executive members of the conference should make all concrete efforts and attempts to mobilize other relevant peace and anti-nuclear organizations, and NGOs worldwide. Also the executive members of the conference should clearly declare the objectives of the conference, which appear in the draft appeal, as disarmament, the abolition of nuclear products, and preservation of peace and justice, world over.

In order to enable a greater participation in the draft of the constitution, perhaps we may need another conference in the next four years, to actually look into the issues raised here, in terms of the direction and in terms of new enthusiasm to participate in this endeavor. Perhaps in two years time, so that then we are all able to actually participate in discussing the product of the draft document. Thank you.

Mushakoji: Thank you very much. Can I kindly ask you to give to the Secretariat the notes you have, so that they can study it in detail. Also, I would like to have some time at the end of this session to discuss the first issue you proposed about cities in the countries which already have nuclear weapons. Please keep this topic in mind as we will come back to it at the end of this session.

Our time is rather limited and there are still four people who wish to contribute, but I would like to propose that we hear the three reports first, and after that we would like to have a general discussion. At that time, I would like to give the following four people the opportunity to speak. Mr. Agusti Soler from Barcelona, Mr. Daniel Fontaine from Aubagne, Mr. John Mutton from Coventry, and Mr. Erdem Saker from Bursa. Those four people will be given the floor immediately after we have heard the three reports.

The next speaker is Mr. Giuseppe Villani, Deputy Mayor from the city of Como, Italy.

Mr. Giuseppe Villani, Deputy Mayor of Como (Italy): Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen: my name is Giuseppe Villani. I am the Deputy Mayor of the city of Como. We have been engaged in peace movements and also through sister city relationships we have promoted the peace movement.

I represent Como City and I would like to say how happy I am to be able to come to Japan for the first time and attend this conference together with mayors and representatives from cities of the world that promote peace.

Until 1945 of the Christian era, the eradication of the human species was thought to be a highly unlikely event. It was imagined and perhaps feared that it

would be the result of a cosmic catastrophe, such as a collision with an asteroid or a comet. Never had it been seriously considered that the existence of the human race could be threatened by the actions of humankind itself. But in August 1945, the atomic bomb marked a new era in the history of humanity. For the first time, human beings realized that they could destroy their own species.

The threat of a nuclear holocaust affected the behavior of nations and their alliances in the following fifty years, dividing countries into holders and non-holders of nuclear weapons, which accelerated into the building up of atomic arsenals, or the arms race.

It has been calculated that the United States and Russia combined, and they are not the only ones possessing atomic weapons, have produced about 130,000 nuclear warheads, at least half of which are still in place today.

After the signing of treaties to limit the size of nuclear arsenals and the end of the Cold War, people breathed a sigh of relief, hoping the danger was over. In fact, the problem of a nuclear war, which would inevitably be the last total war, since it would involve and destroy the whole of humanity, was simply replaced by the problem of a nuclear peace.

Military considerations have led to the production of about twenty-two tons of plutonium and 2,000 tons of highly-enriched uranium. Now the problem is what to do with these man-made substances, that nature was wise enough never to create. Are nuclear powers able to turn their arsenals into materials suitable for civil use? How long will reconversion take, and what are the relevant costs? And in the meantime, will they be able to protect their stocks from attacks by criminals?

Past experience has shown that there remains a great deal of uncertainty about this issue, since quite a few cases of fissile material smuggling have been found involving large quantities. It should be remembered that one to 6kg of plutonium, or 3-6kg of highly-enriched uranium would be sufficient to build an atomic bomb.

The quantity of atomic weapons built up through the years is huge, in terms of destructive capacity, and the dismantling process requires so much time and money that some countries cannot afford it. Like the problem of a nuclear war, the problem of a nuclear peace affects the whole of humanity.



Deputy Mayor Villani of  
Como



With this principle in mind and to encourage scientists to play a greater role in these issues the LANDAU Network from the Centro Volta in Como, under the patronage of the local authorities of the city of Como, the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the UNESCO Office in Venice, has promoted several meetings in Como.

Politicians and scientists from all the main countries involved in these issues have been gathered to discuss problems concerning science, ethics, and peace. On December 7, 1996 the "Como Declaration on Science for Peace" was drafted on the basis of the results of many meetings held since 1995. The text of the declaration is available to the participants in this conference. I would like to mention the following conclusion, that is included in the Como Charter.

As a result of the universality of its critical methods, science is able to contribute significantly to a constructive dialogue between different cultures, and thereby act as a powerful antidote to intolerance and ideological and racial barriers. Science can thus provide a paradigm for a culture of peace and at the same time contribute to the positive construction of a globalization called for by modern times.

Mushakoji: Thank you very much, Mr. Giuseppe Villani. He said science can contribute to the dialog among different cultures and that it can contribute to the culture of peace. I would like to pay homage to the efforts of Como City to encourage scientists to play a greater role in the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Now I would like to move on to the next speaker who is the Mayor of Hachioji City, Mr. Shigeo Hatano.

Mr. Shigeo Hatano, Mayor of Hachioji (Tokyo, Japan): Good morning, ladies and gentlemen: my name is Shigeo Hatano, Mayor of Hachioji City, Tokyo Metropolitan District.

Let me begin by noting that this conference, held once every four years since 1985, has achieved considerable success in strengthening our ties of solidarity and in deepening mutual understanding. Every four years, we see new faces and new members. I think this is really wonderful. Now, as I attend the 4th conference, I should like to congratulate the organizer for successfully preparing for the conference, and also I would like to express my respect to all those people who have been working so hard to realize everlasting global peace, including the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which is the ardent aspiration of all people of the world. Also, I feel very honored to be given this opportunity to report on the initiatives for peace that Hachioji City is taking.

Hachioji City, which is located in the western part of Tokyo, suffered a major air raid in the early morning of August 2, 1945, during World War II and was practically burned down and devastated and many valuable lives were lost. We had this very horrible experience, however with the sweat and blood of our hard working citizens we have been able to renovate the city and it has now developed into one of the core municipalities in the Metropolitan District, with a population of 500,000.

In June 1982, we declared our city to be a nuclear-free, peace city and we renewed our pledge for permanent peace. In 1989, we formulated our basic conception, or basic plan for the management of our city. The plan is called "Hachioji 21 Plan" and in this plan we stipulate as the fundamental belief the policy of our city, which is to build cities with respect to humanity and peace.

Now that fifty-two years have passed since the end of World War II, the number of citizens who actually experienced the war is decreasing. Of 500,000 citizens in Hachioji, over 70% were born after the end of the war. In order to teach these younger generations about the cruelty of wars and the value of peace and to ensure that our future generations will never commit the mistake that we made, I erected the Statue of Peace in the largest park in Hachioji. The statue has rocks imbedded in it that were exposed to the atomic bombs of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Also in order to increase peace education and awareness in the children of the 21st century, we hold peace exhibitions every year, with the cooperation and participation of our elementary and junior high school students. We have a slogan called "World Peace is Everyone's Wish" and we have installed those slogans in all our municipal facilities.

Last year, we celebrated the 80th anniversary of the founding of the city and as part of the commemorative activities we planted a laurel tree in the grounds of the City Hall and constructed a memorial monument. At the same time, with the wish that our children will grow up into human beings who know the importance of peace we planted laurel trees in all 101 elementary and junior high schools in our city. We strongly hope that through these sort of activities the growing hearts of the children will open up and protect peace. I understand that this laurel tree belongs to the same species as the camphor tree and that this camphor tree is the emblem for the city of Hiroshima.

Through these sorts of steady efforts, we hope that in the mind and heart of each citizen, this philosophy for peace will take root. For the last two days, while listening to the very valuable opinions, ideas and recommendations of our colleagues, I have become even more aware about the need to strengthen our municipal administration's basis of peace and to work

together with other related organizations.

Our city, Hachioji, has an area of 186km<sup>2</sup>. It is endowed with nature and beauty. It is a city with a great deal of potential. There are twenty-one universities in our city and the student population amounts to 110,000. In April this year, we opened a town centre in front of Hachioji station where you can exchange information via the internet and between citizens, universities and students. Since this is a city of academia, serving as the core for exchange between citizens, universities, and students, we hope that we will be able to sensitize our citizens in the area to pacifist activities. We believe that this is a very useful method for promoting our pacifist-oriented municipal administration.

These are some of the things that we as one city have been doing for permanent peace. But, of course, permanent peace cannot be achieved through the effort of one, single city. We hope that all the cities attending this conference will join hands, because I feel that is the method toward realizing permanent peace. I will continue to work very hard with our students and citizens in my own city of Hachioji and continue to walk along the path toward peace.

Thank you very much.

Mushakoji: Thank you very much. The international solidarity of cities as units which Mr. Hatano mentioned is very important and how to involve the youth in the peace movement was another point he referred to as a note of substance.

Now I would like to call upon the sixth speaker Mr. Brian Fitch, Councillor and Peace Representative from the City of Brighton, United Kingdom.

Mr. Brian Fitch, Councillor and Peace Representative Brighton (United Kingdom): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Brian Fitch. I am a peace representative and a councillor from Brighton, UK. I am Secretary General of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, of which a number of cities are represented here at this world conference.

I would like to start by thanking the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and other Japanese cities, for the amount of work that they put in over the past few months, probably years, to make this conference a success. We owe you a great deal for the arrangements that you've made that have given us such a pleasant time in this wonderful city and we look forward to going on to Nagasaki. I say this because often the city of Nagasaki seems to get forgotten by delegates, and I think it is very important that we remember that there were two cities organizing this, and other Japanese cities and prefectures are involved.

Brighton became a Peace Messenger City in 1986, along with a number of other cities designated by the

United Nations, in the International Year of Peace. In that same year, we declared ourselves a nuclear free zone and became a member of the nuclear-free local authorities. Over that period we have been greatly involved in the work of peace with a number of different organizations.

We have tried to promote peace in our city in a number of different ways. We use our parks, our play areas, our countryside in many of the ways that have been described by delegates at this conference: Peace Gardens, Peace Park, we have a jogging trail, called a "Peace Mile," that will get your weight down as well. We use lots of events. We are particularly grateful to the City of Hiroshima for the poster exhibition that they have made freely available to all the cities that are interested.

In Barcelona this year, I was amazed to come across a replica of the Hiroshima Peace Dome and an exhibition that was being held there. Hiroshima certainly is spreading the peace message around the world, and I am pleased, and I know most delegates are, for their tremendous efforts.

We get involved in many of the United Nations activities, demonstrations, peace marches, and exhibitions. We campaign against poverty. We arrange aid for different places and over the past few years we have been involved in aid for a children's hospital in Russia. We have been involved in aid for former Yugoslavia, that has needed so much help over these terrible years of destruction. We have also used the media in our town to actually promote and get people involved.

We try to involve the community, because you cannot do as politicians do, you cannot achieve things alone and the community in our city is so important. They formed an umbrella organization that brings together all the peace groups and there are regular meetings and there is a dialog between the politicians and the peace workers, who do much of the grassroots activity in our town.

We are recently involved in Britain with the plutonium flights, aircraft carrying nuclear materials to mainland Europe. The flight paths cross many of our cities and there is a big campaign now. They are carrying plutonium that is the size of the Nagasaki bomb and there seems to be little consideration of the people who live in these cities and the



Councillor Fitch of  
Brighton

flight paths of these particular aircraft.

I am pleased to be here, not just on my own. Many people have talked about why we are here over the last few years, and I have had the opportunity of coming seven times now. My colleagues and I are trying to put together a list of cities that are linked together. We've got forms and we really want your information: who you are twinned with, who your friendship cities are, so that we can encourage other cities to link together and help to bring cities together.

Over the years, someone who has been coming to this conference for longer than I have is John T. Williams. I am going to ask him to stand. He is from the United States and I think it must be getting on to twenty years of coming to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He must be the foreigner that has attended these ceremonies annually more than anybody else, and John, I am pleased that we are working with you.

There is Nolen and Paula from Houston. Can I ask you to stand please, there. We are going to be out there at lunch time, with our forms and we look for your assistance, so we can get more information about bringing cities together and sharing ideas. We think it is great to be here. It is great to listen to the speakers, but we want to do something as well. We want to try and work together, so that we can share our ideas for peace, humanitarian aid, and other various things that we need, such as peace, justice, and freedom.

The keynote of this speech and part of our aid that I have not mentioned, has been our caravans in the United States that go to Cuba, and the caravans across Europe and the United Kingdom, that also send aid to Cuba. Thirty-five years of a blockade, the longest blockade in living history. What about the children? What about the families? How can we help? We are pleased that in our cities and in our trade unions, we are involved in what I hope will be a successful campaign to end that Cuban blockade and to actually bring human rights to Cuba, let democracy flourish, have economic freedom to trade, let Americans get on a flight and fly to Havana, where most of us can but the citizens of the richest most powerful nation on the Earth cannot at the moment. Wouldn't it be great, as we come to the end of this century if we could actually have a different decision from the United States over Cuba, so that there would be peace and an end to the blockade.

Mr. Chairman, may I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. We want friendship cities to work. We want all our cities to come together, so that we build peace through our lives, peace through our activities, not just at the conferences, but throughout all the working year, so that when we come here, we can share with you, and you can share with us, the ideas that really make peace work in our cities.

Peace and human rights are fundamental. You

cannot have one without the other. We need, as a conference, to work more together, and to help each other. Thank you for your time.

Mushakoji: Thank you very much for being part of this discussion. The main points were the organization of aid networks and especially the problem of blockades in Cuba and the importance of bringing peace to human beings, beyond the logic of state interests.

Well, I believe this completed the scheduled presentation. So, I would like to resume the discussion. I received the list of four people who wish to speak. So, I would like to firstly introduce the people listed here. After all those four representatives have completed their presentations, I would like to accommodate other requests for comments. This session is scheduled to finish at 11:30 a.m., so those who would like to speak should be kind enough to be brief and to the point.

First, I would like to call upon the representative from Barcelona, Mr. Agusti Soler, please.

Mr. Agusti Soler, Counselor of Civil Rights, Barcelona (Spain): I am Agusti Soler from Barcelona. I would like to make a proposal, but before making such proposal I would like you to tell you a little bit about where I come from.

Barcelona was the first city to be bombed and there was indiscriminate bombing on civilians, not combatants. In 1936-1937, in the internal war of Spain, thousands of people were suppressed by fascists and several years later many cities were sacrificed by bombs and attacked by conventional weapons.

In August of 1945, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were devastated by atomic bombs. The destructive power of the atomic bombs was so great, and we do not know how long we will have to endure the fear of nuclear war. But, I think we have a hope here today. More than 420 cities are represented in this World Conference of Mayors and we would like to promote peace through inter-city solidarity.

Every city has a dramatic and tragic memory of war. Everybody would like to realize peace: peace starting with a capital "P." We would like to have a lasting peace, and say "yes" to the eradication of nuclear weapons. Somebody from Mombassa has said there have been east-west blocks, poverty, and



Counselor Soler of  
Barcelona



infringements of human rights. We have to say "no" to those negative effects as well.

With regard to human rights, Barcelona City has established a department to fight against any discrimination. We have been promoting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and we would like to continue our activities.

In 1998, the United Nations will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We should clearly express our objection against nuclear weapons. We should say "no" to nuclear weapons. We, who are gathering here, are representing people in our cities. We will continue to appeal against nuclear weapons to the member nations of the United Nations.

We should promote interchange among cities such as the exchange of peace programs and the exchange of human rights programs, to protect human rights and to promote peace. I think human rights protection is a basis for our objection against nuclear weapons.

Lastly, in Barcelona we are holding an exhibition of the atomic bomb. We were honored with the presence of Mayor Hiraoka at the opening of the exhibition. In Catalonia and Barcelona, people are coming to see the exhibition of the atomic bomb and as a delegate from Brighton mentioned we have a model of the Hiroshima A-bomb Dome. We are going to exhibit this model in a park of our city in September of this year.

Yes, this is a touch-stone for our request for eternal peace. Thank you very much.

Mushakoji: Thank you for your comment. In indiscriminate bombing, conventional weapons were first used, but they were soon replaced by nuclear weapons. In this way, the issue of nuclear weaponry is closely related to that of conventional weaponry. Accordingly, to abolish nuclear weaponry, we must also address abolishing all types of weaponry.

Another important remark concerned the necessity to link issues of nuclear weapons and human rights. As the coming year of 1998 will be the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is especially timely to link the movement towards the abolition of nuclear weapons with that towards human rights. From this presentation we learned that the problem of nuclear weapons is closely related to the problems of human rights, poverty, and hunger and that we must tackle all these problems with the solidarity of citizens worldwide.

Our next speaker is Mr. Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, the Mayor of Gernika-Lumo City, Spain.

Mr. Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor of Gernika-Lumo (Spain): I am from Gernika-Lumo. My colleague from Barcelona made an intervention earlier, but Gernika was also bombed by Hitler. Gernika was

bombed and attacked by Franco as well. Picasso made a painting of Gernika, and Gernika is famous because



Mayor de Olejua of  
Gernika-Lumo

of that tragedy. I would like to make a correction, it was not Barcelona, but Gernika that was bombed.

In Barcelona, this bombing is very well known. People consider that Barcelona was the first city to be bombed, but Gernika was the first one to be bombed and attacked and non-combatants were killed by the bombing. This was

confirmed at the Court of Nuremberg.

Mushakoji: Thank you very much for reminding us of this historical fact. Indeed, it is important to include in our anti-nuclear weapons movement a fight against the indiscriminate bombing of civilians and against the fascism that is responsible for such bombing.

Now I would like to call on Mr. Daniel Fontaine, Deputy Mayor of Aubagne, France.

Mr. Daniel Fontaine, Deputy Mayor of Aubagne (France): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me introduce myself. My name is Daniel Fontaine. I am the Deputy Mayor of Aubagne, which is situated in the south of France.

I would like to show my respect for the analysis of nuclear weapons and the presentations made by the Chairperson.

We have many problems in regional, national, and international areas. These problems can be solved, not by violence, but by other means. That has been clearly stated in our history.

It has been pointed out many times in this conference, how citizens can contribute to disarmament. Let me cite the example of Aubagne, where it has been proved that citizens can make positive contributions to disarmament.

In order to make it clear that citizens can make a contribution to disarmament, you have to have mutual understanding, generosity, tolerance, and other ethical values should be highly evaluated. Also a fair share of the gains is another important thing. By interacting with people and sharing experiences, you can share your joys and sorrows. Such sharing is very important. By sharing wealth, sharing gains, and sharing experiences, citizens can contribute positively to the realization of a world free from weapons.

Such awareness is very important and by sharing





Deputy Mayor Fontaine of  
Aubagne

experiences, people can consider how they can contribute to the promotion of peace. I think this conference is very important, so that we can share the experiences of many cities. In the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, we can share the initiatives and leadership that has been taken by other cities.

The representative from Brighton said that we should do something about the blockade on Cuba, and another representative said the city of Barcelona started the movement to protect human rights. I think we have heard prime examples from two cities, one from Brighton and one from Barcelona.

I have learned a great deal so far through this 4th World Conference of Mayors. I sincerely hope that this conference results in sharing and understanding each other's experiences. Thank you.

Mushakoji: As Chairman, I have to apologize. We have already had six interventions, and we have only seven minutes remaining. So, we will probably have to add a few minutes, and have as many interventions as possible. I would like to ask the other speakers to continue the discussion in the working groups.

Now I would like to call upon the Lord Mayor of Coventry, Mr. John Mutton.

Mr. John Mutton, Lord Mayor of Coventry (United Kingdom): Thank you, Chairman. I am John Mutton, Lord Mayor of Coventry, England. Delegates, I have been asked to give fraternal greetings from the Coventry City Council, not just to the delegates, but to the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and to inform you that in about three hours time, there is a ceremony taking place in Coventry Cathedral, to commemorate the loss of life suffered by the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and I have been asked to extend our sympathies to the relatives of the bereaved.

I will leave it to the delegates from Spain to argue about which was the first city to be bombed, but Coventry was the first city in World War II to suffer mass bombing. Night after night after night German war planes bombed our city with clear instructions from Hitler to wipe Coventry off the face of the planet. Obviously, we exacted terrible revenge on German cities and did exactly the same. It is not something I am proud of, but it was understandable at the time.

From that experience has come a very deep and

lasting peace, from my city toward some of the cities in Germany that we bombed. We are extremely friendly with cities like Kiel, which is represented here at this conference, and Dresden City, which also suffered from the horrors of the war. Following on from that, Coventry led the way, certainly in Europe, in terms of peace and

reconciliation. I am proud of the fact that Coventry is recognized throughout the world for struggling to achieve peace and reconciliation amongst people.

I think it is coincidental that yesterday there was talk of the phoenix symbolizing Hiroshima rising again. Coventry also uses the phoenix rising from the ashes as its symbol, and it is now incorporated in the city crest, which I thought was a coincidence and was previously unaware of.

The reason I asked to intervene, Chairman, was in response to one of the comments made by the delegate from Port Elizabeth. Obviously, England is already a nuclear power. The delegates asked what the mayors intended to do when they went back. Coventry, for a number of years, as long as I have been on the City Council, has been totally against nuclear weapons. Like Brighton, we also declared ourselves a nuclear-free zone, and we have refused to allow lorries or trains carrying either nuclear weapons or nuclear fuel, to go through our city.

But, individual councils and individual lord mayors cannot effect the government's thinking. Our role, as I see it, is to go back not just to our cities but to our countries, because it needs the will of the people of those countries to affect government thinking.

We have already seen how the will of people can change events. It was the will of the people of America that forced the American government to take the troops out of Viet Nam, and bring to an end that horrendous war. So, I believe our role is to go back to all the people of our countries, and get them to put pressure on the governments.

Finally, Chairman, can I make a plea to the conference because personally, whilst we would all agree that we wish to get rid of nuclear weapons, I believe there is as much danger from nuclear power. Everyone is aware of the tragedy in Chernobyl which did not just effect Russian people. The radiation was carried to Britain. It got into the grass, the grass was eaten by the sheep and the lambs, and the poison was spread to the people of Britain. Where there is nuclear



Lord Mayor Mutton of  
Coventry

power in any form, we cannot believe that we can live in safety.

Can I make a further plea, Chairman. At the present time, countries like America, like France, like Japan, send their nuclear waste to Britain. Thatcher, in her madness, was quite ready to accept that nuclear waste. But, where nuclear waste plants have been set up, the instances of leukemia in children are three times higher than anywhere else in Britain. I ask you to put pressure on your governments to stop sending your nuclear wastes to Britain and let our children live.

Mushakoji: Thank you for your reply to the question raised by the representative from Port Elizabeth. I hope mayors of Japanese cities who are with us here today will consider expressing their objections to the Japanese government. We will discuss this issue further during the session tomorrow. The issue of dealing with nuclear power plants is a serious problem.

Next, I would like to call on the Mayor of Bursa.

Mr. Erdem Saker, Mayor of Bursa (Turkey): All of us know that the United Nations, after the important conference in Rio in 1992, made very important decisions for combating the environmental problems which the Earth faces.

In this conference, the United Nations made a declaration showing its targets and solutions for these very dangerous environmental problems such as global warming, the diminishment of natural resources and the conservation of natural resources. This process is the Agenda 21 process, and the United Nations has mandated that all countries, all cities, should create their own process at their local level.

This process depends on partnerships between the many actors in civil society. On the local level we have partners with businesses, academics, NGOs, youth, women, and other parts of civil society. If you expand this partnership into another two dimensions, the vertical dimension is the partnership with local authorities and central governments. If you look at France for example, the French municipalities and localities have some problems with the central government and the abolishing of the nuclear weapons.

We need the cooperation of central governments, but on the other hand we also need the cooperation of international society. As my neighbor from Brighton has expressed, it is very important to exchange experiences among cities and local authorities all over the world.

I want to say that we are at the starting point as we meet at this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, but I would like to offer to expand this solidarity at a local level with our local partners. This solidarity should be with central governments and the international family. Thank you

very much.

Mushakoji: Thank you very much. The broadening of the networks is very important. Now I would like to call on Mr. Tobbo from Douala, Cameroon.

Mr. Hugo Tobbo, Special Advisor, Douala (Cameroon): My name is Hugo Tobbo. I come from the city of Douala. The city of Douala has not become a member of this world conference, but because we are here I would like to join this Conference. Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to do so. Even though we are not a member of this World Conference, you have been gracious enough to give me an opportunity to speak. Thank you again.



Special Advisor Tobbo of  
Douala

I would like to start with a small proposal. Isn't it a good idea for this World Conference to become an affiliated entity to the United Nations like UNICEF, a United Nations sub-organization? In that way, we would be allocated a certain budget. Wouldn't this be a good idea? This is one of my proposals.

The next is a request and I want you to listen to the voice and statements of my friend and my colleague. The person that I am talking about, my friend, has been thinking very hard about the issue of peace, and not only thinking about it, but he has been acting for peace. And, what he is doing I am sure will attract your attention. May I let the person sitting right next to me speak?

Mushakoji: Since the present speaker requests his colleague to continue, I think we will consider this as one intervention. So, I will give him the floor. However, it would be appreciated if you be as brief as possible.

Mr. Benjamin Nyabenga, Assistant Director, Douala (Cameroon): I have been asked to give my intervention very briefly, and so I will try to be brief. There is a project I would like to talk about, this is a proposal actually. It is a proposal to establish a peace research institute in Cameroon. This institution will promote peace by trying to find out what made it possible in particular cases to avoid or prevent the occurrence of war, through doing scientific research.

There is also a project involving various citizens, children, women and elderly people to research what

sort of situation they were placed in at the time of the war, because when there is a war, those who are the weakest members of society become the biggest victims. It is very difficult for these people to express their objection against war or to prevent the breakout of war.

But, sometimes, when we talk about war we emphasize the tragic aspect as though it is a tragic story to invite tears and sympathy from others, but I think war will have to be studied in a much more scientific way, rather than grasping it as a very sad story to narrate and move people's heart. I would like to propose the establishment of a research center for scientific war study.

Thank you very much.

Mushakoji: Thank you for your realistic proposal. This will close Plenary Session II. As the Coordinator of this session I am supposed to summarize this session. However, I am unable to offer any concluding remarks right now. We will see the results of this session when participating cities build networks and develop various peace activities.

Now I would like to close Plenary Session II. Thank you very much for your valuable opinions.

Moderator: Thank you very much, Professor Kinhide Mushakoji from the Meiji Gakuin University. Thank you once again.

This will complete Plenary Session II of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

# Session I

## What Should Be Done to Abolish Nuclear Weapons After the CTBT?

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***13:00 - 15:30, Wednesday, August 6, 1997***

***Himawari***

***International Conference Center, Hiroshima***

Coordinator: **Professor Toshiki Mogami**  
International Christian University

Speakers:

1. **Mr. Vasudevan Pillai Sivankutty**  
Mayor of Trivandrum, India
2. **Ms. Jacqueline Fraysse**  
Mayor of Nanterre, France
3. **Mr. Jay Levy**  
Chairman of the Nuclear-Free Zone Committee, Takoma Park, Maryland, USA
4. **Mr. Hiroshi Harada**  
Executive Director, Citizens' Affairs Bureau, Hiroshima City, Japan
5. **Ms. Janet Lynn Rutherford**  
Member of Vancouver Eco-Peace Committee, Vancouver, Canada







[Session I]

**What Should Be Done to Abolish Nuclear Weapons After the CTBT?**

Moderator: Thank you for waiting. We would like to start Session I. This session will be coordinated by Professor Toshiki Mogami of the International Christian University. In this session we are going to discuss "What Should Be Done to Abolish Nuclear Weapons After the CTBT."

Professor Toshiki Mogami, Coordinator: We would like to start Session I. In Plenary Session I yesterday, I had the pleasure of serving as coordinator and I am going to serve as coordinator again in this session.

In Plenary Session I, we talked about the abolition of nuclear weapons, the CTBT, and nuclear power generation, and also issues related to the stability and development of society. In this session we will place particular focus on the abolition of nuclear weapons.

With regard to the proceedings of Session I, I would like to propose the following. Firstly, I will talk about the general theme for ten minutes, and after that we would like to call upon representatives from five cities to make presentations.

We would like to take a somewhat different approach to yesterday. We would like to have one presentation, and after each presentation is finished we would like to open the floor for questions and answers in response to that particular presentation.

We will spend approximately twenty minutes on one presentation, including the question and answer period for that particular presentation. Therefore, after each presentation I will solicit your comments and questions. So, please bear in mind that you have the opportunity to raise questions after each presentation.

Now I would like to make an introductory statement.

Last September at the United Nations General Assembly, the CTBT or Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was adopted. When the CTBT becomes effective, all nuclear explosive testing will be banned, including underground testing which until this time had been permitted. For those who advocate the abolition of nuclear weapons, the next challenge is how we can conclude the Nuclear Weapons Convention which not only bans the usage and threat of usage of nuclear weapons, but also bans the development, manufacturing, testing, deployment, stockpile, and transfer of nuclear weapons.

On that particular point of the Nuclear Weapon Convention, the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, which has its headquarters in New York, prepared a model draft of the Nuclear Weapons Convention. In December of last year at the United

Nations General Assembly, the resolution calling for the negotiation and conclusion of the Nuclear Weapons Convention was adopted.

Actually, this movement for the conclusion of the Nuclear Weapons Convention has spread in various local cities and there have been a number of resolutions passed by city councils of the world to abolish nuclear weapons by the year 2000, under the slogan of Nuclear Weapons Abolition 2000. Actually, there are more than forty such resolutions adopted by local governments around the world. In Japan, the Urayasu City Council in Chiba Prefecture has also adopted a similar resolution.

In the post CTBT era, we certainly could see a glimpse of hope in terms of nuclear weapon abolition movements, as if these movements will go and develop steadily in the future. But, the reality is not that rosy.

While we really cannot be too optimistic, there are some countries, such as India, which resist signing the CTBT. Signatures of these nuclear threshold countries are required for the effectuation of the CTBT. So, the situation is still volatile as to whether the CTBT can actually be effective.

Secondly, in June of this year, within one year after the adoption of the CTBT, the United States conducted sub-critical nuclear tests that do not involve an actual nuclear explosion. Even if the CTBT had been effective, it does not ban nuclear testing that does not involve an actual explosion. The sub-critical testing is not contrary to the CTBT. But, despite this fact, the sub-critical tests are contrary to the spirit of the CTBT which tried to prevent nuclear development.

Thirdly, primarily in the United States there have been developments in small size nuclear weapons with a relatively small yield, and with a relatively smaller amount of collateral damage. This small type of nuclear weapon is called a B61-11 or Earth Penetrator. Maybe some of you are familiar with this terminology. They are ultra-small nuclear weapons.

As such, the pathway to the abolition of nuclear weapons is in no way flat or easy to climb. I do not think that we can do a full analysis as to the difficulties of nuclear weapons abolition, but we would like to briefly review the problems which led up to the introduction of the CTBT, without dwelling upon what will happen in the post-CTBT era. Mainly I will refer to the NPT-CTBT system, where the NPT and the CTBT are the two major pillars of the system.

In criticizing the monopolizing nuclear weapons states, some countries insist that they will never ratify the CTBT and they maintain the option of nuclear weapons. Such a position is held by India, and I don't

think India's position can be supported unconditionally. But still there are serious problems with the NPT-CTBT system.

What we mean by serious problems is as follows. The NPT-CTBT system has some aspect of nuclear deterrence and also this system is somewhat discriminatory between nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states. The fact that only a limited number of countries can possess nuclear weapons means that nuclear deterrence is effectively working among those limited circles of nuclear weapon states, and therefore useful for maintaining international peace. This is an accepted preposition of allowing only a limited number of countries to hold nuclear weapons.

However, if nuclear deterrence is useful for maintaining peace and order, why don't we open up that option to many countries, rather than just keeping limited possession of nuclear weapons to the minor countries. In terms of theory, that kind of opinion may exist. But, nuclear weapon states will never admit these kinds of ideas. We cannot deny the fact that this is where a serious contradiction exists.

Also, now that there is almost no possibility that nuclear war will take place between the US and Russia, the deterrence among the nuclear weapon states is much less convincing.

Actually, some nuclear states have suggested that there is a new idea called Counter Proliferation Deterrence. This is a new way of thinking which legitimizes nuclear deterrence. This particular deterrence is not for deterrence among nuclear weapon states, but rather deterrence that will prevent the non-nuclear weapon states from nuclear armament. Therefore, deterrent theory insists that nuclear weapon states should maintain and continue to possess nuclear weapons. If that is the case, the NPT system will turn out to be a completely discriminatory system.

However, nuclear weapon states do not seem to be ready to change their position and it looks as if they are trying to maintain the present situation. But, the situation is not as unconditional as we have seen in the past, because there are three types of controls working.

The first one is the criticism by anti-nuclear NGOs including local governments against nuclear possession. The second is the control by multilateralism, that is the criticism by multiple countries, who support the Nuclear Weapons Convention at the United Nations.

The last controlling factor is what I call the legal siege. Needless to mention, in July of last year, the International Court of Justice issued an advisory opinion. That opinion certainly works as a latch against the legality of nuclear weapon use. The ICJ's opinion does not pass judgment in the extreme case where the survival of the state is at stake. So, in this sense, there is some ambiguity in the advisory opinion,

but still the fact is that the ICJ's opinion mentioned that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law. This significance has to be emphasized. In the past, weapons which have a lower yield and a lower level of atrocity than nuclear weapons were banned one after another, but there had been no judgment in the field of international law regarding the legality of the use of nuclear weapons themselves.

In the past, the expression "nuclear denial" was used. "Nuclear denial" is another phraseology for nuclear deterrence, which means a country can retaliate by launching nuclear weapons against an attack made by an enemy country. Since July of last year, there has been a new phraseology, "legal denial" against nuclear weapons.

Well, there might be only a small likelihood that nuclear weapon states would honestly follow this legal denial, but still it is highly significant that the legality of nuclear weapons was negated in general. At least, compared to the ICJ declaring the use of nuclear weapons to be legal or saying that they would not decide whether it was legal or illegal, their opinion that nuclear weapons are generally illegal is clear and significant. I think it was quite a dramatic moment in the history of international humanitarian law.

Whether the advisory opinion of the ICJ will really assume more meaning in reality or not, is the key question in determining whether international society will stay under the rule of law. We are at the branching point. If we honor the advisory opinion of the ICJ and make honest efforts toward nuclear weapons abolition, then the international society will be maintained under the rule of law. On the contrary however, if the advisory opinions of the ICJ are completely neglected, the international community will stay under the rule of power, and not law. So, here lies exactly the reason why we should give serious thought to the ICJ's advisory opinion.

But, nuclear weapons abolition is not the only issue we should deal with. There are many small weapons, or anti-personnel land mines. All these weapons are smaller in size than nuclear weapons, but there are a number of these weapons actually being utilized. Therefore, the actual size of the damage is much bigger than the damage which would have been brought by nuclear weapons. It is our urgent task to eliminate, or to at least regulate land mines and small firearms.

What really matters is, be it nuclear weapons or small firearms, the very existence of our civilization will be determined by whether or not we successfully impose regulations on the use of such weapons. Will the human race remain in a savage and brutal state, or will it step forward toward a more civilized society? During this session, I hope that we can hold active discussions regarding this matter. Thank you very

much.

Now I would like to start moderating this session. I would like to tell you the order of the speakers, in the order which we received their requests. The first speaker is Mayor Sivankutty from Trivandrum, India. The second speaker is Ms. Jacqueline Frayse from Nanterre, France. The third speaker is Mr. Jay Levy from Takoma Park in the United States. The fourth speaker will be from Hiroshima City, Executive Director Mr. Harada and the fifth speaker will be Ms. Rutherford on behalf of the Mayor of Vancouver. So, this is the order of the presentations for this session.

After each speech we would like to open the floor for discussion. I would like to allocate twenty minutes per speaker. So, I hope that you will try to keep to twenty minutes, including the discussion time.

Now I would like to call on our first speaker, Mayor Sivankutty.

Mr. Vasudevan Pillai Sivankutty, Mayor of Trivandrum(India): Worshipful Chairman, worshipful Mayor of Hiroshima, worshipful Mayor of Nagasaki, worshipful mayors, distinguished delegates and comrades: I am Sivankutty, Mayor of Trivandrum from the State of Kerala in India. In the name of the people of Trivandrum, I pay homage to the reapings of nuclear aggression in these two great cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Let me get straight to the issue of the summit and the issue of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

The 18-nation Committee on Disarmament, and its successor body—the sixty-one members Conference on Disarmament (CD), was conceived as a forum for holding negotiations to reach the goal of general and complete disarmament. The first crucial question therefore, is whether the so-called CTBT is conceived as a disarmament measure, or merely as a horizontal non-proliferation measure. The fact is that in its present form the CTBT is primarily a horizontal non-proliferation measure, and it has little to do with achieving the goal of nuclear disarmament. If this is so, why was it discussed in the CD at all?

Secondly, in its present form, the CTBT permits quantitative, if not qualitative, vertical proliferation by the nuclear powers. The so-called "sub-critical" or "zero-yield" tests merely relate to the release of nuclear energy while testing nuclear weapons. All other tests which relate both directly and indirectly to the development or reliability of the nuclear weapons would continue to be permitted.

On July 2 of 1997, the US went ahead and conducted a nuclear weapon-related test. It was the first in the series of such tests planned by scientists working in the US weapons laboratories, thereby completely exposing the true nature of the presently

worthless CTBT.

What is interesting to note is that under the present CTBT, research on new weapon designs would continue in the well-equipped and well-maintained nuclear weapon laboratories, new weapon design efforts would continue to be trained, and the nuclear test site would be continued to be kept in the state of preparedness to resume underground testing at anytime.

The United States has already announced that it is placing a Stockpile Stewardship and Maintenance Program (SSMP) to maintain nuclear weapon capability without underground testing, the capability to refabricate and certify weapons types in the entire nuclear weapon stockpile, and the capability to fabricate and certify new warheads. Accept the present CTBT is, therefore, not only not comprehensive, but also there are enough loopholes in it for the nuclear weapon holders to circumvent it for serving their own ends. In other words, the so-called CTBT was never conceived of as a step toward the goal of global nuclear disarmament.

India has steadfastly stuck to its position that a genuine CTBT should be linked to a time bound nuclear disarmament program. This includes: (a) a prohibition of "the use of nuclear weapons" pledge against the non-nuclear weapon states by the nuclear powers; (b) "no first use" (of nuclear weapons) pledge by the nuclear powers; (c) freeze on production of new nuclear weapons; (d) ban on research and testing of new types of nuclears and other weapons systems; (e) reduction and elimination of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons on a time bound basis.

However, there is no denying the fact that there is a section within the Indian bureaucracy which has been taking the position that it is better to kowtow to US pressure on the issue, because upholding national self-respect and taking a principled position on the question of global nuclear disarmament would prove to be too costly in economic terms. Obviously, those who are now willing to sell national self-respect for a few dollars have no inkling of its real value. Even if kowtowing to US pressure is likely to be beneficial for India in the short term and as its proponents claim, there can be no denying the fact that in the long run it is progress in the direction of general and complete disarmament that is going to be beneficial not only for India, but for the rest of the world as well.



Mayor Sivankutty of  
Trivandrum



India can proudly claim that since 1948 it has played a leading role in advancing the cause of general and complete disarmament, especially global nuclear disarmament in the United Nations General Assembly. Apart from these contributions, there have been other significant steps taken by the United Nations General Assembly.

As early as October 7, 1948, India presented a draft resolution to the United Nations General Assembly on "Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy." On November 15, 1960, India and eleven other nations moved a draft resolution of "General and Complete Disarmament" in the United Nations General Assembly. This was followed by a resolution on "Non-use of Nuclear Weapons and Prevention of Nuclear War" presented by India and adopted by the 33rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly. At the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (1982), India presented two draft resolutions, one for "A Freeze on Nuclear Weapons" and the other for an "International Convention on Non-use of Nuclear Weapons." Finally at the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (1988), India tabled an "Action Plan for Ushering in a Nuclear-free and Non-violent World Order."

Moreover, India has always rightly understood the link between disarmament and development. It has time and again reiterated its principle stand that it is willing to sign any international treaty which is non-discriminatory and advances the cause of general and complete disarmament.

However, India has completely failed in putting across its point of view to the rest of the world and to effectively counter the US administration's disinformation and misinformation campaign on a global scale.

This is a reflection on the compromising attitude adopted by India's political leadership vis-à-vis the US and its allies. While India is more or less able to defend its own interests, it has more than enough to prevent other Third World countries from being blackmailed by the United States. To a considerable extent, the weakening of the Non-allied Movement can be attributed to this reason.

It is in these respects that India has to make a radical departure from the past. If it really intends to start with the interest of the world community it has to actively campaign for a global nuclear disarmament, and not remain a passive spectator after making pious pronouncements.

This is my mind and that of my city. Though I open myself and us to criticism, we mayors around the world should unite against war and see the facts of life in our cities and protect them, which is our prime duty. In this, we need to support and protect our people and not

any war-mongers.

Mogami: Thank you very much, Mayor Sivankutty. The position of India on the CTBT is well known to you all. At many international conferences, India and the United States do not agree with each other on this matter, and we understand that is very hard to find solutions to this matter.

As I told you earlier, India's position is very adamant on this matter, that there should be no discrimination in this convention. So, theoretically, what they say is correct. There is discrimination between the nuclear weapon states and the non-nuclear weapon states. But if the United States does not do what they should do, India may choose to possess nuclear weapons and I think that is very hard for the other countries to understand.

You said in your presentation, some of the Indian bureaucracy said it is better to kowtow to the United States pressure, because it would be too costly, economically. An example of this is New Zealand a few decades ago. New Zealand denied the visit of a United States nuclear warship to New Zealand, and the United States enforced economic sanctions against New Zealand. Many nations tried to support New Zealand, but I wonder why other nations have not offered to help India, when India tried to oppose the United States in the case of the CTBT. I hope you will join us in thinking about this matter.

So, I would like to open the floor for discussion. Do you have any comments, interventions, or questions for Mayor Sivankutty?

Mr. Georgios Tsirikas, President of the City Council, Peristeri (Greece): My name is Georgios Tsirikas. I am from the city of Peristeri in Greece. This city is 33km away from Athens. The name of the city in English is dove, symbol of peace.

We come to Hiroshima from far away and we wanted to present our opinion, however there are time constraints. So, we are unable to make an official presentation from our city. What we have done so far in the conference is marvelous, but the politics is run by the government of the state, therefore I really wish this World Conference of Mayors would open its doors much wider to as many countries as possible, so that we can put more force together to make this conference more effective.

Of course, it will take time to set up a formal procedure, so I would rather make a much simpler proposal. The government follows the procedures of democracy, equality, religious tolerance and respect of individual and national rights according to the spirit of the final act of Helsinki, so that the foundations are safe for the elimination of wars, and the permanent establishment of peace.

The city of Peristeri, while cooperating with this conference, is in favor of a more peaceful world. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you very much. During the discussion time, if you wish to ask any questions or express your opinion, we ask that your intervention be related to the previous presentation. There will be other opportunities to discuss issues that are not related to a particular presentation, so I ask for your cooperation in regard to this matter.

Any other questions or comments with respect to the presentation made by Trivandrum? There does not appear to be any, so I would like to call on the second speaker Mayor Fraysse from Nanterre, France.

Ms. Jacqueline Fraysse, Mayor of Nanterre (France): Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen: My



Mayor Fraysse of Nanterre

name is Jacqueline Fraysse. I am Mayor of Nanterre City, France. Our city is situated very close to Paris, and we have 87,000 citizens. I am a member of the National Assembly as well.

On behalf of the people of Nanterre City, and in the name of the Congress of France, I would like to pay homage to the victims of the atomic bombs, and I would like to show my solidarity with the citizens of Hiroshima.

Nanterre is a city of solidarity and peace. We feel very strongly about these things and we started a movement several years ago. For Nanterre, our movement is based upon our tradition which is closely related to our history. During World War II, many citizens of Nanterre fought against the forces of fascism and contributed to peace. Many of them were forced to go into concentration camps and many of them were executed. There are many streets named after those victims.

In 1950, the Stockholm Appeal was adopted against nuclear weapons and Nanterre, together with the peace movement, engaged in a signing campaign for this Stockholm Appeal. Beyond the differences in religion, philosophy, and other differences, Nanterre City assembled together to fight against war, colonial war in Indochina and Algeria. We also protested against the Gulf War. So in Nanterre, every year we engage in peace activities. Not a single year has passed without our engagement in a peaceful movement.

In 1989, our mission was sent to Oslo, and we demanded that the Nobel Peace Prize be presented to Nelson Mandela, who has been an honorary citizen since 1985. We supported the Middle East peace process, we showed solidarity with Palestine, and we invite young citizens from Hebron. And since 1990 we have been organizing marches and demonstrations to demand a moratorium on nuclear testing. It requires a lot of energy and effort to undertake these activities. Many French citizens are engaged in appealing against nuclear tests, but to our regret, our President resumed nuclear testing.

Now, I think it is very important to link peace with economic development. Based on this concept we held two meetings. One, during the Barcelona Olympic Games in 1992, at which athletes and Olympic Committee members took part under the theme: "Peace, Olympic Spirit, and Development." The other meeting with the theme of "Peace, Disarmament and the Conversion of War Industries" was held in 1996, and involved members of trade unions of related industries. This theme has been discussed throughout France.

Our city has also supported various international peace events. The members of the National Assembly from Nanterre and representatives of the Nanterre Peace Movement Association attended many such international meetings.

In April 1996, there was an international civic movement against nuclear weapons in New York and our representative attended it. In August of the same year, our delegation participated in the World Congress Against A-and H-Bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

We regret very much that our President Chirac resumed nuclear testing. We expressed our objections against the resumption of nuclear testing. I would like to emphasize that French people are standing for peace, and have started engaging in peace movements. So the position of the French government is different from the position of the French people. We fight against nuclear weapons. We fight for peace and there are many people like me in France, who are fighting for peace.

Nanterre City has adopted a resolution against the resumption of nuclear testing. And our sister cities of Watford in the United Kingdom, Novgorod in Russia and Pesaro in Italy, support our resolution.

I think the role of the elected officials is to educate people, especially young people. We have the responsibility to teach them about the dangers of nuclear weapons. So every year in Nanterre, we invite children from Chernobyl to our city and we engage in various activities. Young people, primary school teachers, and junior and senior high school teachers attend. We have discussions with those who experienced the concentration camps. Also, we have exhibitions. For example for the 50th anniversary of

the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. We are very active in peace movements.

There is one more thing I would like to emphasize and that is that the action for peace is closely related with unemployment, poverty and underdevelopment. We have to fight against unemployment, poverty, and discrimination. We have to respect people's differences and we have to support democracy and human rights. We should be focused on individuals, and wealth should be utilized for individuals and groups to allow their activities in full scale.

Even within our own country we have misery and this is a serious problem that will affect our daily lives in various ways.

This World Conference of Mayors will be conveyed to our citizens. We will report the results of this 4th Mayors Conference to our citizens. We have a network of cities and we will inform this network of the results of this Mayors Conference.

We believe France has a tradition of democracy and we are faithful to our tradition of respecting human rights which was born from the French Revolution in 1789. We have to play a very important role and we are doing our best. As an elected official, when I go back to my country at the National Assembly, I would like to urge the government to ratify the CTBT. At the United Nations in September 1996, the CTBT was signed and President Chirac made the commitment that France would ratify. I would like to ask him to put this proposal into action.

Mogami: Thank you very much for your very good presentation. I am very encouraged. Nanterre is engaged in very unique activities and she shared with us the basic principles of the Nanterre City Council. This presentation was very useful in allowing us to see a different side of France from the one that has been shown to us in the past.

Are there any comments or questions in relation to the presentation by the representative of Nanterre?

Mr. John Mutton, Lord Mayor of Coventry (United Kingdom): Thank you. My name is John Mutton, Lord Mayor of Coventry. I would like to follow on with what I said this morning. I was very impressed with the comments that the previous speaker made. I think the steps they have taken to promote peace are laudable, but I would like to mention the issue of Chernobyl in relation to the fact that France generates more power from nuclear energy than any other country. I would like to ask whether they take the same efforts and steps to encourage their government to find other means of generating electricity or do they not equate the dangers of nuclear energy with nuclear bombs? Thank you.

Ms. Rene Mansho, City Councilor of Honolulu (Hawaii, USA): Aloha! I am Rene Mansho from Honolulu, Hiroshima's sister city. I would like to support your initiatives in promoting peace, but I think on a technical level I want to ask you if you have any scientific explanations for some of the activities that went on in the Pacific region. Some other residents have come too and it is because we share the same water. They



Councilor Mansho of Honolulu

come to share their concerns and I do not have that kind of factual data, so I would like to ask what is your personal perspective on the effects of the testing in the Pacific?

Mogami: Do you want to know if there is clear evidence of danger to the environment caused by nuclear testing in the Pacific?

Mansho(Honolulu): No, I wanted to know what France's explanation is and how they rationalize the need for testing in those waters?

Frayse(Nanterre): Well, in regards to this particular question I do not have enough qualifications to give any scientific evidence. The French Government say that there is no danger involved with the nuclear testing, however it is my opinion that if this testing was not dangerous then why did France have to go to all the trouble of conducting the testing in the Pacific region and not closer to France? For this reason I doubt the safety of the nuclear testing and I am against nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mansho(Honolulu): Thank you very much.

Mr. Daniel Fontaine, Deputy Mayor of Aubagne (France): I am from the city called Aubagne in France. I am in agreement with what the Mayor of Nanterre mentioned and I would like to give a supplementary explanation. As Mayor Fraysse mentioned a majority of the French citizens are in opposition of what the French government are doing. As I said this morning, it is very important to work with the citizens so that government policy can be changed in the future. There is a town called Amiens in France. There are a lot of military personnel living in this town. When these military personnel have to be dispatched to the site of nuclear testing, they resist going to the site of the



nuclear tests because they are not sure whether it is completely safe at the site. If safety was fully guaranteed at the test site, military personnel would never oppose to the dispatch.

Mogami: Thank you very much for your comments. The deputy mayor of the city of Aubagne also stated that what the government thinks is not the same as what the citizens think. So, I think that this point should be born in our minds, when we have this kind of discussion at this World Conference of Mayors. There are some factors which are beyond our control, because the diplomacy of the country rests with the government, but what he said is this is not always the case.

If there are no further comments on the presentation made by the mayor of Nanterre, then I would like to call on the next speaker, Mr. Harada from Hiroshima City.

Mr. Hiroshi Harada, Executive Director, Hiroshima City (Japan): I am from Hiroshima City. I would like to give you some information. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima was fifteen kilotons. France has conducted nuclear testing six times and the last nuclear test was 120 kilotons, which is eight times as large as the atomic bomb of Hiroshima.

The United States National Cancer Research Institute announced that because of nuclear testing in Nevada there is a lot of radioactive contamination appearing nearby the testing field. So, I believe that it is certainly eloquent testimony that there is danger associated with nuclear testing. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you. Now we would like to proceed to the next presentation from Takoma Park, Mr. Jay Levy, who is the Chair of the Nuclear-Free Zone Committee of Takoma Park, Maryland from the United States of America. Mr. Jay Levy is going to make a presentation on behalf of the Mayor of Takoma Park.

Mr. Jay Levy, Chairman of the Nuclear-Free Zone Committee, Takoma Park(Maryland, USA): Honorable chairman, mayors, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: my name is Jay Levy. I am the Chairperson of the Nuclear-Free Zone Committee of Takoma Park, Maryland in the United States.

I want to thank the conference for inviting us and hosting us so graciously during this serious occasion in your country. Originally, I did not intend to make a formal presentation, but after hearing from the other distinguished delegates, I think it's important to share with you some of the success stories from our city. I would hope that by doing so, you will see that cities can make a major impact on international peace issues.

Our involvement with the World Conference of Mayors dates from the first meeting in 1985, when our former Mayor and life-long peace activists, Sammy Abbot, came to Hiroshima.

My wife and I come to Hiroshima from a city of only 18,500 people. But our city, Takoma Park in the state of Maryland, stands out on any map when it comes to peace and related issues. Our tiny town is known throughout the United States for the strongest nuclear-free zone ordinance in the land.

For fourteen years, we have followed a law forbidding any city contracts with companies that make nuclear weapons. We cannot buy an item as small as a paper clip or a piece of paper from a company that produces nuclear weapons, their components, or their delivery systems. Just think what would happen if every city in the world boycotted all goods made by nuclear weapons makers.

We also prohibit any activity within the city that involves weapon research and development. But, our legislative agenda toward peace does not stop at this law. We have just passed legislation forbidding any city purchases from companies which invest in or deal with the country of Burma. In other words, we are now a Burma-free zone.

We respect the international citizens living in our city by giving them the right to vote in municipal elections and we are a sanctuary city. We refuse to cooperate with federal immigration officials coming into our city in pursuit of those whose only crime is to not possess a proper immigration paper.

We respect our environment with a law that requires a city permit to chop a tree down and we require recycling of newspapers, cans and plastic bottles. We respect our lower income residents with a law protecting them from excessive yearly rent increases.

I have briefly outlined our legislative activity to show you that cities can empower themselves and be active in shaping world issues. This is particularly important to the people of Takoma Park because we live ten minutes from the US capital, Washington D.C., where our national legislators have given the US Defense Department 265 billion dollars to spend next year.

265 billion dollars. That is the same as if you woke up this morning and spent half a billion dollars before



Mr. Levy of Takoma Park



you went to bed tonight, every day until August sixth next year. So, when we citizens of Takoma Park wake up each morning, we know we still have much to do to stop this nuclear madness.

I will be pleased to present a copy of our nuclear-free zone ordinance to anyone interested in having one and to speak about any other of our many peace and justice endeavors.

Mogami: Mr. Levy, I would like to ask you to continue as you still have some more time. You have about a minute and a half to continue so please tell us a little more about the activities of your city and how you came to be elected in your position by your city.

Levy(Takoma Park): Takoma Park's Nuclear-Free Zone Law has with it a provision to establish a Nuclear-Free Zone Committee to oversee the law. I am Chair of the Nuclear-Free Zone Committee and my wife is a former City Council Member. As such our mayor designated us to attend as official representatives. I am an appointed private citizen to chair the Nuclear-Free Zone Committee. We have seven members on the Committee.

If there is a problem the city encounters in purchasing anything, let's say we have to purchase police cars and we have trouble identifying non-nuclear manufacturers, then the city comes to us and we seek out and provide a solution so that we do not buy anything from a nuclear company.

We also conduct public education. Every year on this day, we have a ceremony remembering what happened here on August 6, 1945. We have many public forums and we keep our citizens informed about nuclear issues. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you very much. There is a wide spectrum of people in the United States who are working very hard for the promotion of peace. That was very valuable information. Thank you.

I would like to open the floor for any comments and questions in regard to what Mr. Levy has put forth.

Mr. Rey E. Bulay, Muntinlupa (Philippines): I am Mr. Bulay. I am the majority floor leader of the City Council of Muntinlupa. I would like to ask a question which is addressed to the previous speaker.

Mr. Speaker, what other activities has your city, Takoma Park, done to convince other cities near your locality to pursue activities such as yours? Has your city convinced other cities nearby to take the same stand against nuclear weapons?

Levy(Takoma Park): In the state of Maryland there are relatively few cities which take on actions like Takoma Park does. Eight cities have passed

resolutions to be anti-nuclear, but if you are not incorporated you cannot make your own laws. We have a law and there's a fine that goes with any violation. We are in the position of being able to enforce our law. Other communities are not real cities. They cannot enforce their nuclear-free zone resolutions, but they have passed them.

We work with a network of cities around the country to try and expand nuclear-free zones. I believe there are over 200 nuclear-free zones in the United States of various degrees, in terms of their severity requirement, but we have the strongest. We are also not allowed to invest in any company that makes nuclear weapons. City funds cannot be invested in any of these companies. That is something I forgot to mention.

Mogami: Thank you very much. Are there any further questions?

Bulay(Muntinlupa): Could I possibly make a follow-up question? I would like to ask another question. Is there such an umbrella or a group which takes care of all nuclear-free groups? Or are you all independent groups by yourselves?

Levy(Takoma Park): That is a very good question. Up until a few years ago, there was an organization called Nuclear-Free America, which kept track of all of the new nuclear-free zones, published a newsletter, exchanged information and kept us all informed around the United States. However, due to budgetary difficulties, Nuclear-Free America today only publishes a biannual list of all the nuclear companies that we cannot buy from.

This is valuable, because twice a year our city receives a list of hundreds and hundreds of companies from whom we may not purchase anything. Nuclear-Free America has been reduced, because of financial reasons, to serve only as a research facility to help us in our purchases of non-nuclear contracts.

Bulay(Muntinlupa): Thank you very much.

Mogami: Thank you. Well, time is running out, so if you have a special urge to ask a question to Mr. Levy maybe we can accommodate only one question.

There does not appear to be any more questions so I would like to go to the fourth speaker, Mr. Harada, Executive Director of Peace Promotion and International Relations of Hiroshima.

Mr. Hiroshi Harada, Executive Director, Hiroshima City(Japan): Distinguished guests, mayors, ladies and gentlemen: firstly, I would like to extend my words of welcome to all of you. In this session it is a great



Executive Director Harada  
of Hiroshima

pleasure and honor to have an opportunity to make a presentation, and I would also like to extend my gratitude to all of you who attended the Peace Memorial Ceremony and joined us in our wish for lasting peace in the world. I thank you very much indeed.

I am responsible for peace promotion and international relations,

and there are approximately 110 people who are working for this cause in Hiroshima City Government.

Fifty-two years ago, the first atomic bomb exploded near this convention hall. Heat rays, which exceeded one million degrees centigrade swathed the entire town, with a blast ten times as fast as a typhoon. I was also exposed to the atomic bomb. I was exposed to the atomic bomb at Hiroshima Station, 2km from the hypocenter. Fortunately, due to a very strong building, miraculously my life was saved. But, a lot of people were burnt to death and I really reaffirm my conviction that human beings and nuclear weapons will never be able to coexist together.

Today, based upon my experience in Hiroshima, I would like to talk about our approach to nuclear weapons abolition.

In December last year, the A-bomb Dome was registered on UNESCO's World Heritage List. This dome is a testimony to the devastation brought by the first atomic bomb to be used in the history of humanity, the symbol of the abolition of nuclear weapons, and our inspiration for peace. It is a reflection in the international society that this dome has universal value in the history of the world and is a very precious asset. It is a reflection of the rising awareness that nuclear weapons should never be used again.

In applying for the World Heritage Listing, the problem of our recognition of history was highlighted by the attitude of the USA and China in the UNESCO's World Heritage Commission. For example, a representative of China mentioned that elsewhere in Asia, other than in Hiroshima, there were a lot of lives and assets which were lost in World War II. But, some people do not accept this fact. Although the Hiroshima application satisfied the requirements to become a World Heritage Site, there was a potential threat to world security as China wanted to maintain their rightful reservation and abstained from voting.

Reflecting upon Japan's aggression into Asia and keeping in mind our fundamental belief that the use of nuclear weapons will lead to the end of humanity, we

are working toward creating a world without nuclear weapons. In other words, we deny the logic that nuclear weapons were used to right former Japanese militarism. If we agree with this way of thinking, then nuclear weapon states by their own judgement can use nuclear weapons on other nations.

Based on the experiences of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the past, we support the abolition of nuclear weapons. Today, more than fifty years after that day, many *hibakusha* continue to suffer physically from the affects of radiation and also psychologically from the horrific experience. I think that it is our mission to learn from the past and share our experiences with as many people as possible, so that we can realize the abolition of nuclear weapons.

After the collapse of the Cold War Regime, there have been a lot of movements in disarmament and movements for nuclear weapons abolition. The year of 1996 was quite a dramatic year in the international community.

The International Court of Justice, two years ago, started an examination into the legality of the use of nuclear weapons, requested by the World Health Organization and the United Nations General Assembly. The mayor of Hiroshima was requested to appear at the ICJ, and on behalf of the peace-loving people, he appealed the atrocity and the cruel inhuman character of nuclear weapons. He stated very clearly that, not only the use, but the development and testing of nuclear weapons are contrary to international law, and his statement was well received by the judges.

As a result of the examination, the ICJ issued an advisory opinion in July of last year, saying that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law. Secondly, the ICJ would not pass any judgment as to the extreme circumstance of self defense in which the very survival of a state would be at stake. This opinion legally establishes that nuclear weapons can not be used freely, against the intention of nuclear weapon states.

Also, the judges unanimously announced that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament. And this was a major force influencing a lot of activities for future disarmament efforts. It was quite significant for the ICJ to have shown the advisory opinion that in general, nuclear weapons are against international humanitarian law, although it does not have any legal binding force.

In September of 1996, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty with an overwhelming majority support. I think that everyone is aware of the content of this treaty. Although the CTBT is yet to be effective, it has been quite significant in developing the sense that the CTBT institutes international norm with the support of a

majority of countries.

The United States however, conducted sub-critical testing, ignoring demands by the international community to cancel the tests. The United States says that because sub-critical testing is non-explosive, it is not against the CTBT. This reflects the United States intention to continue to possess nuclear weapons and also this will stimulate the countries which reject signing the CTBT because there is no time-bound plan for nuclear abolition. It will imperil the CTBT from becoming effective and might destroy the NPT system.

The United States made it clear that they will conduct five more sub-critical tests, but we should appeal to the international community that all nuclear testing should be banned, and we have to increase opinions advocating a nuclear free world.

As part of the international community, firstly we should take action for the effectuation of the CTBT and the commencement of negotiations for the Cut-off Treaty.

The second step that should be taken is the expansion of a nuclear-free zone on a global level. This nuclear-free zone involves banning the development, manufacturing, stockpiling, deployment, and dumping of nuclear waste within the zone, and we already have five such nuclear-free zones, but we would like to see the establishment of these zones in Northeast Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

The third step is the convention on non-first use of nuclear weapons, and the convention to ban the usage of nuclear weapons completely. We also would like to negate the theory of nuclear deterrence, which is a strategy against the trend of human society and we believe it is vital to promote confidence building among states.

As mentioned by the representative of Malakoff, Hiroshima has been conducting a lot of atomic bomb exhibitions. It would be helpful to increase awareness on an international level regarding nuclear abolition. We have already conducted exhibitions in Washington D.C. and Columbia City in Missouri, the United States, Perugia and Assisi in Italy, and Barcelona in Spain. And also in Japan, we have conducted exhibitions in Niigata, Numazu, and Otaru, Sapporo, and Kita-Hiroshima Cities.

Since May of this year, an "Hiroshima Exhibition" is being shown in Barcelona. It not only includes the picture panels and written materials, pictures drawn by Mr. Iri Maruki and Mrs. Toshi Maruki and the peace poster, but also displays paintings and sculptures made by Spanish artists. We convey a message of peace and the message that we should never repeat the disastrous experience of nuclear weapons.

I learned that the citizens of Barcelona were quite interested in what was actually born from the tragedy in Hiroshima, what philosophies the citizens of Hiroshima

derive from their experiences, and what message Hiroshima is going to send to the rest of the world. We have to take a fresh look at how civilization will be affected by science and technology in the future. We will continue our efforts to hold atomic bomb exhibitions to display not only atomic bomb materials, but also artistic and cultural artifacts embodying the philosophy of peace. So, I really solicit your cooperation to host these atomic bomb exhibitions.

Hiroshima is well-known in the world because of its tragic past, but we would rather appeal Hiroshima as a city of hope, to demonstrate how we successfully overcame this disastrous experience. For that purpose, we should continue making various contributions by trying to understand the pleas of other people, and to heal their pain.

Naturally, we have been giving medical assistance to the citizens living nearby in Chernobyl, Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan, Nevada in the United States and to residents who are living near the testing site in the South Pacific. Also, we are dispatching medical doctors and receiving medical trainees at the Hiroshima International Council for Health Care of the Radiation-Exposed.

We would also like to strengthen our function to send the message of peace to the external world, together with the establishment of a new peace research institute in 1998.

After Hiroshima and Nagasaki, nuclear weapons have not been used again, however the possibility of nuclear weapon usage was considered in the Korean War, the Viet Nam War, and the Gulf War. There are still 20,000 nuclear warheads existing today and we can't say that these are completely under our control. If this situation persists we might see the day where human existence is imperiled. So, I would believe we definitely have to eliminate all nuclear weapons from the surface of the Earth because nuclear weapons and human beings cannot coexist together. This is the only way to secure our survival and sound environment.

We will do our best efforts to enhance solidarity among cities and to generate international opinions. I really hope this conference will help toward this goal. This completes the presentation by Hiroshima City. Thank you very much.

Mogami: Thank you very much. With respect to what local government is doing, Hiroshima City together with Nagasaki City are doing tremendous activities in terms of volume as well as in size. It is a reflection of the enthusiasm of both cities, and I believe what they have done so far, will set a great example to all the cities gathering here.

At the same time, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, because they have had unique experiences they have been very sensitive in regard to the issue of nuclear



weapons. For cities which have never had a disastrous experience, you may wonder why Hiroshima is so serious about the development of nuclear disarmament, or the possession of nuclear weapons by some states. But, after visiting the Peace Memorial Museum, I hope that you will gain a deeper understanding of why Hiroshima is so eager and fervent in their activities toward the abolition of nuclear weapons. As Mr. Harada mentioned, it is quite encouraging to know that Hiroshima City is ready to experience the pains of the others and to heal their pain. If it is possible, I would like to invite the representative of Semipalatinsk to give their opinion at a later time.

Now it appears that Mr. Swain from Waynesville wishes to speak.

Mr. David Swain, Representative of the Mayor, Waynesville (North Carolina, USA): I am from Waynesville, which is in North Carolina in the United States. I am not a city employee, but I am active in local education. My mayor would like to have attended this conference, but he said for me to go this time and bring him a report.



I have a short comment to make about Mr. Harada's statement, not a question, but I would like to bring sharp focus to what he represents.

Those of you who were in Hiroshima several years ago, say more than a decade ago, realize there has been a significant change, I would say a marvelous reform or improvement in the exhibit which you see in the Peace Memorial Museum. Many years ago, if you came to the museum, the first thing you would see would be scenes and explanations about the bombing on August 6, 1945.

Do you remember yesterday, Dr. Martin Harwit called us to look back at history and what is left out, fill it in, what is wrong, correct it, and I would like to stress that Mayor Hiraoka who comes from the world of newspapers and TV, his senior helpers, Mr. Omuta and Mr. Harada, have exerted significant leadership in doing exactly what Dr. Harwit said.

Yesterday, as you went into the building, you saw a long exhibit on the wall, "Hiroshima at War." There was a strong voice, among the citizens of Hiroshima, that said, the war didn't start on August 6, 1945. Japan was at war for a long time before then. This has been incorporated in the new exhibit. In other words,

Hiroshima's leadership looked back and recognized the history, incorporated it appropriately in the exhibit, and then went on from that to a healthy judgment about the situation in the world after Hiroshima, the third floor, the Nuclear Age.

This is one of the healthiest movements to properly report and understand the movement against nuclear arms that I know of. Remember that this took place when my country, the United States, during the Smithsonian incident, refused to let past history come before public view and understanding and assessment. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were asked to help with the Smithsonian exhibit. They were willing to lend about twenty-seven artifacts. That is not a train load but, many of our army and air force veteran groups unfortunately refused to let our history be reassessed. So, we are still in a half century of denial.

When nations deny something so important for so long, there comes some distortion, not just outside but in the heart and mind. So, I salute these leaders, like Mr. Hiraoka and Mr. Omuta, especially, who came from the world of information, and their supporters in the long-standing, dedicated leadership in Hiroshima City, to show the world that the cities really do have a function, because that is where the organizations for education and news and other things can take steps to change the attitudes and the conditions that will allow us to move forward and rid the world of the scourge of nuclear weapons.

Thank you very much.

Mogami: Thank you very much, Mr. Swain. That was a very nice supplementary explanation to the changes that the leaders of the cities have achieved.

Well, I would like to make a similar supplemental explanation.

Mr. Hiraoka, Mr. Omuta, Mr. Harada, and all those people involved in changing the display of the Peace Memorial Museum put in a lot of effort to achieve this. It was never an easy task, because the current exhibit of the Peace Memorial Museum displays the mistakes Japan made in World War II, there was a lot of resistance.

Dr. Harwit mentioned yesterday, we have to faithfully look back at history, the factual history, and I believe that the mayor and the leaders of Hiroshima actually followed what he did a long time ago.

Are there any questions or comments?

Mr. Peter Butera Bazimya, Director of Urban Development Service, Kigali (Rwanda): I'm Peter Bazimya from a small town in Central Africa, Kigali, Rwanda. The place of late is recovering from very severe wounds of an unnecessary civil war. The place is recovering from a heavy genocide which took over one million people in less than three months. It is a



place that draws very touching parallels with what happened on August 6, 1945, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I pass my comment because of the previous commentator, who has just sat down. Yesterday, when I walked through the Memorial Museum,

Director Bazimya of Kigali soon after I walked out, I called my embassy in Tokyo. I asked the ambassador, "What can we learn from the Peace Memorial Museum with respect to the situation we have back home?"

I think it is a distortion of history, if history is not written properly. I congratulate the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for every effort that they have put into telling the world, not only in words, but in the physical display of what happened on August 6, 1945.

We are trying to do the same, and I hope one day sometime, the leadership displayed in Hiroshima is going to be shown to the people of Hiroshima when we invite them to Kigali.

I also wonder whether it would be possible for the people of Hiroshima to attempt to put on display the written reflections of the pilots that dropped the bombs. I think it would be a touching experience to compare their own experiences when they reflected back on what they had just done, to the perceptions and the experiences of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who had experienced the consequences of the actions imposed by others. It would be a living history to compare the two perspectives, and I hope the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will try to get those written statements from whatever source, so that they are in display in the Peace Memorial Museum.

Thank you very much.

Mogami: Thank you very much for your suggestion. That was a proposal as to the possibility of displaying the opinions or impressions of the pilots of the atomic bombers. I would like the Peace Memorial Museum to consider his suggestion

That was a statement from the representative of Kigali from Rwanda. We are now talking about the atomic bomb dropping, which took place fifty-two years ago in Hiroshima. But, in Kigali just two years ago, the people suffered from serious tragedy, and we are very much interested in listening to the story of Kigali and how people live their life in Kigali. We would like to have that opportunity at a later time.

There is another person who wishes to speak. So, I



Director Bazimya of Kigali

would now like to call upon the representative from Vancouver, Ms. Rutherford.

Ms. Janet Lynn Rutherford, Member of Eco-Peace Committee, Vancouver (Canada): I have to

first confess that I am not the Mayor of Vancouver. I am a member of the new Eco-Peace Committee of Vancouver and an ordinary citizen.



Ms. Rutherford of Vancouver

Dear city of Hiroshima and all your people; Dear Peace Culture Foundation and dozens of organizers and volunteers that have made this conference

and all it embodies possible; Dear people from around this planet who have been moved from the depths of your heart to make a pilgrimage to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to touch directly the parts of our body as a human race and of our home, Gaia, the Earth, that we ourselves in our ignorance, have so carelessly ravaged.

I am from Vancouver, Canada, where August 5th, corresponding to August 6th in Japan, has been declared Universal Peace Day by proclamation of the mayor. A city that for many years boasted the largest annual peace walk in North America on April 26th and which is still profoundly peace-oriented, despite the business-oriented climate occasioned by the need for economic development which tends to characterize our current city government.

I was born in Montreal, Canada, on May 2, 1946, almost exactly nine months after the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. This means that I am one of the very first "Baby Boom" babies, conceived in love after the atomic bombs were dropped and the war was ended in a huge wave of ecstatic euphoria that swept over Europe and North America at the end of World War II.

"War is over, we shall have peace forever" was the cry which was on everyone's lips. My mother tells me that the day she carried me out of the hospital, down the tree-lined aisle of Montreal Boulevard in the bright spring sunshine was the happiest day of her life. Therefore, how I came to be here now is not such a mystery. It seems it is my destiny as it is all of yours to be the local leaders and citizen diplomats who carry the huge responsibility of helping to guide our people with our best wisdom and love, along the path of peace.

It is to the credit of this conference that it is so open to such a wide variety of individuals, such as ourselves, who wish to make a contribution to world peace. The city of Hiroshima must be praised for its unfailing

efforts to turn its pain and suffering into a profound and hopeful vision for the entire world.

We all know, only too well, how full of pain and suffering our world is. Ironically, it is this very pain and suffering which instills in us the collective hope to end war that also instills in us the fear, the helplessness, the despair, that leaves us with a huge legacy of deep smoldering rage, susceptibility to violence, and atrophy of both heart and mind, that keep us on the warpath.

Whether it is the stark and soul-destroying pain of the *hibakusha* of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, or any of the other pains and suffering that I try to outline on page 2 of my talk. It is the sum of all of these sufferings and the accompanying feelings of powerlessness that keep us on the warpath, constantly engaged, in spite of ourselves, in the war of all against all. Pessimistically said, to characterize the human condition by the social philosopher Hobbes, so long ago.

Even as we stood in silent prayer in Hiroshima Peace Park this morning, militant activists could be heard screaming out their cries for nationalism in the street nearby. As the sixth grade children in today's ceremony reminded us, the terrible truth is that we are at war, even when we are at peace, as long as we are committed to values and social structures that devalue human life and our planet Earth.

Whatever degree of prosperity we obtain in the developing world is had at the terrible expense of millions of lives lost, and huge damage to our environment, in service to our so-called needs. Through hunger, poverty, the raping and poisoning of our Earth, and the political and economic tyranny of the rich over the poor, which continues the process of the self-replication and regeneration of war on our planet.

What in the world can we do to truly change our world? How in the world can we recover from the half-century of denial and distortion, that was just mentioned moments ago. What will it take to enable us to pass through the pain, the suffering, and the despair, and to transform the terrible legacy of burning rage, on the one hand, and deep depression on the other, into inspired and transcendental consciousness which generates shared visions and dreams which are capable of being realized in a future of sustainable peace.

Obviously, one of the things we can do is to meet like this, to come together from around the world to share our experiences of the past—the huge common resource of our histories as Martin Harwit reminded us—or perhaps I can be bold enough that we propose that we call them "our-story" instead of "his-story." And number two is to share the present—our current struggles for peace and survival—so as to learn to identify ourselves as one body, the human race, and to communicate, cooperate, and collaborate in global

campaigns to support and empower local initiatives for peace, environmental protection and recovery, human rights, and social justice, especially in the form of economic democracy, deep and lasting political economic change that will bring an end to tyranny and a sustainable future with love, life, and freedom for all. In short, to build vital and everlasting peace culture, which will, by its own transformative power gradually replace our present culture of violence. But, this is not enough.

We are all enriched, inspired and profoundly motivated by meetings like this one, but when we go home to our families and home towns, its all too easy to lose touch with our fellow citizen diplomats and planetary activists around the world.

We need to carry on this process of communication, interaction, collaboration, cooperation, mutual reinforcement, empowerment, and continuing creative synergistic, multicultural discourse when we are apart, as well as when we are together. Only this will enable us to achieve the solidarity we seek and the accompanying empowerment that will enable us to change the world.

I was going to show you a videotape describing various cross-linking, interacting communications projects which were enabled by the collaboration of hundreds of individuals and dozens of different organizations in many cities and countries around the world, including citizens groups, public and cooperative radio and television stations, universities and schools and so on.

The video was made by friends of mine in a community cable TV studio in Burnaby, Canada, the neighboring town to Vancouver, in August of 1986, twelve years ago. The projects it highlights have been going on ever since. The complex of communications for peace projects this video described helped to kick off what has been an extraordinary decade of citizens peace communications innovation which has culminated in the profound consolidation of global civil society under dramatic change in the global community of citizen activists. I have been steadily involved in this remarkable revolution of citizens communication for change on our planet for the past decade and a half. Therefore, when I attended the last two Mayors Conferences in Hiroshima as an observer, I made some concrete suggestions for on-going communication and collaboration for greater solidarity, which I feel were taken to heart and acted upon.

This time, I have come to this conference with more than just a suggestion to offer. Together with other activists for life in the two regions of the world which I call my home, namely Tokyo, Japan and British Columbia, Canada, I have launched a project which I believe can result in a dramatic further positive enhancement of this conference and others like it. We

have started the first node in what we envisage as a worldwide computer network especially dedicated to on-going communication and interaction between communities, villages, towns, and cities. The new network is called Global Village Planetary Eco-Peace Net, and it is committed to the principles that are the centerpieces of radical citizen discourse around the world, which are one and the same principles to which this conference holds itself to be committed to. These are, among others, openness, fairness, and equality, public access and accountability, and inter-city, inter-community solidarity.

This new network is also characterized by the unusual fact that it is owned completely by the people who comprise its membership. Its structure conforms to the Cooperative Associations Act of British Columbia, which is a tried and true model for publicly owned organizations that helps to guarantee the values listed above.

I wish to invite each and every one of you to join in this endeavor, a labor of love directed at enabling us all to stay in interactive communication around the world on a daily basis, by gradually cloning similar computer communication nodes which are linked together and owned cooperatively by all the members around the world, and steadfastly drawing other individuals and communities around the world into the grand and growing web of alternative communications.

This kind of network and networking is truly the foundation of the global village that Marshall McLuhan advocated to us so long ago, which augurs the dawning of a solar age of peace in which ecological balance, abundant solar energy, universal peace, and sustainable future for all, in which poverty, tyranny, the exploitation of the weak by the strong, the destruction of our Earth, racism, sexism, and the persecution of minorities of all kinds are wiped off the face of the Earth forever.

Please join us. If you wish to help with this effort, please contact me directly before you leave this conference.

In closing, I would like to say that for the global village to be truly global, there must be full representation in it, of all the downtrodden of the Earth, of all those who are far less fortunate than I. And, therefore, I wish to express my deep love and respect for those who have managed to muster the faith, courage, trust, and initiative to transcend the immense obstacles they face in their own countries and to come all the way here to participate in this momentous event.

Our Chairperson began this session by discussing the rule of law, versus the rule of might. In war, the rule of might is propped up by an elaborate rule of law. For example, we have just heard that most of the citizens of France oppose what their government has done, but apparently have no power to stop it. Only the

consolidation of global civil society in the direction of planetary solidarity on issues of peace, environment, and human rights can overturn this situation of global injustice.

I love you all, and I hope our love is strong enough to prevail over whatever obstacles we face along the peace path on our journey to peace. I sincerely thank you all of you for listening. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you very much for keeping time. You still have a few minutes to take questions. Thank you very much for your rich ideas.

Are there any comments or questions with respect to Ms. Rutherford's presentation?

Mr. Muhammed Najeeb, City Secretary of Trivandrum (India): I really didn't want to speak, until Ms. Rutherford inspired me because I was feeling very much in the winter of despair when I was sitting here this afternoon because of the CTBT. I am from India.

I have been to Africa. I have seen Zaire, where people have been literally dying on the other side of the street, as somebody has taken out my five dollar notes from my pocket and tried to sell me an American made or a Russian made pistol.



City Secretary Najeeb of Trivandrum

Now the problem is why when they do not even have something to eat that they have something very costly in their hand. Now, this is the situation of the world. This is the "winter of despair" and we have been here for fifty years of real suffering, fifty years of concealed history, and a practically different explosion—an information explosion.

On this point, Ms. Rutherford has been proposing something very encouraging to unite all of us in discussions. Often, as I am basically an administrator, I know how things occur. I always feel there is an administrative transmission loss, when something is said in the United Nations and it is lost or misunderstood in the transmission. If you are not wise, something else takes place and that is what happened here. And that's what has taken place in Chernobyl.

There are three types of disasters. There are natural disasters, like volcanoes. There are man-made disasters like Chernobyl, and there are also brutal disasters like what has happened here. Now, these have to be segregated. This has to be seen in



perspective.

The point is how do we reach all those who make decisions and create or give insight into things like this? Are they really influenced by people who are living for peace, like us? If we are to reach them, it is with you. Now, my question to you is, how do we find a solution for the man who is suffering and for the man who does not have anything to eat at the same time that his neighbor has a pistol?

This is a big question. Can we use information technology, which is definitely the answer, the answer to the people of the world? And what is role of the mayors of the world in disseminating this and transferring this technology to the people? These are my questions. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you. Ms. Rutherford, would you like to respond?

Rutherford(Vancouver): I have lots of ideas about that, but maybe it is better to ask other people what ideas they've got about it, so we can really open the floor to more discussion, as a precedent for further discussion in the conference from now on.

Mogami: Thank you very much. Are there any specific questions? As there do not appear to be any questions, I think it is about time for us to sum up.

As I said, the theme of the session is "What Should Be Done to Abolish Nuclear Weapons After the CTBT." We have diverse opinions. I would like to come back to this theme in summing up the session.

There were a lot inspiring and encouraging indications, but in the case of nuclear weapons, we are far away from a world which is free of nuclear weapons, and we have to confirm this reality as a fact. Particularly, this point is well recognized by the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and they are trying to tell the world this point. I would like you to understand this point.

And when it comes to what can be done, I think there are three major points which deserve consideration, mentioned by Mr. Harada. For example, the first point was negotiations for the Cut-off Treaty, and the second is a nuclear weapons convention to ban all use of nuclear weapons. But even in reaching those goals, we are still at the cradle stage.

In various parts of the world, as we heard in this session, there are a lot of interesting, encouraging, and insightful activities that we can use as a model. Another interesting point which became clear is that in some countries, people get accustomed to criticizing the policy made by the government and in other countries there are the sort of people who are not used to, or who do not know how to criticize or to pressure their own government. In the case of a democratic

society, freedom of speech should surely be guaranteed, if one wishes to speak against the government policy. But in reality this is not the case.

There might be some countries where people can not really criticize or act contrary to what the federal or central government say. Then what do we do if that is the case? I believe this type of conference, the World Conference of Mayors will be one forum where we can exchange opinions to confirm that we share the same values, so that we can work on the government, and say what we believe. Even in the same country, we shouldn't be bound by one school of thought and each local government should be free to say whatever they feel even if it is against the central government.

As time is limited, we would like to finish this Session I. I hope you enjoy cruising this evening.

Thank you very much.

Moderator: Thank you very much, Professor Mogami. Would you please show your thanks with a round of applause for Professor Mogami?

This concludes Session I of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Thank you very much.





# Session II

## The Advancement of Scientific Technology and the Construction of a New Societal System

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***13:00-15:30, Wednesday, August 6, 1997***

***Daria***

***International Conference Center, Hiroshima***

Coordinator: **Ms. Yoko Kitazawa**

Founder and President of Pacific Asia Resource Center

Speakers:

1. **Ms. Tomiko Imura**

General Director, Citizens' Affairs Bureau, Kawasaki City  
Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

2. **Mr. M. K. Stalin**

Mayor of Chennai, India

3. **Mr. John T. Williams**

Coordinator of International Solidarity Network, Charleston, SC, USA

4. **Ms. Ann Azari**

Mayor of Fort Collins, Colorado, USA

5. **Mr. Hiroyuki Hasegawa**

Councilor, Environment Bureau, Hiroshima City, Japan





[Session II]

## The Advancement of Scientific Technology and the Construction of a New Societal System

**Moderator:** Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for waiting patiently. I would like to begin Session II of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace. The coordinator for Session II is Ms. Yoko Kitazawa, President of the Pacific Asia Resource Center. The theme for this session is the "Advancement of Scientific Technology and the Construction of a New Societal System." Ms. Kitazawa please.

**Ms. Yoko Kitazawa, Coordinator:** Good afternoon,



Coordinator Kitazawa

ladies and gentlemen. I presume that everyone is a little sleepy after lunch, but we only have two hours in this session so I hope that we can use these two hours productively.

I would now like to present my presentation as a base for the discussion.

I belong to an NGO called the Pacific Asia Resource Center. This NGO was established in 1973 and it has 700 members. It has its office in Tokyo and we work mainly in the Asia-Pacific region. We undertake research activities on development and north-south problems. We also publish regular publications, both in Japanese and English, produce video tapes, and also run schools aimed at development education for adults.

This afternoon, I shall have the pleasure of serving as the coordinator for this session. The main theme of this session is the "Advancement of Scientific Technology and the Construction of a New Societal System." This seems like a difficult theme, and here, gathered in this room, are more than 100 representatives from all over the world. Our time is only two hours, so there is a time constraint. We hope that we can use this time effectively in order to have a fruitful discussion.

I would like to narrow down the theme and to focus our attention on poverty and the environment and to discuss how we can go about constructing a sustainable, new societal system. Through reports based on the experiences of each city, we hope to explore new forms of solidarity among cities.

So, the first theme I would like to focus our attention on is the eradication of poverty and conservation of the environment. When we are holding

this 4th World Conference of Mayors, as we have only very few years left until the 21st century, and needless to say with the end of the Cold War human kind has been liberated from the threat of nuclear holocaust between the superpowers. But, we still have other challenges left. One of these challenges is the complete abolition of nuclear weapons and this issue is taken up and discussed in Session I now.

Humanity has been liberated from the threat of nuclear war, but at the same time we are confronted with a threat that is just as dangerous as nuclear weapons — the threat of poverty and the destruction of the environment. According to this year's Human Development Report issued by UNDP, the number of those living in absolute poverty amounts to 130 million. This 130 million are those who are living below the poverty line. People who do not even have the bare essentials for everyday living. Of those people, seventy percent are women.

Why are the eradication of poverty and the protection of the environment becoming the biggest challenges for us? It is because of the following reasons.

The regional conflicts that we experienced during the Cold War were brought about by different ideologies and ideological confrontations. After the Cold War, we began to see all sorts of internal wars and armed conflicts and they are rooted not in ideological confrontation, but in poverty. These confrontations and conflicts are producing situations of grave violation to human rights and also an increase in the numbers of refugees and the majority of the victims of these conflicts are women and children.

At the same time, in the area of environmental destruction, we see global warming, acid rain, destruction of the ozone layer and the reduction of tropical forests. All of these are trans-border, global environmental issues. This environmental destruction further worsens poverty, and poverty further increases environmental destruction, there is a vicious cycle between the two.

After the Cold War, the United Nations with the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro was the starting point for many global world conferences, after that came the Human Rights Conference in Vienna and the Population Conference in Cairo, the Social Development Summit in Copenhagen, the Women's Conference in Beijing, and Habitat in Istanbul. All these conferences take up global issues and aim to find solutions, and these conferences have adopted action programs. In all these programs, the eradication of



poverty and the preservation of the environment have been the two major challenges.

These action programs adopted by the United Nations conferences have already had the agreement and support of the government of the member states, and so they can become a real legitimate framework for discussion in this conference.

Also, those who implement the action programs are really the governments of each country, but at the same time local governments and NGOs are needed. It is emphasized that without the help from the local governments and the NGOs, these objectives cannot be achieved. This is what is called a partnership. This is a new concept and it gives new roles to municipal governments and NGOs.

Next, I would like to talk about the role of cities and solidarity.

Traditionally, cities were where people met and they served and functioned as markets for exchanging commodities. Then gradually, cities became fortresses or castle cities where rulers lived. In this way, cities were political or economic centers. But in the olden days, the majority of the population lived outside these cities and they engaged themselves in productive activities, activities that produced wealth.

However in 1996, when Habitat II was held in Istanbul, a declaration was issued stating that by the year 2015, two-thirds of the population of the Earth will be concentrated in urban areas. At present, cities are not only functioning as political and economic centers, but it is also the place where the majority of the population live, and where there is a concentration of productive activities. Cities are no longer merely a place for the exchange of commodities. There are no longer the place where small groups of elite live. Cities have become as major a presence as states themselves, and they are afflicted with many problems, just like the nation-states.

At the same time, the power and functions of the nation-states have deteriorated for various reasons. For example, we have seen regional integration like the European Union, and the role of the state has been undermined to that extent. Also, decentralization and the globalization of the economy are other factors.

Now, we see huge multinational or transnational companies with powers greater than the states themselves. Also, there has been the liberalization of trade and today the currency of one country is going up and down, following the trends of the international foreign exchange market. The state can no longer control such a hugely globalized economy by itself.

With the globalization of the economy, and with the weakening of the function of the nation-state, naturally the role of cities has expanded much more than before, and there is a greater need for solidarity amongst cities. For that reason, the role of this conference has

expanded as well.

In this session, we'd like to exchange our experiences on some of the attempts being made by various cities in the areas of eradicating poverty and the conservation of the environment. I would appreciate it if you could give us some concrete examples of such inter-city attempts and efforts.

There are five speakers who wish to make presentations in this session and I would also like to allow some time for discussion as much as possible. So, I kindly ask the speakers to be brief, so that people can join the discussion and we can produce good recommendations.

So, now I would like to call on the first speaker Ms. Imura, a representative from Kawasaki City, Japan. I understand she specializes in the field of environmental conservation in Kawasaki City.

Ms. Tomiko Imura, General Director, Citizens' Affairs Bureau, Kawasaki (Kanagawa, Japan):  
Ladies and gentlemen:

It gives me great privilege to be given an opportunity to speak to you. I would like to thank our coordinator Ms. Kitazawa.

I am Tomiko Imura of the Citizens' Affairs Bureau of Kawasaki City. I would like to outline the measures our city is taking to fight against air pollution as well as our international contribution towards the protection of the global environment.

Kawasaki City is located in the center of Japan, surrounded by Tokyo Metropolitan Area and Yokohama City and has a population of 1.21 million people. The industry developed mainly as a heavy chemical industry in a coastal area and is the core of the Keihin Industrial District.

Through technological innovation and industrial structural changes, the city has now been reborn as an international high-tech industrial city, which is the integration of high-tech companies for research and development.

As for the search for peace, Kawasaki City was almost totally burned by an air raid in World War II. In order not to forget the misery and the tragedy of the war and in order to pass on the importance of peace to the future generations, in 1982 Kawasaki City declared itself a city devoted to peace with its Declaration for Peace and the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons. In order



General Director Imura of  
Kawasaki

to realize perpetual peace, we are aggressively promoting peace measures. In April of 1992, we founded the Kawasaki Peace Museum.

The Peace Museum displays relics of the war to inform the citizens that peace is invaluable and that the peace we enjoy at present in Japan has been established at the cost of the lives of so many people. The museum also addresses current global problems, including starvation and poverty, tragic wars and the threat of nuclear weapons. It also takes a comprehensive and extensive approach toward peace issues regarding the problems of the worsening global environment and human rights issues and other forms of war. With this view, the city intends to cultivate the citizens' awareness of peace.

I would now like to introduce our approach to environmental issues and international cooperation regarding environmental preservation.

In the 1960's in Kawasaki City, we had a major social problem with air and water pollution, especially with air pollution. Even on a fine day, we had to face smog and pollution and there were a lot of people suffering from asthma and bronchitis as well as other obstructive respiratory diseases. We were one of the worst air polluted cities in Japan.

In order to regain the health of our citizens, since the 1970's we have battled against air pollution. We have developed some of the most advanced methods in Japan for combating air pollution. We monitor nitrogen dioxide and photochemical oxidant, which are the source of the air pollution, around the clock. Through the guidance of the administration and cooperation by the corporations, we were able to regain a blue sky. As a result, the number of people who suffer from respiratory afflictions, which at one stage amounted to as many as 5,900 people, has decreased by one third.

In June 1992, with the Earth Summit in Brazil as the trigger point, we have been aggressively involved in making an international contribution to the protection of the environment. By using the know-how which enabled us to overcome air pollution in Kawasaki, we are determined to contribute to alleviating environmental problems in developing countries. In 1992 we embarked on a project which is called the Environmental Technology Transfer Promotion Program, aiming to revitalize companies which have an affect on the environment.

Let me tell you about the progress of this project. In 1992, we conducted a basic survey to determine what we could do to assist and cooperate with developing countries in the field of environmental protection technology; and to clarify problems existing in current assistance systems. We also looked into establishing what forms of environmental technology were required most in Asian countries. In 1993, we established a

research committee and conducted field studies in Thailand and Malaysia.

Since Kawasaki City founded a friendship city relationship with Shenyang City in China in 1981, we have deepened our friendship and amicable relationship over a long time. In 1994, we also carried out a survey in Shenyang City about their environmental pollution and contamination. As a result of the study, we came to the conclusion that their air pollution situation is exactly the same as we experienced in the 1960's. Citizens are suffering from the air pollution as well as the effluvium from the industries. The water channels are also seriously polluted with household wastes as well as the plants.

In May of this year, based upon the five years of research and examination, Kawasaki City and Shenyang City concluded and signed a protocol for an environmental technology exchange cooperation. We have come to recognize the importance of global environmental protection and we have made a commitment to cooperate together, strengthen our friendship and contribute to the development of our two cities in order to improve our environmental technology.

As for the actual program to be implemented this year, we shall receive trainees from Shenyang on an environmental technology transfer. Those trainees are going to be engineers from Shenyang City, working for private companies, electrical machinery engineers, electrical power engineers, and iron and steel industry-related engineers. As for the contents of the training, we will provide administrative training as well as hands-on experience on environmental-related equipment and environmental management in corporations in the city. Also, we are planning to send instructors from Kawasaki City to Shenyang to give guidance for environmental technology, as well as holding an environmental international conference with Shenyang City.

This is the introduction of our exchange program based on the activities of Kawasaki City.

Kitazawa: Thank you very much, Ms. Imura, representative from Kawasaki.

Not only Kawasaki, but Japan as a whole, in the 60's and 70's suffered very severe industrial pollution. We suffered very much. If there had been nothing done to combat it, then we could not even live now. But, thanks to the citizens movement, the cities developed technologies in how to curb and prevent industrial pollution and they were successful. This is what Ms. Imura spoke about in regard to technical international cooperation on this issue. Thank you very much.

Now I would like to invite the next speaker to make a presentation, Mayor Stalin of Chennai City, India.

Mr. M. K. Stalin, Mayor of Chennai (India):



Mayor Stalin of Chennai

Respected Chairperson, distinguished mayors of other great cities of the world and members of this conference, leaders, participants, esteemed brothers and sisters: my name is M. K. Stalin. I am the Mayor of Chennai City, previously known as Madras, Tamil Nadu State, India. At the outset, I wish to congratulate the

organizers of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity for having organized this historical conference. I consider it an honor and a privilege to stand before this sagacious gathering and join hands with the fellow mayors in promoting peace and harmony.

Science as we know is regimented knowledge which can be ascertained from observation and experiment and it can be systematized and brought under general principles. Technology, on the other hand, is nothing but applied science manifested in its practical glory.

Inventions heralded advancement and development, it is true that contemplation, imagination, and wonder motivated the curious human endeavor to invent. More often, the challenge to the intellect attracted the inventors to march on, rather than the motivation of monetary consideration. Such inventions made a great difference in human living standards. They made all the differences between the animal living and the present day modern world.

Inventions, science, and technology are hence, the pillars of modern living. It is true that the advancement of science and technology also depends upon the congenial environment. Scientific ideas which emanate in hostile circumstances do not flourish. Though inventions and discoveries occur, sometimes by accident, mostly they come in by design. A healthy and encouraging social situation can only be conducive for the furtherance of science and technology.

It is also true that the construction of a new social order is the objective and ultimate of any scientific endeavor. Dogmas, beliefs and religion in the past used to throttle the survival of scientific approach, and insist on blind allegiance to outdated theories and unfounded myths. This marked the dark age of human evolution. History has testified on several instances, that whenever the windows of knowledge and scientific thinking have been opened, the human race has registered remarkable advancement, politically,

socially, and economically.

It may be needless to emphasize here that a good societal system is the springboard of scientific advancement, and it is also the endpoint to be achieved by a genuine scientific endeavor.

The advancement in science and technology would basically mean concurring the three obstacles before mankind; time, place, and person. From the minuscule probe into the mystery of nucleus structure, and up to inter-stellar exploration missions, the search of ultimate truth has always focused on surmounting these three obstacles, or at least to minimize their impact as much as possible. Inventions leading to the advent of space vehicles have reduced substantially the significance of spatial distance. What would take years to travel a decade back is now very much possible within a few days. The new communication technology has brought different places on the globe closer. Discoveries and experiments in the field of medicine have ensured longevity for the living and promised possibilities to synthesize even a generation of test-tube babies.

The advancement of modern science has thrown open the larger spectrum of future possibilities. But already, the bells of warning have started sounding and those who are cautious enough about the welfare of the human world have started noticing signs of disaster, but if the warning signals are not heeded to in time there could be a huge disaster facing humankind.

If man had not fought rains, he could not have made the house. If man had not fought floods, he would not have built dams. If man had not fought darkness, he would not have generated electricity. Necessity is the mother of inventions, and scientific fervor has inculcated an unassailable trust for progress and excellence. The era of constructive competition has begun towards realizing higher goals in the arena of science and technology.

But amidst the quest for surpassing the obstacles of time, place and person, scientific progress has made man believe that it is the endeavor of the scientist to fight and conquer nature. Many of man's attempts to fathom the inexplicable have made him largely egocentric over a period of time. He has placed himself above the time-honored laws of nature.

The violation of the basic tenets of natural living has already made us poorer in many ways. In the bustle of technological advancement, we forget the things we can no longer have, and the things we cannot do because of our choice for mindless scientific inventions. We cannot see the stars as our ancestors did and our children cannot safely play in the vast open land freely. The ozone hole, acid rains, and the deep skies have become junkyards of man-made objects and are pointers to the fact that the direction and objectives of scientific endeavor are getting misplaced and disoriented. We cannot destroy our own environment



and leave behind a hell on Earth to our posterity. We must realize that the purpose of all scientific and technological advancement is to build the new societal system, harmonious, peaceful, and progressive.

I would, hence, place a sincere appeal before this forum. We must ensure that every scientific effort that takes place on this Earth is directed toward safeguarding the treasures of nature and not destroying the same. Development need not mean pollution, deformation, environmental degradation, and use of cruel weaponry on helpless victims. Let us boldly stamp out those scientific features which cause greater harm to society through global warming and the ruthless destruction of the myriad bounties of nature. I hope that every city on this Earth can take up this challenge and vanquish this new threat to our collective existence in the name of science.

Instead, let us try to build international solidarity where the fruits of science and technology are deployed to chase away hunger, illness, ignorance, and discrimination. Let us encourage and sustain a scientific approach which would ring the knell to suppression and mindless rituals which tend to make the poor, the poorer, and the weak, the weaker. Our thrust for advancement should push backwards exploitation and discrimination in the name of caste, creed, race, religion, language, and even nationality. The progress and prosperity, as a result of science should promise the dawn of a new societal system, where freedom, equality, justice, and equity shall prevail.

As elders of the social hierarchy and leaders of governing system, it is our paramount duty to harness and direct the scientific endeavor and technological advancement in the right path. They must be made eco-friendly and people-friendly. Let us create a viable social climate to usher this new understanding of our modern scientific adventure, which must don a human face with a social commitment.

Allow me to recall a saying from our Vedas, on the purpose of scientific virtues. "Let us proceed from the subjective reality to the ultimate. Let us progress from the darkness of ignorance to the brilliance of knowledge. Let us rise from the moribund abyss of destruction and death to the sublime perpetuity." This is what our ancient wisdom focused on as the purpose and objective of all forms of knowledge. Let us join together and march on towards the dawn of civilization.

I thank this great, grand forum for allowing me to put forth my humble views before this body. I thank you all once again.

Kitazawa: Thank you very much, Mayor Stalin. It is a very encouraging statement. Thank you. Let us make science and technology eco-friendly and people-

friendly. Thank you.

Now, I would like to invite the third speaker, Mr. John T. Williams from Charleston, South Carolina, to make his presentation. He is the Coordinator of the International Solidarity Network. Thank you.

Mr. John T. Williams, Coordinator, International Solidarity Network, Charleston (South Carolina, USA): I would like to take a few moments to report on a very interesting interview I had with a young reporter from the Mainichi Newspaper yesterday. She asked for my views on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and I said to her what I would like to report to you briefly at this moment.

I am unequivocally in support of the treaty. I do not believe that we should, in any way, continue testing nuclear weapons. It is a psychic principle that whatever is tested will be used, and that is what I am concerned about. I am concerned and I hope that we shall never have another Hiroshima-Nagasaki. Yes, I am in support of that treaty.

Now, it is indeed an honor and a responsibility for me to represent the great city of Charleston before this assembly. I thank you for the honor and I accept the responsibility.

The future of our world begins with the heartbeats within our cities where we provide the transfusion, which builds our nations and the transplants for the arteries that lead us onward toward the promotion of world peace and solidarity.

Within the perimeter of our cities is where we develop the outreach of our hope. And yes, it is this frontier from which we launch our journey into the future and where we inherit the motivation for our pursuit of happiness, through the awakening of the embryo which gives birth to our dream.

Our cities can likewise become the tentacles which entrap its masses within a barrier of suffering, beset with hunger, ravaged with afflictions, tormented through poverty, and enslaved on a plantation of homelessness, hopelessness, hate and fear.

With the world population exceeding 5.7 billion, and rapidly approaching a point of stressful collapse, we have an excess of 700 million of this population who are presently existing in this pathetic entrenchment of doom. It is this multitude who are desperately crying out for relief while groping for survival in their deplorable surroundings. As long as such conditions exist anywhere in this world, these conditions prevail everywhere in this world.

But now, let us reflect. We have mastered the technology, along with the resources and the means to eliminate these life threatening barriers, while rescuing our hapless victims and going about the task of protecting our environment.

With this assessment, let us take note. We have





Mr. Williams of Charleston

devised the means to travel faster than the speed of sound, and we have projected our presence beyond the limits of space, while placing mankind on the surface of the moon. We have also achieved the knowledge of transplanting the human heart, as we relentlessly carry on our pursuit to conquer

the common cold. So be it. We, likewise, have within our capacity the means for the saving of our cities, the removal of poverty from our midst, and the care of our elderly, disabled and afflicted.

We have endured a century of conflict, one in which we have withstood the agony of wars, the toil of our casualties, and the merciless destruction of our cities. But then, now that the lights have been turned on all over the world, let us be called upon to unite in removing the darkness of fear, the plague of hunger, and the cloud-burst of poverty which hovers above its victims like a stalking vulture, ready to descend and perch upon the flesh of the destitute.

This is a commitment, with the acceptance of a challenge to replace this darkness with the sunshine of hope, as we go about the task of rebuilding our cities, our nations, and our world.

Let us pursue this commitment with the issuance of a call for the convening of an international economic conference where the agenda would consist of a positive program of action designed to eliminate the trauma of these terminal afflictions. Should we bypass the urgency of that pursuit, then we shall most surely become stagnated in the clutches of our apathy, while witnessing the rise and fall of the human race.

As a prelude to this challenge, let us pause and reflect upon the beauty of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As we do so, let us be reminded, these cities were salvaged and resurrected from the ashes of a holocaustal inferno. This was a miraculous rescue, which was accomplished by an outreach of unity together with the unshakable courage and determination of a committed people.

Let this reflection service as an inspirational challenge, as we proceed on our journey into the future. And let our course be chartered with the vision of this miracle as we move toward the rebuilding of our world in an environment of peace, freedom, and solidarity from sea to shining sea.

Thus, let our entrance into the next century become a mandate for survival, as we bring forth a world without the malignancy of hunger and the virus of hate, while creating a productive future on behalf of our

children and grandchildren, together with the children of the world. Let it begin with this prestigious assembly of world mayors and let it begin now. If not now, when? Thank you.

Kitazawa: Thank you very much, Mr. Williams. That was a very poetic statement. There was a new proposal made by Mr. Williams to hold an international economic conference. I think I would like to transfer this matter to the Secretariat, or the Executive Committee. Thank you very much.

I call upon the next speaker, the Mayor of Fort Collins in the United States, Ms. Ann Azari.

Ms. Ann Azari, Mayor of Fort Collins (Colorado, USA): Hello, my name is Ann Azari and I am the Mayor of Fort Collins, Colorado. Fort Collins is a city of approximately 105,000 people, located one hour north of Denver. You may remember this year's Summit of Eight was recently held in Denver.

Honorable Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Cities, colleague mayors, distinguished guests, I thank the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity for enabling me to speak with you today.

In this session, we are discussing the advancement of scientific technology and the development of new societal systems. Perhaps, we should more appropriately be speaking of the creation of a new society through the wise use of science, information, and technology.

Technology, as we have seen, and perhaps experience can be a positive life-promoting force. It can also be a deadly tool, as witnessed by Shizuko Matsunaga, the people of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and the world. With technological advancement comes the responsibility to ask ourselves if this innovation will benefit civilization or will it perhaps lead to suffering?

As I toured the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, I was moved by the stories of individuals who suffered as a result of what some of the most noted minds of the day viewed as a technological advancement.

I am able to participate in this conference in this beautiful city, through the work of one individual, Mr. Tim Joseph, a sculptor from my community. Mr. Joseph is an artist, a man of peace, an individual working to



Mayor Azari of Fort Collins

honor the memory and ease the suffering of many impacted by the violent use of technology here in Hiroshima.

Mr. Joseph came to the attention of the people of Hiroshima through his work in designing a sculpture that has been placed in Albuquerque, New Mexico in the United States of America.

The sculpture is a representation of our planet covered with living plants. Hiroshima is represented on this sculpture by a single origami crane which was cast in bronze and plated in gold. The location in Albuquerque is notable, in that it was from there that the Enola Gay embarked on its deadly journey, fifty-two years ago. Mr. Joseph's work is indeed a testament to the souls of those who have died, and an honor for the citizens of both Hiroshima and Fort Collins, Mr. Joseph's home city.

As we consider the future of our society, we know that science, information, and technology must certainly be part of that future. As individuals however, we bear the responsibility of working to be certain that we use technology to enhance life on this Earth, all life, not one city, not one region, or one nation.

We must check our intentions with our innovations and proceed boldly only when we are certain that we have created something that will benefit many and harm none. We must conduct open and forthright discussions as to the ramifications of what we have created, or may be proposing. We must see all sides of an issue or risk seeing none.

As Mr. Harwit stressed, the danger comes from opponents who insist that selected pieces of information be suppressed, and use political power to withhold vital information from the public.

I know that in my city, the City of Fort Collins, we place great value and high priority on full disclosure and public involvement in the discussions and decisions of our City Council and community. Only through this process can we gain the reigns of control, and make deliberate decisions regarding the creation and use of new technologies. Technology must never replace our need to think, to be creative, and exercise our humanity.

Since we are humans, we have made, and will continue to make mistakes. It is, however, illogical not to discuss and learn from those errors of judgment. While the process of reconciliation may not be pleasant, it can help us map out a new course that will assist us in avoiding those dangers again.

Let us resolve, as mayors of the cities of the world, to work together to encourage peaceful collaboration in developing and utilizing technologies that will save and serve humanity. Let us always remember the moral price we must pay to express our views and state our case is to listen and try to understand the words and

thoughts of others who may disagree with us. Then perhaps, we can be assured that we have gathered the information that we need to make wise decisions, and properly use technology.

Thank you very much for your commitment to peace.

Kitazawa: Thank you, Ms. Azari. Now I would like to call upon the last registered speaker who is from Hiroshima, Mr. Hiroyuki Hasegawa.

Mr. Hiroyuki Hasegawa, Councilor, Environment Bureau, Hiroshima (Japan): Hello, my name is Hiroyuki Hasegawa. I come from Hiroshima City's Environmental Bureau. To those here in the hall, I would like to extend to you all a warm welcome to Hiroshima City.

Since you have come to Hiroshima, I hope you will have enough time to look around the city and get to know the local people and to feel the spirit of Hiroshima.

I am very honored and happy to be given this opportunity to speak in this session today. I would like to talk about environmental protection measures and inter-city partnership.

The 20th century has been said to be the "century of science." Indeed, advancement of science and technology have given us convenient and comfortable lives. At the same time, however, science and technology were used to develop weapons, in particular nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, which Hiroshima was a victim to. Also, the 20th century was a century of war and a century of nuclear weapons. We have seen so many wars as well as nuclear tests. They are the biggest environmental destroyers and of course, we do want the complete abolition of nuclear weapons from the environmental point of view.

The global environmental issues that we face today are very serious. These include the contamination of water and air, global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, and so forth. Our city, Hiroshima, has designated itself as an international peace and culture city, and makes use of its rich natural environment. We are trying to create an urban environment rich in humanity. I would like to introduce some of the measures that we are taking in this direction.

First, our initiative concerning global warming. As you know in December of this year, there is going to be the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (COP3) in Kyoto and there will be international discussions and initiatives concerning CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Hiroshima also has experienced a large increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, with an increase in the concentration of population and an increase in energy consumption due to industrialization. If you look at the ten years from



Councilor Hasegawa of  
Hiroshima

1980 to 1990, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions increased by 3.9% on average annually, and this is far beyond the national average of 1.4%.

In these circumstances, we established a new local agenda entitled Environmentally Friendly Citizen Action Program, in cooperation with many citizen's groups. And, in this local agenda, we have included some measures to prevent global warming. We decided on a slogan called, "Start where you can for the sake of the Earth." And so, we have started, for example, collecting CFCs at the time of dumping refrigerators as well as official cars. In the municipal offices we use recycled paper and we are also promoting a stop to the unnecessary idling of car engines.

In 1975, we experienced a huge increase in the amount of garbage in our city. So in 1976, we decided to launch a separate collection of garbage, dividing garbage into five categories; decomposable waste, combustible waste, non-combustible waste like plastics and rubbers, recyclable waste like bottles, newspapers, cans, and finally bulk garbage, like furniture and batteries.

By adopting these five categories of separate collection, we have been able to reduce the amount of garbage to an extent, and at least recycle and use it.

However, with the diversification of our lifestyles and increasing automation in our offices, we are seeing a huge amount of plastic packaging materials and office paper as garbage. The daily garbage output per person in 1991 in Hiroshima, was approximately 1kg and it was below the national average of 1.018 kg, but it has been increasing annually by about 4.7%, much more than the national average of 1.1%. The capacity of the incinerators are reaching their limit.

In order to resolve the serious waste problem, last year we established a new action program for reducing and recycling garbage. Our current target is to reduce the daily emission of garbage per person by 100 g.

Now, I would like to talk about some of our international cooperation activities. We have a friendship city relationship with Chongqing City in the People's Republic of China. It is a heavily industrialized city in China and they are using coal as a source of energy. By burning coal they are experiencing emission of sulfur dioxide SO<sub>2</sub> and flu gas. This SO<sub>2</sub> melts into rain and produces acid rain, and this has a serious impact on the ecological system

as well as on the cultural properties and agricultural produce. And because of this, the two cities of Hiroshima and Chongqing started an exchange program for environmental conservation, focusing on air pollution.

Since 1989, we exchanged personnel as well as information, and in 1993 the four entities of Chongqing City, Hiroshima City, and Szechwan Province in China, and Hiroshima Prefecture opened a new acid rain research and exchange center in Chongqing. In this center, we monitor the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the factors and mechanisms of acid rain, as well as the impact it has on flora, fauna, cultural properties and man-made structures. As a result of our efforts we have seen steady improvement in research for preventing acid rain in Chongqing.

For these global environmental issues, you need cooperation across national borders, and local authorities must utilize all their expertise and knowledge. In this respect, this kind of exchange between local authorities is very important.

The National Environment Agency, Hiroshima Prefecture and Hiroshima City sponsored a three-day conference in February this year, where ten East Asian countries and five international organizations were represented to establish an acid rain monitoring network in East Asia. At this conference, the establishment of such a network and how to go about the specific installation of measures were discussed, and a time table, and a report was issued after the meeting entitled the Establishment of the East Asian Acid Rain Monitoring Network.

In order to promote urban environmental preservation measures, human resources development is also important. Therefore in 1995, we established what is called the Hiroshima International Cooperation Fund and we are receiving trainees from Asian cities. For a period of six months, these trainees come to Hiroshima, and they study air pollution control, water pollution control, garbage disposal, the establishment of sewage, water supply system, and so forth. Last year we had a trainee from Ho Chi Minh City in Viet Nam, and another trainee from Phnom Penh in Cambodia. This year, we have one trainee from Valenzuela in the Philippines and Colombo in Sri Lanka.

These are some of the initiatives that we have taken. But of course for environmental issues, you need individual action on the part of the individual, as well as cooperation between individuals, citizens, and the business community, and proper action by the local and national authorities. We hope to hand-down a better environment to our future generations, and we will continue to work very hard for it through international cooperation as well as through our own efforts. I hope that this international cooperation will lead to the



solution to environmental problems in the future. Thank you very much.

Kitazawa: Hiroshima is known as a city of peace, but at the same time, we learned that Hiroshima also stresses solidarity in relation to the environment.

Now, we have completed the registered speeches. In the last session, Plenary Session II, there were three speakers and there were actually two speakers who, due to time limitations, were unable to speak. So, I would like to give them priority to speak.

Firstly, the Deputy Mayor of East London, South Africa, is your presentation relevant to the speeches that have been made, or relevant to this agenda of the session?

Mr. Desmond Halley, Deputy Mayor of East London (South Africa): Thank you Madame Chair. I wanted to speak in that session. My name is Desmond Halley, Deputy Mayor from the City of East London, South Africa. It is right at the bottom of Africa, and is a city with a population of about one million people.

I really wanted to speak in the Plenary Session, and not in this session, but now that you have given me the chance I might just say something.

What I really wanted to speak about was South Africa. South Africa has played a leading role in bringing about peace, because it comes from a background of many years of oppression and apartheid, where people were really oppressed and many atrocities were caused against the people of South Africa, which has a total population of approximately forty million people.

What I really wanted to say at this conference in the Plenary Session is that we overcame all of this peacefully through negotiation. Our President, who even after spending twenty-seven years in jail, came out and is a peaceful, forgiving man and a leading figure in the world today, bringing peace to other countries. So, that is really what I wanted to speak about.

I also wanted to confirm what my colleague, Mayor Faku from Port Elizabeth, proposed to the Secretariat about getting together in the future more often, as mayors of cities, and maybe regionalizing these issues, so that we can come back with something solid. Thank you.

Kitazawa: It is very important that the demolition of apartheid has been done peacefully. And the experience of South Africa should be shared with all of us. Maybe at the other sessions in Nagasaki you can raise this issue again. Thank you.

Mr. Musoni Protais, Governor of Kigali (Rwanda): Thank you, Madame Chairperson. I am Musoni Protais from Kigali, Rwanda, and I wanted to give a short account of how poverty and ignorance can lead to conflict.

Rwanda is a small country in central Africa and 95% of its population are peasants. Due to genocide and the war, 55% of the population are women and the illiteracy rate is 67%. I want to show that poverty and ignorance can lead to environmental degradation. As the main method of cooking is by burning wood, we have cut down our trees to accommodate this fact.

So, the question we should ask ourselves is how can the advancement of science and technology help such poor countries to raise the consciousness of the people, environmentally? Since we know environment issues are not confined to national borders, whatever affects Japan maybe affects South Africa. And in the same way, if we cut down all our trees, I am sure Japan and the north will be affected.

Another point I would like to make is that the advancement in science and technology means better and quicker ways of providing materials and services. It means the creation of wealth. The north has advanced rapidly in science and technology. The south, what you would call Third World countries have stagnated. That is why you find a big difference between the north and the south.

So, another question is, as Madame Chairperson said, that poverty is going to create a lot of internal conflict. So, we are likely to see the Third World countries, the poor countries, as areas of conflict. How can we use such accumulated wealth in the north to help the poor in the south? I think that is a pertinent question that we should address in these sessions.

The third point I would like to make is that we have already talked a lot about nuclear and mass destruction weapons. It is true, we support the abolition of nuclear weapons, but you should recognize that even rudimentary weapons, or even tools which are useful, can be dangerous if we keep having a system of inequality and misrule. A prime example of this is Rwanda.

Between April 1994 and July 1994, over one million people were killed, not with atomic bombs or guns, but with knives and machetes. So, in this case you have an organized regime that organizes people to kill others. The issue we should address ourselves is how do we use the benefits we have from science and technology to alleviate the causes of conflict in the Third World countries?

Thank you Madame Chairman.

Kitazawa: Thank you for your statement. Now I would like to invite the Mayor of Durban North Central to make a statement.



Ms. Lydia Johnson, Mayor of Durban North Central (South Africa): Thank you very much, Madame Chair. My name is Lydia Johnson. I come from Durban North Central, South Africa.



Mayor Johnson of Durban North Central

I am not going to say much because the last speaker actually covered what I was going to say. I would like to emphasize that point.

In your opening remarks you mentioned poverty, which is a threat to peace. So in this conference when we discuss peace, we should not discuss peace in isolation, we should also look at other threats and how we deal with those threats. It would be wonderful to be able to conclude this conference with a solution to poverty because to me, poverty is a global issue.

Men in many countries have experienced poverty, and if we want to ensure a lasting peace, we need to make sure that we deal with those factors that threaten peace.

Finally, I would like to emphasize what my fellow mayor said about the issue of responsibility, which I think is a key word. If we develop the technology we have got to be responsible.

It should not be used again. We should not use people as guinea pigs when we test our discoveries and our curiosities. Therefore we ban any tests that are carried out at the expense of the lives of the people. I thank you.

Kitazawa: Thank you for your statement. Now, I want to propose a framework for the discussion.

Professor Mushakoji mentioned this morning the fact that the abolition of nuclear weapons has to be connected to total disarmament. This is a hierarchical system and nuclear weapons are on the top, but it is crucial that conventional weapons are included in any plans for disarmament. At the same time, we have come to a point in this conference where we are talking about environmental destruction and poverty, and I want to propose a combination between the two themes, to incorporate the disarmament of nuclear and conventional weapons with the issues of eliminating poverty and protecting the environment.

For instance the United Nations Development Program proposes a peace dividend with the money which is saved from disarmament. Of course the process of disarmament will need money. But in the

end, it will release a huge amount of money. How can we utilize this peace dividend for development, the eradication of poverty, and protection of the environment? Now, we have to tackle this issue.

Is there anyone who wishes to respond to the presentation made by Rwanda and South Africa?

Mr. Romulo V. Dulay, Officer in Charge of the Solid Waste Management Center, Valenzuela (Philippines): Good afternoon, once again. I am representing Valenzuela City in the Philippines. Before I go on, I would like to thank Hiroshima for giving me the opportunity to be one of the environmental protection trainees in Hiroshima City.

In relation to our topic, I would like to make a point about the value of education, because if people are educated and make use of the value of that education they can follow the rules and regulations.

In my country there are plenty of intelligent people. When I was a small boy, I used to play in the river and catch fish. I used to go to the forest where there were green trees and birds.

However, in my country there are many well educated people and despite this the trees are still being cut down in huge numbers, even though it is against the law. They even use dynamite to kill the fish, and they sacrifice the river for their own benefit. I think there is a need to put a stop to actions like this, especially in cities like my city.

We have many rules and laws, but most of the time these rules and laws are being violated by the very people who make them, and we suffer very much under these circumstances.

So, my point is the value of education, like the Mayor of Hiroshima told me, we must be aware of the value of education. Thank you very much.

Kitazawa: Thank you. Is there anybody who would like to comment?

Azari(Fort Collins): What strikes me is what you are referring to with regards to actions that we need to take, or directions, it seems to me that cities together can do so much more.

For example, at breakfast I was speaking with the Mayor of Durban and we were talking about how most of us have the same problems. Our cities have all got traffic problems. We all have environmental problems. We all have education problems. We all have economic problems. In other words, we all have problems in the community development area. Some of us have resources and work cooperatively with others, and some have intelligence that needs to have an opportunity for more discipline through education, and others have resources that can contribute to that.

It would seem to me that if we looked at this time

that we're in, maybe the 21st century should be the time for community development, and one that we, as cities, adopt because it is a total development picture we are discussing. When the presentation was made by the representative from Bursa, he mentioned one of the elements of true community development being the empowerment of the people and the practice of democracy. But that is only one piece of it.

I think that maybe we could have an agenda that could look at community development because we all have problems, and we all have the ability to work with each other to create an environment, in which we will not need this thing we call war, anymore. We can say, "That's old fashioned. We do not need it anymore." Because, I think that need for getting something from someone else is still there, because some have things and others do not, and others seem to think power is everything. But, maybe, the other way around could help.

That is just a suggestion from a non-member visitor and observer.

Kitazawa: Thank you.

Mr. Cibot from Malakoff, would you like to say something?

Mr. Michel Cibot, City Director of Malakoff (France): There have been many comments made from the so-called Third World countries, and they emphasized poverty as a big menace and threat to peace and they said in order to establish peace, you have to firstly eradicate poverty. I want that to be clearly recorded in the proceedings of this session.

Of course, we cannot find solutions immediately, but the Cold War has ended and we ought to be enjoying the peace dividend, but yet we have to be liberated from poverty. That is the reality. Where has that peace dividend gone? This peace dividend made the rich get richer and the poor people even poorer than before.

France is one of the rich, affluent countries, yet even in France many people are unemployed. We are not a third world country, but we are in the Fourth World. In France, there are close to three-million unemployed people. They are unemployed or they are living in severe poverty. They are suffering a great deal. So, even in the so-called advanced countries, the affluent countries, we have problems of poverty. We have the so-called Fourth World.

Now, poverty is not only in southern countries, or in the countries of the south. I want to raise the point that even though the Cold War has ended, the peace dividend has not been used properly in order to eradicate poverty, either in southern countries or northern countries.

Mr. Nceba Faku, Mayor of Port Elizabeth (South Africa): Chairperson, maybe my first input was kind of general and I would like to conclude by coming up with a few concrete resolutions, which I would like other following speakers to comment on.

I just want to say, Chairperson, that this session is supposed to be dealing with the advancement of science and technology and the construction of a new societal system. I am interested in the construction of a new societal system and what kind of future we envisage for our society in relation to nuclear armaments. My answer, Chairperson, to that would be to seek to establish a culture and a resolve of human race independent from any kind of nuclear production. That is we seek to establish a culture and resolve of the human race, independent from any kind of nuclear production and that is the kind of society that we are looking forward to.

I believe, Chairperson, that kind of sentence attempts to capture our vision of society in the 21st century, because we have a problem on both sides of this coin. We have problems in countries that produce nuclear war armaments. There are also some problems related to tension between these countries. But, yet again, even if you don't produce war armaments, you produce nuclear power and you have the problem of waste.

So, it does seem that this scientific advancement of mankind has fundamental problems in the stability of society. So as someone suggested in the Plenary Session, this organization should seek to establish a scientific research unit where we could conduct research into other alternatives in advancing science other than being dependent on nuclear production. Now, that is the kind of situation which we are fundamentally focused on in this session.

Now, can we envisage a situation where it is possible to advocate a successful campaign against the production of nuclear power?

I would like to propose some resolutions to this session of the 4th World Conference. Firstly, I would like to propose that member cities should not allow their territories to be dumping sites to any kind of nuclear product. Secondly, I propose that no nuclear production of armaments and profit from this production be allowed. Let me just elaborate on this. Sometimes in all our deliberations, we seem to miss the point that the scientists that undertake research and propose this research to ministries of the government are motivated by profit.

The question of poverty is just a smoke screen, as far as I am concerned. Basically, it is the competition of technological discoveries and inventions which is more profitable than anything else. Therefore, the question of technological advancement motivated by profit must come out as one of the areas of concern.

The third resolution which I propose is that nuclear invention is the responsibility of producer countries. The countries which produce nuclear products should develop a proposal of how the waste of that product is going to be dealt with by that particular country. They produce nuclear products, but they do not take responsibility for the consequences of these actions. I think that it is necessary to make a resolution that countries which do not have the means of disposing of nuclear products safely and effectively should not be allowed to produce them in the first place.

The fourth resolution is to intensify public education in institutions of learning about the dangers of nuclear production. I think it is very important for member cities to actually engage themselves in beginning to educate the public in institutions of learning, like schools, universities, and technical colleges about the dangers of nuclear production, because this is not emphasized enough by the communities and leaders of our cities.

Finally, I think that it is important for this organization to develop stringent research methods to investigate ways of preventing the nuclear producing countries from finding loopholes in the system. Thank you, Chairperson.

Kitazawa: Thank you. There are a number of proposals that were made by you. Some of the proposals have already been discussed. For instance, how do we prevent the dumping of nuclear waste? which were made in the last session.

In regards to the issue of nuclear power, of course complete nuclear abolition is our ultimate goal. Moreover, we oppose everything that threatens the lives of humans and those things used in combat. But in regard to the nuclear power issue, I do not think that it is on our agenda for this session. However, it may come up in another session at a later time. The issue of nuclear power requires a lengthy discussion.

Personally, I am against nuclear power. I am against the extraction of the uranium from the earth. I

feel it is too early to decide that this Mayors Conference should make a statement regarding the total ban of nuclear power. We have to be very, very sensitive on this issue. I will refer this matter to the Secretariat.

Thank you very much for your comment. I think we have to discuss more practical issues, for instance declaring cities nuclear-free zones. We can increase the number of nuclear-free cities one-by-one to become a zone, like in the south for instance where Africa made a declaration to be a nuclear-free zone. We can entice major cities like Washington, Tokyo and London, to join us in this opposition of nuclear products and eventually we can achieve the total abolition of nuclear weapons. I think we should start by enticing the major cities to declare themselves nuclear-free zones and that should be our first tactic. I think that we need to be realistic and practical. We can issue any statement, but if it is not applicable or it is not immediate then I wonder what the purpose is and whether we are very serious or not.

It appears that the Mayor of Mumbai, India, would like to make a statement.

Ms. Vishakha Raut, Mayor of Mumbai (India):  
Honorable Chairperson:

I am Vishakha Raut, Mayor of Mumbai. I come from India, and I represent the city corporation of Mumbai, India.

I am very much impressed by the development made after the bomb explosion during the last fifty-two years. I have seen the photographs taken immediately after the bomb explosion and I have no words to express my appreciation for the work that has been done.

The World Conference of Mayors for Peace has been established to promote the solidarity of cities towards the total abolition of nuclear weapons, and I am happy to know that it has made good progress since its inception in 1982.

No doubt, this goal is laudable. It is said that shelter, food, and clothing are the three essential things for human beings, but I wish to add one more, that is peace. I would like to emphasize the definition of peace. Pollution, unemployment and the lack of essential commodities disturb one's peace of mind, which in turn disturbs one's mind, which in turn disturbs one's peace in life. Rapid increases in population and urbanization are also required to be considered as major issues. Hence, it is my earnest request to all of you to see that man's intellect will be used constructively in order to solve problems like pollution, the shortage of essential commodities, unemployment, and that man's intellect is not used for destructive



Participants at the Conference



purposes.

416 cities are members of this Conference, and with those numbers I do not think it would be difficult to solve the above problems together to create peace in the day-to-day life of mankind. Thank you.



Kitazawa: Thank you Mayor Raut of Mumbai very much for that very positive proposal. Instead of talking about poverty, we talk about peace in life. That is very good.

Now I would like to call on the representative from UNICEF.

Mr. Manzoor Ahmed, Director of the UNICEF Office in Japan: Thank you, Chairperson. Following the brief statement by the last speaker, I think in this session we are concentrating on the larger issue of science and technology, and how this can be a force for evil or good for humanity going beyond the specific issue of nuclear technology or nuclear weapons, which is of course, very important, very critical, but there is a larger issue that we have to think of.

In this regard, the Mayor for Kigali, Rwanda, was making the statement that there has been tremendous progress in science and technology in the north, and there is a gap between this progress in the north and the south, which he states is the cause of the gap in social and economic development and the cause of creating problems and tension. Certainly, what he said is very important and true, but I would like to suggest that there is another kind of gap, which is not just a gap between north and south, but a gap which is universal, which was remarked upon by the great historian Arnold Toynbee.

Arnold Toynbee, the British historian said that this generation, our generation, is the first one in human history that has the capacity, in terms of science and technology, to bring the benefits of civilization to all mankind. Until this generation, this was not possible. Our technological capacity was not advanced enough to bring the fruits of civilization to all humanity.



Director Ahmed of UNICEF

But of course, we have not actually achieved that, as many of the representatives here have very clearly stated. We are very far from achieving the result of bringing the fruits of civilization to all of humanity. In fact, we have been able to use science and technology to create many new horrors for humanity.

The problem is the gap between the progress in science and technology on one hand, and our ability to manage our social, political and economic systems on the other. We have made good progress in science and technology, but we have not progressed sufficiently in terms of our social, economical and political order. And, it is here that this gap exists—everywhere in the north and in the south—in all societies. How do we overcome this gap? How do we reconcile the differences between our advances in science and technology, the possibilities that science and technology offers, and our capacity to manage our own social, economical, and political orders?

If we think of the problem in these terms, then I think at the local community level, a lot can be achieved, when we become more conscious of what resources and what capacities we have, and how we use those for the benefit of all citizens.

But, that is not enough. A great deal can be achieved at the local level, however there are other issues that have to be dealt with at the national level, at the level of the state. Perhaps if the communities and cities come together and if they are conscious of the problems and the solutions, then they can influence the national decision-makers and national policy-makers.

It has also been mentioned that there are international dimensions. Even the nations cannot solve all the problems by themselves. In fact, by being extra-nationalistic and jingoistic they can create many problems. So, we need to have an international order and international cooperation, so that the units of nation-states within the United Nations system's framework can work together. Again, the communities and the cities can bring pressure and influence their own nations and then the members of the United Nations can come together and work together to develop an international system that works for all humanity, and which tries to bridge this gap between our scientific and technological capacity and our social and economic system. I think this is the kind of framework that the Chair was trying to suggest. If we think in these terms, conceptually, then of course there are many small steps that we need to take, as many of the speakers have suggested, at the community, national and international level.

As a member of the United Nations staff, and as a representative of the United Nations Children's Fund, I thought that I should bring this to your attention, to think in these terms, which I think can be very useful. Thank you very much.



Kitazawa: Thank you very much for providing that conceptual framework. As stated by the preceding speaker, we have great technological and scientific capabilities. At the same time, we understand that the Earth can produce enough food for us. The problem is that we do not allocate the blessings of the Earth evenly, and thus create a division between rich and poor.

We have already established firm foundations on which we can develop science and technology further in the 21st century. The Earth is another solid foundation on which we can build our future society. I understand that the United Nations and national governments have much to do, but there are also many things that we can do as members of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace. The representatives of Kawasaki City and Hiroshima City have introduced their approaches to their international cooperation projects. It is important to promote such projects, and to reinforce solidarity among cities.

It is also important for us to encourage national governments and international organizations to address current problems, by presenting how cities have developed cooperative systems and have found various solutions to the problems involved. I believe this is the role of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace.

Mr. Erdem Saker, Mayor of Bursa (Turkey): I am Erdem Saker, Mayor of Bursa, Turkey. First of all, I would like to thank the City of Hiroshima. They are not only carrying the peace flag, but they are also working on the local Agenda 21 process, and on the other environmental problems.

My colleagues from Hiroshima encouraged me. I was thinking at the beginning of this morning's session that everyday, every one of us is creating destruction by simply using our cars. In the world there is not only the danger from nuclear weapons, but there are other important dangers that face the world. In my opinion, global warming is equal to the danger of nuclear weapons.

To prevent these type of dangers, which will contribute to the future of the Earth, I think that solidarity is important and although there are various levels, I think that the municipal level of solidarity is the most important.

According to the United Nations estimations which were mentioned at the United Nations Development Program that was held in New York last week, in the following twenty or thirty years the total population of the world who will live in cities may be as many as 80-90% of the population. This shows that the cities and the management of the cities is getting more and more important.

On the other hand, the administration of the cities depends on democracy. During the second part of the

20th century, democracy was seen to be very suitable in the administration system for cities, but now democracy is going to be transferred from central democracy to local democracy.

If the new local democracy is established—we call this system the International Union of Local Authorities—it means that the governing of cities is conducted with partners cities. I tried to explain this process in the morning session. I think that we can deal with this problem, but I just wanted to explain my point once again. Thank you very much.

Kitazawa: Thank you. Next, we have a representative from Pretoria.

Mr. Sandy Lebesse, Executive Committee Member, Pretoria (South Africa): Thank you, Madame Chair. My name is Sandy Lebesse from Pretoria, South Africa. Let me start by commending the people of Hiroshima for having reconstructing the city the way we have seen it. It is indeed, a very beautiful city. They worked hard to actually rebuild it and that is very, very encouraging.

But, Madame Chair, I just wanted to draw your attention to the fact that we need to come up with resolutions or suggestions that we take forward to the plenary. I think the topic is quite broad, it is not just an easy topic. It deals with scientific technology and society. How can we share the technological advancement of other countries with those countries that don't have these resources?

We should come up with concrete solutions that would help in relation to this issue of technology. As one speaker said, they are still using wood. What method can we use to change this destruction of our forests, stop this destruction of our environment, and come up with a new method of making fire? These are the points that we really need to focus on, to assist those countries which have no technology.

Society is also a big issue. How do we change the social system, where people are interacting together. What form of system can we usher to develop the people of those cities? And one important point I would like to contribute to this conference is that our President in South Africa, President Mandela, once said after he was released from prison that education is a modern weapon that needs to be used to change society.

Now, we need not neglect the whole issue of education, there are a number of nations in this world where there is ignorance, and as a result it's bound to create conflict. It is difficult to bring peace where there is a lot of ignorance, as one speaker mentioned previously.

So, education is the key. We also need to discuss how we can share our resources to advance the



Mr. Lebeso of Pretoria

education of other cities in the world. If we are able to start looking at those kinds of community developments and advance the education of citizens, it would assist in bringing peace where there is war and eradicating poverty.

I think that it is the responsibility of the municipalities that are present here today to emphasize a support program for developing countries that have very little resources.

Madame Chair, I would like to thank you.

Kitazawa: Thank you and now I would like to call on the last speaker.

Mr. Alain Audoubert, Mayor of Vitry-sur Seine (France): I come from Vitry-sur Seine, District of Paris, France.

We are gathered here with certain objectives and goals, and it is a very meaningful exercise to have a discussion of this kind. Also, I think that activities to put an end to war are very important. I also think that these issues and the abolition of nuclear weapons can be considered to be the three most important issues. The abolition of nuclear weapons is very important and there are essential things that we must do.

Now, with the end of the Cold War, east-west confrontation has ended, but it does not mean that with the end of the Cold War, there will be no more nuclear weapons. We still have nuclear weapons, so there is always a possibility of nuclear war.

So, all the cities and municipalities must keep on appealing to international opinion and domestic opinion, to their government, and to international organizations and appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons. This is one thing we can do.

In this respect, we may not have the direct power or empowerment to accomplish this on our own, but we the municipalities, are closest to citizens. In that respect, perhaps we are in the best position to mobilize citizens, whereas the national governments are not.

Now, I would like to say a few things in regard to science and technology and creating a new societal system. Indeed, technological innovations are important, but technological innovations when they take place in countries that tend to go into war may be misused and abused, in order to fight a war. So, the main point is how to use science and technology and for what purpose you use them. When you use them for the advancement of humanity it will bring about the

further development of science and technology. Of course, we are deeply concerned about nuclear technology, but this again is part of technological development.

What concerns me is that the frontier technologies are incorporated in weapons, like computer and robot techniques. You saw in the CNN report of the Gulf War how technologies are being used to fight war.

I think the problem is not science and technology by themselves, but how you use this science and technology. We are interested in, and concerned about science and technology, because we feel that they are not being used in a good balance right now. Science and technology, rather than for the purpose of humankind, are being used more intensively to create weapons, particularly in advanced countries. Those developed countries are utilizing science and technology to make their weapons, and in turn this is deteriorating and debilitating conditions for the developing countries.

Of course, we always have the dangers of conflict and dispute, but the majority of people on the face of this Earth cannot be totally insulated from technological and scientific innovations. So, as long as we are part of the global community, we will continue to have that tension with science and technology.

As stated by the representative of UNICEF there is a great gap between north and south. Although I myself am from an advanced nation of the north, advanced nations can not continue their development by leaving developing countries in their present state. If we neglect to assist developing countries, this may negatively affect the economy of advanced nations and bring misery in our own countries as well. In advanced nations, we have a serious problem of unemployment. In France, for example, there are 5 million unemployed people. In New York, an increasing number of people have become homeless. Unless the industries of developing countries develop, advanced countries will also be deterred from developing, and we will continue to see many more people becoming unemployed or homeless.

So, there are things we can do, and we should do. We must introduce a better balance, that is economically, socially, politically, and in all fields, giving better cooperation and better aid. Now, if we want to give assistance to people in Mali, for example, if every French person donated one franc, you could establish a school in Mali, and indeed, that is what we did. With our assistance, a school was created in Mali. We also created a health clinic and some special institutions to give agricultural assistance. We have done this as municipalities. It is the municipalities that took the initiative to do this kind of work. And, this has resulted in beneficial activities, not only for the receivers, but for the givers, for us, as well.

Kitazawa: Thank you very much. Now, I have to conclude this session.

It is difficult to summarize this discussion, because the theme that was given to us is so broad and the discussion was also very diverse. There were a number of proposals, big and small, but I think we agreed development in the fields of science and technology should be used to benefit all of humanity. We agree. But, it is not realized. Humanity has no capacity to solve the negative effects brought by the development of science and technology. For example, humanity created nuclear weapons. There is a gap between the north and the south. And also a gap exists within the north itself. Science and technology and the capacity to produce commodities alone are not the solutions.

This session also emphasized the role of cities and the importance of their solidarity. As the Mayor of Bursa stated, if 80-90% of the world population live in cities, mayors of cities represent the majority of people in the world. Accordingly, mayors have a great responsibility to address current problems.

To realize world peace, as specified in our declaration, the session recognized the vital importance of developing healthy cities, as well as education not only for children, but also for adults, to conquer illiteracy.

Some speakers suggested that we must stop some countries from disposing of nuclear wastes in other countries. All enterprises that produce nuclear wastes as byproducts must also treat these byproducts, regardless of whether their primary production is nuclear power or nuclear weapons. The importance of accountability of cities, mayors and governments must be addressed on the municipal level, which is closer to the citizens than that of the national government or that of the international level.

We will have two or more sessions in Nagasaki, where we will discuss the same subjects via different approaches. I will request that the future sessions continue to discuss the topics and proposals of this session.

Thank you all very much for your cooperation during this session.

Moderator: Thank you very much, Ms. Kitazawa. This concludes the discussions of Session II of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Thank you very much for your participation.

# Nagasaki Conference

## Opening Ceremony

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*9:00 - 9:30, Friday, August 8, 1997*

*Ho-o-kaku*

*Hotel New Nagasaki*

Opening address

**Iccho Ito**

Mayor of Nagasaki

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

Congratulatory address

**Isamu Takada**

Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture

**Shukei Okumura**

Chairman of the Nagasaki City Council







## Opening Address



Iccho Ito

Mayor of Nagasaki  
Vice President of the World Conference of Mayors for  
Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

On this occasion of the opening of the Nagasaki Program of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, it is my great pleasure to say a few words to welcome you. I would like to begin by extending a heartfelt welcome on behalf of the citizens of Nagasaki, to our guests, the mayors from overseas as well as to the representatives from the Japanese local authorities.

Nagasaki city is marking the 52nd anniversary of the bombing tomorrow. The whole of Nagasaki city on this day, will pray for the repose of the souls of all of those who died in the atomic bomb, and also we will reaffirm our determination to work even harder for the abolition of nuclear weapons and for everlasting global peace.

On August 9, 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped over Nagasaki, three days after Hiroshima and the whole city of Nagasaki became a charred field of ruins in a split second, and two-thirds of the population, which was approximately 150,000 people, died or were injured. Even today, in Nagasaki city alone, there are still 58,000 survivors being afflicted with after-effects from the radiation or living in fear that one day they may get the so-called "atomic disease." They live in fear. There are also people who live in great sadness of having lost their family members, and quite a few elderly survivors are marking this 52nd anniversary of the atomic bomb living a lonely life by themselves, without family members.

The citizens of Nagasaki city have learned from this tragic experience, and based on that experience we have continued to appeal for everlasting peace and for abolition of nuclear weapons. I would like to say one thing to all the people gathered in this hall, that we continue to appeal for abolition of nuclear weapons, not because we hate or we resent the country that dropped the bomb, but because we have this very, very fervent desire that we, the people of Nagasaki city, must be the last to suffer from the atomic bomb.

Nuclear weapons indiscriminately kill children, women, everyone, and even after fifty years have passed, people continue to live with the painful after-effects of radiation. In that respect, this is such an inhumane weapon. This is what we have learned through our own experiences. Nuclear weapons should not be used, no matter for what reason. Nuclear weapons and humankind can not live together.

In World War II, Japan inflicted a great deal of damage and suffering on the people of Asia and the Pacific region. We must repent our own acts in the past war, and then

appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons, and join hands with the people of Asia and of the world, so that we may work together for world peace.

In our country, those who were born after the war, the generation which has not experienced war or the atomic bomb, account for 70% of the nation's population, and this 70% are the ones who will live in the 21st century, shoulder the 21st century. We hope that they will be able to interchange and exchange with people in Asia and the world, and also to contribute to global peace. We hope that Japan will continue to walk on the path towards a pacifist nation, both in name as well as in essence. In order to do so we must apologize for what we have done in the past war because only in doing so can we put an end to that war.

The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity has a membership of more than 400 cities across six continents of the world. This is indeed such a welcome event. However, even though it is necessary for us to create public opinion in support of the abolition of nuclear weapons, it is also very important for us to take initiatives at the city level, as well as to form a partnership with the United Nations, UNESCO, UNICEF, and other international organizations, as well as with NGOs. I also feel that it is important for us to form partnerships with the victims of nuclear testing and nuclear power plant accidents.

This Mayors' Conference is the last conference to be held in the 20th century. The 20th century was a century of war, a century of nuclear weapons. We also witnessed, in the 20th century, various serious issues, such as religious confrontation, starvation, poverty, oppression of human rights, deterioration of the environment, and so forth. These are all global problems, and we must try to solve them. This is urgent.

In this Mayors Conference, we hope that we will be able to have a very active exchange of views on what cities can do to make the 21st century a century of peace. And, we hope that we will be able to come up with some useful guidelines for the future.

I would like to conclude by thanking all those who helped us in organizing and hosting this World Conference of Mayors here in Nagasaki, and I wish all of you great success and prosperity in your life.

Thank you very much.

## Congratulatory Address



Mr. Isamu Takada  
Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture

On the eve of the 52nd anniversary of the atomic bomb which devastated Nagasaki in an instant, it is a great honor to welcome peace-loving people from many countries who have come to attend the Nagasaki Program of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. We welcome all of our participants who join us from a total of 117 cities from thirty-three countries.

The earnest wish of mankind is peaceful existence, but there are many obstacles to realizing this. Of course there are many measures to be taken to create and maintain peace, and many efforts are made to do so. For example, efforts to stop terrorism, the supply of food to regions that are suffering from a severe shortage of food, efforts to eradicate poverty, efforts to preserve and protect the global environment, and efforts for nuclear elimination that will free of us from the threat of nuclear weapons.

Fifty-two years ago, numerous people were killed by the atomic bombs, and the souls of the deceased are still appealing to us to realize the elimination of nuclear weapons, and their plea has been a precious one. Up to this time, we have had a long, strenuous fight to eliminate nuclear weapons, and we have had positive progress in this field. For example, the NPT has come into effect, and the CTBT, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, has been signed by 144 countries, and we have witnessed the expansion of the nuclear weapon-free zones.

But, is this a rising demand for the elimination of nuclear weapons? A new type of experiment has been conducted to develop and maintain nuclear weapons. And the CTBT, to our regret, has not come into effect because some countries have not shown a good understanding of it, and START II has not come into effect either.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will have to double our efforts to attain peace in our solidarity activities. In that sense, it is timely and significant that the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is held here in Nagasaki.

You are here to discuss and work for the realization of global everlasting peace. The city of Nagasaki, on July 27 of this year, in cooperation with the United Nations, held the United Nations Disarmament Symposium at the Atomic Bomb Museum, and together with Nagasaki Prefecture are wishing to

sponsor and hold the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues next year. We will continue our best efforts to increase international understanding on the necessity of peace. I sincerely hope this conference will be a productive one, and I hope that it achieves its objectives. Finally I would like to wish you all good health and prosperity.

Thank you very much for your very kind attention.

## Congratulatory Address



Mr. Shukei Okumura  
Chairman of the Nagasaki City  
Council

It is a great pleasure to welcome so many mayors from around the world to this 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. The participation of so many representatives indicates the steady growth of this conference, involving more and more cities. This is truly encouraging to the citizens of Nagasaki, since we have continuously appealed to the international community for the abolition of nuclear weapons and for the establishment of everlasting world peace. I would like to express my respects to all of you for your endeavors to promote the conference and as chairman of the council of the host city, I would also like to extend to you all my heartfelt welcome to the city of Nagasaki.

In the case of the present international community, with the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty(NPT) two years ago and the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty(CTBT) at the United Nations General Assembly last year, the public demand for a nuclear-free world is growing. Despite such growing public opinion, we are not yet released from the menace of nuclear weapons and moreover we are confronted with various other serious problems, including frequent regional conflicts, refugee problems, and environmental disruptions, all of which demand adequate measures to be taken through the combined efforts of all nations. In this regard, it is encouraging to see that the representatives of cities assembling here are from all parts of the world. I hope that during the conference, you will discuss regional problems as well as the abolition of nuclear weapons and that through these discussions we can reinforce our solidarity. I firmly believe that strong solidarity among cities can inspire citizens to further their quest for peace and security. I believe that this in turn will help realize lasting world peace in the near future.

We citizens of Nagasaki are determined to continue our anti-nuclear-weapons campaign to ensure that Nagasaki remains the last city in the world on which an atomic bomb was dropped.

Lastly, I would like to express my sincere wishes for the success of the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, as well as for the further development of your own cities and the continued good health of all participants. Thank you.





# Symposium

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**9:30 - 11:30, Friday, August 8, 1997**

***Ho-o-kaku***

***Hotel New Nagasaki***

Coordinator: **Mr. Toshihiro Horiuchi**  
NHK News Commentator

Keynote Address: **Mr. Toshiki Mogami**  
Professor of the International Christian University

Panelists:

1. **Dr. Martin Harwit**  
Former Director  
National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution
2. **Ms. Lydia Johnson**  
Mayor of Durban North Central, South Africa
3. **Mr. Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua**  
Mayor of Gemika-Luma, Spain
4. **Professor Hideo Tsuchiyama**  
Former President and Professor Emeritus of Nagasaki University





[Symposium]

**Our Efforts to Realize World Peace in the 21st Century:  
Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons**

Moderator: Thank you very much for waiting, ladies and gentlemen. We should like to begin the symposium. The subject is "Our Efforts to Realize World Peace in the 20th Century : Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons." The coordinator will be NHK news commentator, Mr. Toshihiro Horiuchi.

He joined NHK in 1960, and worked in New York and Geneva and then as the NHK Editorial Manager. Presently he is a news commentator, and he is active as a commentator for the world reports on NHK's satellite broadcasting station.

Mr. Toshihiro Horiuchi, Coordinator : Thank you very much. My name is Toshihiro Horiuchi. I am a news commentator from NHK. Due to the position of the microphone, please allow me to sit and moderate this session.



Coordinator Horiuchi

This is the Nagasaki session of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. It indeed, is a great honor and pleasure for me to moderate this very important session. I am very happy to see representatives from all over the world who have come here to discuss this very important theme — Our Efforts to Realize World Peace in the 21st Century : Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons.

Now, I would like to introduce to you our panelists for this symposium. I would like to introduce them to you according to the seating arrangement. From the United States, Dr. Martin Harwit, former Director of the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution. Next, is the Mayor of Durban North Central, Ms. Lydia Johnson. From Spain, we have the Mayor of Gernika-Lumo, Mr. Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua. And from Nagasaki, the former President of Nagasaki University, Professor Hideo Tsuchiyama.

In this symposium, we shall hear the keynote address and we will hear the presentations by four panelists, and then we would like to have some discussions on this very important subject.

So, I would like to move on to the keynote address. The keynote address will be given by Professor Toshiki Mogami of the International Christian University and Director of the ICU Peace Research

Institute.

Before that, I would like to introduce Professor Mogami. He is well known by his writings including *International Organizations* and *Beyond United Nations Systems*. He has written extensively on the United Nations and peace and disarmament issues. And, he has made many presentations and comments on international organizations and international systems. So, may I invite Professor Mogami to speak.

Toshiki Mogami, Professor of the International Christian University: Good morning. My name is Toshiki Mogami.

When I visit Nagasaki, and Hiroshima, where I have just come from, I reflect on various things and I think about the many earnest efforts of the citizens. I realize that it is probably not appropriate now to tell jokes but I would like to begin with a little anecdotal story.

To tell the truth, I did not get much sleep last night and I would like to share with you the reason for this. Last night, the City of Nagasaki entertained us with a wonderful reception, at which we witnessed the rare Ja Odori serpent dance of bravery. This dance left such a strong impression on me, that I had a dream about it in the early hours of this morning and I woke up at about 5 o'clock with the Ja Odori dance spinning around my head and I could not get back to sleep. As I did not really have a lot of sleep last night, I may be somewhat incoherent this morning, but I hope that you will forgive me and understand that it is not a hang-over that I am suffering from, but the Ja Odori dance!

Now, I would like to begin with my keynote speech.

Last year, a music composer who was the pride of Japan, died. His name was Toru Takemitsu. He composed many symphonies, instrumental music and masterpieces as well as popular music, one of which was entitled "What the Dead Man Left." The lyrics of his piece of music are from a poem written by a poet who represents modern Japanese poetry, Shuntaro Tanigawa. It is a beautiful song about the anomalies and contradictions that are found in the world.

Now, I am not really good at singing, so I will not be able to introduce you to the melody, but I can introduce the poem to you. The whole song consists of four passages, but I will be citing only the first and the fourth passages.

What the dead man left  
was a wife and a child.





Professor Mogami delivering the keynote address

Apart from that  
he did not leave anything,  
not even his own tombstone.

What the dead soldier left  
was a broken rifle and a distorted Earth.  
Apart from that  
he did not leave anything,  
not even a piece of peace.

As for the fourth passage, some of you may have different viewpoints. You may want to say that is not the case, because in my country our soldiers fought for and maintained the peace. They sacrificed themselves in order to protect the lives and the property of the citizens. Some of you may want to say that, and indeed some of you may be able to say so, but at the same time as this poem says, there were many cases where soldiers just lost their lives, without being able to protect the lives and property of the citizens and without being able to leave a single piece of peace. We have seen these instances frequently. Those who are defeated in war have come to realize that military force and soldiers can not protect peace.

Those who win war from the perspective of their adversary, from their enemy citizens, would be seen as depriving people of peace rather than maintaining peace. Whether you win or lose in a war, we have seen many tragic instances where soldiers, rather than protecting their own citizens, sacrifice them under the name of carrying out so-called military operations.

We have also seen many sacrifices made of the Earth. Nagasaki and Hiroshima are two places that symbolize such destruction and sacrifice. It has also been pointed out that it was because Japan went on the path of reckless war and inflicted preposterous pain on the people of the neighboring countries that we came to suffer these tragic bombs, and that may be the case, if you want to stick to the theory of cause and effect. We must apologize for the pain we have inflicted on others, and repent our past actions. In spite of this point, in the case of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, their experiences have some universal meaning, and it means that no matter what it was that their state did, a weapon that

should never have been used against people, was used against people and brought about pain and suffering that cannot be healed, no matter how long we live.

Now, fifty-two years have passed and these two cities have been at the spearhead of the international movement appealing for the abolition of nuclear weapons. What is wonderful about them is the way they do not undertake their campaign for peace based on resentment and bitterness, and as a compatriot I am proud of this. Both Nagasaki and Hiroshima, keep on appealing for the abolition of nuclear weapons, saying that this is a weapon that should not be used against anyone in the world ever again. They say that sort of devastation and sacrifice should not be permitted on this Earth.

This really epitomizes the spirit of international humanitarian law, which says you should not use weapons that inflict pain on people. At the same time, this also represents a spiritual activity, or a belief that we should cut loose the chains of hatred. These two factors, the spiritual aspect and the philosophical aspect of the international humanitarian law are really connected at their roots and this really is the question of what we mean by civilization.

Civilization does not mean acquiring advanced science and technology or enjoying an abundance of affluence. Civilization does not mean having power that can menace and threaten your enemies, let alone mean having the capability to retaliate in order to resolve your hatred. Civilization means, above all, that you should not destroy that which should not be destroyed. That is what is meant by civilization. This is precisely what the Renaissance philosopher, Erasmus, expounded in his work the "Appeal for Peace."

Destroying that which should not be destroyed however, that behavior and action continued, even after Erasmus, all the way through to the contemporary period. As a result, human lives are being lost, fundamental human rights are being deprived, the dignity of humankind is being hurt, and the Earth's priceless environment is being damaged. In other words one may be reminded of that word "Decency" — having dignity as human beings — expounded by the British writer, George Orwell. This means we have not been able to enhance that decency at all. It does not simply mean our mass destruction by war. It means the deprivation of wealth. It means the deprivation of human rights. And, it means abandoning the socially weak. These are all a lack of decency.

The meaning of peace may change depending on the place and time, but when you look at it from the perspective of not destroying what should not be destroyed and from the view of recovering and preserving decency, then the meaning of peace becomes quite universal and is not dependent on any

place or time. The basis of the claim lies here in that you should not use weapons of mass destruction. You should not violate human rights, which is tantamount to berating the existence of other people. And, if I may add one more, it means you give assistance, as much as possible, to those who are suffering, not because of their own responsibility of reasons, but from external circumstances. That is a sign and proof of decency.

This is not just beautiful altruism or just compassion to others. The challenge for mankind by mankind, is whether or not we can enhance decency in the process of history. When there are some hundred billion land mines scattered on the face of the Earth, and there are so many people who lose their lives, or lose their limbs because of those land mines. Can you call this situation decent? There are some one billion people here on the Earth living in absolute poverty, that do not even have food to eat everyday. How can you say human society is decent? Peace means that you remove the causes which inhibit decency, and in that respect, peace is something that is definitely worth pursuing.

Now, concerning this concept of peace, a person once said something very profound. The Nobel Literature Prize winner, Mr. Kenzaburo Oe would often refer to the words of his mentor, the French literature scholar Kazuo Watanabe, "Peace is a trying thing, but you must bear that peace."

What does he mean by "peace is a trying thing"? I think there are two meanings at least.

One which means that making peace is hard because it requires a lot of hard work, patience, and endurance. The underlying thought is that absolute and everlasting peace is something we may not be able to realize. But even though we may not be able to realize that absolute and global peace, still we have to continue to resist this violence, or this spirit of violence that you see in humankind. That resistance is precisely the proof and sign of being human beings. That is perhaps what he means by peace being a trying thing.

Another meaning is that peace is trying because it is tedious. Now, in order to protect peace you have to bear that boredom. This may sound like a very strange statement for those who are living in very precarious peace, living in peace that may be broken at any moment. But, there are those who think peace is tedious, and try to destroy that peace because it is tedious. We have seen this actually happening in the history of humanity.

There was a scholar who explained this phenomenon through political theory. He was a German scholar named Karl Schmidt, and he says that human beings will feel the sense of being, have the sense of existence only when they have an enemy in front of them, an enemy who is threatening their life. This kind of thought leads to the issue of the

tediousness of peace.

I have mentioned two meanings or aspects of peace, but of those two, I am sure Mr. Watanabe was thinking about the first aspect of peace, because he was the one who espoused the respect and praise for humanity of the Renaissance period. So, he was the one who saw the sign and proof of humanity in resisting violence. To him that was the natural choice. I am sure Mr. Watanabe was not the type of person who felt the so-called sense of being, or existence, by being placed in a kill or be killed situation with the enemy.

However, as I said, there have been cases of those people breaking peace, because they felt peace to be too tedious, and there are still such people. The issue here is whether or not this is really inevitable as human beings. It does not seem to be the case. Even if what Karl Schmidt said is right, the question is how many people could keep having that sense of existence until the last minute of their life. I do not believe that the people will maintain that sort of sense of existence until their last breath.

If this is the case and people have this sort of feeling of existence before they die as in the Schmidt school of thought, it seems that it is a reasonable demand to ask for a feeling of existence in a different form. In this sense, I think that peace is something worth enduring hardship for.

The 20th century has experienced various paradoxes concerning peace. One paradox is that whereas there have been an increasing number of people denying violence, violent systems and institutions have spread throughout the world. Nuclear powers now possess the capability to destroy the entire globe several times: even non-nuclear nations have a large sum of conventional weapons, and some are even using them in actual conflicts. There are also increasing opinions throughout the world against the fact that there has been no break in the accumulation of weapons. This is another paradox.

Another paradox has to do with the so-called sovereign state and the concept of sovereignty, which supported the nation to fight. Sovereignty has become a relative concept, and it is no longer possible for the nation-state to act freely. But at the same time, we do not have a new player in the international community that would substitute for the sovereign state. Who is the new player? Who is going to build the new world order? Will it be the multinationals or will it be the NGOs that replace the nation-state or replace the sovereign state? The old system has collapsed, but we do not have a new system yet. The new system of order has not yet matured and this is where the difficulties lie.

I think we already have a solution which is capable of achieving a breakthrough in this area, and that is to

create a new tide of history that will negate violence, and in order to do that, bring up main players who are entities other than the nation-states. I think the meaning of this Mayors Conference lies precisely there. Each one of us has our own country behind us, but when it comes to the pursuit and aspirations for peace, we have the bond of solidarity that goes across our national borders. The strengthening of that sort of solidarity will become the foundation for a new world order. That is the significance of this conference.

We are at the turning point of history now. We have an excellent opportunity to change the paradigm and the framework for peace of the global community. At the same time, we have an opportunity to rethink what democracy means, what freedom means, what fairness means in the international community. In the conventional international community, made up of nation-states, freedom meant that each sovereign state would have the freedom to act as it wanted to, and to guarantee that sort of freedom to all countries was thought of as a founding principle of democracy in the international community. This sort of unrestricted freedom is already being curtailed by international law. But still, even today, some countries have the freedom to possess huge nuclear arsenals. They have the freedom to conduct nuclear testing, and all countries have the freedom to have weapons, and to use such weapons when there are some plausible pretext or context to use them. Also, some countries have the freedom to enjoy the abundance of affluence, prosperity, disregarding that there are countries that are afflicted with dire poverty.

There is something strange about this world. That freedom we are talking about is tainted and distorted. This distorted freedom has come to be pointed out increasingly after World War II. Also, there have been opinions raised that this sort of tainted freedom runs counter to democracy. For example, there is an opinion that it is unfair for only a select group of countries to possess nuclear weapons. I think these are all reasonable assertions, because I believe democracy above all is based on fairness. Freedom that is exercised with the sacrifice of other people can only produce distorted freedom. And, no matter how much distorted freedom you accumulate, you will never be able to realize democracy. Democracy means having the freedom to pursue what one wants at the sacrifice of one's self and not of others.

The system of sovereign state is being challenged precisely because people have begun to realize this. It is becoming apparent that as long as we abandon the system of nation state, or sovereign state, without any restraint, turning it loose as if nation states are the only units comprising the international community, we will only have distorted freedom and international democracy.

If that is the case, what is going to replace the

sovereign state? Nothing may replace the sovereign state, but there may be some new units and organizations that will lodge protest to such sovereign states, point out the short-comings of such a system, and try to supplement and complement them for the short-falls of that system. The prospect of the civilian society maturing and becoming effective seems to be very important.

On July 16, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, announced the United Nations reform plan. When we talk about the reform plan of the United Nations, we tend to focus attention on how to utilize the monetary resources as well as human resources more effectively, so we could cut down or curtail them, but Mr. Annan placed a great deal of attention on fostering civilian society. Noting the growth of the civilian society in the world, he talked about the importance of strengthening solidarity between the United Nations and the civilian society. An interesting point here is that when he talks about civilian society, he seems to be talking about NGOs.

No longer are the sovereign states the only engines to move the world. It is here that Secretary-General Annan recognizes that we owe a great deal to the solidarity of citizens which transcends national borders in the fields of development, humanitarian assistance, environmental conservation, and even in the case of disarmament and the resolution of international conflict. This powerful solidarity has become an unshakable reality. It is now included in the official policy of the United Nations that the concrete efforts of the people are indispensable in enhancing the decency of the world.

Enhancing the decency of the world means ensuring greater liberty, fairness and world peace. In order for the civilian society to demonstrate its potential power, mayors, who represent the citizens, have greater responsibility than ever. Whether or not the coming century will bring about world peace depends on what extent each of us recognizes this as a personal responsibility.

Thank you.

Horiuchi: Professor Mogami, thank you for your keynote lecture. That was quite a moving speech.

We will now proceed to the panel discussions. There are four distinguished panelists, who I already introduced to all of you, and the presentations will be made according to the seating arrangements. I will solicit you to make first series of presentations for five to seven minutes.

This conference will be recorded by the NHK Educational Program for Nagasaki and shown live from ten to eleven o'clock. Also, a seventy-minute edited version will be broadcasted on the national educational channel next week.



Without much ado, we would like to start the presentation by Dr. Martin Harwit, who is the former Director of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. In the Hiroshima session, he kindly presented a special address.

As you know very well, Dr. Harwit was involved in the atomic bomb exhibition of the Enola Gay as well as the background explanation on the development and use of nuclear weapons in the Smithsonian Institution. This exhibition was planned in order to try to convey the functional information in the United States, but, unfortunately, it was not actually executed because of various reasons.

Referring to that and other experiences, today he is going to make a presentation on what we should do to accomplish peace in the 21st century. I would now like to call on Dr. Harwit.

Dr. Martin Harwit, Former Director of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution: Thank you very much. Mayor Ito, Mayor



Dr. Martin Harwit

Hiraoka, conference attendees. On this anniversary of the bombing of Nagasaki, we are reminded that weapons of destruction and human suffering will never be entirely eliminated until people all over the world understand the nature of war and peace.

As a scientist I know new technologies will undoubtedly emerge to forge weapons of vastly greater destructive power than nuclear bombs. We can be certain that wars will be with us, until we reject violence to settle disputes. How can we hope to do this?

A nation's best defense, it's prospects for a safe future, must come to be understood to lie not in armed force, but in the education of its public.

Thomas Jefferson, one of the founding fathers of the United States and of modern democracy, saw this clearly when he wrote, "Educate and inform the mass of the people and they will see that it is in their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. ... Enlighten the people generally and tyranny and oppression of the body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day."

What Jefferson so clearly saw is that it is the common citizens who hold it in their power to make nations prosper. Jefferson also recognized that to be far-sighted in their decisions, people would need access to accurate information. This is what "educate and

inform the mass of the people" means. If a democratic society is to thrive on the resourcefulness of an informed citizenry, it must set up institutions dedicated to helping the public reach sound conclusions, based on reliable knowledge.

Our public institutions, our museums, historical societies, schools, must see the imperative of providing truthful historical accounts to entire populations, to help them clearly understand the alternatives at their disposal.

The histories of nations are an enormously powerful guide to provide unparalleled insights. They recall the paths that led nations to war or permitted them to peacefully resolve disputes to mutual benefit. They recount how and why wars started or were averted. What economic, religious, military, or nationalistic motivations led to conflict. And, which paths nations, at times, followed to avoid war and work out their differences in peace.

These lessons will help us understand each other's national priorities, cultural preferences, and economic imperatives, and show us why and how we think differently, what each nation most prizes, and what it is willing to negotiate. We must see history as a global resource, that provides our greatest prospects for success in understanding ourselves, as reflections of our forefathers, and for gaining insight into other peoples, as mirrored in the actions of their ancestors. Our way of thinking, our ways of acting, our religious and cultural views, our outlook on the world and its peoples have been inherited from our parents, as surely as we carry their genes. If we understand their actions, when faced by adversity, we will be able to learn from their successes, perhaps, avoid their failures and choose a more informed path for ourselves and our children.

Significant programs of public history, however, often arouse strong opposition. In 1995, the National Air and Space Museum was ready to mount an exhibition commemorating the 50th anniversary of the mission of the Enola Gay, the airplane that had dropped history's first atomic bomb. This pivotal event in world history ushered in a new era of nuclear armaments, that has persisted to this day.

So that our generation of citizens might learn how such far-reaching steps are taken, the museum wanted to exhibit how President Truman and his advisors reached the decision to drop the bomb. We intended to borrow artifacts from sister museums in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in order to illustrate the immense scale of destruction and suffering that nuclear weapons introduced into warfare.

A year later in 1996, the atomic bomb museum in Nagasaki made an equally important attempt to mount an exhibition to provide deeper insight into Japan's activities in World War II. The exhibition, originally included an image from the Nanjing Massacre of 1937,



an event which escalated tensions between world powers, and set the stage for war in the Pacific.

Both these exhibitions suffered the same fate. Both were opposed by an outcry from groups unwilling to accept documented histories that did not correspond to the way they wish to see themselves and their nation portrayed. The exhibition in Washington was shut down. In Nagasaki the offending picture was removed.

The city museums at Nagasaki and Hiroshima visited by more than a million people each year, are closely watched by American reporters, every increase in the openness of your museum exhibits is seen as a measure of the moral authority with which you speak. I have not yet had the opportunity to visit the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum this time, but was impressed by the increasing openness I saw in Hiroshima.

The more openness about Japan's activities before and during World War II that you can show in your museums, the more other countries will respect your call for the abolition of nuclear weapons. I know this may be difficult. I myself tried to mount an open exhibition at the National Air and Space Museum.

Three days ago, when I talked in Hiroshima, I spoke of ways in which each nation might set up institutions to offer its public more truthful accounts of its own history, and help its people shape a more prosperous future for itself, and thereby for other nations as well. Today, let me deviate from this topic, prompted by a question a reporter asked me when we arrived in Nagasaki last night. He asked, "How can Nagasaki more effectively rally world opinion for abolishing nuclear weapons?"

This is a difficult question, but it needs an answer. So, let me try. From my, admittedly American perspective, the answer appears simple, but perhaps it is more complex.

I feel that we, in America, lost a great deal of credibility when we shut down the exhibit on the "Enola Gay, the Atomic Bomb, and the End of World War II", in our Smithsonian National Museum. How can we ask other nations to be more democratic, more open with their own people, and more open with the world, when we cannot offer our own citizens such an exhibition. We, in the US, lost an opportunity to gain moral authority. As I said, three days ago I spoke in Hiroshima about the ways that nations can set up institutions to offer more openness. Unfortunately, we failed.

A clear understanding by a nation of its own past history, both its heroic and its less satisfactory moments, not only will serve to guide it into a better future, it will also raise its stature and moral authority, in the eyes of sister nations. This is a goal to which all countries should strive in their fervent search for world peace.

Thank you.

Horiuchi: Dr. Harwit, thank you very much for your presentation. They were quite informative and valuable opinions that you shared with us.

The next panelist is Ms. Lydia Johnson, Mayor of Durban North Central, South Africa. As I am sure you are all aware, South Africa is undergoing reform under the leadership of President Nelson Mandela, who is well known throughout the world as he was imprisoned for many years because of his efforts in the African liberation movement. Naturally, women as important members of the community, are contributing to the national reform, and Ms. Lydia Johnson as leader of Durban North Central is also contributing to the building of a new nation. Now I would like to call on Mayor Johnson to make a presentation as the Mayor of Durban North Central from a woman's point of view.

Ms. Lydia Johnson, Mayor of Durban North Central (South Africa): Honorable Mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Iccho

Ito, Honorable Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Prof. Mogami, Mr. Horiuchi, Prof. Tsuchiyama, Dr. Martin Harwit, distinguished colleagues, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, I greet you all.

Today's subject, "Our Efforts to Realize World Peace in the 21st Century: Towards the

Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons", I believe is a fundamental starting point for achieving peace after the year 2000.

It is certainly absolutely essential that the massive scale of destruction witnessed in the two world wars of the 20th century should not have any equals in the next millennium. This is particularly important in view of the fact that we now have weapons capable of the total annihilation of humanity and everything we have built. Taken in the context of history, which presents a pessimistic view, humankind's propensity to use the most powerful weapons available, eliminating all nuclear weapons is indeed, a priority. An example of weapons once considered to be too horrible to contemplate using include the long bow, the cannon, and mustard gas. Humanity soon overcame the squeamishness. However, military history tends to be a documentary of winners being those in possession of the most effective instruments of death.

On the positive side, the last time humankind used the most powerful weapon at its disposal was here in Nagasaki, more than half a century ago. The full



Mayor Johnson of Durban North Central

physical horror of that explosion is on view to be seen here in the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, and that is frightening enough, especially if we consider that this bomb was but a firecracker compared to some of the weapons of destruction we have today. All we can do is imagine what a bomb with several hundred times the power of the 1945 bombs will do. Let us hope we will always have to imagine.

What is even more harrowing is to realize the fact that it is impossible to show in all its terrifying detail, the mental and spiritual devastation such a bomb left behind. That cannot go on display. What we need to do is to look at the shells of buildings, the horrific burns, and the people's expressions of total devastation in their eyes, to try and get some idea of what these weapons can do to people, the whole person, as opposed to their body alone.

It is not something civilized society should allow, condone, or ever repeat, no matter what the circumstances. In fact, I cannot help but wonder whether we should eliminate the use of nuclear power completely, whether it be for weapons or otherwise.

The consequences of the Chernobyl leak were destructive enough, and there are some considerable justifications in the concerns over the disposal of nuclear waste. I know that many countries do not have access to alternative sources of power, and that many will argue that a nuclear power station, properly managed, is as safe as a wall of a hydroelectric dam. It might also be argued that water, wind, snow, not to mention motor cars and airplanes account for many more deaths than nuclear power plants have or ever will. All these arguments have merit, as arguments always should. The question to ask, however, is whether the use of any technology which has the potential to be used for mass destruction of humanity has any place on our agenda. I believe not.

In striving for a peaceful world, I believe, we also need to strive for a pollution-free world, because peace will be an empty achievement, if we are to fester in a cesspool of our technological wastes. Nuclear waste, from peaceful use or not, is a major pollutant, one that will last for centuries, and one that has the potential to exert immense suffering on humanity, if it ever falls in the wrong hands.

Ladies and gentlemen, the sun is a massive nuclear explosion, far enough away to send us what are largely beneficial rays and energies. Let us make do with this nuclear energy alone, and let us make sure that the only nuclear explosions that take place in our universe are those that occur a 160 million kilometers away. I thank you.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much, Mayor Johnson. Next, I would like to invite Mr. Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor of Gernika-Lumo, Spain.

Gernika is very famous in Japan, because of the painting of the suffering of Gernika by Pablo Picasso that made a deep impression on the Japanese people and encourages them to reflect on the issue of war and peace. So, now let us listen to the presentation by Mayor de Olejua which is based on the history of Gernika city and his experiences as a politician with two terms in the Spanish Senate.

Mr. Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor of Gernika-Lumo (Spain): Thank you very much and good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Mayor of Nagasaki, Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Coordinator, and colleagues from all over the world:

The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is not an independent case of destruction because the atomic bombs were the result of a series of incidents that started in 1937.



Mayor de Olejua of Gernika-Lumo

On April 26, 1937, for the first time in history a non-military, civilian city was bombed and it was the city of Gernika-Lumo. Not only the city but also the citizens were indiscriminately killed by bombing. At the conference in Hiroshima, somebody spoke out about the bombing and destruction of Barcelona. In the case of Barcelona, there was systematic bombing so that was the first systematic bombing of a civilian city. In the case of Gernika, Hitler worked together with Franco and started internal civil war and Hitler sent a Condor squadron to conduct exercises at Gernika. The reason why I said "exercise" is that Göring testified so at Nuremburg Court.

Why was Gernika bombed? Bombing Gernika had little significance to the outcome of the civil war, because Gernika was not a strategic city. Hitler simply used our city as a target for maneuvers. He tested his new air force and new weapons, such as incendiaries and highly destructive bombs. The performance of such bombs was tested by dropping them at a high altitude beyond the reach of anti-aircraft fire. Moreover, the German air force selected a special day to bomb the city. It was the day when Gernika had the greatest number of people. In addition to German Junkers, Italian Fiat Fighters also joined in the dropping of incendiary bombs. Warsaw, London, and many other cities were bombed, and so Hiroshima and Nagasaki are not isolated incidents but part of a series of attacks on civilians, which began in 1937 in Gernika.

During World War II, the German air force bombed many cities as technological testing grounds, as well as a strategy to apply pressure to the allied forces. Future technological tests of this type must be halted; Hiroshima and Nagasaki must be the last cities to have been bombed with atomic bombs.

Over fifty years have passed since the air raid on Gernika by the German air force. We citizens of Gernika have overcome our hatred, and we have entered into a sister city relationship with Folksheim, Germany. We have received a formal apology from the German president. However, in order to build such friendly relations, we needed a great many years of catharsis.

I understand that Japan is now considering various measures to resolve problems associated with Korean comfort women. Germany has apologized also to the Jewish people for what the Nazis did, and is trying to apologize to the Czechs as well. However, we must remember that no matter how much we apologize for what we did in the past, it can never be totally erased. I believe that we must try to establish friendly relations with other countries for the sake of future generations. It is our responsibility to inspire younger generations to establish world peace.

As part of our efforts to mediate with opposing countries and to resolve international conflicts, we have established the Peace Research Center, to which many people have gathered from Columbia, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, to study conflict-resolving methods.

What is most important is peace education for children. At school, children must be instructed to seek peaceful resolutions whenever they fight with each other or enter a conflict. In other words, children must learn to solve various problems by themselves through peaceful means. We must also remember that the world is always suffering. It is important to consider how we can introduce catharsis to this suffering world, for without this permanent relief we can never achieve peace. Peace will never approach us unless we step forward hand-in-hand toward that peace.

Motivated by our own pain, we take steps toward peace. We must admit our guilt, and work for the development of lasting peace. This is what citizens desire, especially young citizens. Unless we admit our guilt even though fifty years have passed since committing violent actions, we will have no future. Only when we admit our guilt, will the 21st century become a century of peace and solidarity.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much, Mayor de Olejua of Gernika-Lumo. Now we would like to go to the fourth speaker from Nagasaki University, Professor Hideo Tsuchiyama. Prof. Tsuchiyama is a pathologist, but he has always been quite interested in the issue of nuclear weapons and he has been very vocal in this field.

Professor Hideo Tsuchiyama, Former President and Professor Emeritus of Nagasaki University:

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, good morning. Eight years ago at the 2nd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I made a proposal to establish an accurate information network among cities that would be used to assist in the development of peace domestically and



Professor Tsuchiyama of Nagasaki University

internationally in countries all over the world. The proposal was well accepted by the participants at the time. Since then, there has been tremendous progress in communication technology, including the internet. That certainly has made communication much easier and more accurate than ever.

Meanwhile, a potential peace-threatening factor, the nuclear deterrence policy which is determined by the nuclear weapon states, has shown no signs of change. The reason for this — through the government, military, military industry and group of scientists who are involved in the development or any activities of nuclear weapons — it is said that the nuclear weapon states have introduced the "myth of nuclear weapons" in the minds and consciousness of the citizens..

As long as people who are in support of the abolition of nuclear weapons are acting independently along with various groups and organizations, I can not see their stronghold being broken easily. For example, in the local government movement there is this World Conference of Mayors and the Nuclear Free Local Authorities, and also for scientists there is the Pugwash Conference, and the International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), and on a private level we have numerous atomic bomb survivor organizations and a lot of NGOs. But, all those organizations are independently working on their own. However, what we should do is compete against the pro-nuclear complex existing in the nuclear weapon states by creating a functional complex of those entities.

What I mean by "functional complex" is that we should make a huge network among those anti-nuclear organizations and conferences. By doing so we can actually have close exchanges of information, while maintaining our own unique activities. Particularly, the two conferences of the local governments, including the Mayors Conference, can get together to enlarge the circle of nuclear-free local governments. The Pugwash Conference and IPPNW can work together to



dissociate scientists from the development of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile the private organizations, such as atomic bomb survivors organizations and NGOs can transcend national boundaries, and appeal to the citizens of the world about the inhuman nature of nuclear weapons. So, we can clearly define the roles to be played by different groups.

By doing so, we can effectively share information, result and lessons, individual groups learn from their own activities, and that information could be shared with other groups to make a synergy affect, or supplementary role among each other. Equally important is to work together with the Canberra Commission in Australia, which consists of members who have been involved in nuclear strategy, and the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington. Both organizations have already made a proposal on the abolition of nuclear weapons in a feasible way. We should all work together, so we can urge nuclear weapon states to consider our proposals. At the end of last year, a draft resolution submitted by Malaysia and co-sponsored by the Non-Allied Nations was passed to begin negotiations on the Nuclear Weapons Convention.

We have to work and appeal to the academics, media, local governments and citizens of the nuclear weapons states, using every possible means to let them know the real devastation brought about by nuclear weapons, and also to indicate the anachronism and danger hidden in the theory of nuclear deterrence. And, we should siege them with the anti-nuclear network of public opinion. In so doing, even the governments of the nuclear weapon states could no longer negate the voices of the citizens of their country.

On July 8 of last year, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) handed down an advisory opinion saying that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law. And as of March this year, the CTBT had been already signed by 144 countries. Despite these progressions, the United States conducted sub-critical nuclear testing on July 2 of this year, which might result in the CTBT being less effective than we wished it to be.

When do you think we can be fully released from the wrong and sad constraint called "peace under nuclear threat"? I believe this is a big proposition in front of us, thirty countries of the world gathered here. This is a challenge to our wisdom, and we have to resolve this issue with specific answers or solutions.

Nagasaki was the first sight where a plutonium atomic bomb was dropped. Nagasaki was a testing ground to see the effects of the new type of atomic bomb. We fervently feel, much more strongly than other people, that Nagasaki should be the last site to experience an atomic bomb in the world. Suppose human beings in the 21st century are standing on land that has been devastated by the nuclear weapons, and

has indiscriminately killed human beings of the world. Then it would be too late even if people start to realize the fallacies of hypocritical politicians of their country, who advocate that nuclear weapons are for maintaining peace and self-defense. Thank you very much.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much, Professor Tsuchiyama. We just listened to the first round of presentations by four distinguished panelists.

Professor Mogami told us that the basis of peace and civilization rests with decency or humanness and that the solidarity of citizens is the prerequisite to accomplish that end. We must educate and disseminate information to ensure an accurate interpretation of history. How should we evaluate nuclear energy? Several tragedies we experience in the world are not isolated among themselves. Take the case of Gernika. What happened there was also seen in Asia and it also can be connected with the experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Our panelists also pointed out that establishing a horizontal network among various kinds of organizations including research institutions and NGO's, as well as solidarity among people is very important.

I would like to call upon Prof. Mogami to reflect on the presentations of the four distinguished panelists. Also if the other panelists wish to make some supplementary explanation, which you could not really fully express in the first presentation, I invite you to speak. We have until eleven o'clock, approximately 15 minutes and then I will open the floor for discussion. Now, I would like to call on Prof. Mogami.

Mogami: The four distinguished panelists eloquently supplemented that which I could not express in the keynote address. Their opinions were very valuable.

There were a lot of common points that the four panelists mentioned, which certainly encouraged me. Dr. Harwit's statement was also concerned with how to eliminate violence from society. His fundamental concern is how to resolve conflicts, which no society is free from, through peaceful means. This requires our frankness and openness regarding historical facts. Democracy can be established only in such societies that are open and ready to admit any negative historical facts. Dr. Harwit's statement was quite encouraging to all of us.

Also there were a lot of things that Mayor Lydia Johnson mentioned that I strongly agreed with. One which I was strongly impressed with was that she asked what a civilized society should be.

In South Africa, where Mayor Johnson is from, inhumane treatment of native Africans has been commonplace. Her presentation had particular significance as it was based on this viewpoint. I was impressed by her deep thought and enthusiasm to



civilize her own country, and then to civilize the world as a whole.

We also heard a very moving statement from the Mayor of Gernika-Lumo about why Gernika-Lumo became the first site of mass bombing in the world. It seemed to be a kind of military drill or something. He told us a very tragic story about what happened in uncivilized human society.

The story of Gernika reminds me of another city which is located in the center of France, its official name is Oradour-sur-Glane. In this small town of Oradour, the whole village was destroyed by Nazi soldiers. There are only a few survivors from the village, and also there are some traces of the buildings, as the entire village was burned down.

We wonder why did such a small village have to be the subject of such massive raiding. After analysis, one explanation could be that young Nazi soldiers used this village as a physical training ground. They used it as a practice drill to keep them in good shape for the next major military campaign. In several towns and villages throughout the world, there have been similar kinds of mass destruction. Reviewing this negative part of our history, I could not help but feel the vital importance of education.

In this way, the networking of knowledge, or the enhancing of the citizens awareness among cities will be a very important task for us. Professor Tsuchiyama also elucidated this point. He mentioned that individual anti-nuclear organizations should not only work on their own but that they should be networked on a large scale. Those organizations should not be bound by national boundaries, but we should share awareness for problems transcending national boundaries. He emphasized the importance of networking different organizations.

Prof. Tsuchiyama also mentioned things like the commission for international disarmament in the United States that is made up of former military personnel. This is a new movement which we would have never expected in the past. We would have never expected a general in the military would advocate nuclear disarmament. But, we see a new surge among retired military personnel who support disarmament.

Surely the path to nuclear disarmament is rather steep and difficult, but we still see some blink of hope for the future. It was quite a learning process for me to listen to the panelists opinions.

Horiuchi: Thank you Professor Mogami. Now, Dr. Harwit, would you like to make some comments?

Harwit: The most interesting single sentence of this panel discussion this morning was Prof. Mogami saying, "Peace means freedom to pursue happiness at the sacrifice of oneself, not of others." Perhaps we

should amend Thomas Jefferson's wonderful words concerning life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness by adding again, "at the sacrifice of oneself, and not of others." I think, if we carry one thing away from this meeting, perhaps this is the most important sentence of the day for me, at least.

Johnson (Durban North Central): Thank you for giving me this opportunity once again. I would like to say that after visiting the museum at Hiroshima, I am convinced that nuclear weapons should be abolished. I feel that if we are serious about peace, and you are concerned about peace, we've got to do everything to ensure that we achieve peace, a lasting peace. We have to deal with those threats that threaten our endeavors to achieve peace.

I would like to support Dr. Harwit's comment that we need to educate our people and our children, to live together, to understand each other, to understand our cultures, so we can minimize conflict situations. To me, peace is not an event. I am sure we are all aware of that. It is a process, a painful process, but we have to maintain faith and be bold and realize that we are going to have to fight for peace and defend peace.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much Ms. Lydia Johnson. Now, would Mayor de Olejua like to say something? Do you have any additional comments?

While listening to your presentation, you quoted the year 1937 which was the year that I was born. It was also the year the Sino-Japanese War broke out, and the Chinese city of Chongqing was heavily raided and bombarded by the Japanese army. Thank you for reminding me of that historical fact. Mayor de Olejua, please.

De Olejua (Gernika-Lumo): As the time is very limited, I shall try to be brief.

I have listened to some very splendid speeches by the panelists, but what has left the strongest impression on me was coming to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I was one year old when Gernika was bombed, and the ruins were my playground. I did not know why my city was bombed.

During Franco's dictatorship, it was taboo to talk about Gernika. We were told that the citizens of Gernika defended their own city by destroying the town by themselves, and prevented the enemies from coming in. Earlier I told you about the military exercises in Gernika. The bombing was carried out in April and in September German soldiers came into town on two buses to inspect the damage. They had Spanish interpreters with them and they stood on top of the hill, and looked at the damage and confirmed their success.

I am the Chairman of a worldwide federation of war

victims, and I have learned that fifty to sixty cities were victimized because of the war. They were really devastated, and they all had to start from scratch to rebuild the cities. So many people were murdered and killed in those cities. These cities are the members of our federation.

Our government, our citizens and people who are living now, are not the same as those who lived at the time of World War II. So, they cannot assume responsibility for what past generations have done, yet it is important for us to realize that our forebears did commit wrong. Only by being faced with that wrong will we be able to start walking on the right path.

Tsuchiyama: Dr. Harwit said that we have to face past history truthfully, that we have to open past history. Mr. de Olejua also said that you have to apologize for wrong-doings committed in the past.

I completely agree with these two gentlemen. But, there is one big dilemma in the heart of atomic bomb survivors now, which I would like to tell you about. It has to do with the Japanese past history of aggression. The *hibakusha* have a dilemma: the questions is should they, the victims of the war, take responsibility and apologize for the wrong-doings in the war or is that the responsibility of the government? The reason for this is that whenever the survivors appeal for peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons, many friends in Asia respond by saying, "Well, you got bombed because of what your country has done to other Asian countries." How do survivors respond to that sort of response? This has been a great dilemma for us.

Horiuchi: Thank you Prof. Tsuchiyama. I think we have to recognize that our life comprises a repetition of difficult and painful experiences, sometimes as a victim, and at other times as an assailant. Now, I would like to open the floor, and solicit questions from the audience. Those with questions to the panelists from the floor, will you first of all tell us to whom your question is directed. If it is a comment that you want to give rather than a question, would you please make sure that your comments are as precise. No more than two minutes.

Mr. Keshrim Boztayev, Former Governor of Semipalatinsk, President of "Polygon-29 August" (Kazakhstan): I should like to give my remarks very briefly to our esteemed Mayor of Nagasaki and Mayor of Hiroshima and Mr. Coordinator, and the participants of this conference.

My name is Boztayev, I am from Kazakhstan. From 1987 to 1993, I served as Governor of Semipalatinsk. During that period, there were major campaigns which sought for the closure of nuclear testing sites. Also during that period, I underwent

severe pressure exercised by the military, and then by the almighty central government of the USSR.

Currently, I am serving as the President of "Polygon-29 August." Why is it August 29? August 29, 1949 was the date when the first nuclear testing was conducted in Semipalatinsk. It was also the day of closure of the nuclear testing site, and the day when the first victims of nuclear testing were observed. This foundation was made by a lot of people, including researchers and intellectuals, to solve the problems of Semipalatinsk. The 20th century has been the century of wars and nuclear tests, together with their serious aftereffects. Our assignment is to eliminate and resolve those problems.

There are many regions in the world which have suffered from the disasters of nuclear weapons. One of them is Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan. Semipalatinsk was not the site where the atomic bomb was directly dropped as in the case of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. However, there was a nuclear testing site, whose center was about 20-30 kilometers from Semipalatinsk. Over forty years, more than 500 tests were conducted there. Between 1949 and 1963, 160 bombs were exploded above the ground, including 480 kiloton and 1000 kiloton bombs. Also for more than twenty-five years, there were more than 350 underground tests conducted. All those tests were conducted in strict confidentiality and information was not shared with the public. International opinion was isolated from the tragedy of Semipalatinsk, and people did not know about this event.

Actually, more than 200,000 people were exposed to radioactivity of 100 to 250 roentgen during the first nuclear testing alone on August 29, 1949. The dosage allowed is only seven to eight roentgen per fifty years. Due to underground testing, radioactive gases are constantly being released, and people are being chronically exposed to low levels of radioactivity. This is a very dangerous situation.

The tragedy lies in the fact that even after the closure of the nuclear testing site as well as the period of conducting the tests, there has been no assistance to the exposed citizens. This is a serious tragedy. They



Mr. Boztayev of Semipalatinsk

have received nothing whatsoever, be it social assistance, or financial assistance, or treatment by the medical experts. It is impossible for Semipalatinsk by itself to manage these problems. We do not have financial resources nor medical experiences and facilities. We need support from the world.

So, what is the present condition of Semipalatinsk? Well, under the guidance of my fund the "Poligon-29 August," they developed a project for rehabilitation care. As a first stage of the project, we would like to elucidate the present conditions. What are the present medical conditions of survivors in the area, and what is the environmental situation? For that purpose, we have a partnership with Nagasaki University and Professor Shunichi Yamashita and have started several surveys to identify the current conditions in terms of the aftereffects as well as the physical conditions of the exposed citizens. These surveys contribute to our rehabilitation project. We would like to increase our level of cooperation, not only with Nagasaki University, but with Nagasaki City also. I think the time has come to explore cooperative relationships with Nagasaki City, and as one small step in that direction, I would like to give the Mayor of Nagasaki City, Mr. Ito, a photographic compilation of the nuclear tragedies of Kazakhstan. You see the picture on the cover of this booklet, it shows the first nuclear explosion in Semipalatinsk which was done on August 29, 1949. You certainly can see the outcry of the people by looking at this cover picture. There really was a huge exposure of radioactivity among more than 200,000 people. These pictures may look beautiful, but in the background of this colorful picture, there are people crying. This picture was taken 135 kilometers from the hypocenter, the force of the explosion was 1,000 kilotons, but people lived within a radius of 20 kilometers from the hypocenter.

I am appealing to you all, when you go back to your mother country, please tell the story of the tragedy of Kazakhstan to the citizens of your cities. The world does not know what happened in my city. So please convey this message to your citizens. I present this picture book to the Mayor of Nagasaki. Thank you.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much. Now, listening to the remarks from the representative from Kazakhstan, we see that not only in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but in all these cities and places where nuclear experiments have been conducted, there has been serious damage from exposure to radiation. Of course, in the case of accidents at nuclear power plants you see that there has been serious damage and aftereffects.

Now, there are some medical issues involved in this. Professor Tsuchiyama, do you want to say something about this?

Tsuchiyama: Well, Mr. Yamashita who will become the coordinator in the later session has been to Kazakhstan several times, and he is involved in medical services and research in cooperation with Kazakhstan.

Horiuchi: Now, we would like to solicit more questions from the floor.

Mr. John Mutton, Lord Mayor of Coventry (United Kingdom): Mr. Chairman, Mayors, distinguished guests, my name is John Mutton of Coventry in England. My question is in two parts and it is primarily aimed at Martin Harwit.

Martin, you spoke about educating the masses, as a way toward peace, and I made the same point at Hiroshima that part of our role as mayors was to go back to educate our people to try to achieve peaceful coexistence. There are two stumbling blocks as I see it. One of which is the fact that politicians throughout the world use war as a political weapon.

I believe that the United States of America and Great Britain are probably the two worst countries for flag-waving and national jingoism when war is declared, and a classic recent example was the war in the Falklands between Great Britain and Argentina. That war could have been prevented. Margaret Thatcher knew, three months before war was declared, that Argentina was going to invade the Falklands, but because both she and Galtieri were extremely unpopular leaders of their countries, she decided not to take action. She knew that whichever was the victor in that conflict would be re-elected, and that's exactly what happened, Galtieri was deposed. Thatcher won the war and was elected to another term.

I would be interested to hear your views on how ordinary people, even with education, can effect the decisions of senior politicians who's only interest is a vested one. She had no interest in the number of body bags that were brought back to Britain. She had no interest in the numbers of young people who were maimed, wounded, and who's families lives were destroyed. Her only interest was getting re-elected.

The second part of the question refers to the comments that have been made on democracy. I believe that some aspects of democracy are a sham, some aspects of democracy do not exist unless you are wealthy. A classic example is that, whilst ordinary people may be against taking part in war, whether some of us like it or not, we live in a capitalist system, and one of the most lucrative businesses to be in at the present time is the manufacturing of arms. Those same arms manufacturers have got a vested interest. Therefore they play with large sums of money and donations towards certain political parties, or toward certain individuals to help them in their election



campaigns.

Again, I would be interested in your views on how, even with education which is crucially important, we can bring to an end the situation where our people, who have got millions of pounds or millions of dollars at stake, can influence political decisions of the few, instead of decisions that effect the many. Thank you.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much. Dr. Harwit, would you like to respond to those questions, please.

Harwit: I wish I had the wisdom to answer and solve this problem. There are ways of doing this. I think both questions you have raised have dealt with the problems politicians have, and we have in democratic nations with the state of re-election.

In America, the current debate which is going on about election reform is one that is going to be lost because, as you point out, the people who have a great deal at stake, the lobbyists for, for example the military-industrial complex, or spokespeople for other special interests, have the funds that allow people to get elected. It may be that ultimately, we may have to decide that it is better for us not to be able to re-elect even the best public officials, but to have only one term, perhaps a sufficiently long term so that people can learn to become effective in the job. This would eliminate the pressures that most politicians have to be re-elected, and by eliminating those pressures, we may be able to get them to act independently, and to do what they were elected to do. I am not sure that is the only incentive we can provide, but I think we can help them, by liberating themselves, emancipating themselves from the pressures that they have to get reelected.

Johnson (Durban North Central): I would like to share our South African experience. I am sure many of you are aware of the situation which existed in South Africa before 1994, and how we had to decide whether to choose war in order to gain power and democracy.

It was a painful process. The President, after twenty-seven years in prison, was released and was prepared to extend his hand to his enemies and talk about peace in South Africa. But, we still have to nurture that peace and ensure that it is everlasting.

What I am saying is that it is up to the politicians to be selfless, and to be determined and commit themselves, even to lose what they believe in, in order to achieve peace. I am saying peace is not an easy process. It is a matter of giving up something in order to achieve something else.

De Olejua (Gernika-Lumo): I believe that was a quite informative experience. In the case of the EU which is the gathering of fifteen states in Europe that has a

European parliament, in one year, we will have a monetary union and also there will be a European Government. This will exercise a strong influence upon how the European states act together.

In other words, one country or state does not rest with one government but rather in the EU framework. All those participating countries can talk together on various scenarios, like what they should do if there is any attack against the EU. In other words, for fifteen or twenty states, we will coordinate the opinions of the countries to reflect the opinions of the EU. So, I think the EU framework has some mitigating effects.

Horiuchi: I would like to call on the representative from South Africa, please.

Mr. Nceba Faku, Mayor of Port Elizabeth (South Africa): Thank you Chairperson. I am Mayor Faku from Port Elizabeth.

Sometimes the temptation is there in this conference to relate the personal experiences of our own countries and we tend to move along in one direction, which I feel may lose touch a little from the direction which this conference is intended to go.

Chairperson, I would like to say that maybe Prof. Mogami and Dr. Harwit could comment specifically on this one. This is in relation to something that Ms. Kitazawa said during the session in Hiroshima, but I was wondering if it is possible to have a peace declaration by the participants of this conference, something that we can take back to our home countries and city councils so that it can become adopted as a position of those councils. In an endeavor to pursue the cause against nuclear weapon production in particular and nuclear waste dumping, as the second content of that peace declaration, this declaration is something concrete that each city can adopt and that every member city can be united around.

Secondly, Chairperson, I think it would be desirable if this conference can attempt to come out and send an obvious visible message throughout the world, even if it is in some small way. We should appeal to countries and municipalities where there is nuclear production, so that there is a common and very clear strategy.

Thirdly, that strategy should be sent to non-nuclear producing countries as an effort in the campaign to consolidate those cities and to prevent the expansion of that exercise. Chairperson, as well as the strategy of regional conflict, but we have already discussed that and it is not in relation to nuclear weapons. I am sorry Mr. Coordinator that I have spoken for so long. Thank you.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much. The delegate from Port Elizabeth asked about the possibility of some kind of appeal or peace declaration. Prof. Mogami, would



you like to comment on this proposal?

Mogami: Actually, the mayor mentioned three points. The first point is as Mr. Horiuchi mentioned, the peace declaration. I think that is a good proposal, but I am not in a position to say yes or no, but rather the decision should be made by the President of the Mayors Conference.

The representative from Port Elizabeth is attending this conference for the first time. In the past we have issued several Nagasaki-Hiroshima Appeals and we will issue another Nagasaki-Hiroshima Appeal at the end of this Nagasaki session. So, I think that appeal might accommodate your concerns.

Mr. Faku's second point concerned gathering information about cities that manufacture nuclear weapons, or have nuclear testing sites. I also believe that this conference should develop into a sort of information network concerning these issues. Be it Hiroshima or Nagasaki, information should be spread. Information from the member cities is gathered there and then spread to cities all over the world. In this way, citizens of all participating cities will know, for instance, that Hiroshima and Nagasaki are helping Semipalatinsk city with medical treatment for the city's nuclear exposed citizens. Other cities currently suffering from nuclear testing or any other related problems can inform Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Although the conferences are held quadrennially, if participating cities are thus connected via an information network even during the period between the conferences, I believe this will make the conference even more significant and fruitful.

The third point is the strategies for regional conflict. Not only the nuclear issue, but also the point of how we can resolve regional conflicts is a major agenda in the international community. But nonetheless, I do not have any panacea toward the resolution of regional conflicts.

However, I can say that, international organizations, such as the United Nations, are trying very hard to resolve regional conflicts, but the organizations have not been so successful. If there are any parties to the regional conflict which have their own interests, it really complicates the issue. Accordingly, it is important to combine efforts to seek prompt and fair resolutions, involving all organizations concerned, be it the United Nations, national governments or NGOs. What is even more important however is to establish a system to prevent regional conflicts. No one has worked toward preventing regional conflicts. But I am afraid that we will continue to see the occurrence of regional conflicts unless we do so. My answer concerning the third point is that above all we need a preventative mechanism.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much. Well, time is running out very quickly and probably we can only accommodate one more question.

Harwit: As Prof. Mogami already pointed out, this is a time in which nation-states are essentially dissolving. You don't want to work with a big organization that is cumbersome. But, here in this Mayors Conference, you can derive political strength by joining forces.

I think if you can pass as a group of mayors, a resolution to which different cities can add their names as their citizens agree to it. I think you will have the flexibility to satisfy the aims that you are asking for and, I think this is exactly the right kind of organization through which to work together, perhaps along with some NGOs that are also small and flexible. This is what you need to do, I believe.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much. We seem to be running over time, but I would like to entertain one more question. The lady over there, you will be the last person to speak.

Mrs. Miho Cibot-Shimma, President of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute, Malakoff (France): Let me introduce myself. I am president of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Research Institute in Malakoff city, France.

Dr. Harwit mentioned about the difficulty and the necessity of conveying correct information. I have been working for fifteen years in France to disseminate the experiences of people who were affected by the atomic bombs to the French people. I am also working in Japan, where we are sharing information about the tragedies of Auschwitz and Oradour-sur-Glane.

For five years, I have occasionally taken Japanese tourists to Oradour-sur-Glane. I also had a discussion with the Mayor of Oradour and learned that when Nazi soldiers invaded the town, slaughtering the inhabitants, the troops included several Frenchmen from Alsace. Although unwillingly, these Frenchmen did join the massacre. Forcing French soldiers to kill French citizens represents a terribly inhumane aspect of war. This incident brought to the court of Bordeaux, developed into a serious problem which divided French public opinion. The Mayor of Oradour told me that information was controlled for some time to soothe the heated public disputes.

The representative of Gernika said that the information on the massacre in Gernika was suppressed for sometime. Until 1952, atomic bomb sufferings were not shared among us, because information was controlled by the United States. Yes, it is very difficult to convey the correct information. But, we have to do so, and I would like to show my respect to Dr. Harwit for trying to share the correct information.

The United States and France are weapon-producing countries, and it is very difficult for these countries to share correct information. But by word of mouth, the massacre in Oradour-sur-Glane has been shared and there are efforts to promote the reconversion of military industry into civilian industry.

In 1995, the fiftieth anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb, in France we published a book of the testimonies of *hibakusha*, and victims of Semipalatinsk and statistics of the radiation exposure were also included in this book. We must double our efforts to share the correct information all over the world so that we can continue to work hard to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Dr. Harwit, in France I have been observing your endeavors and struggle with the challenges you are faced with. I am honored and pleased to have met you today.

Horiuchi: Thank you very much. We are supposed to bring the symposium to a close at eleven-thirty, and it is now already past that time and I am sure the panelists and the people on the floor would like to continue their discussion. However, I have to close this session.

I would like to share two impressions with you as coordinator of this session. One is the importance and difficulty in learning from our own experiences. That is one lesson I have learned. The second is the importance and difficulty in achieving mutual understanding and cooperating and supporting each other.

Why is it difficult to learn from our experiences? We human beings cannot rationally recognize the facts. We have emotions. Sometimes we have emotional reactions to the facts. We have likes and dislikes, but we have to overcome this. We must reasonably see the facts and we should make steady progress toward the elimination of nuclear weapons toward the 21st century.

Another point is the importance and the difficulty of mutual understanding, cooperation and support, however I think trust is fundamentally important. Everybody has a very important warmth in their hearts, that is a love of something. Love of life, love of your families, love of your neighbors. If we utilize the love and care that everybody has deep in their hearts, we can find ways to achieve world peace and ultimate nuclear abolition.

This is a very meaningful meeting. It was a joy and privilege for me to preside over this session of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I thoroughly enjoyed listening to your opinions and proposals. Thank you very much.

Moderator: Mr. Horiuchi, Professor Mogami, and distinguished panelists, thank you very much for your

contributions. This concludes the symposium.



# Discussion with Atomic Bomb Survivors

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*11:45 - 12:30, Friday, August 8, 1997*

*Ho-o-kaku*

*Hotel New Nagasaki*

Coordinator: **Professor Shunichi Yamashita**  
Nagasaki University School of Medicine

Speakers:

1. **Ms. Takako Yoshida**  
Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace  
Atomic Bomb Survivor
2. **Brother Thomas Ozaki**  
Director of the Nagasaki St. Maximilian Kolbe Museum  
Atomic Bomb Survivor
3. **Professor Masao Tomonaga**  
Nagasaki University School of Medicine







[Discussion with Atomic Bomb Survivors]



**Takako Yoshida**

Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

Born in 1927

Exposed to the bomb 700 meters from the hypocenter. Trapped under her house, she seriously injured her left foot and was permanently disabled. Also exposed at home, her parents and grandfather passed away from their burns within 12 days. Her older brother succumbed to disease at the front in Burma, leaving Ms. Yoshida the only survivor in her family. As a member of the Legacy Department of the Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace, she shares her experiences as an atomic bomb storyteller to students visiting Nagasaki on school excursions.



**Br. Thomas Ozaki**

Director, Nagasaki St. Maximilian Kolbe Museum

Born in 1928

Exposed to the bomb as a young factory worker in a tunnel weapons factory 2.3 kilometers from the hypocenter, he returned to his home 500 meters from the hypocenter. After surviving for a month in a burnt plain, he entered the seminary of the Nagasaki *Seibo no Kishi* Friary. Tracing the steps of Father Kolbe, he has traveled to Auschwitz six times.

Moderator: I would like to commence the discussions with the atomic bomb survivors (*Hibakusha*) and I would like to start by introducing the Coordinator of this session, Professor Shunichi Yamashita, Nagasaki University School of Medicine. Prof. Yamashita is an expert in endocrinology, internal medicine, and nuclear medical science. He has been very active internationally in the field of medical care of the patients exposed to radiation in Chernobyl and Semipalatinsk.

Professor Shunichi Yamashita, Nagasaki University School of Medicine, Coordinator: Good afternoon. I invite you all to join us for the discussions with the atomic bomb survivors or *hibakusha* during the next forty-five minutes. In the previous symposium, discussion took place on global issues. In this session, I would like you to be witness to the very vivid experiences of atomic bomb survivors.

This is a little different from the program, however I would like to call on ladies first — Ms. Takako Yoshida to make her presentation. Then following Ms. Yoshida, I would like to call on Brother Thomas Ozaki. After the presentations by the *hibakusha* we will call upon Professor Masao Tomonaga, Nagasaki University School of Medicine. His area of study is hematology.

Now I would like to call on Ms. Yoshida to share her testimony.

Ms. Takako Yoshida, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

On August 9 of 1945, I was living in a detached house, surrounded by a rice field behind the Urakami

Cathedral. At the time I was eighteen years old and in my third year at Nagasaki Prefecture Girls Senior High School. I was mobilized as a student and was working at the Mitsubishi Electronic Company.

There was an order that if an air raid alarm was sounded in the morning, you had to stay home that day. On the morning of August 9, an air raid siren sounded. So, I stayed home and I was preparing for lunch. At that time, I heard the roar from the steep descent of a B-29 bomber. I was about to go out of the house to take a look, but after five or six steps I saw a white ray of light, like lightning, through the window. As I threw myself to the floor the house collapsed upon me. I was buried under the house and I couldn't move. At that time, I heard the voices of my father and my mother. My father was saying, "Where is Takako?" and mother said that maybe I was dead. With all my strength I shouted loudly, "I am still alive!"

"Where are you?!" my father said. I tried to extend my right hand as much as possible, and my father followed my voice and found my finger, which was sticking out from the heap of rubble. He found my finger and I felt his hand touch my finger. My neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Takatani came and worked with my father to help me and they removed the roof tiles and broke the two walls that had fallen upon me. Then they also removed the staircase that covered the upper half of my body. The upper half of my body fell into the space between the staircase and the Buddhist altar and it was indeed a miracle that I survived. The lower part of my body, however, was pinched between two pillars and it was close to dusk before I was rescued.

I was astounded to see the surroundings. The

Urakami Cathedral, made of red brick and the surrounding woods and houses and trees on the top of the hills were all gone and only a few charred trunks of trees remained. I thought it was like a fairy tale where the witch uses her magic to eradicate everything on Earth.

My father suffered only light burns on his neck, but my mother had serious burns on her face, head and her back, and my grandfather suffered from burns on his shoulders and arms. Since the air raid shelter was filled with people we did not know, we spent the night on a ridge between the fields.

By the next morning of the tenth, most of the people who were in the air raid shelter had died because of their burns. We had to take them out from the air raid shelter and it was filled with offensive smells. I felt sick and I almost vomited.

There was nowhere to hide apart from the air raid shelter. Nobody came to help us, so on the morning of the eleventh my father walked thirteen kilometers to get help from our relatives in Kinkai town. My aunt together with farmers pulling a cart, came to help us. She told us that from here to the region called Michino-o, most of the houses had been destroyed or burnt down.

In the morning of the twelfth, to our sorrow my mother died. When we were cremating my mother the next morning my aunt and my uncle arrived. We asked them to bury the remains of my mother and then they carried me and my grandfather into the country. On the way, I was so surprised to see the roof of the Urakami Cathedral lying on the ground in tact, but lying upside down. Apparently, the dome was 5.5 meters in diameter and weighed thirty tons. In the explosion of the atomic bomb, 500 meters above the ground, the dome had been blown off like a balloon. The surroundings were completely destroyed, but only that dome had retained its shape.

After we evacuated to a rural area, my father, who had comparatively minor injuries, also started suffering from radiation sickness and was in pain and had blood in his stools. We did not have any medicine for my grandfather's burns, so we rubbed oil on to them. I had a seven centimeter lacerated wound on my left ankle, and received treatment from the neighborhood dentist.

Six days after the atomic bomb was dropped, my grandfather died. On the twelfth day, my father died. He was fifty-five years old. I suffered serious wounds, but I survived. Together with my uncle, we put my father's body on the back of a horse wagon and returned to Nagasaki. When we passed through Urakami town, it was night and in the darkness I could see many fires cremating the bodies of the dead. We cremated my father's body in the burnt field in the same way.

One day, when I looked in the mirror I was

surprised to see that all my black hair was gone. At the time I was 18 and it was a shocking sight for me. When I think about it now, I know that it was an after-effect of the radiation. My aunt was kind enough to get a glucose injection on the black market for me and I survived thanks to it.

Fifteen months later, an orthopedic surgeon who examined my leg said to me, "What a shame, if you could have come earlier, I could have saved your leg." From being buried under the house, my left hip was dislocated and my thigh bone was sticking up into my pelvis and although I underwent surgical operations, I became disabled.

It is fifty-two years since the atomic bomb was dropped, and my muscular strength has declined. I need a cane to walk. I suffer from light cataracts and an aneurysm in my heart. The aftereffects of the atomic bomb are appearing everywhere in my body. In this way, an atomic bomb not only destroys buildings and things, but the invisible radiation destroys all living organisms.

I would like to share one more story. The people who lived next to us had a fifteen month-old baby boy. He was playing with his mother when there was a great flash of light, and the mother grabbed the boy in her arms as the house collapsed around them. The boy survived, but one month later he developed purple spots all over his small body and passed away shortly after. Radiation killed many, many children.

I would like to thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to tell mayors from all over the world the story of my own and my family's experience which we had fifty-two years ago. Thank you for listening to me.

I hope that after this conference, after you go back to your own cities and your countries, you will tell my story to your friends and to your people. Please, help us to eliminate nuclear weapons, so that we can create a peaceful world and so that the lives of all living things, including people, will be protected and we can live in peaceful coexistence. Thank you.

Yamashita: Thank you very much, Ms. Yoshida.

Ms. Yoshida was 700 meters away from the hypocenter, and she has disabilities and yet she serves as a narrator of her experiences to students who come to Nagasaki from all over Japan.

Next, I would like to ask Brother Thomas Ozaki to give his presentation. He is now the Director of the Nagasaki St. Maximilian Kolbe Museum.

Brother Thomas Ozaki, Director of the Nagasaki St. Maximilian Kolbe Museum: Ladies and gentlemen, mayors who have gathered from all over the world for this world conference, it is my great honor to be able to recount my experiences to all of

you.

When I was seven years old my father died from an illness. I did not have any brothers or sisters, so my mother and I lived a lonely life in the district of Urakami, just the two of us. It was ten years after the death of my father that my mother died in the atomic bomb. I was seventeen years old. My house was 500 meters from the hypocenter and with the horrendous blast and the intense heat of the atomic bomb, both the house and my mother were consumed in flames and reduced to ashes. Nothing was left of them, not even a piece of my mother's bones.

I was saved, because on that day I was working in a factory that produced bombs in secret. The factory was located in a tunnel in the mountains and it was 2.3 kilometers from the hypocenter. So, my experience with the atomic bomb began as soon as I left the tunnel and headed for my house near the hypocenter, and I saw the mass destruction from the blast, the dreadful sight of dead bodies and the people who were injured in the atomic bomb.

Without any knowledge of the atomic bomb or the effects of radiation, I spent one month in the burnt ruins collecting bones and cremating bodies. What do you think I saw and felt as I wandered about this ghastly devastated ruin?

I saw many corpses while I was walking about. There were even people who had been charred black and had died still standing upright. Horribly charred, black bodies some which had their eyeballs jumping out from their sockets, and their tongues sticking out. It was like the blast had entered them from their nose and ears and blown out both their tongue and eyeballs.

Flames had soon enveloped the houses and cars were blown around in the blast. The drivers were blown out from the cars and were lying around in the dirt. There was one thing that was eerie and strange about the ghastly sight, that there was nobody erect and walking around. Everyone was either dead or injured and lying on the ground, not able to stand up.

Immediately after the bomb was dropped, many people went to Urakami River to soothe their wounds. Those who drank the water died one after the other. There were also people who had leg injuries and could not walk. They had burns all over their bodies and they called out to me to help them, "Please help me!"

The atomic bomb is a devastating bomb, in that even if you tried it would not permit you to help anyone. Everything was in total destruction, the roads were cut off, hospitals were destroyed and doctors were dead. The atomic bomb was dropped during course of a war between nations, but I came to realize this later on. At the time, I wandered around the ghastly ruins. Those battles gave me great sadness, caused by not being able to help people even if I wanted to. I felt guilt and pain for having deserted those people who I

tried to help, and for running to the shelter when another plane flew over, leaving the injured people.

There were also sad cases of people affected by radiation who were placed in quarantine in the mountains, because they were suffering from diarrhea, which was thought to be a contagious virus, such as dysentery. As a result, these people died a lonesome death.

Well, my house was burnt down. Our next door neighbors were a family of eleven, and were in fact our relatives. Of the eleven family members ten died, leaving only one survivor. Amongst the ten who died, were three young sisters. The sisters were only twelve, ten and six years of age. I cremated their bodies on the ghastly hill, sobbing and weeping. I cried so much that when I tried to pick up their bones, there were no tears left anymore, and I shouted with all my heart, "Stop the war!"

My mother and I would go to the cathedral on Urakami Hill every Sunday and we would pray for peace. It was a great big cathedral that took twenty years to construct, brick by brick. The red bricks of the cathedral collapsed in a second, and the cathedral continued to burn day and night for several weeks.

There was total destruction and devastation, and only the stars in the summer sky were shining brightly as I thought to myself, "Why do people hate each other? Why do they fight these wars?"

Now that I had become an orphan, I headed toward the Catholic monastery, and I became a friar. The monastery I joined was founded by Father Maximilian Kolbe. At the time I did not know who Father Kolbe was, but later I learned that he was a Polish missionary who had come to Nagasaki before the war and stayed in Nagasaki for six years. Later he went back to Poland and when war broke out, he found himself being taken to Auschwitz and there he met a young father. His name was Franciszek Gajowniczek and he had been sentenced to death. Father Kolbe offered to take his place and died in place of him.

When I learned about Father Kolbe, I was so moved that I went to Poland and to Auschwitz several times after the war. I also met the man who Father Kolbe saved. In fact I saw him three times. He was forty years old when he was saved and I met him when he was eighty-two years old, then when he was ninety, and again when he was ninety-one. At the age of ninety-three he died, which was two years ago.

Both the atomic bomb and Auschwitz are the same in that they deprived people of freedom, humiliated people, abused people, and inflicted deep injuries, both psychologically and physically, depriving people of their happiness. Both the atomic bomb and the concentration camp are abominable scourges created by mankind, and inflicted upon other people with a total disregard for humanity.



Each time I said goodbye to that man who had been saved by Father Kolbe, we would shake hands three times "Let's hope that there will be no more wars, atomic bombs and concentration camps ever again."

I believe that peace will never come until we conquer those battles we have inside ourselves. I think the starting point of peace is to have a heart that can comprehend the pain of other people. This is what I always say to the young students who come to Nagasaki. And, while saying this, I wish with all my heart for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Thank you very much.

Yamashita: Brother Ozaki, thank you very much for sharing the story of your atomic bomb experience with us.

Now that we have heard the testimonies of the *hibakusha*, I would like to call upon Professor Masao Tomonaga of the Nagasaki University School of Medicine, who is very active in the anti-nuclear movement.

Professor Masao Tomonaga, Nagasaki University School of Medicine: Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: from hearing the testimonies of Ms. Yoshida and Brother Ozaki here today, I am sure you can understand the seriousness and scale of destruction caused by the atomic bomb. The damage from the second atomic bomb caused the loss of approximately 70,000 lives and the same number of *hibakusha*. There are still a lot of incidents of aftereffects even fifty-two years after the bombing. It is apparent from the stories of the two survivors that one of the aftereffects is physical damage and the other is psychological damage. These two types of damages are closely connected with each other.

Up until now, medical researchers like myself concentrated our efforts on elucidating the physical affects of the atomic bomb, such as effect brought by blast, heat rays, radioactive contamination in the human body. It was made clear that the aftereffects of radiation are the most serious. That is to say, several years after the atomic bomb we started to see increasing incidents of leukemia accompanied by psychological pain. Also cancer of the organs, such as breasts and thyroid cancer, is 1.5 to 2 times higher than that of those who were not exposed. This trend is still persisting.

Particularly cruel is the fact that those who were young when they were exposed to radiation are suffering the most. Medical care for the *hibakusha* or atomic bomb survivors has been conducted with a focus on malignant diseases up until now. Thanks to the technological developments, early detection of cancers have resulted in remarkable improvements. As you heard from Ms. Yoshida, there are compound health issues in individual *hibakusha*, such as extensive heat burns or keloids and trauma caused by the blast,

all affecting the individual lives of the *hibakusha*.

However, to date the effects or trauma of the survivors has been placed outside the scope of major radioactive research, because most researchers concentrate on physical damage. Therefore, scientific elucidation of psychological effects are yet to be conducted. After fifty years, researchers are now beginning to study the mental issues of *hibakusha*, to determine the effect of the bomb on people as a whole. Based on the result of such studies of mental effects, we intend to establish a medical system that satisfies the survivors' demands.

A more serious problem, which has been outside the scope of the past research, is the health problems of the second generation of *hibakusha*. Whether there really are any hereditary effects caused by the exposure to radioactivity. This issue is very serious when we consider the implications of radioactivity on humans. There have been no real systemic medical surveys on the medical effects of radioactivity in the second generation, whose population is estimated to be several tens of thousands. According to the findings of a limited scale investigation, a tentative conclusion was drawn that there are no hereditary affects. However, this investigation was conducted when they were still very young. Now they are mature adults in their forties and fifties and are at that cancer-prone age group and so we really need a good systematic and large scale survey.

Although there are various problems to solve, including that association with privacy, it is of vital importance to clarify the hereditary effects of exposure to radiation, which is brought by the first large scale exposure to humanity in history. Until we determine whether or not there are any hereditary effects, our research on the aftereffects will never be complete. We, as medical experts, together with the *hibakusha* and the second generation will make continued efforts to send the ultimate message to the people of the world of the influence of nuclear weapons on human beings. We need assistance from the participating mayors, and also from the Japanese people of administration to support the establishment of the solid basis for the research. Thank you.

Yamashita: Thank you very much, Professor Tomonaga. Thank you for sharing with us your presentation from a medical perspective.

I am just serving as coordinator of this discussion and I do not have direct atomic bomb experience but I am here as part of the second generation. I have personally visited Chernobyl and Semipalatinsk to offer medical care for the people exposed to radiation. After being here and seeing all of your faces, I really feel that we are in a fortunate position to be able to have accurate information at hand.

After hearing the vivid experiences from the atomic bomb survivors, you might have some questions or comments. If you would like to make a comment or ask any questions, you are welcome to do so.

Mr. Nceba Faku, Mayor of Port Elizabeth (South Africa): Chairperson, I rise to make a proposal in this conference. My proposal is motivated by the presentation in the previous session by the panelist, Professor Tsuchiyama.

Professor Tsuchiyama alluded in his presentation that there is a statement that seems to be putting the victims of the atomic bomb into confusion. A statement to the effect that sometimes, it is difficult for them because when they are looking for solidarity and appeal, there is an allegation that there was a reason why Japan was a victim of the atomic bomb, and thus Japan should confess and open up to the reasons, and therefore it becomes difficult for them to kind of get that much support. My proposal is based upon this point. I may not be quoting Prof. Tsuchiyama accurately, but his statement implied that.

Now, my proposal based on this statement is that this conference should make a very clear declaration to disassociate itself from that kind of statement, so that the victims of the atomic bomb should have full confidence that the Mayors Conference is a collective defense of atomic bomb victims, and any statement of this kind should never be associated with this conference.

These people are not going to be blamed for what happened in history, and for the mistakes of the previous governments of Japan. I hope that this conference adopts sympathy and has complete solidarity in its support for the victims of atomic bomb, and disassociates itself from those kind of statements. Thank you.

Yamashita: Thank you very much for your comments. Now, I would like to call on the next speaker.

Mr. Stephane Peu, Deputy Mayor of Saint-Denis (France): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to say a word of gratitude to the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I am very pleased to be able to attend this World Conference of Mayors. Actually, this is the first time I have attended this conference. When I go back to France, I would like to express my determinations in two areas. Having listened to the testimonies of the atomic bomb survivors and experienced the emotional feelings I got from the attending the Peace Memorial Ceremony I want to convey these experiences to my citizens.

I am Deputy Mayor of Saint-Denis City in France, and in Saint-Denis Church there is the grave of a French king of the past. My city was subject to massive destruction during World War II. We have

been traditionally active in peace activities as a peace-loving local entity. Paul Eluare, a famous French poet of the Resistance, wrote a poem of peace, which refers to the city of Saint-Denis. 30% of the population of our city is comprised of people of overseas origin, who come from as many as 70 countries. Therefore, the residents are very aware about war and poverty issues, and we consider these problems to be the "cancer" of human beings. I can say that no one will be surprised at hearing that there is an integral relationship between peace and development.

Science, technology and communication technology have advanced quite rapidly. But nonetheless, we are still suffering from serious famine, and the rest of the non-developed countries have fallen subject to the power of the developed nations, and we have seen the surge of nationalism and fundamentalism in the world.

What can solidarity do to help solve these problems? There has been an emergence of intensified solidarity in recent years. The Habitat II Conference was held last year in Istanbul, and the city of Saint-Denis participated in the conference. There is certainly a move toward stronger solidarity in the world.

This is particularly so in the case of the French resumption of nuclear testing. We had a campaign against nuclear testing. Based on this opposition, we hope to reinforce the solidarity between the Islands in the South Pacific region and the French municipalities. We also plan to establish solidarity among cities to enforce the CTBT.

In June and July of 1998, the World Cup Football Games will be held in France. In Saint-Denis there will be a lot of press coverage of the World Cup, and through that press publicity we would like to inform the world that our city is a peace city. I would like to take this opportunity to invite the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to come and visit my city.

During the World Cup, we would like to form an appeal on behalf of World Conference of Mayors. Thank you.

Ms. Janet Lynn Rutherford, Eco-Peace Committee, Vancouver (Canada): I'm from Vancouver, Canada, and my remarks follow on from those of our South African representatives who spoke a few moments ago, and were elicited, also by the words of Tsuchiyama-san, who finished his remarks by mentioning a riddle that seems unanswerable and that is how can the victims be seen as the aggressors?

Perhaps the question was intended as rhetorical, as it may have been, however I do not think that it is such a conundrum, and I think that all of us assembled here, and the human constituencies that we represent, have the knowledge and the power to change that perception, and that is crucial and that is why we are

here. That is the very reason why we are here. That is why inter-city solidarity and consolidation of global civil society is the main focus of this conference.

The atomic bombing of Japan is only one of the thousands of instances in the history of our human race, where ordinary and innocent citizens were dragged, completely unwillingly, and often without their knowledge, into wars that were outside of their control. That is why millions of them have been martyred for causes with which they did not identify. Even cities and towns, whole villages, as we heard earlier, were completely destroyed as a result of those unfortunate coercive involvements in war. It is because states have done that to citizens, throughout our recent history, and I say recent because we as human beings have had thousands of years of history before nation-states were enshrined as the means of global government. So, I believe that it is up to us to form a way of maintaining continuous communication, collaboration, and contact, in order to replace the rule of nation-states, and the control of an international law which is supported by the rule of mighty.

So, I believe that Professor Tsuchiyama pointed us towards the solution when he mentioned that the consolidation of a global civil society can and will precipitate a revolution both in general consciousness and global politics

I would like to thank all the panel members for bringing many important issues to our attention and for sharing valuable opinions with us, and I want to draw them together into a concrete proposal for the future. There are several representatives from other cities in North America, and I imagine that other countries in the world have started actual physical means of keeping this collaboration going on through communicating, not only by mail and fax, which is what we all know how to do, but also through computer networks.

So, I will finish my remarks by proposing that those people who do have concrete proposals for continuing networking get together in this conference. If it is not possible in a formal way, then maybe we can do so in an informal way, to carry out the kind of continuing involvement in the process that this conference is committed to.

Thank you very much.

Yamashita: Thank you, very much. I would like to call on the next speaker and ask if you could tell us your name and the city where you are from.

Mr. Dante Cruicchi, Former Mayor of Marzabotto, General Secretary of the World Union of Martyred Towns and Peace Towns (Italy): Thank you very much, I am

from Marzabotto. Marzabotto is situated in western Europe and it was destroyed by the war as well. It suffered from the scourge of the war.

What historians have done is pointing out that Pearl Harbor took place before the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Some historians say that the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki can not be blamed on the bombing of Pearl Harbor, because many incidents happened elsewhere such as in Marzabotto, too. There was also a mention of Father Kolbe, who perished in Auschwitz. I was an inmate of that concentration camp. Father Kolbe is a saint, not only in Poland, but all over the world. He was well known for his dedication. Stories of Warsaw and Gernika were also mentioned. In Warsaw 800,000 people perished in five years.

We should never justify war. The fact that people justify the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by saying that in order not to increase the sacrifice of American soldiers they had to drop atomic bombs, is a false justification. We should never allow such justifications. Marzabotto will not allow such justification of the dropping of atomic bombs.

In war, civilians are sacrificed. In World War I, 5% of the people killed were civilians, but in World War II 45% of the number of people killed were civilians. In cases like Sarajevo and other recent regional conflicts, 80% of people killed were civilians.

The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are challenges to the human race. But in Marzabotto too, there was genocide and that is a fact of our history.

Yamashita: The subject of cutting the chains of war has been frequently talked about. We would like to entertain many questions, but the time has come for us to close this session. I am sorry about this. I hope that you all take the stories the atomic bomb survivors told you back to your individual cities and share these stories with your citizens.

Thank you very much for coming and for your kind participation.



Discussion with Atomic Bomb Survivors

# Session III

Toward a Peaceful Society through International Solidarity

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**14:30 - 16:45, Friday, August 8, 1997**

***Ho-o-kaku***

***Hotel New Nagasaki***

Coordinator: **Professor Tsutomu Mizota**  
Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine

Speakers:

1. **Mr. Gerard Pilet**  
Deputy Mayor of Angers, France
2. **Mr. Omar Zuraik Kamil**  
Deputy Mayor of Colombo, Sri Lanka
3. **Mr. K. L. A. Weerasinghe**  
Mayor of Gampaha, Sri Lanka
4. **Mr. Achille Ghidini**  
Mayor of Grizzana Morandi, Italy
5. **Mr. M. K. Stalin**  
Mayor of Chennai, India
6. **Mr. Rudolf Schuster**  
Mayor of Kosice, Slovakia
7. **Mr. Perumal Kulandaivelu**  
Mayor of Madurai, India
8. **Mrs. Nalin Thilaka Herath**  
Former Mayor, Member of the Council, Nuwala Eliya, Sri Lanka
9. **Mr. Vasudevan P. Sivankutty**  
Mayor of Trivandrum, India
10. **Mr. Serguei Mikhailov**  
Chairman of the City Council, Volgograd, Russia
11. **Mr. Kojiro Sato**  
Mayor of Yamagata, Japan







[Session III]

## Toward a Peaceful Society through International Solidarity

Professor Tsutomu Mizota, Coordinator: Including the coffee break, we have two hours, but when we think about the twelve speakers and comments, I think we will have to be very concise and efficient. We would like to follow the sequence of alphabetical order, starting with the representative from Angers, followed by Chennai, the former Madras in India, Colombo from Sri Lanka, and Gampaha also from Sri Lanka, and then Grizzana Morandi from Italy. Those five speakers will make presentations in the first half of Session III.

After those five speakers, we would like to invite Kosice from Slovakia, followed by Madurai from India, Nuwala Eliya from Sri Lanka, Trivandrum from India, Volgograd from Russia, and the Mayor of Yamagata City from Japan. This will be the order of the presentations. And there are additional representatives who wish to make statements after all those presentations are finished.

Until yesterday, we held discussions in Hiroshima. This morning, we began additional discussions in Nagasaki. During the following Session, we will discuss ways to develop international solidarity by cultivating better mutual understanding and by developing more reliable relationships among the people of the world, which will lead to the creation of a nuclear-free world, a world without wars, and a peaceful world that permits every individual to lead a happy and worthwhile life.

We welcome specific comments, questions, or proposals from all of you during the question and answer period, which will follow the presentations.

From the perspective of a coordinator, I would like to make the following point.

In order for us to build an international partnership or solidarity, the basic steps, as mentioned this morning, are consideration for others, empathy, respecting the value of human life, and building a society with no violence. Those efforts are a prerequisite. In many cases, problems such as poverty and starvation which threaten peoples lives and lifestyles, unemployment, refugees, diseases, educational problems and other fundamental problems for humanity, lie ahead. Listening to the discussions of Plenary Sessions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the first thing I would like to point out is that there is a great gap between the nation state and its people. Especially, the gap between the citizens' lives and the organization of the national government.

Looking back at the historical progress of states, from city-states that were formed in a limited area in ancient Greece to the modern nation states that now exist worldwide, I found that state systems functioned

relatively well, benefiting individuals, families, ethnic groups and people at large, when a state had a relatively close relationship with its people. In most recent history, particularly during the Cold War, however, state systems became subject to bureaucracy rather than democracy, since it was believed that bureaucracy needed to be solidified to unify a nation, and to develop the country. Bureaucracy has also become a negative essence in the efforts to firmly establish democratic systems.

Meanwhile, as a result of progress in the sciences and technology, and the tremendous development in transportation and communication systems, we are now in an age when national borders have less and less significance. In this so-called "borderless age," the conventional state systems do not sufficiently function to represent their people, or citizens. When a national government negotiates with another national government, for instance, neither government properly represents public opinion. Although national governments and politicians emphasize "interdependence" with citizens, in actuality, they attempt to control citizens through bureaucratic systems. It is therefore very important to promote a campaign to create a nuclear-free, war-free world on behalf of citizens. In other words, citizens, not national governments, should take the initiative in developing international solidarity. I understand that this is particularly difficult in a country like Japan, since bureaucratic systems, or the "vertical" system of government, has prevailed for the past several centuries. Accordingly, Japanese people must make special efforts to establish "horizontal" relationships with citizens in other countries, and to promote international solidarity.

Next, I would like to call your attention to the issue of security. In my view, there are three types of security. The first type concerns national defense. National defense policies, often reflecting arrogance



Coordinator and speakers on the stage

and egotism of national leaders, sometimes mislead people to fascism or totalitarianism.

The second type has been discussed during the Conference. It is a comprehensive security which the leaders of the international community consider together with the development and the economies. This type of security system promotes collaboration in economic and regional development, rather than in political or ideological actions.

The third type concerns the securing of citizens' survival and livelihoods. This third type of security is as important as the second, and has attracted equal attention during the past sessions. Over the past decade, the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) and other multinational organizations took the initiative in promoting this type of security. During this session, I would like to focus on the second and third types of security: the comprehensive security systems, and the security for humanity. Specific examples are hunger, poverty, unemployment, nuclear weapons, pollution caused by nuclear waste, and environmental pollution, as well as issues of human rights and refugees.

Lastly I would now like to present four specific topics for today's discussion.

Firstly, I would like to review sister-city relations or friendship-city relations that have long been developed by cities. It is important to strengthen such relations and involve more and more cities. At the same time, we should also review exchanges and cooperation programs so as to improve program activities.

Secondly, we must develop good relations with local enterprises and industries, as shown by the examples of Tacoma Park in Hiroshima. In addition, we should reinforce liaison and cooperation with non-profit organizations (NPOs). So the second point concerns corporate philanthropic and voluntary activities.

Thirdly, we have to develop relations with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). For in this "border-less" age, cooperation with NGOs is indispensable.

Lastly, I would like to discuss what cities can do to improve the quality of governmental aid for regional development, such as ODA (Official Development Assistance) and the Marshall Plan in Europe. I believe that cities can offer suggestions to national governments from the viewpoint of recipients, rather than donors.

Although we have only a limited time, I hope that you will participate in discussions, setting forth many suggestions and ideas to determine a new direction for the World Conference of Mayors.

Now we would like to call upon the speakers in alphabetical order. The representative from Angers, would you like to start the presentations?

Mr. Gerard Pilet, Deputy Mayor of Angers (France): The mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Ladies and gentlemen; for local governments to maintain and promote international relationships is not a new phenomena. Actually, these efforts have been going on for a long time. Now, on the local governmental level, what has been done? I would like to emphasize sister city relationships.



Deputy Mayor Pilet of Angers

In the case of the city of Angers, vis-a-vis Osnabrück, Harlem in the Netherlands, Piazza in Italy, and Vigan in the UK, we have established sister city relationships with all four of those cities in Europe. In the areas of education, culture, and sports, there have been a lot of exchange activities so far.

Today I would like to explain to you the evolution of our activities with another sister city, Bamako in Mali, Africa.

In the country of Mali, there has been some political unrest, and the relationship between Bamako and Angers has not been peaceful and stable all the time. Some students and tribesmen from Tuareg have been killed, putting the sister city relationship in peril. Mali's former President and incumbent Prime Minister, often faced critical situations. And also, the French government deported some Mali citizens back to Mali and it worsened our relationships.

The city of Angers has not always supported the French government's policies toward Mali. Since 1980, the relations between Bamako and Angers have strengthened.

Let me quote one proverb. It says, "If you want to give food to your brothers, don't give them fish, instead teach them how to fish." We decided to develop a relationship with Bamako based on the philosophy of this proverb. In other words, based upon a long term perspective relations have been built up. The city of Angers decided to assist Bamako, Mali with its regional development programs. To this end, the city decided to allocate 0.5% of its budget to investment in Bamako.

Since 1980, we have developed partnerships not just in the financial sphere, but in various other areas. Programs we actually carried out include the development of cooperation between middle-level educational institutions in Anger and Bamako, collaboration in building a facility for the blind, assistance in public works, and exchange of art school

teachers. Our art library also has a cooperation program with Bamako. In the area of public health and welfare, Angers and Bamako exchange citizens and organize seminars in both cities. The medical college in Angers receives students from Mali. Midwives and nurses from Mali also receive training in Angers. In this way, many citizens of Mali attend lectures and seminars in our city. Young citizens of Angers receive people from Mali, and donate considerable funds to such programs and activities. Over the past five years, we have annually dispatched 15 young citizens to Bamako for one month to collaborate with local citizens in constructing public facilities there. In this program, we also have participants from other sister cities in Europe.

Although the City of Angers spends 12 million francs on this program, the city never simply remits money to someone's bank account in Mali. Instead, the city holds discussions with local people, based on the development project set forth by Mali's towns and villages. Between 1992 and 1995, the city investment in Bamako was used for children's activities and facilities and construction of a library. For these projects, we received cooperation from the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development and the Province of Loire. To help in the operation of the newly built children's library, the municipal library in Angers also allocated its budget to the purchase of books for the library in Bamako. Today, modeled after this project, there are many facilities for children in various regions in Mali. Angers has also helped Bamako with the construction of a primary care center.

I think it is time to finish my presentation. Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you very much. Angers is a very close city to Nagasaki City as well. Bamako, the capital of Mali, is well known for the "Bamako Initiative". Thank you very much indeed.

Now, I would like to invite the representative from Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Mr. Omar Zuraik Kamil, Deputy Mayor of Colombo (Sri Lanka): Mr. Chairman, fellow mayors of member cities, ladies and gentlemen: over fifty years ago, the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki marked the tragic opening of the nuclear age. Humanity has paid an enormous health and environmental price for weaponising the atom. Much has been said about the whole issue, but the simple truth is to recognize that nuclear technology endangers our species. That is so for two decisive reasons — the uncontrollable dimensions of accidents or detonations and, secondly, the ineradicable existence of human error. Whatever the brilliance of the technology, it must be managed by fallible human hands.

Since the end of World War II, nuclear weapons have not been used in warfare, but the danger to humanity and the environment continues. This is because there is unregulated nuclear testing, manufacture of nuclear weapons, uranium mining, nuclear fuel reprocessing, radioactive waste



Deputy Mayor Kamil of Colombo

storage and accidents at nuclear power plants, all of which cause a steady increase in the risk to the lives of human beings.

In our world today, we still face the threat of global environmental problems, the depletion of natural resources, regional conflict and civil wars. These problems have to be resolved if we are looking for a peaceful society. With the end of the Cold War, we can look more clearly at the world and move cautiously toward a new world order for the 21st century. The opportunity to create through dialog, regional, and then international, solidarity is greater now than ever before.

Let us look at the threat to the environment. A curious feature of the world scene today is that governments, which in their public pronouncements commit themselves so categorically to the cause of peace, are in reality so closely bound to the interests of war. Although it is generally known in these countries that trade in war weapons is an important factor in their economies, the extent to which they depend upon the weapons trade is not sufficiently known or appreciated by the average citizen. It is indeed a paradox that an age which talks so ardently of peace, should act so irresponsibly in the condemnation of the arms trade.

The arms trade, according to available sources, runs to well over three billion dollars a year, maybe much more. This trade grows in spite of peace talks. The Third World itself imports a large quantity of weaponry, and up to the 1990's, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France supplied 80-90% of all major weapons imported by the Third World. The developed world seems to have reached a stage where the general public has resigned itself to the arms trade as a necessary evil in the global picture.

The armament industry is believed to be having a great deal of legal privilege. It is about time that leading companies involved in the trade be required to furnish details of their dependence and involvement in this business. It may be that many a peace-loving shareholder may dissociate himself, had he already known that he received a large share of the dividend he



was supposed to have to educate his children from a trade which deliberately kills or maims human beings and stamps out human dignity, equality and freedom. The regional sectors need to pressure the international community and the superpowers on the need for peace.

There is undoubtedly a need for careful campaigning to counter the increasing manufacture of arms and nuclear technology. There has been opposition from various sources, but much more has to be done. The Chernobyl disaster in 1986 was the catalyst for increased interest in nuclear issues. Nuclear testing sites in the Soviet Union, the nuclear manufacturing complexes in Washington, Tennessee, and South Carolina, the French nuclear testing policies in the South Pacific, the British government testing in Australia, all these issues which were hardly known became exposed and became critical issues. The Chernobyl tragedy and increased awareness on the issue no doubt influenced the decisions of other nations to either abandon or defer their proposals, and to help build a peaceful society.

1986: The Yugoslavian Government deferred the construction of new nuclear power plants.

1987: The Mexican Government abandoned their plans for a radioactive waste treatment site.

1988: The Swedish Government decided to close two reactors. Belgium also canceled their plans.

1989: West Germany abandoned plans for a nuclear fuel reprocessing factory. Similarly, in California and New York States in the United States, there was a deferment of activities.

Was the occurrence of a tragedy necessary to influence these countries? It is essential to promote interregional solidarity, and thereafter, international solidarity so that role-sharing and appropriate burden-sharing will become increasingly necessary. This will also promote economic activity and mutual exchange that will respond to the needs of the people.

When we realize that the multi-billion dollar tobacco industry had to yield to mounting opposition against it, based upon the public interest, it is not too much to hope that growing public concern and awareness of this impediment to freedom and equality will likewise produce the necessary impact. What is important is that a start should be made immediately, and that in all these countries — the government, the local authorities, and the NGOs have important parts to play.

In the pursuit of a peaceful society through international solidarity, we must bear in mind that while all countries rush to attain material prosperity — we have all neglected the enrichment of our personal lives. People's values are becoming more diverse. As we gradually improve our relations with other countries, we are also hoping to achieve reforms. The rapid changes that are taking place around us and the

existence of an information-oriented society will certainly bring changes in the consciences of our people.

Regional countries must play an increasing role and improve their relationships with the citizens. Physical structures should not be the only consideration. We must seek self-fulfillment and achievement of spiritual prosperity. We must begin in our own cities, and our aims should be to create cities that are pleasant places to live in, and to contribute to the realization of peace.

Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you very much. His presentation concerned ways to use science and technology to benefit citizens' daily lives and to promote social development. He also pointed out the vital importance of acquiring proper knowledge concerning weaponry transactions.

Now I would like to invite the city of Gampaha from Sri Lanka. "Law and a Peaceful Society through International Solidarity" is his theme. Mr. Weerasinghe from Gampaha, please.

Mr. K. L. A. Weerasinghe, Mayor of Gampaha (Sri Lanka): Mr. President, Mayor of Nagasaki, my dear mayors, ladies and gentlemen: Law and a peaceful society through international solidarity — this is no longer a wish, this is spoken of as a right. Here is a quote from the Asian Human Rights Charter, which is a very popular document now in Asia.



The exposition of the right to peace, as expressed in paragraph four of this Charter, lays down the basic principles relating to this issue. It covers the most important issues that we are interested in at this conference on "Peace through Inter-city Solidarity."

#### **The Right to peace**

Clause 4-1: All persons have the right to live in peace so that they can fully develop all their capacities, which include moral, intellectual, and spiritual, without being the target of any kind of violence.

People of Asia have suffered great hardships and tragedies due to wars and civil conflicts which have caused many deaths, the mutilation of bodies, internal or external displacement of persons, the break up of families, and in general the denial of any prospects of a civilized or peaceful existence. Both the state and civil society in many countries have become heavily

militarized so that all scores are settled by force and citizens have no protection against the intimidation and terror of state or private armies.

4-2: The duty of the state to maintain law and order should be conducted under strict restraints in accordance with standards established by the international community, including humanitarian law. Every individual and group is entitled to protection against all forms of state violence, including violence perpetrated by its police and military forces.

4-3: The right to live in peace requires that political, economic or social activities of the state, of the corporate sector or of the civil society, should respect the security of all peoples, especially of vulnerable groups, in relation to the natural environment they live in, the political, economic and social conditions that permit them to satisfy their needs and aspirations without resorting to oppression, exploitation, violence, and without detracting from all that is of value in their society.

4-4: In fighting fascism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, Asian states played a crucial role in creating conditions for their people to live in peace. In this fight, they had to justifiably stress the importance of national integrity and non-intervention by hegemonic powers. However, the demands of national integrity or protection against foreign domination cannot now be used as a pretext for refusing to the people their right to personal security and peaceful existence, any more than suppression of people's rights can be justified as an excuse to entice foreign investments. Neither can they justify a refusal to inform the international community about the international security of its people. The right of persons to live in peace can be guaranteed only if the states are accountable to the international community.

The international community of states has been deeply implicated in wars and civil conflicts in Asia. They have used Asian groups as surrogates to wage wars and have armed groups and governments engaged in internal conflicts. They have made huge profits out of the sale of armaments. The enormous expenditures on arms have diverted public funds from projects for the development of the country or the welfare of the people. Military bases and other establishments, often of foreign powers, have threatened the social and physical security of the people who live in their vicinity.

In the modern world where we live in the vicinity of each other peace is another name for solidarity. Solidarity involves an attitude of respect for associated living and democracy. One of the greatest Asian constitutional lawyers, the late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the chief of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution said, "Democracy is not merely a form of government. It is primarily a mode of associated living

of conjoint, commemorated experience."

We live in an age of fast communication. We have seen pictures of the surface of the planet Mars sitting in our own homes. We live in the age of information. We live so close. However, here in Japan we also know that science can be put to bad uses. As a Sri Lankan, I can only recall the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings with tears in my eyes coming from my heart.

Let us not divorce our modernity and our development from solidarity. Let us protect our environment from pollution through global solidarity. Let the people of affluent cities remember those who live in not-so affluent cities. Let us try to put a smile on the face of every child, boy or girl, living in all the cities of the world.

Solidarity is the common pursuit of happiness. In such a common pursuit, we need law. Thanks to the efforts of the United Nations, there have been a great number of international laws, conventions, and declarations to harmonize law with the needs of humanity as a whole. Bad laws create unhappiness. Now, we have these international norms and standards whereby we can distinguish the good laws from the bad. Let us, as a gesture, coming from this conference, call upon each other to promote this international instrument initiated by the United Nations.

We are getting closer to the next millennium. This millennium will be judged for what it has achieved, and for what it has failed to achieve. However, this is not just a moment of judgment. It is also a moment at which we should dare to dream of the future and make it a millennium of solidarity. And, may we resolve that in the next millennium, the world will not repeat the bitter experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and resolve that the city dweller will become the central concern of all city institutions?

Can we have inscriptions in all our cities which state that, "In this city human rights take the primary place"? I hope we can arrive at such a conclusion at the end of this conference.

Thank you very much.

Mizota: Thank you very much, Mr. Weerasinghe.

Peace is not only a purpose of human beings, but a right of the people. And, international solidarity should be based upon internationally accepted law. That was a very moving speech. Next year will be the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and even in the field of law, I think we are going in the direction as mentioned just now regarding human rights.

Next, I would like to invite Mr. Achille Ghidini from Grizzana Morandi from Italy, please.

Mr. Achille Ghidini, Mayor of Grizzana Morandi (Italy): Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, we must

treat the subjects of this session, peace and solidarity, very carefully. We must first define these terms, otherwise our discussions are likely to become very obscure and obsolete. Therefore we have to deepen our consideration to the most basic factor. In my view, true international solidarity



Mayor Ghidini of Grizzana Morandi

cannot be realized without good contributions from the public and individuals. And we have to maintain it well. From this viewpoint, we mayors must review many current solidarity programs, because some are rational but excessively theoretical, and therefore difficult to carry out. The implementation of such theoretical programs requires citizens' generous understanding and support; otherwise they are likely to remain only a desk plan.

As a first step, citizens' education is very important. We say education is a cell of society. This in turn poses the question: how should we enlighten citizens? All citizens belong to society, and it is also our task to ensure that they can maintain their dignity within society, socially as well as economically. It is also important to respect their cultures.

I believe that we all agree that utmost priority must be given to youth education because our future depends on young people. We must plan to offer peace and solidarity education to our young citizens. When providing educational programs, we must always remember that all individuals have two aspects: reason and emotion. Reason, or rational ideas underpin areas of scientific researches. Romantic feelings are part of the emotional side of humans. We sometimes have irrational emotions, which are often expressed in the works of modern arts. We must seek a good balance between science and art. In order to do so, the important point is how we solve the problems balancing our reason and emotion.

If we overestimate reason, we cannot create true solidarity. Human reason must be complemented by emotion, sometimes by passion. If there had been a good balance of reason and emotion, atomic bombs would never have been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was the deficiency of both reason and emotion that allowed the bombs to be dropped. Demonstrating the power of an atomic bomb was enough to end World War II; there was no need to actually bomb the two cities. To establish true solidarity, we need both reason and emotion. Whereas

excessive reason and little emotion is likely to allow the egotism of specific individuals or groups, excessive emotion leads to disorder and chaos, and subsequently to the destruction of peace and solidarity.

We must develop a culture that promotes firm solidarity between individuals, and through which lasting peace is created. For this purpose, we absolutely need a balance between reason and emotion. Then society in each country will find it necessary to invest in this direction. I think that various educational projects could resolve the gap between North and South and it would also lead to increasing peoples' sense of peace culture and the culture of solidarity. For this purpose, we need to aid the poor and invest in exchange programs for young people to let them know about foreign science, art and other facts. By doing so, people from other countries will feel a closeness to us. Paradoxically, although the so-called "advanced countries" enjoy advanced technology and economic prosperity, it is these "advanced countries" that need to learn cultural aspects from other countries.

Mizota: Thank you. He talked about the rather important balance between reason and emotion. If there was such a balance, there would not have been the dropping of atomic bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Thank you.

So, we would like to accommodate one more speaker from Chennai, the former Madras, Mr. Stalin. Mr. Stalin from Chennai, please.

Mr. M. K. Stalin, Mayor of Chennai (India):

Respected Chairperson, distinguished mayors of other great cities of the world, and members of this conference, dear participants, esteemed brothers and sisters: at the outset I would like to congratulate the organizers of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity for having organized this



Mayor Stalin of Chennai

historical conference. I consider it an honor and privilege to stand before this sagacious gathering and join arms with my fellow mayors in promoting peace and harmony.

The history of mankind is a bold adventure of coexistence, an effort to build cohesion amidst dissonance, to establish unity amidst dissension, and to create harmony amidst discord. It is a rapid and tortuous journey indeed with perilous pitfalls and hazardous impediments. Yet the saga of dauntless



endeavours to reach the zenith of human living continues unabated towards the realization of an universal existence blessed with everlasting peace and harmony.

The world today faces a crisis of extremes, both in climates and in mundane conditions. Regional disparities in wealth and resources distance nations and governments. Poverty and illiteracy loom large over the Third World countries, making their living standard incomparable even with the meekest amongst the developed countries. We have problems of haves and have-nots at the micro and macro levels. Affluence and poverty in a neighborhood do not lead to a harmonious existence, but only result in tension, clashes and chaos. With the future in focus, it is prudent for the rich to be benevolent and understanding. The helping hands of friendship and cooperation extended to the needy are critical investments for a peaceful future of progressive coexistence. This is true for a small community, as well as for the community of nations. Compassion and empathy have become relevant not only in individual interactions, but even among international relations. It is a lesson of the past that not even a single country can be allowed to drift and remain isolated, since such international untouchability has resulted in global catastrophes.

If all the nations are to prevent wars and their catastrophic consequences, address the earthly problems facing the people, and mitigate their suffering, they must unite together to overcome their problems, settle their differences and common and specific problems. Now the era of power blocks, military adventures, and vexatious disputes based on political and economic ideologies are over. Nations have a better opportunity for closer cooperation and understanding in different areas of mutual benefit. As natural resources, wealth and technologies are not equally distributed in all countries, it is necessary that the states come together to help and cooperate with one another for development.

Diversity is the law of nature. But the fact remains that the colorful universal fabric of unity is woven only from the strands of diversity. Solidarity epitomizes the universal fabric, the symbol of the idea of peaceful existence. In this togetherness, where there is a harmonious climate of healthy sharing of resources and positive motivation on collective progress, growth and prosperity flourish. Such a solidarity sustains development and ensures peace. Society is an institution, which always thrives on cohesion of thought and unity of action.

Peace is a guarantee that states expect from one another. Today, the threats of a nuclear holocaust, the development of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the use of outer space for waging wars,

threaten the very existence of humanity.

We do not live in a utopian society. The world and its population can ill afford wars and conflicts, as it is pre-occupied with the constant and never-ending task of development. As Margaret Atwood puts it: "We need each other's breathing, warmth, surviving is the only world we can afford." What the world needs is peace that passes all misunderstanding. Peace be better made in the hearts of men than on paper, to be more reliable and sustainable. When the world resolves to be peaceful, it has to concentrate on certain diversions where the battle is fought under a different context. A war, determined at that, needs to be fought against the evils of poverty, illiteracy and exploitation. Terrorism and fundamentalism are the culmination of international indifference toward regional disparities in resources and living standards. We have to fight a different war to stand united as one great block, humanity.

Solidarity is not an easy cakewalk. Global initiatives like the United Nations and regional efforts like the European Union have demonstrated the advantage of collectivity in promoting an international climate of understanding and cooperation. Organizations like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), etc., are examples of regional solidarity for peaceful coexistence without compromising sovereignty. Many role models of international relevance have emerged in the areas of political and economic trouble shooting by collective means. Repeatedly they have shown that solidarity of purpose of growth and development is the one great catalyst for peaceful coexistence.

From the stone age, through the days of hunter gatherer and striving to exist in concrete jungles, man has learned his lesson about collective living. However, the inherent belligerency flamed by circumstantial conflicts, strifes and clashes have made man more suspicious and pugnacious. Power mongering has been continuously witnessed not only in an international context, but nonetheless evidenced even among smaller groups of men living in isolated geographical locations. It is high time for us to stop and think the means and measures to rediscover a more powerful and compelling message, and to attend to a new world order built on mutual trust and ambitions for collective progress, where interdependence is ensured while respecting independence.

India is the country of Gautama, the Buddha, the propounder of Ahimsa and Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence. Jawaharlal Nehru is the architect of the non-alignment movement. We have always stood for non-violence and non-aggression. A celebrated Tamil Poet of the Sangam period sang even two thousand years ago, claiming all the world as his



homeland and the entire humanity his kinsmen. It is this sentiment of oneness, this unshakable faith in one another and the reverence for universal brotherhood, that can alone steer the world away from the path of war and destruction. Let us march on and on together in the path of international solidarity, shoulder-to-shoulder, towards the brilliant future of new world order built on the principles of mutual trust, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence.

I thank this great, grand forum for allowing me to put forth my humble views before this body. Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you. He mentioned that in order to make development sustainable, we should respect diversity. He quoted the examples of the EU and ASEAN and emphasized the solidarity in each region. Thank you very much.

We have listened to presentations by five mayors so far. Now I would like to open the floor, if you have the urge to make any questions and comments. Any questions or comments? Is Mr. Vernon Nichols, President of the NGO Committee on Disarmament, in the room?

Mr. Vernon Nichols, President of the NGO Committee on Disarmament: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think the non-governmental or NGO role is a vital one in achieving a nuclear-free and safer world. Since 1986, when I was privileged to attend, in Italy, the conference of nuclear-free municipalities, our committee, at the United Nations in New York, has worked closely with a number of cities. I think that we must persuade our own federal governments to take the actions required for disarmament. The role of cities is crucial here.

We must enlist more people in our efforts. We must create compelling campaigns to reach a wider public. We must form coalitions to form an international movement, which can exert stronger influence upon all governments.

The NGO Committee on Disarmament has been working on these objectives through its publication of the Disarmament Times. It is an organization of fora at the UN for diplomats, UN personnel and NGO experts. It is increasing networking worldwide with peace and disarmament groups. It has been our privilege to bring the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to speak at our UN fora as well as the directors of the Peace Culture Foundations.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mizota: Thank you very much. We have heard from five representatives from Angers, Chennai, Colombo, Gampaha, Grizzana Morandi. Do you have any other

presentations to make?

Would you please give your name and your affiliation, please?

Dr. Wolfgang Scheel, Deputy Mayor of Hannover (Germany): I am Wolfgang Scheel from Hannover. I am the Deputy Mayor of Hannover.

I have two roles to play, one is as a historian, the other is as a local politician. I have two hats to wear. In the morning, I was very impressed with the speech made by the keynote speaker, Professor Mogami. What he said is relevant to our discussion here today. It is the matter of the recognition of a civil society and governmental organizations in a single political system-so called dualism.

All of the local governments face one problem. Be it in Sri Lanka, India, Japan, France, Russia, or Germany, there is one common fact, that diplomacy is the responsibility of a nation. Local governments can only play an indirect role in national diplomacy.

If we identify the matter of dualism, I think we have two roles to play. One is to exercise influence on the national government in order to attain the objectives, that is to establish a peaceful and worthy society to live in. The second role is to establish a larger network through such activities, so that we can involve more cities and more people to realize peace as Professor Mogami mentioned in his keynote address. Then we can question and challenge the sovereignty of the nation state.

Where can we start such a network? And, what kind of measures should we take in each city? What kind of model can we conceive of?

In Germany, for example, we have a bicameral system, comprising Lower and Upper Houses. The Upper House, which plays a similar role as Japan's House of Councilors, comprises of representatives of each state. Currently, there is an opinion in Germany that a third house should be formed, comprising of representatives of cities and municipalities.

Another thing is that those countries that used to be colonized became independent, and I should like to show my respect to the process of independence from colonial powers. Former colonized government played a very important role, but those countries who became newly independent seem to be going in the same direction with ex-colonial powers. We cannot neglect this fact.

Another important factor we should consider is weapons trading. The ex-colonial powers, are exporting weapons to ex-colonies. We should stop the export of weapons from ex-colonial states to ex-colonies. We should not just criticize, we should take action. We should stop the import of weapons in all countries. Otherwise we cannot contain weapons exportation.

We are having a very good discussion on peace and disarmament issues, but just confirming the facts and sharing visions are not enough. We have to consider the real politics.

Mizota: Thank you very much. In the course of historical development, and as a result of technological progress, today's citizens have deeper and more extensive relations than ever with foreign countries and citizens. In response, the present speaker emphasized that cities must develop solidarity programs, as national governments have done to date. His practical suggestions are indeed very helpful.

Well, I believe that we have finished the first half of the session. The representative of East London, do you have any comment or questions? Please be brief. And, with this, we would like to complete the first half of the session.

Mr. Desmond Halley, Deputy Mayor of East London (South Africa): I just want to comment, Chairperson, on the presentation by the gentleman from Angers, France. Those kind of practical efforts cannot be mentioned without complementing them in this conference.

As first attenders of this conference, we feel encouraged that there are actually practical efforts being made, and we will interact and learn from their experiences. I felt they needed to be complemented for the practical efforts they are doing.

Mr. Nceba Faku, Mayor of Port Elizabeth (South Africa): In our country, at the moment, what we are doing is what is called a two-third reconciliation commission, which is a peaceful solution, instead of something like the Nuremberg trials. Because of all the atrocities that have taken place in South Africa, people have a chance to come and put their case across, and be given amnesty and actually tell the world the bad deeds they have done, instead of going on a witchhunt to get all the people, and in that way, we can bring peace to the world. Thanks.

Mizota: Thank you very much. This really will be the last comment.

Dr. Dante Cruicchi, Former Mayor of Marzabotto (Italy): I am the former Mayor of Marzabotto. Previously, the mayor from Grizzana Morandi made a presentation, I was asked to make some supplementary comments.

The City Council of Grizzana Morandi has made a call for education for solidarity for the younger generation. We have 371 municipalities and nine prefectures in the Region of Emilia Romagna, and more than 80% of local governments as such are

having exchange programs with cities and local governments overseas. In the past twenty years, thirty million dollars have been sent to countries which have suffered damages like Yugoslavia, the Middle East and Viet Nam, and to other areas as well.

Our Province made a law on solidarity. I would like to read two paragraphs.

Emilia-Romagna and the constitution pledges itself to the renunciation of war, and the province will seek for peaceful resolution of international disputes. To this end, we are taking initiative in research, education, information, cooperative activities and training. And these collaborations should promote multi-racial culture and solidarity.

We know the war experience in the mountainous area in our province. There were a lot of massacres. We built a peace monument there. In school, as well, by inviting students we conduct a lot of peace activities. Cooperation with NGOs is another important facet.

In July 1996, the Habitat II conference was held in Istanbul, and on that occasion, we communicated with NGO's directly, and invited them to contribute to the education of youth in peace and non-violence.

Mizota: It is already time to have a break. So, we would like to break for ten minutes.

Kosice, Madurai, Nuwala Eliya, Trivandrum, Volgograd and Yamagata are expected to make presentations in the later session.

(Break)

Mizota: Now, let us start the second round of the session. I hope we will have more good discussions for another hour.

The first speaker is Mr. Rudolph Schuster, Mayor of Kosice from Slovakia. He will introduce to us the experience of this historical city.

Mr. Rudolf Schuster, Mayor of Kosice (Slovakia): Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it has been a privilege for me to accept Mayor Hiraoka's and Mayor Ito's kind invitation to attend this important conference.

The city of Kosice is located in the center of Europe, close to the national border, 100 km away from the Polish border, and 20km away from Hungary. Austria is only 400 km



Mayor Schuster of Kosice

away from our city. As you know, our country used to be Czechoslovakia, but from January 1, 1993, our country became independent as Slovakia with a population of 5.2 million people, and Kosice is located in Slovakia. The city's population is 250,000.

The city of Kosice is very historical. The city was first mentioned in writing in 1230, and in 1243 the crest for the city was acquired. And through this process the city has become a well known city in the world.

The city of Kosice belonged to the Hungarian kingdom and Czechoslovakia, and again Hungary, and it belonged to Czechoslovakia again, but since January 1, 1993, the country became independent Slovakia and our city is the second largest city in the new Slovak Republic.

The city is well known for its spirit of tolerance. There are a lot of religious beliefs. For example, Lutheran, Calvinist, Greek Catholic and Orthodox Christian beliefs, all prevail in the community. And also, tolerance is geared toward the minority people, such as Hungarians, Ukrainians, and Romanians, all these minorities are important constituents of our population. So, what are we doing to promote cooperation?

Czechoslovakia has undergone change, it used to be a tyranny, and then it became a democracy and totalitarianism prevailed for some time, and it eventually returned to democracy. So, it went zig-zag along different governments. We still have a lot of tasks to resolve in the country.

Let me explain to you what we have done since 1980 by way of illustration. We tried to have a partnership in West Europe, a German city with a population of 450,000 was a candidate for partnership. We decided we wanted to make a partnership with Wuppertal in Germany, but no one believed at that time that a partnership could be built with Wuppertal, because the city was located in the west. However, with support from Wuppertal, we successfully established a friendly relationship where the children from those two cities could be actively interchanged.

And, German kids come to our city for the youth accommodation, and also, our kids can visit the German soil to intermingle with the people. Theater, art, and journalist panel exchanges took place. Not only artists, a lot of activities took place to allow the family members to exchange their experiences. Even in a very rigid system, no matter how many problems you see, as long as there is will and enthusiasm, we can resolve all those difficulties.

When the Pershing was deployed in the soil of Germany, we proposed to send a delegation from our city to Wuppertal. We were asked to do some campaigning against the deployment of the weapon in Wuppertal. But we thought that it was very difficult for us to communicate against the deployment of the

weapon in Wuppertal.

Instead, we issued a communique jointly from our city and Wuppertal to the west and to the east, stating that we were strongly against the deployment of such a weapon. The west said they could eliminate the weapon, but something had to be done in the east. That was the statement made by the west in response to our communique.

Lastly, this is my first visit to Japan. I have heard a lot of good things about Japan, and I have read good things about Japan in the past, but I have to say how wonderful the organization has been. The organizing of this conference was like a computer, very accurate and very punctual. I mentioned the capability is like a computer, but it has warmth in it, and it was very nice to know that.

Mizota: Thank you very much. That was a speech made by Mayor Schuster from Slovakian city, Kosice.

I was impressed by their actions during the Cold War, and by the very historical element of the city and their activity through arts and education for youth. That was a quite suggestive speech.

Next, I would like to invite the representative of Madurai from India. In this second half, we will have three presentations first, and afterwards we will open the floor. So, may I invite the representative from Madurai, India.

Mr. Perumal Kulandaivelu, Mayor of Madurai (India): Respected Chairman, fellow mayors, ladies and gentlemen: I come from the temple city of Madurai, a southern city in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. India is a country which gave to the world the concepts of truth and non-violence. We are the land where Lord Buddha was born and taught his principles. Tamil Nadu is renowned for its ancient culture and temple architecture. I take this opportunity to invite all my friends here to visit the city of Madurai.

I come directly to my subjects. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." If we restrain our aggressive instincts and try to consolidate to gain peace, our planet would be in an entirely different shape. Instead of devastating towns and cities, if we had spent time, energy, and financial resources uplifting people, this would have done much good to humanity. Although war is glorified and a kind of romantic halo is built around the "brave deeds" of war heroes, Benjamin Franklin was undoubtedly right when he said, "There never was a good war or a bad peace." And so was Cicero when he said, "I prefer the most unjust peace to the justest war that was ever waged."

War brings glory mostly to an individual, a king or a general. While we hold the names of great conquerors in great awe, we do not forget that their



victories were very short lived and they quite unnecessarily indulged in bloodshed. They unleashed fatal fury on innocent people and rendered them homeless. Ships were sunk, cities destroyed and people tortured to accept defeat. But they gained absolutely nothing.

When war breaks out, all normal human activities are suspended. Trade, industry, commerce and agriculture are paralyzed. Funds are diverted to the production of arms and other war equipment, and all programs of social welfare are brought to a halt. People have to face shortages and scarcities. Inflation mounts and the necessities of life become scarce. Besides, there is a colossal loss of life on both sides.

War creates feelings of insecurity and panic in the minds of the people. C. E. M. Joad points out that peace and security are absolutely essential if civilization is to flourish. Civilization lies in creating great works of art, making new inventions and discoveries and thinking new ideas. But we cannot expect the artist, the scientist or the philosopher to think creatively when their sky overhead is cast with big war clouds. If the very existence of the artist is in peril, he cannot think of writing a great poem. Great artistic achievements are mostly the victory of peace.

It is true that fighting is a basic human instinct, but isn't it stupid if human beings start fighting among themselves? A much more meaningful, great fight can be fought against poverty, disease, and ignorance. Even now a large number of people in the world live below the poverty line. The grinding poverty in which they have to lead their wretched lives is a slur on their governments. There are still quite a few diseases like cancer that have not been properly cured. The benefits of education have not percolated to the masses. The world is faced with an energy crisis, and a solution to this problem has yet to be found. Growing population and unemployment are other great problems that need immediate tackling. It is only during peace time that war can be waged against these menaces to human life. These victories would make human life better and happier, whereas the victories gained in war would bring only misery and hardships both to the conquerors and the conquered.

It is interesting to note that great and glorious victories have also been won with peaceful weapons. The father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, did not use the deadly weapons of war; he relied only on truth and non-violence in his fight against imperialism. And what a great victory did he win!

It should be realized that war is an evil and one evil cannot destroy another evil; it can only multiply evil. The victories of war are only a blot on the pages of human history. Besides, they quickly mingle with dust. The victories of peace are abiding and bring real glory to the conquerors.

The 20th century saw rapid strides in science and technology. The world has shrunk into a global village. Any disturbance, in any part of the world is bound to have its effect on all the rest of us. Therefore, it would be wise to avoid conflict and build bridges of peace through international solidarity. We have common enemies to fight, like hunger, poverty, disease, etc.. Let us not fight against each other. As we go toward the 21st century, we can only think in terms of a world which exists without war, a world which exists for all of us. Let us build a universe of peace and harmony through international brotherhood and solidarity.

Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you very much.

You are sharing with us Asian soul and spirit. Thank you very much for energizing us to elevate peace in our mind.

So, I would like to invite a city where good tea is produced. From Nuwala Eliya, Mrs. Herath. She is a former Mayor of Nuwala Eliya and I heard that presently, she is serving as a counselor to the President, and, after that, we would like to open the floor for discussion. So, Mrs. Herath please.

Mrs. Nalin Thilaka Herath, Former Mayor, Member of the City Council, Nuwala Eliya (Sri Lanka): Dr. Mizota, mayors, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: in today's world, every nation collectively, and its people individually have their share of problems. To have a close study of this plight, it is imperative that we transcend national borders, and reach out to the common folk at large.



Former Mayor Herath of Nuwala Eliya

We have to skillfully formulate and plan out management to include structures and methods that would facilitate easy monitoring of conditions prevalent at all levels of the common masses and society. From information so gathered and based on this knowledge, we could undertake inter-city and international communicational exchanges that will broaden our study of worldwide conditions and activities. These contacts and communicational networks bring societies together in a spirit of fraternity; that will pave the way for the discussion of all serious problems in a friendly atmosphere, and help seek solutions to eradicate the harmful effects.

The inter-city citizens' link established in this



manner, has a tendency to become universally popular in a short spell of time, and all other organizations, such as NGOs, associations, clubs, community gatherings, and other such formed movements with varying interests other than peace become, overnight, interested in our activities and objectives. These circumstances lead these groups to develop a deep will to involve themselves in our envisaged programs for the declaration of universal peace. Then arises the occasion for us to jointly and collectively function as partners towards a set goal for a common cause; building a peaceful society through international solidarity.

Our connections with the citizens of every corner of the world, and every walk of life, provide a specific opportunity which we have been waiting for; being able to obtain correct information and data about those adversely affected and threatened by the dignity of human kind.

These relations spun apart from fortifying our conventions, form the basic foundation that goes to strengthen, stabilize, and consolidate our international solidarity. Then it becomes incumbent that our program of activity for global peace be recognized and accepted universally, and the so-called powerful nations will have no alternative but to come to our assistance to identify the miseries of the global citizens comprising the nations of the universe. As a natural following of this, the powers that be cannot dodge the necessity to join us in our pledge and commitment to open the course for meaningful steps for the upliftment of the downtrodden, and promotion of a peaceful society.

Since the bell has not gone, I wish to take this opportunity to thank good mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the organizers, and the citizens of all these cities for having organized this conference on our behalf, and for making us so comfortable here. We did not feel that we were out of our homes, and I wish to make this comment on behalf of all of the Sri Lankans who are present here today.

Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you very much.

The gathering of accurate information and appropriate management of information, and possible ways of international cooperation, and cooperation among NGOs were mentioned by her.

Well, we have just heard the presentations by three mayors. Maybe, I think it is an appropriate time to open the floor.

Please.

Mr. Choukou Takayama, Deputy Mayor of Naha (Okinawa, Japan): Let me introduce myself. I am Deputy Mayor Takayama from Naha City, Okinawa.

Okinawa Prefecture is located approximately 700 km away from Nagasaki City. Okinawa is the only place where the ground battle was fought during World War II. We are trying to send the peace message to the other cities of the world together with Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

Listening to various presentations, I was quite moved by the serious efforts made by various cities. It is my first time to attend the World Conference of Mayors, and also I was quite impressed with the statements emphasizing the importance of networking.

Okinawa is very enthusiastic about making an appeal for peace through international conferences and the internet. Actually, two years ago, we created a stone monument with the names of the war victims on it. There are approximately 230,000 names engraved on it. 14,000 American soldiers who were killed during the war were also included on that monument together with Japanese victims. We wanted to show to the world the importance of peace by engraving the names of foreign soldiers on the enemy side together with Japanese victims.

What is needed in the future is a method of networking with various cities in the world, coordinating the practical efforts of the cities, and implementing it worldwide. In the city of Naha, the capital of Okinawa, while we are trying to hold peace conferences and we are doing peace education for children, we would like to direct further efforts toward networking in the world. And, I really appreciate your support of our activities.

Mizota: Thank you very much.

We have heard presentations mostly from Asian countries like India and Sri Lanka. We see students from overseas learning in Nagasaki. What about people from Africa or Central or South America? We would like to hear any observations or impressions you have. Any comments are welcome.

Yes, Mr. Khadoo from Tanzania, would you stand up please?

Mr. C. S. Khadoo, Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Honorable Mayors from various countries, my name is Khadoo from Tanzania, I am at Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine. I feel honored to be here to attend this conference, specifically to attend this important conference of peace through intercultural solidarity in Nagasaki.

I come from Africa, I have heard a lot of nice presentations from the high table over there. They have impressed me, and one gentleman who spoke here from Germany, he also impressed me a lot. He gave an example about Africa, as one of the developing continents, especially Sub-Saharan Africa. In this part

of Africa, there are a lot of wars. Most of you know that Liberia has recently got a new president, Somalia still has problems, and although the problems in Rwanda are finished, the new Republic of Congo from Zaire and other countries still have problems.

I would suggest to my friends, my brothers and mayors from Africa, that they should also organize such a thing, because this is a part of the world where there are a lot of problems and wars. I was really moved by the situation in Japan, where they are organizing the 4th conference. Why not in Africa?

My honorable mayors, some representations concentrated on the atomic bomb. Yes, we agree, our fellow Japanese suffered a lot of atrocities because of this bomb. Yet I request all of the mayors to also pay attention to Sub-Saharan Africa.

Thank you very much.

Mizota: Thank you very much. That was the medical doctor, Mr. Khadoo from Tanzania.

East London, please.

Mr. Desmond Halley, Deputy Mayor of East London (South Africa): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Deputy Mayor Desmond Halley from East London, South Africa.

What I would like to say is just adding onto what my fellow comrade said, at the back, which was something said earlier in Hiroshima. I believe that these were very nice presentations about what is happening throughout the world to bring about peaceful societies, and I believe that between now and the next four years, when the World Conference of Mayors meets again, we should consider a resolution of regionalizing the conference in between those years, so that these experiences can be shared by mayors throughout the world on a shorter term basis, and then come back to the main conference in four years time. And so, I believe that must be looked at thoroughly as a resolution.

Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you very much.

We will certainly take your opinion into consideration in the future direction of World Conference of Mayors.

We still have three remaining presentations to be made. So, I would like to invite Mr. Sivankutty, Mayor of Trivandrum from India, followed by Volgograd and Yamagata.

May I call upon the Mayor of Trivandrum from India, please.

Mr. Vasudevan P. Sivankutty, Mayor of Trivandrum (India): Respected Chairman, Tsutomu Mizota, worshipful Mayor of Nagasaki, worshipful

Mayor of Hiroshima, worshipful mayors, respected delegates, comrades: this is the last World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity to be held in this century, a century in which we have twice witnessed the tragedy of global warfare.



Very often we suppose that the horrible and unnecessary atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the 6th and 9th of August, 1945, were the final scene of the horrible and tragic drama of the two world wars in the 20th century. But the subsequent actions taken by the nuclear superpowers including the perpetrators of the crime committed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki did not prove that we have learned anything from the tragedy that cost nearly a quarter million human lives.

The nuclear powers like the United States of America, not only refused to heed pleas for the destruction of nuclear stock piles, but went on refining them further, and they have even produced more destructive weapons like the hydrogen bomb. Even unmanned delivery systems like Inter-continental Ballistic Missiles were fabricated and multiplied.

Until 1991, we were told that such an unlimited piling up of destructive weapons was unavoidable, due to the supposed threat from the Soviet Union and conditions of the Cold War. But even after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, not a single effective step has been taken to destroy the nuclear stockpile, at least partially and in a step-by-step manner.

Therefore, the immediate task before the peace-loving humanity and anti-war nations is to build up a powerful, well developed campaign for total nuclear disarmament and total destruction of existing nuclear stockpiles of different nations, considered to be more than sufficient to destroy all the life on the Earth many times over.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) proposed by the US and Russia has not yet been put into effect. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty proposed by the US and Russia is an ineffective and discriminatory instrument. It is designed to preserve the monopoly of the existing nuclear powers and to prevent the acquiring of weapons by others who are still outside the exclusive Nuclear Club. It is designed to deny those outside the Club even the use of nuclear technologies for entirely peaceful purposes.

Any nuclear test ban must be preceded by at least

initial steps for the reduction of existing nuclear stockpiles and a ban on further production. There is no guarantee that the nuclear superpowers will not go for development of more sophisticated nuclear weapons in the future as they please. The CTBT does not address these issues and therefore, India refuses to sign it.

We, in India, are for total disarmament, but we will not sign on the dotted line proffered by the US, so long as the discriminatory character of the treaty remains.

The hypocrisy and the monopolistic ambitions of the chief protagonist of this treaty were revealed for all to see, when President Bill Clinton went back on his own assurance given three years ago and ordered a test of new nuclear weapons in the Nevada desert recently, this June 1997.

China also followed the footsteps of the US by doing their own series of nuclear tests. But there was one relieving grace, if it could be called so. Unlike President Clinton, Chinese authorities had never promised to put a stop to the tests, neither did they pressure other nations to sign the CTBT, though China had agreed to do so.

Since the end of the Cold War, ethnic conflicts have gained greater prominence. Do you have any specific ideas or proposals as to how to solve these issues?

It is true that ethnic conflicts have attained prominence the world over in recent years. These conflicts have both plus and minus points. The plus point is that these conflicts represent a new rising sense of identity and urge for freedom among the hitherto marginalized and oppressed communities, ethnic minorities and groups. This calls for a new order of total democracy recognizing plural cultures and multiple identities.

The minus point is the way such conflicts are exploited by both the western interests among the conflicting groups, and more so by outside powers with hegemonic ambitions. Some of these conflicts have developed into unending orgies of violence and bloodshed due to the intervention of imperialist and hegemonic powers, who supply arms and ammunitions, besides political support, to their favorite sides. We now face this in some parts of India, as do Kurds in West Asia, Tutus in central Africa, Chakmas in Bangladesh, Tamils in Sri Lanka, Uzbeks in Afghanistan, Mahajirs in Pakistan, Eritreans in Ethiopia, all of these are problems which may develop into large dimensions, if not solved in time.

The world arms bazaar both legal and illicit, run through legal export-import arrangements as well as smuggling, and all promoted by unscrupulous multinationals, must be halted by the intervention of peaceloving nations and people.

Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you very much. He indicated very

important aspects of the problem we face.

He referred to the inadequacy of the CTBT system, and he mentioned that we have to take a fresh look at the evaluation of the CTBT in a more objective and honest way. And he supports the policy of the Indian government.

The other point he referred to was the ethnic conflicts, the emerging ethnic conflicts reflecting culture and history. And, he mentioned that the reflections of the surge of identity awareness are a plus point. Thank you very much.

Next, I would like to invite the representative of Volgograd to speak.

Mr. Serguei Mikhailov, Chairman of the City Council, Volgograd (Russia): Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am the Chairman of the City Council of Volgograd. On behalf of Mayor Chekhov, and on behalf of the City Council of



Volgograd, I would like to congratulate all of you, and to thank the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as the organizers of this conference for their warm hospitality and the invitation to take part in this important event.

There are a lot of regional and ethnic conflicts, and non-militants good will, a lot of them were killed and cultural heritage and nature have been destroyed to a large extent.

We, the citizens of Volgograd, belong to a nuclear power state, so under our responsibility, we would like to make our utmost efforts so that our state, Russia, doesn't use its own nuclear weapons.

The ancient philosophers Plato and Aristotle described the social nature of war "as part of the art of politics." That is why the leaders of the local communities side-by-side with their citizens, should not cease to impose on their governments the idea of implementing a policy of peace.

The Administration and City Council of Volgograd regard the issue of peace and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding as the top priority policies in their activities. Volgograd and the British city of Coventry initiated the Twinning movement, which is known now as citizens' diplomacy and enrolls more than 3,000 communities located in different countries.

At present, Volgograd is linked with fifteen partner cities. Besides, by the United Nations resolution our



city was named a "Peace Messenger City." We also are a member of a number of world organizations which pursue a policy of peace, such as the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, the United Towns Organization, and the World Association of Peace Messenger Cities and others.

The idea of strengthening peace and solidarity has deeply taken root in the minds and hearts of Volgogradians, who restored their beloved city from ruins for the happy future of their children, and are determined not to convert it into a new battlefield. Volgograd, like Hiroshima has become one of the major peace centers of our country, which cultivates a climate of peace and mutual understanding, post-war reconciliation and peace education.

Many streets in our city are named after partner cities, including Hiroshima. As a symbol of our friendship, beautiful *sakura* breaks into blossoms on the slopes of the Mamai Hill, the place of the most furious fighting in the days of the Stalingrad Battle. A place of reconciliation was opened there recently as well as a monument to Austrian and other soldiers who perished in the Stalingrad Battle.

The international links of Volgograd have a large coverage in the press. Schools and universities hold lessons of peace. The Volgograd State University has become a real international alma mater, where students of many nationalities study in the spirit of friendship. At the same time, students from Volgograd study abroad. The international routes have been laid for the school children of Volgograd who study in our partner cities, living with families and on the campuses. We also do a lot of exchange programs organizing exhibitions of children, paintings, arts, and send our executives on the exchanges.

We should appeal to our central governments, and also we should teach the children about the sad experiences existing elsewhere in the world. During this conference many statements and videos have been projected. If it is possible we would like to use those materials as teaching materials for peace education.

The Volgogradians are open for such cooperation and we shall be happy if our contacts continue to enlarge in the future.

I really wish your success and also good health and happiness to you and your families, and the prosperity of your beautiful cities.

Thank you very much, indeed.

Mizota: Thank you very much, Mr. Mikhailov, the Chairman of the City Council.

Volgograd is designated as a Peace Messenger City, and is a member of numerous world peace organizations. And, the city has been very active in international exchange programs. I really hope that the

city will give us more information so that the ideas can be exchanged with the other cities as well.

The last in our official list is the Mayor from Yamagata City in Japan. Originally there was no plan to have a Japanese speaker in this session, but fortunately, we have the mayor of Yamagata City in Japan to make a presentation.

Mr. Kojiro Sato, Mayor of Yamagata (Japan): Thank you Mr. Chairperson and fellow mayors from all over the world. My name is Kojiro Sato, Mayor of Yamagata City in Yamagata Prefecture.



Mayor Sato of Yamagata

Yamagata City made a peace city declaration in March 1984. Since then, the city has organized, with citizens' participation, peace theaters, peace concerts, exhibitions of atomic-bombing to show the tragedies of war, and has produced special publications to share the war experiences of our citizens. From 1989, we have organized YAMAGATA International Documentary Festival with active citizen participation.

Over fifty years have passed since the end of the war. We reaffirmed the importance of handing down the peace activities to the younger generation to let them know how precious peace is.

We will hold an International Congress for Global Peace in Yamagata, under the theme, "Global Peace from Your Neighborhood" in October this year. The organizing committee has been established which is represented by many citizens. More than 100 citizens are listed as members of the Executive Committee and we are working very hard preparing for the conference together with many citizens.

International Congress for Global Peace in Yamagata is a case where an ordinary local city, which was not devastated during the war, will work for the world and peace. Until now, when it comes to peace, it has been taken up at the level of a nation, race, politics, or economics. Of course, it is very important to attain peace by abolition of nuclear weapons under such a perspective, but I think it is also important for individual local authorities to promote peace.

If an individual citizen starts what she or he can do for peace, then that action will expand to regional activities and then to inter-city exchange. Then, we may be able to open a new horizon for peace. Peace will enrich the life of citizens, which will coincide with the objectives of the government.



This international conference will be held from the third to the fifth of October at Yamagata International Exchange Plaza, "Big Wing." Let me tell you what will happen at that meeting.

On the third of October, a keynote address will be delivered by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, and we will have a symposium on peace. And, there are also many programs and events organized by the citizens themselves. Approach to peace from the environment, there will be a symposium on the woods in the northeastern part of Japan, which is now deteriorating. And, there will be an event where the teenagers share their views and the mayors of five sister cities of Yamagata will assemble together and talk about peace and solidarity. On the last day, Yamagata city and their sister cities will be represented by many citizens, and we will have a peace concert, and art festivals, and we shall have peace declarations. Also, we are now promoting the exchange of peace messages on the internet.

So, International Congress for Global Peace in Yamagata, I hope you will come and attend this meeting which will be held from the third of October. Yamagata is the capital of Yamagata Prefecture, only two hours and thirty minutes from Tokyo by bullet train, and forty-five minutes from Haneda by air.

I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Thank you very much for your very kind attention.

Mizota: That was Mayor Sato of Yamagata City. Thank you very much.

Yamagata was not bombed nor devastated during World War II, but they are working hard to realize peace, and we are very impressed with their efforts. They are going to have an International Congress for Global Peace in Yamagata, which will be organized in October, and they are working very hard preparing for this meeting.

We have finished the prepared speeches, and we would like to open the floor for questions or comment. The time is very limited, but I would like to entertain any comments, questions or interventions.

Please give your name and affiliations.

Mr. Sadao Kamata, Executive Director, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace: Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is Sadao Kamata. I am Director of the Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace. I have been engaged in preparing the Peace Declaration of Nagasaki and the operation of the Atomic Bomb Museum.

Listening to today's presentations, I realized that there are many more things that we can do in Nagasaki.

In Nagasaki, not just Japanese but also many foreign people suffered from the atomic bomb and its

radiation. On that day of 52 years ago, there were many Chinese and Koreans, as well as prisoners of war from various other countries, including the UK, Holland, Australia, and Indonesia. I keep in contact with these foreign bomb survivors and families of the deceased victims. For instance, we invite to Nagasaki the families of 33 Chinese people who were killed by the atomic bomb. However, there are many more such families and we have much more to do.

I now want to say two things, one is a request and one a proposal. Although I have been to Korea twice — the first time, over twenty years ago, and the second time, ten years ago —, and I was involved in a medical survey of the Korean bomb survivors. Now, many younger people, the second generation of the atomic bomb survivors are visiting Korea tens of times and devoting themselves to medical surveys. These young people are very active and enthusiastic in establishing solidarity with Korean war victims, since they believe that the personal experiences of bomb survivors help themselves to understand Korean war victims. They believe that there is a common denominator regarding the sufferings of war victims of diverse nationalities, including Japanese bomb survivors and Koreans, Chinese, and other Asians who suffered from the violence and cruel deeds of the Japanese army when it invaded Asia-Pacific countries.

Recently, Japanese volunteer school teachers have been engaged in an exchange program with Korean scholars and teachers for two years. If possible, they would like to collaborate to prepare a common textbook in Japan and Korea. I understand that Germany and Poland prepared a similar common textbook, and that it took more than twenty years to develop mutual understanding. Unlike the German government, however, the Japanese government does not approve of the idea of making a common textbook with Korea. This attitude of Japan's government annoys us tremendously. In this regard, I request your assistance. If any participant of this session knows of any cases where, like Germany and Poland, countries have endeavored to transform the historical experiences of one country into more universal experiences, involving multiple viewpoints, please let me know.

Next, I want to set forth a proposal. Shortly before this World Conference of Mayors, I attended the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues held in Sapporo. During this UN Conference, the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki suggested that all nuclear weapons should be abolished, and expressed their regret over the recent sub-critical nuclear tests conducted by the US government. They also expressed their support to the CTBT. On the other hand, representing Japan's national government, Mr. Komura, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the Japanese government supports a step-by-

step approach toward the realization of a nuclear-free world and that meanwhile Japan shall continue to depend on the US nuclear umbrella. In this way, the two mayors and the representatives of the national government strongly opposed each other. Following this confrontation, an Indian expert strongly opposed an American expert on disarmament. Their confrontation reflected the difference in the nuclear policies of respective governments. The statement of the Indian expert was basically very similar to what we heard here today from a mayor from India. I recognized a great gap lying between the two mayors and the representatives of the Japanese government, as well as the one between India and the US. I believe it is very important how we go about bridging these gaps.

Today, we heard the mayor of Hannover, stating that although national governments are mainly responsible for diplomacy, city governments must also play indirect, but vital roles. The roles of cities are not merely to follow national policies or to complement national governments. I believe that their efforts to develop their own diplomacy, and their efforts as NGOs have already brought about some positive outcomes. For instance, at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the statements of the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were so influential that they finally brought about the ICJ's advisory opinion and the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty at the United Nations General Assembly. Such efforts of local governments should continue and be reinforced.

During the past four meetings of the World Conference of Mayors, we have exchanged personal experiences and views. Although I truly value these exchanges, in future meetings, I hope that this Conference will step forward into a new stage of peace development.

During the UN Conference in Sapporo, the Mongolian representative stated that their country declared itself a nuclear-free zone, and requested the support of other countries. I understand that the five Central Asian countries in the former Soviet Union are jointly considering the forming of another nuclear-free zone. I believe that Japan can directly talk with Korea. If it is difficult for the two national governments to discuss, local governments can promote the campaign through sister-city relations. In this way, cities can stimulate public opinions and thereby influence national policies. If national governments are reluctant, local governments should take the initiative.

I wonder whether we can support the Mongolian Nuclear-Free-Zone Declaration, and extend generous support to the formation of another nuclear-free-zone in Central Asia. I wonder if there is a possibility that regional meetings of mayors could be formed, such as the meeting of mayors of the ASEAN region, and that of the Northwest Asian countries. I truly hope that in

the near future, more nuclear-free zones will be formed on the basis of the joint declaration of cities, if not national governments. I also hope that the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal, whose preparation is under way, shall include this proposal. Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you Professor Sadao Kamata. He is head of the Peace Research Institute and he is a Professor Emeritus of Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science.

Last comment please.

Mr. Hadi Moghadam, Mayor of Qom (Iran): Ladies and gentlemen, I am Moghadam from Iran, the Mayor of Qom City.

Question 1: What caused the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

I think non-religious thoughts caused the bombing and suffering of defenseless cities by nuclear weapons in the past, because, unfortunately, during the last fifty-two years, just the same thoughts have caused many other wars in the world, like Viet Nam and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Question 2: How can we prevent such crimes?

I believe that the only way to prevent such crimes by colonialist countries is by international solidarity of all human societies which are based on axes of heavenly thought, and which lead the way to the heavenly natures and God.

Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you very much. We are lagging behind the schedule. The representative of South Africa please. You are the last one to speak.

Halley (East London) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm Desmond Halley from East London, South Africa. The speakers spoke well again and I won't take long, but I just want to say, the Mayor of Yamagata spoke about youth and informing the youth, and it brings me back to the atomic-bomb survivors this morning, where I wanted to make this comment, but there was no time.

I believe that the generation of today, the youth, who are the leaders of tomorrow, especially in my country, don't know and are not being told, or don't even get taught about what happened with the nuclear bombs in Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

So, I think that those sort of things must be made into documentaries. I don't know if they are available, but they should be made about these survivors' stories so that they can be supplied and distributed to countries. Then the young people of today can always remember Hiroshima and Nagasaki because they are going to be the leaders of tomorrow, and they will have to stop nuclear weapons in the countries of the world of tomorrow.

Thank you.

Mizota: Thank you very much. I think a lot of people agree to that opinion that we should educate the youth in peace.

Well, we are running out of time, make it very short please.

Mr. Muhammed Najeeb, City Secretary of Trivandrum (India): Thank you, Chairman. I am Muhammed Najeeb, City Secretary of Trivandrum, India.

My question is, in fact, we have talked a lot about what has happened, and we have just an indication, about the direction of the future, and the future is very, very bright. So, I have two, three critical points about this.

They were, in fact, drawn when I was listening to Professor Mogami. Now, what is the velocity of the action plan that we are going to implement, because technological velocity is so high that I anticipate that the nuclear issues we are talking about now are going to be out of date soon because we will soon have something like the microwave bomb which is going to be potentially more catastrophic than the weapons which are already in existence.

Now, in relation to this matter, what is the role of, what could be the role played by the local bodies to the people? Because I am very sure that the nation-state is going to deteriorate. Specifically, I have a special comment to make to the Chennai Mayor who quoted the very, very age old spiritual concept.

Now, what is the role of spirituality in this hectic microwave pollution which we are going to face today or tomorrow. It is imminent. It is going to be here very soon. Now, then, what kind of an action plan or a structured action plan can we implement? If the NGOs are going to take over the whole world, are the pollutions going to go away? Or are the corporations going to take over, like the Sony corporation, or somebody who has information, because information and impact have made nation-states, and now information and impact are going to be in some other hand?

Now, if that is going to be through the local bodies to the people of the world who want peace, that is very well, that is very good. And, if that is so, the role of NGOs is very important and the role of local bodies should be greater than the nation-state concept.

Thank you very much.

Mizota: Thank you very much.

What future directions and action programs should the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city follow was the point in question. I thank you very much for your varieties of opinions and as

coordinator, because we are lagging behind the schedule. I cannot draw any definite conclusion out of this session.

But instead, I will say that we will report your suggestions and reports as faithfully as possible to the plenary session tomorrow.

Let us give a big hand to the mayors and panelists who made wonderful presentations. Thank you very much indeed.

Moderator: Thank you very much, Professor Mizota. Thank you very much for your wonderful input, panelists. This completes the whole program of this session.

# Session IV

Peace Education and Creation of Peace Culture for Our Future Generations

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**14:30 - 16:45, Friday, August 8, 1997**

***Ho-o-kaku***

***Hotel New Nagasaki***

Coordinator: **Professor Shinji Takahashi**  
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science

Speakers:

1. **Mr. Daniel Fontaine**  
Deputy Mayor of Aubagne, France
2. **Ms. Angela Sala Grabar**  
Councillor of Social Services, Corsico, Italy
3. **Ms. Lydia Johnson**  
Mayor of Durban North Central, South Africa
4. **Ms. Theresa Mthembu**  
Mayor of Durban South Central, South Africa
5. **Mr. Ernest Van der haeghen**  
Alderman for Tourism and Foreign Affairs, Ghent, Belgium
6. **Mr. Bang Viet**  
Vice Chairman of the People's Council, Hanoi, Viet Nam
7. **Mr. Seyyed Hosein Sabiri**  
Mayor of Kerman, Iran
8. **Mr. Manzoor Ahmed**  
Director of the UNICEF Office in Japan







[Session IV]

## Peace Education and Creation of Peace Culture for Our Future Generations

**Moderator:** The Coordinator of this session is Professor Shinji Takahashi of Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science. He researches classical literature, modern philosophy, and the concepts of life and death in the modern nuclear age.

Prof. Takahashi, I invite you to take the floor.

**Professor Shinji Takahashi, Coordinator:** Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I am acting as the coordinator for this session. My name is Shinji Takahashi.

In this session, we are going to discuss peace education and the creation of a peace culture for our future generation. When we talk about peace, images of the words "against" or "objection" always come first, for example against fascism, Nazism and war. Today, I would like to discuss what we should do to create more positive and forward-looking education and culture.

From all over the world, we have the mayors and the representatives and leaders of cities gathered here. I am sure you are going to introduce to us the various programs that you are undertaking for peace education and peace culture.

Now, I would like to call upon the representative of Aubagne.

**Mr. Daniel Fontaine, Deputy Mayor of Aubagne (France):** Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.



Deputy Mayor Fontaine of Aubagne

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Daniel Fontaine, I am the Deputy Mayor of Aubagne. It is a medium sized town which is located in the south of France. I am very much grateful that I was given this opportunity to speak.

Aubagne is a town of 45,000 inhabitants located in the Mediterranean shores.

The Mediterranean Sea is surrounded by continents which were the melting pot of the age-old civilization. It is still sparkling today with the brightness of Greek, Roman, Egyptian and Arab civilizations.

It is the main place of encounters of economic and cultural exchanges. The Mediterranean Sea unites all of the people living along the sea allowing them to share their culture, traditions and their wealth. It is also the center of economics and politics and because of that



Session IV

there is the object of desires of rivalries and it is also the scene of wars and barbarity.

No one can accept harmful ideologies in the name of retrograde nationalism that recommend the closure of old frontiers between our countries at the very end of the 20th century. No one can accept the fact that north Mediterranean people have means ten times higher than those in the south.

In this particularly complicated context, Aubagne is modestly but firmly acting for peace. We are also creating initiatives which aim to develop the spirit of peace and tolerance among the citizens of the town, and opportunities to get to know each other, to appreciate our differences, and build a society based on solidarity and respect of diversities.

This has now become the basis for the building up of our city. We intend to claim these principles for all the people around the world. In complying with the principle, when we show solidarity with Algerian children, victims of religious prosecution, who see their schools burnt out and their teachers killed, we do our best to give assistance to them. We stand by Palestinian children who are denied the right to live in peace on their own land, and we support Yugoslavian children who are deprived of their youth by an aggravated nationalism.

Our participation in the international drawing competition for peace organized by Hiroshima shows our intention of asserting those principles. Each year more than 1,000 children participate and all of them are rewarded for their drawings. The festival was held again in May this year. This year we had a screening of the two famous Japanese animation films made about the tragedy of the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the titles of which are "The Graveyard of the Fireflies" and "On a Paper Crane".

However, our city's activities regarding peace and tolerance education are confronting their own limits. This is the reason why a group of French towns decided to create an association called the French

Association of Communes, Departments and Regions for Peace, placed under the patronage of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Our association aims to contribute and develop information and exchanges necessary for peace culture to emerge. We are absolutely convinced that peace education must be, today, considered as a priority work for the world's cities, as a whole.

We are also convinced that our association's propositions could be the driving force behind the real movement. What about the celebration of a World Day for Peace Education? This could be a proposition of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace, and I would like to propose a Peace Education Day. We are persuaded that this initiative would create a considerable stir in public opinion, and that would perfectly enlighten universal thought to the famous poet Paul Eluard's words, "I know all of the places where the dove stays and the most natural is in man's mind."

I thank you very much for your attention.

Takahashi: Thank you very much.

Now, I would like to ask the representative from Corsico, Italy, to give her presentation.

Ms. Angela Sala Grabar, Councillor of Social Services, Corsico (Italy): Good afternoon ladies and



Councillor Grabar of Corsico

gentlemen. My name is Angela Sala Grabar, and I come from Corsico in Italy. The testimonies of Ms. Matsunaga and the other *hibakusha* from both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, have had a lasting affect on me. What was a historical event to me has been reconstituted with the tragic reality.

The organizers of this conference, rightly, believed that only direct contact with such tragedies is an effective means of awakening man and now these stories are being carried out all over the world.

I believe that the greatest tribute that we can pay to the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is to remember the horror caused by the atomic bomb and to promote the abolition of nuclear weapons. But, most importantly, we should start to view what happens in the world with a renewed sensitivity and attention.

We have witnessed man's destructive capability against other human beings and the use of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Tragically, we may still witness it today by other means, as we have heard through today's presentations. The Viet Nam

War, the disaster of Chernobyl, nuclear testing, civil war, poverty, exploitation of the resources of developing countries, famine, disposal of toxic wastes in other people's land; despite these things occurring, we continue our lives as if it was just another day.

As a scientist, a question arises in my mind, "What is the real problem?" Obviously not the means of destruction. That in itself is neither good or bad. It all depends on how it is done that determines whether it is good or bad. There are many kinds of destruction including that caused by bombs and nuclear energy, however at the same time they have also been fundamental in the growth of humanity.

Violence is the real problem. Violence of the strongest against the weakest is the problem. The costume of violence tragically has many faces and often hides itself behind ideals and principles.

When one person deceives another it is easy to feel guilty, but when a group deceives someone, be it a state, a religious group, or a lobby group, this is forgiven and legitimate.

It is therefore clear that our projects are ambitious and complex. An extremely deep cultural change and awakening of the people is necessary to oppose the proposal of the group. This is our own responsibility. Words and memories are very important and are not insufficient for such an ambitious project. We must act specially if we want to involve young people in this project. We must collaborate together the strategies to face and affect the reality we live in. Accordingly, I support the proposals of various people, but we must remember that although individual efforts are certainly appreciated, they are less significant and effective than coordinated and shared actions. Therefore, let me express some suggestions about what we should do in order to strengthen our own gains.

First of all, in the four years between each conference, there must be an active collaboration among neighboring cities, both on a national and international level. In order to support each other, there must be a continuous exchange of information between cities, especially with regard to our project and ways of implementation.

The conference should become the occasion to summarize and to refine the activities of various members, and a time to elaborate and update new strategies at a municipal level for the next four years.

We should also try to get the media to be more intensely involved and spread the knowledge of various projects, especially as a result of a coordinated commitment of the cities participating in this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Last but not least, each of the participating municipalities must commit itself to support loss on a domestic level, and be in agreement with the good

culture of peace and solidarity, and most importantly we must oppose all action in contrast with the principles that we uphold and on which our actions are based.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Takahashi: Thank you very much. We heard presentations from two European cities, one in France and one in Italy. There were some concrete proposals and suggestions.

Now I would like to move onto our next speaker from Durban North Central, South Africa.

Ms. Lydia Johnson, Mayor Of Durban North Central (South Africa): My name is Lydia Johnson from the city of Durban North Central .

Peace education and the creation of peace culture for our future generations is both a fundamental aim and a principle goal for the city of Durban. The pivotal strategy on which such hopes are balanced, in our rapidly growing city, is development and economic growth. It is only through addressing the social issues that contribute to poverty, crime, and violence, that we will succeed.

While this is fairly widely accepted as the correct route in developing societies, there is some controversy on how best development and growth can be encouraged and can take place quickly and meaningfully enough to make a difference. In other words, it is vital to identify the catalyst that will ensure the most rapid and permanent change towards peace culture for our future generations.

It is in my view that people should do this. The essential catalyst we need are women. I say this because all evidence suggests that it is women who have the greatest capacity to generate change for the better. It has been proven true that women with more education marry and start having children later, make better use of health services and information, that will improve personal hygiene and the health of their children.

Studies in Africa further illustrate the critical importance of the education of women. Data from thirteen countries in Africa between 1975 and 1985 showed a 10% increment in literacy rate, a reduction in the child mortality rate by 10%, while there was little change in the education rate of males. For instance, the attainment of a secondary education by a mother could reduce the child mortality rate by up to 50%.

It has also been noted that the empowerment of women through education will go a long way toward improving community health, and reducing the impact of diseases. The spread of disease can be combated mostly through health education. In fact, the biggest threat facing us, the threat of AIDS, can not be fought by medicine at all. Access to information is the most

important factor in the fight against this and other diseases.

Unfortunately, the key people in this fight are not the ones who make the decisions. This is because society has encouraged a culture of male superiority, where the dominance of males ensures that the female is at a disadvantage. Prohibiting girls access to information that may improve their knowledge on important matters is unforgivable; information such as nutrition, hygiene, sexual practices, and the sole right to make decisions based on this information. It could and probably will lead to greater human tragedies than the holocaust of Hiroshima.

For the year 2000, the lowest common denominator of society has been the female child. If we were to focus our efforts on ensuring that in society, the female child has all the protection she needs to be safe, all the opportunities she needs to develop her potential, and all the care she needs to be happy, then we will create the culture of peace that humanity needs. I might add that the male child deserves no less, but no more for one at the expense of the other.

Not only must women become empowered, but the response to problems and to the creation of difficulties in society must become more compassionate and caring in nature.

Having focused on women, I do not mean to detract totally from the role of men in society. However, we do need to change the thinking that places one gender above another, and sees the male as superior. Education of young boys needs review, particularly in terms of their family role and in dealing with loving and caring relationships.

Therefore, it is time to look towards the global feminization of society, not to the detriment of males, but toward genuine and meaningful equality and the benefit of all. This means elevating the lowest and smallest to their rightful level in all societies, and this is the surest way to ensure peace in future generations.

Thank you.

Takahashi: Thank you very much. We have now listened to three of the four presentations. I do not intend to open a long and detailed discussion, as we will entertain one at the end of this session. But I would like to listen to some brief questions or comments now.

Mr. Erdem Saker, Mayor of Bursa (Turkey): Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is Erdem Saker, Mayor of Bursa, Turkey.

I would like to make a suggestion for the Mayors Conference to establish a website on the internet, so we can establish an information net, and we can educate and inform the young generation all over the world, and we can put the information on this net through



many channels.

For example, data can come from the cities, city's experiences, from institutions, from academics, from NGOs and so on. We can exchange our experiences and our information with each other as well as with the youth of the world. Young people can have the chance to get this information about world peace. Thank you.

Takahashi: Thank you very much.

Are there any questions? If not, since we have a lot of speakers, let us proceed. Our next speaker is also from South Africa, and is the Mayor of Durban South Central.

Ms. Theresa Mthembu, Mayor of Durban South Central (South Africa): "To have peace in our land,



Mayor Mthembu of Durban South Central

our leaders must have peace in their minds."

These are the very wise words of a young Zulu school boy, Emmanuel Utulie. I would like to repeat them, because for me they cut straight to the heart of all our problems in this world.

"To have peace in our land, our leaders must have peace in their minds."

We are at this gathering of leaders from all over the world, and I wonder how many of us can honestly say we have peace in our minds.

Good afternoon everybody. My name is Theresa Mthembu. I am a member of the Durban South Central Local Council in the province of Kwazulu-Natal on the east coast of South Africa.

I am not going to give you a history lesson about my country. Of course, I am sure all of you know how South Africa made the difficult transition to democracy.

I am proud to be a member of the African National Congress, the ruling party in my country and also the ruling party in my city. In addition, I am also very much proud to be one of the first democratically elected mayors of Durban; a city of about 4,000,000 people with diverse cultural, religious, and political persuasion.

I very much believe that South Africa is a shining beacon to the rest of the world in the peace arena. We managed to achieve what outsiders thought would be impossible. A government composed largely of black women and men has replaced the all white government which had ruled for forty years, and there was no bloodshed. Although everything is certainly not

moonlight and roses in South Africa, the people of the Rainbow Nation are working hard to create a peace culture. We all have to learn tolerance, understanding, and compassion for each other. We are learning that we must concentrate on our similarities and not on our differences. I believe this is the foundation for developing a culture of peace.

I believe that it would be naive for us to think that our President has not been one of the main ingredients in our progress towards a peaceful transition process. President Mandela has laid the foundations on which we and future generations must build. From being an invisible person in prison, because of his struggle to liberate his people from oppression, he has become one of the most recognized and respected faces in the world. I also believe that like Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela will also be remembered as one of history's greatest ambassadors for peace. As he is affectionately known, Mediba has set the example of his rainbow people, and all we have to do is to follow.

I believe that in order to create a culture of peace, one has to face the obstacles, examine them, and then put them aside. South Africa is not ignoring the injustices of the past, we are facing those injustices, we are working through the pain and dealing with our anger so that we can truly forgive and move forward to make our country great. In order to create a culture of peace, we must all want peace. We must not merely profess to want it, we must really desire it deep in our hearts, and with every fiber of our beings.

We are the leaders of our cities. We are the role-models of our young people. The people look to us to show through our words and deeds that we have peace in our hearts. We, the mayors of our cities, can make a difference. As Americans say, "we must walk the walk, not just talk the talk."

In conclusion, I would like to thank the organizers of this conference, especially our colleague the mayors of these very two cities, for their generous and gracious hospitality. The visit to the beautiful country of Japan as a whole, has been a very deep experience for us all, particularly in South Africa. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for receiving me so well. Thank you very much.

Takahashi: Thank you very much. We have heard two different presentations from the Mayors of both North Central and South Central of Durban. Now, I would like to invite our next speaker to make his presentation, and this time we return to Europe. I would like to call on the representative from Ghent, Belgium.

Mr. Ernest Van der haeghen, Alderman for Tourism and Foreign Affairs, Ghent (Belgium): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Fellow members and



Alderman Van der haeghen  
of Ghent

colleagues, dear ladies and gentlemen. My name is Earnest Van der haeghen. I am an alderman of the city of Ghent, Belgium. I am in charge of tourism, foreign affairs, peace keeping, and north-south development.

Our city, ladies and gentlemen, is situated in the heart of Flanders. It is a historical city with about 250,000 inhabitants. It is a city which brings out its history and sociability.

On behalf of the City Council and our community, and as one of the youngest members of this conference, I would like to thank the organizers for their invitation and especially for their organization. Above all, for giving me the opportunity to explain the vision of our city and our efforts toward global harmony, especially in the field of education and sustainable development.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we all know fifty-two years ago a tragic high-point in global warfare was reached when the nuclear bombs were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Together with these two cities, the mutilated world awoke from an unprecedented nightmare. Dozens of millions of military victims, and even more innocent civilian victims left the world with the biggest humanitarian deficit in history.

"One world or no world at all."

This became the motto after World War II in order to mobilize people to work for a better world. Today, the motto applies more than ever before. Not so much with the contrast between the East and the West, but especially because of the gap between the North and the South.

History, no matter how cruel it may be helps us to avoid mistakes made in the past. It is, we think in Ghent, better to prevent than to heal. The simplicity of this slogan is inversely proportional to the complexity of components that are part of a durable peace process. The necessary global social evolution requires an adequate change of mentality. In other words, ladies and gentlemen, peace should not be restricted to the absence of war. Durable peace should be separated from war and conflict. It is more important to maintain peace, than to avoid war. Economical, political, ecological, religious, and social prosperity and independence constitute the basic components of lasting peace. Enduring peace must be based upon an entity of balances exceeding, by far, the military balance.

Peace does not mean that we are striving for a moment where we can say, "Now we have reached peace." From a human point of view, this is not only unrealistic, it is also based too much on the static image of peace. Peace is a process. Ladies and gentlemen, peace is a process where moments of peace and unrest alternate. Learning to deal with this requires an educational system that provides people with sufficient tools and convictions.

In short, peace education has become a fully developed concept, and should, at all times, be incorporated in our teaching and educational system. All those involved in the education of children have a task that is evenly noble and necessary, and cities have regularly acted as organizing powers for educational institutions. Cities, therefore, can contribute considerably to the incorporation of peace education.

Essential in peace education and the peace problem is the inter-relationship with the development problem. Direct links can be made between armament and under-development. It is clear that there can only be world peace if something is done about the gap between the North and the South. There is no peace without justice. We are talking about the inter-relationship between social issues, such as division, human rights, violence, care and respect for others, commitment, solidarity and the willingness to change.

Thanks to modern means of communication, we have the impression that the world has shrunk to the size of a village, the so-called global village. However, the abundance of information makes it difficult to distinguish what is really essential. Within the context of peace and development problems, it is necessary to evaluate this abundant transfer of knowledge in its actual scope. With respect to children, this means working with concrete elements in the immediate social environment of children.

All social themes related to peace and development problems can be found in the children's environment. Starting from this environment, it is possible, by means of expansion, to impart a progressive comprehension towards a wider approach.

The City of Ghent, which is aware of the fact that teaching at school leaves little space for peace and development education, has created services that specifically deal with these two kinds of education. Our Peace House and the North-South Cooperation Service, although they only recently came into existence in about 1994, have already made it clear that on the municipal level, more means and people should be released in order to provide youth with the necessary tools and baggage in the search for a better world.

The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity makes it possible for these local initiatives to test the acquired knowledge and know-how in an enriching manner and put the

objectives of this conference into practice.

On behalf of my city, I am most honored that the inhabitants of our city have the opportunity to contribute to this huge peace construction.

I thank you kindly for your attention.

Takahashi: Thank you very much. We had a presentation from Ghent in both French and English. The interpreters were kept very busy switching from English to Japanese, to French and so-forth. Belgium is located to the north of France, but England is also their neighbor across the English Channel, and so we could get a glimpse at their diversity.

In Japan, being a very homogeneous country, we are not exposed to that sort of heterogeneous sort of culture. It was almost like watching a very skillful performance in a circus, seeing Mr. Van der haeghen switching between those languages so dexterously. Thank you very much.

Now, I would like to call on the representative from Hanoi, Viet Nam, to make a presentation.

Mr. Bang Viet, Vice Chairman of the People's Council, Hanoi (Viet Nam): Chairman, my name is



Vice Chairman Bang of Hanoi

Bang Viet. I am Vice Chairman of the Hanoi People's Council. I would like to comment on the theme of peace education and creation of peace culture.

Thirty years ago in 1967, when our country was in the state of war, I had the honor of being a member of an examination commission in a song competition for children. Many members of the examination commission wanted to vote in favor of a song that had lyrics that said, "A worm is the head of an American invader." This song left a very strong impression on me.

At that time, the worm epidemic caused serious harm to crops and the composer of this song presented his patriotism through this comparison of worms and people. I strongly protested to this comparison between a worm and a human being and the reference to killing.

Though we were in a desperate war, reason was on my side and the whole examination commission agreed that we should not forget that we are human beings and that if we accepted the song it would have led to serious consequences. If children thought that people were just like worms that you could kill, I wondered what affect this would have on their lives when they

become adults.

I mentioned this past story to prove that our people encountered a most destructive and fierce challenge and won, but we never forgot the education of our children. We learnt to love and respect humanity and the sustainable value of peace.

That explains why after the war, our country developed healthy conditions, and the generation that was born during and after the war become altruistic, charitable people. They understand who they are, and know how to behave in the world, which is always complicated.

The creation of a peace culture is our responsibility. We have to have the spirit to scatter the seeds of growth with passion in order to create useful products and have passion to conquer the scientific climax, the material secret and the universal secret. Human initiative and accord must be proliferated at the utmost, and it must be allowed to blossom freely.

Honorable delegates, this is all a proposal of education; a time when the human mind and thoughts are appreciated, so as to reach the final target to serve mankind. That is expressed in our country's policy. Investment for human beings, in which the human being is both the subject and the object of this policy. Human beings are the center of every social orientation. If the future young generation receives the results of this policy, it is surely the development factor of a healthy society, and it is also the motive of the struggle for eternal peace and equality among people.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the hosts of this conference for their kind hospitality, and for giving us a marvelous chance to participate in this meaningful congress.

Thank you for your attention.

Takahashi: Thank you very much. We have now finished three of the presentations.

Does anyone have any questions?

Ms. Rene Mansho, Member of the City Council of Honolulu (Hawaii, USA): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am Rene Mansho, city council member representing the city and county of Honolulu, Hawaii in the United States. My very specific, brief question is that I am very strongly in support of peace education activities, and I just wanted a brief explanation of a successful peace education project that is being conducted, so that we could benefit from the knowledge of, and maybe implement it in our own cities.

I have not really heard any specific proposals. I know everybody supports it, but I would like to find out more about projects that are very effective, that are working in the schools, whether it is elementary,



intermediate, or high school, that we could implement. Thank you.

Van der haeghen (Ghent): I spoke about the Peace House in our city. Well, we are working throughout the whole of the year together with the schools. The Peace House is not only open for the schools, it is also open for the citizens of our city, the citizens of the whole of Belgium, and of the whole of the world. We have cultural events. We have musical events. Our program is not only designed to educate young people but the older generations as well. It is for the whole community, it is not for school A or school B, it is for everyone. So, I think this is the kind of program we suggest you do in your city as well.

Mansho (Honolulu): Thank you, but could I just elaborate. In this program, what exactly are you teaching, so that the message is we are against war, we would like to abolish nuclear weapons, or we would like the future to be peaceful with all nations?

Van der haeghen (Ghent): Well, we are talking with the people, not only about war or nuclear weapons, but we also discuss about discrimination, about poverty, about all the levels of injustice that we are speaking about in this conference. We are continually working with the schools on this program.

Mansho (Honolulu): Thank you very much.

Takahashi: Before we go to the break, I would like to ask the Deputy Mayor of Aubagne, you talked about the sufferings of the children of Yugoslavia, Algeria as well as Palestine. You said you have programs that give assistance to these children. What kind of programs do you actually implement? Is this done through the peace education program?

Fontaine (Aubagne): Before I respond to your question, at the end of the conference I believe that we should exchange the experiences of our country and city, and put them on the internet or they could also be communicated through documents. Even when we leave this place after the conference, we sincerely hope that we will be able to meet again to exchange our views.

At the Hiroshima and Nagasaki conferences, I attended both discussions about education and it seems that many countries are faced with the same vicious circle and are going through the same channel.

Peace education has to be a lifelong education for people. Education of tolerance, education to know others, and education for sharing, whether it is in communities or cities, we have to have equal sharing through education. This type of education has to be

given to all children to let them know the value of peace and humanity. All people have the right to attend school, not only education for children, but education for adults on wars, starvation, tolerance and fundamentalism. That knowledge has to be imparted to both children and adults, but we do not have a certain set of programs specifically for this type of education. I can say that we take action in various areas and in various forms just like I mentioned before.

Takahashi: Thank you very much. Now, it is time to have a coffee break.

(Break)

Takahashi: Everybody is requested to return to their seats, please. Now, we will resume the session. The representative of the city of Kerman, Iran, is going to be the speaker. He will speak in Persian and an English interpretation will be given after each paragraph.

Mr. Seyyed Hosein Sabiri, Mayor of Kerman (Iran): In the name of God: I am Seyyed Hosein Sabiri, the Mayor of Kerman, Iran. I am



Mayor Sabiri of Kerman

I am very happy to speak about this theme of "Peace Education and the Creation of a Peace Culture for Our Future Generation."

To be peace-loving is an innate human characteristic, and education is the factor that brings those qualities to bloom. So,

the character of loving peace should also be nurtured by education. By education, we mean the development of various facets of the human character, be it intellectual, social, sentimental, moral or physical. By this line of reasoning, it can be said that the exaltation of human essence depends on education.

In connection with developing the social aspects of individuals, or the society as a whole, and also to be in rational rapport with society, education must be based on the knowledge and the manifestation of the merit of communal life in social, economical, political, and cultural aspects and it is important to establish a true belief in these merits.

In the realm of the relations of the individual within society, the first step would be familiarity with various contexts of communal life, its privileges and constraints, knowing social units, such as household and community and the values, standards and laws



governing them, and realization of acquiring the principles of the formation, extension, and elevation of human societies such as cooperation, equality, brotherhood, freedom, independence, rights, duties, rules and regulations.

The knowledge gained from those studies must fully clarify the advantages of communal life over isolation. It must lead to the belief that although joining the community may establish certain limitations, it has much more valuable merits.

For example, the fulfillment of the exaltation of the human being is to a great degree, dependent on the cooperation and exchange of experience and ideas with each other. Such knowledge and belief must persuade the individual to partake in community activities, whether they be small or large, and also to demand his rights and to tender others. It must make him interested in his rights and duties. He must also sincerely try to develop his talents in order to pay his debts to society, small and large.

He must abstain from criminal acts, seeking supremacy over others, causing discord and acting selfcenteredly, since these qualities oppose the formation, progression and elevation of human society. He must love and respect liberty and independence, since they are the necessary conditions of human societies and we should try to defend these principles because they are necessary for the continuation of human existence, and establishment of understanding among individuals, clans and nations.

In order to gain social compatibility, one must learn customs and skills necessary for social life. On the other hand, the individual must abandon some of its habits, and life in the community must overshadow his personal preferences. Shared problems, individual and common essentials and the continuation of community life necessitates cooperation and unity between the individual and the commune. So, it would not be wrong if we counted justice, brotherhood and fraternizing with other nations as important goals of education. So, it is clear that the effects of education are not limited to the individual, family or community, but it extends throughout the world around.

In this manner, it is seen that the more education expands, the more its practical influence in regulating people's business and their livelihood is observed. If such a cultural atmosphere is that man recognizes God, the compassionate, the merciful, the righteous and the saga as the origin and the goal of his journey. And, such is the society established which reflects the freedom and strengthens the spirit of peace, friendship, brotherhood and sows the seed of dogma and faith in the heart.

Imal Ali-ibn-Abitaleb states in his world famous letter to Malek Ashtar, "Know that people are of two kinds, either they are your religious brethren or people

who were created the same as you."

Generally, arguments and fights have their origin in self-worries and greed. Those qualities lead men to the exploitation of others, and if necessary, even to the annihilating of them. But the goals of legitimate education conforms to the common nature and substance of people, and does not impose upon them from the outside.

So, it is evident that these goals conform with the highest human desires, and their fulfillment guarantees the salvation of communities and people in the best possible way. Surely, there is only one truth and it is possible to attain it through education.

Education opens the way for thinking and reasoning, which can guide a man to that singular truth, and which prohibits resorting to issues of contention and discord. In this state of mind, differences in opinion and personal whims have no place and so exploitation of others for personal gain is substituted by justice and friendship and affection for others or rightful peace.

Each individual would find others as helpers who smoothe the way toward the real object of creation, exaltation and perfection. Thank you very much for listening.

Takahashi: Thank you very much. Now, I d like to call on the last speaker who is the Director of the UNICEF office in Japan, Mr. Manzoor Ahmed.

Mr. Manzoor Ahmed, Director of the UNICEF Office in Japan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Distinguished participants, I am Manzoor Ahmed, Director of the UNICEF Office in Japan. I do not represent a city, but I would like to speak in the name of children in all the cities. I am grateful to the organizers for giving me this chance.



Director Ahmed of UNICEF

As we stand on the threshold of the 21st century, it is appropriate to recall some of the pertinent developments of the past, and envision the prospects for the future. Great advances have been made in the last fifty years in reducing poverty, improving the well-being of people, expanding opportunities and capacities of people, and creating more democratic societies.

In the 1960's, over 70% of the world's people were in dire poverty, today it is perhaps about a quarter of the people. But, progress has clearly been very uneven

and unbalanced and there also have been reversals in many parts of the world. The large, highly populated countries in South Asia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and other smaller countries in that region have the highest concentration of poverty. Africa is a continent that has the highest proportion of the total population in poverty, and so far there are few signs of real improvement in that situation. Almost half the people of Sub-Sahara in Africa are in dire poverty.

There are other negative developments which threaten the progress towards peace and universal human well-being. Conflicts and violence continue in some thirty countries, today mostly in Africa but also in other parts of the world. Globalization of economies and the reign of the free-market have opened many opportunities, but also have increased the gap between the rich and the poor segments of society, fueling tension and instability in a large number of countries, both rich and poor. A large number of developing and transitional countries have failed to benefit from the globalization trends, which have left their economies stagnant or even in decline, seriously threatening the welfare of the people.

There are other important trends, which are especially relevant for this audience. Early in the next century, it has been pointed out that the majority of people in the world will live in cities, such as those represented by you.

Secondly, the growing concentration of people in mega-cities and sprawling urban slums are increasingly causing social tension, violence, crime, and human suffering on a very large scale. It is also the cause of dangerous degradation and of huge pressures on humans and our natural environment.

Thirdly, children and women are the most vulnerable and the frequent victims of social deprivation and poverty. Protecting their rights and ensuring their well-being will demand special commitment and the dedicated effort of urban and national leaders and society as a whole.

Forthly, urbanization of nations will accelerate the process of decentralization and local decision-making, and will enhance the role of community participation and civil society institutions in the governing process.

While the challenges are daunting, the social and economic advances made in the past half-century, progress in science, technology and communications, and the growing trends of democratization, participation and local action offer the promise of peace and life with human dignity for all humanity for the first time in human history. Whether this historic opportunity will be seized depends on the priorities and values set for themselves by nations, communities and individuals.

Education, formal and institutionalized, as well as the informal channels of communication and

dissemination ideals are a principle vehicle for changing values and re-ordering priorities. Educational systems, by enlarge, are slow to reflect the values and visions that are relevant for a rapidly changing world. It is ironic that formal education, even though it is mandate, which is preparing the young for the future, is often slow to change and is generally burdened by values and priorities of the present or even of the past.

Leaders of cities and local governments and communities at the local level have a responsibility to take a lead in re-examining and challenging the perceptions and practices of the educational systems of their children. The educational systems, themselves, are used as vehicles for propaganda, for ultra-nationalism, for preaching separation and superiority of one group over another, and for the distortion of history.

This has to be challenged. Leaders of cities and communities can also take initiatives in encouraging a constructive role of the mass media and other means of communication and cultural expression in building a culture of peace. Partnership and sharing of experiences among local authorities and organizations, both within countries and across countries, can support and strengthen this process.

Mr. Chairman, earlier a number of people in the audience wanted specific information about experiences and projects for peace education. If I may take a minute to mention one or two examples.

The speaker from Ghent mentioned a very good example of an initiative taken by the city itself. That is a good example. There are other examples that UNICEF has been involved in, one in Lebanon in the Middle East, where as you know there have been many years of strife and conflict and there they have a program of a global curriculum, what they call global education, and they are trying to change the curriculum, and bring in elements of values of peace and respect for different cultures and different groups and understanding each other. They are trying to build this into the curriculum of primary schools and secondary schools. That is one example.

The other example in other areas of conflict like Burundi, where after the conflict, a new educational system is being rebuilt and the textbooks and educational materials have been prepared with an emphasis on improving understanding among ethnic groups.

There are also example in Sri Lanka and other places where there have been great strife among different ethnic groups. Also, UNICEF has sponsored and supported a program on the internet called the "Voices of the Youth," where the young people from all over the world can express their own wishes for peace and for development, and can express their concerns and share their ideas among themselves, which also can

be very helpful to the network.

These are some examples. Those who are interested, if you could contact us at the UNICEF Office in Tokyo or in New York, we can provide you with some of this information. There is also a UNICEF website on the internet, you can go there and ask for some of this information. But in any case, we will be very happy to give you some information on this. Thank you very much.

Takahashi: Thank you very much, Mr. Manzoor Ahmed. We have now heard the presentations from a number of speakers. I would like to forward the discussion by clarifying the points and please clearly state which presentation you are responding to before entering into your discussion. Now, I would like to call on Mrs. Miho Cibot.

Mrs. Miho Cibot, President of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute, Malakoff (France): Thank you very much. I believe just a while ago a lady from Honolulu said that she wanted to know about some concrete examples of peace education, and so I would like to talk about my own experiences.

I come from Malakoff in France. I established an institute called the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute. There we have been publishing various material about the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, also showing films and video tapes, which are aimed at high school students and adults, and holding discussions.

But, when I went to a peace education conference, I realized that there was no material whatsoever for elementary school children. So, I called upon our friends in Japan, and with their cooperation we made an animated film called "On the Paper Crane." I donate this video to each city participating in this conference and would like to briefly explain how we have used it in the past.

In France, when we use this video we usually precede it with an explanation about the film, about the atomic bomb, and after that we show "On the Paper Crane." Then we receive questions from the children. Children ask some very good questions. For example, they ask "Why was there black rain after the bombing in Hiroshima?" and they also want to know "How the survivors are living these days?" or "Why were the bombs dropped?" There are many very relevant questions from the children. Then there are questions, such as "Why is it that grown-ups fight? Why is it that they bring about wars?" And then, there are very difficult questions such as, "What can we children do for peace?"

The elementary school children, from the ages of seven to eleven or twelve, are the best target group for using that animation film. In Canada, we also showed this animation film, and after we had a discussion.

Eight classes got together in a discussion after seeing the film, and they wrote a letter of appeal to the Prime Minister of Canada, asking him to take leadership in the movement against nuclear weapons. We also had similar experiences in the Philippines.

The main character in this story is a young girl by the name of Sadako, who was exposed to the radioactivity of the atomic bomb and died of leukemia ten years after the bombing. The story focuses on Sadako and how her friends build the Children's Peace Monument for her after she died.

When we have the discussion with children, there are some topics that are even beyond the knowledge of adults and they ask extremely perceptive questions which make us, the adults, re-consider various issues on peace.

We made the film for peace education, but it has evolved into something much more. Some of the teachers in France began to get worried when they observed the children playing during recess time as they sometimes engaged in very violent play influenced by violent scenes in movies and on the television. So, some teachers are using this film so that they can start to reduce the amount of violence in the children's games.

Here in Japan, we have an animation film for those who have hearing disabilities, and so this would enable people with disabilities and people with no disabilities to watch the same film together. When they watch the film together, they begin to have compassion and so it is very good to raise children's awareness toward welfare and companionship. Apparently, in France, after seeing that film, they made a special program about peaceful interaction amongst children. I hope that you will make good use of the film when you return to your city.

We published a book about the tapestries created by the French artist, Jean Lurçat. He created these tapestries as a wish for the abolition of nuclear weapons. We will also donate this book to the participants with the translation in both French and English. The Japanese publisher asked me to write the text so that Japanese children can use it for peace studies. So I wrote about the atomic bombings and nuclear weapons and about this person Jean Lurçat, who is a strong pacifist. I hope that this book will also be of use to those who are engaged in peace education.

Takahashi: Thank you very much for your report. There appears to be a lot of people wanting to comment and so we will start with the gentleman over there.

Mr. David Swain, Representative of the Mayor of Waynesville (USA): I am David Swain. I come from Waynesville, which is in the state of North Carolina. I am the Mayor's representative. I am certain that I



represent the smallest, not city, but town. We are very close to the Oakridge Plant in Tennessee which helped produce the very first bomb.

I need to tell you also that I lived in Japan for many years in the early eighties and I cooperated with the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in producing English translations of very important documentation of the bombings and of situations of the *hibakusha*, the survivors, and by the end of that decade had produced some five or six books with a private organization in Japan.

My comment will be very specifically focused. Firstly, during this whole conference we have repeatedly heard the importance of looking at history honestly, recalling what has been forgotten, filling in what was left out, and insisting on the declassification of documents, so that we know what happened when and who is accountable. Mr. Mogami and Mr. Harwit, especially stressed this theme. I agree with that, as far as the past, and have helped in my own way.

The second emphasis throughout the conference is still alive. We need to work towards the elimination of nuclear arms, the scourge of nuclear arms in this world.

I thank the panel, because particularly in this session they have helped us become concrete about specific things to do. I refer particularly to the gentleman from Ghent.

Now, peace education is not convincing without the moral authority Prof. Mogami spoke of, and he particularly pointed out Hiroshima and Nagasaki as having gained that moral authority by being honest and open. We saw specific incidents of this moral authority two days ago at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony, when Mayor Hiraoka directly criticized the recent US nuclear testing. Right now, we all hope for the success of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

That was a mistake on the part of my government, and I applaud Mayor Hiraoka for bringing it up in the most public forum. That is a piece of peace education with distinct moral authority. He has, by the way, written extremely good books, one of which I am reading now.

I hope that this conference, I still hope that the mayors of this conference will not leave him out, because a high representative of the central government of Japan went back to Tokyo after speaking at that ceremony, and openly disagreed with Mayor Hiraoka. That representative is currently discussing with US military officials, the possible widening of Japan-US cooperation for some security reasons in East Asia without any specific delineation of that line.

Surely most of you know that the United States has, in this country, all the components for fighting nuclear war, including nuclear warheads which are not openly acknowledged. Moral authority does not necessarily extend to Tokyo or Washington, please consider the

possibility in tomorrow's plenary session to make a resolution which supports Mayor Hiraoka's assessment of the nuclear testing, and of the Nagasaki Mayor as well, if he joins in that assessment. That is my specific hope and prayer. Thank you.

Mr. Gerard Perreau-Bezoville, Deputy Mayor of Nanterre (France): My name is Gerard Perreau-Bezoville, Deputy Mayor of Nanterre, France.

In the United Nations General Assembly, the issue related to France was pointed out. Listening to the discussion today, I would like to give my supplementary comments.



Deputy Mayor Bezoville of Nanterre

First, we have to have education and research history. In

peace education, we have to have a very thorough education of history. The wild animal of fascism is now spreading over France. Revisionism, which denies the existence of concentration camps, is also spreading over France. So, we have to educate the truth and the facts of history. Be it an apology or forgiveness, we should never forget what has happened in the past, and specific actions have to be taken in order to express our apology and forgiveness.

Another point I would like to elaborate on is the importance of environment education. I am sure that new technology and innovations in science have improved the lives of people. When it comes to nuclear development, it is used for the peaceful use of nuclear power. But at the same time the nuclear power plant caused various damage. Therefore, in order for us to peacefully utilize nuclear energy, the citizens have to take initiative to monitor it and have very thorough surveillance over it. When nuclear energy was used for the purpose of destruction, it led to the elimination of humanity.

The education of history and the surveillance of the development of science and technology can be done in parallel in the same system. Now, specifically, how can we take this initiative together with what kind of specific political power? What kind of economic theory should we take action against? Fair society, education against fundamentalism, against gender discrimination and against all kinds of discrimination. Dr. Dante Cruicchi advocated structural violence — we have to include the battle against structural violence in peace education. Even in the advanced nations, there are a lot of people who are living below the poverty



line and we have to be aware of this.

Now, my final point is that the citizens and the local government have to cooperate together and take the initiative for peace education and the foundation of peace. Citizens participation has to be motivated by the initiative of the local government. Take the example of the Olympics in Barcelona, which is a very good example. Through very active sports events and activities, various groups and NGOs participated to appeal their voices to the world. So, we have to take action in our daily occasion, we should listen to the opinions of other people at a time when ultra-national power is dominating the world.

Thank you.

Mr. Peter Butera Bazimya, Director of Urban Development Services, Kigali (Rwanda): I am Peter Bazimya from Kigali, Rwanda. After having listened to all the panelists, then the contributions made from the floor, I can only say and repeat what one of the panelists said.

"To have peace in our land, our leaders must have peace in their mind."

That brings me back to what David Swain said about the importance of data and information in acquiring knowledge. When we talk of peace education and the creation of a peace culture for our future generations, it is a wish for our future generation from us, but in order to create a peace culture through peace education for our future generations, have we as a generation been at peace in our minds? Have we been at peace, or are we at peace with ourselves, with our own societies, with our own communities, and with our own nations and institutions?

In respect to that, when you don't have appropriate data, when you don't have effective information, then you don't have a correct basis for a political decision. You make a decision based on flawed foundations which you don't have any knowledge about. And most of all, decisions have been flawed because they have not been based upon strong conditions.

I can quote examples. Have our countries been fair in reporting what happened before the Union Carbide Accident? Have we been accurate in informing our societies what happened in Chernobyl? Are we sure that the French are telling us the accurate and the honest information concerning the nuclear testing in the South Pacific? Are we sure that we know what happened with the nuclear waste dumping in developing countries over the world? Are we sure, and I repeat, are we sure that the Japanese government has given all the information that is supposed to be known to the Japanese society? Are we sure that the United States government has given all the information that it knows to the United States citizens about what happened on the 6th and the 9th of August, 1945?

If these questions still linger, how can we, as a generation that is aging, prepare our future generations towards fair, effective, and appropriate decision-making? How can we conceive peace education for the peace culture, unless we are in an information age, an age that transcends culture? This generation must unite and look beyond color and race. We must be culture blind.

In order to make a decision, you must get appropriate information. Otherwise, we are still playing hide and seek, and we are forgetting that when you educate a man, you educate an individual. When you educate a child, you educate a generation. And, unless we put ourselves into that operational mode of where your child, my child, his child, her child are one and the same in our future generation, I don't see ourselves creating a peace education with a peace culture for our future generations.

Thank you.

Takahashi: I believe the time is pressing. So, I would like to ask the speakers to be brief.

Mr. Sandy Lebese, Executive Committee Member of Pretoria (South Africa): Thank you for allowing me this opportunity. I see you are about to sum up, but I just wanted to briefly share our experiences in South Africa, about creating a peace education and peace culture.

Recently, the government in South Africa established the truth commission. This commission asks people to come forward and indicate what they have been doing, to confess their sins, and also asks the victims to come forward and tell their problems that they experienced during the apartheid era.

SACCS, which is the South African Council of Churches, plays a big role in this commission. During apartheid, the Council of Churches tried to instill peace education and a peace culture in South Africa through the different churches in South Africa, and by targeting young people and children in different churches. It was a program that was intended to bring peace and to educate people about peace in South Africa. Even if we are not directly involved in what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we were in a difficult situation and we wanted to continue to make efforts towards peace education.

This is what I wanted to share with you about how we had a number of programs that we are trying to bring peace and education in South Africa.

Thank you.

Takahashi: It appears that the young man in the middle would like to comment. Please be brief.

Mr. Aleix Puiggali, Advisor of Civil Rights, Barcelona (Spain): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity. I will be brief. I am from Barcelona, and I am involved in the protection of civil rights.

The representative from Honolulu asked for specific examples of peace education. I would like to make a few comments about the programs and the framework that we are implementing in Barcelona.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was started fifty years ago, and the framework is as follows. We have disseminated the material of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in a way for children and for 800,000 family members to understand it easily. We have also displayed big signs in the street promoting the Declaration of the Human Rights. We have implemented campaigns in schools. Therefore, children can take a look at the Declaration on Human Rights and they can study it at school.

We have created one program together with NGO members. We are studying the Declaration of Human Rights in specific parts on a monthly basis, and in November next year we are going to hold an international symposium together with the United Nations, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

I am sure that each one of your cities has various similar programs, and I hope these programs will be successful. If you visit the human rights commission research office, you will see that there are various programs.

As Mrs. Cibot of Malakoff mentioned previously, there are various peace programs like peace games and animation videos on peace that have been introduced. As long as these are based on peace education, I think there are three fundamental principles which we have to comply with. Firstly, no discrimination, in other words eliminate discrimination. Secondly, there has to be equal opportunities given to every human being. The representative of Durban North Central has commented on the rights and roles played by women and the democratization of the nation. Thirdly, we have also focused on the roles played by minority groups, and because of the disregard of minority



Mr. Puiggali of Barcelona

groups there are a lot of conflicts and wars seen in the many parts of the world.

We have to recognize the rights of the others. I think that there would not have been any atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki if we had recognized the rights of the others.

Thank you very much.

Takahashi: Thank you very much for your comment.

Well, I would like to Japanese participants to respond to the question regarding peace education. I would like to solicit a comment, but because the time limitations, would you please try to be brief in your comment.

Mr. Hiroshi Harada, Executive Director, Peace Promotion and International Relations, Hiroshima City (Japan): My name is Hiroshi Harada and I am in charge of peace administration in Hiroshima City. I would like to thank you all for your wonderful interventions and presentations, and thank you for giving me this opportunity to give some comments about what we are doing.

In Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we are placing our emphasis on transmitting a message for peace focused on nuclear issues. I would like to introduce to you some examples from our program briefly in this limited amount of time.

In Hiroshima, we have produced pamphlets in sixteen languages about the atomic bomb as for the damages caused by bomb, and we also have explanation pamphlets in English and Japanese designed specifically for children. Since I am here in Nagasaki, and not in Hiroshima, I am not able to give you the copies of these, but if you are interested, I believe you can choose among 16 languages and use it. The deputy mayor of Aubagne mentioned the picture exchange with Hiroshima. We hold an exhibition annually and if this event takes your interest we will be happy to cooperate.

There was also a demand for information about Hiroshima on the internet, and so we are now in the process of putting together a homepage for Hiroshima. However I don't think this is sufficient, and so we are now aiming to expand our internet programs and homepages so that by the end of this year we will be able to offer a bigger coverage. The messages from this World Conference of Mayors for Peace and the conclusions of this conference will also be included on the internet homepages.

Another thing, this is a concrete example but as you have all been to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and you may have seen the Peace Bell in the park. This bell rings every day at eight-fifteen, the time of the bombing. I also experienced the atomic bomb and every morning at eight-fifteen when the bell chimes, it

makes me recall that day fifty-two years ago. I think that as survivors of the atomic bomb we should pass on our story to future generations and I think that the Peace Bell never permits us to forget what happened fifty-two years ago and plays an important role in helping us to spread our message of peace.

In Hiroshima city, many buildings that were around at the time of the bombing still remain. In the cases where the building itself does not remain, we have constructed stone monuments which are inscribed with an explanation of what occurred at that site at the time of the bomb. When children visit these places, one by one we are handing down our stories of tragedies of the atomic bomb to future generations. Also in elementary schools, we have special supplementary textbooks and teaching materials that talk about the atomic bomb, the importance of peace, the tragedies of war, and how horrible atomic weapons are. We hope to expand that sort of special peace education that we are already giving to our elementary school children.

Although through these various methods we have been trying hard to promote our own peace education, it is not enough. We need to do much more. I hope very much that in this workshop, there will be many suggestions for peace education and the creation of a peace culture for our future generations which will be able to lead to some specific actions

Our time is up. Thank very much.

Takahashi: In both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, they have various supplementary teaching aids and materials for peace education. So, those participants from overseas as well as from Japan, please make sure that you avail yourself of these helpful materials.

Well, since time is up, we have to go into the wrapping session. There are two tables, will you select one person to give the summary remarks. One minute for each table, if you want to give any additional remarks. Anyone, just one person representing the table.

Fontaine (Aubagne): First of all, I was very happy to hear the information from the representative from Hiroshima City. I am happy to have opportunity to deepen and broaden our communication with the member cities of this World Conference.

Peace education is important, but there are many different forms of peace education, depending on the city. I believe that men, women, children, everyone has to become involved in education, and the entire population of a country must participate. Only by educating these people can we really achieve peace.

Takahashi: Now, could we have the concluding remarks from this table.

Ahmed (UNICEF) : I am sure it is not fair to my fellow participants, but let me just make one point, which is what I conclude from the discussion. It is very clear. Peace education is not just a matter of telling children or the public, that war is bad and we should not hate each other. It is really about bringing about some fundamental changes in people's values and beliefs, really instilling values of human dignity and justice for all, values of human solidarity and values of democracy. That is what the challenge is here.

We have heard some experiences from cities in many parts of the world. There are many programs being conducted to instill these values and ethics. I think what is clear is that there is no one specific way. There is no one formula. There is no one method. There is no one way of achieving peace. I think all the experiences that are there, we have heard of some and I am sure there are others that we have not heard of, I think these experiences are a very valuable lesson.

If we can find a way to share these experiences, so that each city, community, and country can build its own educational program and change its own educational program. It is possible with the advances in communication technology, to communicate this experience through computers and the internet. So, maybe that is what we should try to focus on and see how we can promote this kind of communication and sharing of the very many creative and imaginative experiences.

Thank you.

Takahashi: Thank you very much.

On the stage, there are eight people, four at each table, all of whom have given their presentations, and we have had many interventions from the floor. It is extremely hard for me to summarize all that has been discussed during this workshop, but I should like to point out a few things that particularly stuck in my mind.

First of all, the themes of this workshop, are "peace education" and "creation of peace culture" and these are themes that should receive a high priority. Today, we listened to presentations given in various languages, and that, in itself, was such a thrilling experience for me. Although the majority of us don't understand the Persian language, just listening to that language was a thrilling experience for me.

As symbolized by the variety of differences we have in language, we also have big differences in culture, customs, religions, race, and so forth. There was a recommendation made that we must overlook these differences and focus on the things that we have in common, and we have to foster the common elements. A representative from South Africa, with their experiences of apartheid, said that they thought that apartheid was going to be there forever, but they



were able to bring apartheid down, without bloodshed. The recommendation was that we must pay attention to our similarities, rather than our differences. I think this is a very important point to which we should pay attention. This is my first point.

The second point that left a big impact on me was facing our past and accepting the past, instead of trying to hide it and put a lid on it. I feel that from history we can learn a great deal. "It is the lesson of history." Today, we have had presentations from representatives from Hanoi and South Africa who have experienced apartheid, and both in Viet Nam and South Africa they have had a history of trying to win democracy and freedom in a very hard struggle. History has a lot to teach. There is a mountain of wisdom still hidden in history, and we have not tapped into that wisdom which history offers us. The lessons of history are something we should learn to use more fully.

My third point are the words of a speaker who was not able to attend this conference, but handed in their paper, and in that paper there were the words, "Peace or perish." Mr. Van der haeghen also said, "One world, or no world." These words, both of them indicate that there are two roads ahead of us, a road to peace and a road to war. And I think as to peace, there are two roads.

How do we live a peaceful life during peaceful times? There is the road to reconciliation, progress, and fertility on one hand and on the other hand, there is the road to luxury, greed and hegemony the latter way. Now, if we continue to pursue the latter way during peaceful times, that would eventually lead us to a period of war, rather than allowing us to live in peace.

Similarly, I think there are two roads to war. Are we going to fight the war according to the so-called rules of war, or are we going to fight with no regulation or rules whatsoever, saying war is insanity and therefore you could use any weapons, anything, any destructive powers? I think there are two roads to war. If we say that war is hell, and therefore you could use any ultimate, destructive weapons, humanity will consume and destroy itself in hatred and distrust.

From the presentations today, I feel very strongly that maintaining peace is much more important than preventing war. I think that it is more positive to work to maintain peace, rather than to prevent war.

Some of the names that were mentioned today were Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi. There is also another person who I am sure that you have all heard of and that is United States Civil Rights Leader, Martin Luther King Jr. These three people were leaders of minority groups in Africa, Asia and other advanced countries.

Ghandi, Nelson Mandela, and Martin Luther King were not born heroes, they became heroes because they made the right decisions, because they were determined

in what they chose to do. I think they continued to make the right decisions, until the moment of their death, or until the end of the critical period. By choices and decisions, they formed their characters and took their social roles. I think we all have the potential to become ambassadors of peace. I felt this very strongly today and in that respect, peace education is really an education for character-building of human beings. Perfecting our characters and our decency as human beings.

Peace culture, peace education, in connection with the topic we are discussing, there is one other thing I want to add, a new word, and that is "literacy" in the nuclear era. A representative from Africa talked about women's literacy and said that when women's literacy increased by 10%, infant mortality dropped by 10%, which is really quite remarkable.

In Japan, in Article Nine of the Constitution of Japan, in the so-called "Pacifist Clause," it renounces the use of military force and also it renounces war as a means of settling conflict and dispute. I did a survey concerning Article Nine, and I found out the more students learn about the facts of war, the more they learn about the atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the stronger their determination or their inclinations become towards protecting Article Nine of the Constitution of Japan.

I think there is a high correlation between literacy and their determination to protect peace. In other words, here in Japan, those with higher achievement in education and with a higher degree of education, have a stronger determination to try and protect peace. So, education leads to increased effort towards the protection of peace, and not to educate means to increase the possibility of war. I want to say that education itself can be the education for peace.

I would like to end my remarks with the words of a Japanese poet. One representative said that we, the mayors can change history, it is the mayors, who are representing people, that can change history. Now, there is a poet named Kotaro Takamura. He was a sculptor as well as a poet. He went to France to study and also America. Although he cooperated in the Pacific War in his late life, when he was open-minded in relation to Europe and to the rest of the world, he said, "There is no road in front of me, but there is a road behind me." Also in his poem "inviting winter" he said, "Winter come, winter come, harsh winter come to me."

Today, we have been able to learn from the experiences of many cities by well-prepared speeches, and we have been able to do so through the efforts of many interpreters. I am very glad to have had the opportunity to coordinate this session, even though I may not have been a terribly efficient, effective coordinator, but I tried my best to give everyone as



many opportunities to express their views as possible.

I hope what we discussed today will be utilized by you when you go back to your countries, and promote peace education in your respective municipalities. If this discussion has been of any help in that direction, then I and all participants would be more than satisfied and happy.

Thank you very much for your participation. As the coordinator, once again, I thank you for your cooperation and participation. Thank you so much.

**Moderator:** This brings us to the close of today's conference. Thank you very much for your contributions.

# Plenary Session III

Harmony in a Diverse Society

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*14:30 - 15:30, Saturday, August 9, 1997*

*Ho-o-kaku*

*Hotel New Nagasaki*

Coordinator: **Professor Toshiki Mogami**  
International Christian University





[Plenary Session III]

## Harmony in a Diverse Society

Professor Toshiki Mogami, Coordinator: I understand that some people have not yet returned, but as it is time to start, we should now open the final plenary session, Plenary Session III. During this plenary session, the outline of the discussions will be reported by the coordinators of respective sessions: myself, Professor Mizota and Professor Takahashi.

But prior to these reports, I would like to ask for comments from the few participants who have not yet had any opportunity to express their opinions. Since we have only one hour, until half past three for the entire plenary session, I can give a total of ten minutes only to all speakers. Accordingly, each speaker will be given less than two minutes. I know it is very short, and I would like to give a longer time, but please understand that we have only a limited time. I thank you in advance for your cooperation.

I have received a written request from Mrs. Vishakha Raut, Mayor of Mumbai in India. Mrs. Raut, please.

Mrs. Vishakha Raut, Mayor of Mumbai (India): Honorable Chairperson, fellow mayors, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to say something on the role of women in building international solidarity.

Solidarity is a mega-concept, comprehensive of a host of micro-elements. Solidarity for peace means solidarity among individuals, groups, cities, and states. When we talk of people, half of mankind are women. They hold families together, and often men and mankind together.

In the process of preparing program components for obtaining solidarity and peace, thereby, there should be special attention to speak for and through women and also children. Anything less than it only makes the task difficult, if not impossible.

Women who rock the cradle rule the world. This saying, although old, holds true. Today, you see women working in every sphere of life. The Japanese men should excuse me for this, but since coming to Japan, I have observed that the Japanese girls and women are more active than the men. Women should not be given a second place, as happens in many societies, but should also be taken into consideration when preparing program components for attaining solidarity.

A woman is said to be more emotional and sensitive than a man. So, I think if women are given the job of building international solidarity, they can do a quicker job, if not better than men, as a woman can understand or appeal to the heart of another woman in a better way.

The first fight in occidental chronicle was between the sons of Adam, Abel, and Cain. Definitely, they were not his daughters. From then onwards, the fight which later turned into wars was directed, motivated, and guided by men. I wonder how much the women were effected in all these wars.

At the turn of the century, even today, men rule the roost of the power arena. What is the role of women in decision making? She painfully delivers the offspring of humanity. She rears them, then she fades into oblivion. I am surprised, even the national and international statistics often underplay the contribution of women in the whole economy of the world.

Do we consider the countless energy expended in running the home and rearing children and enabling the man to be what he is. It is amazing, even in most developed countries, women are not equal. We should think in terms of enabling the women and bringing the world together, as they form half of the human stock. They are more than half, in terms of the peaceful nature. Hence the ideal future direction is to evolve strategies to enable the women in the world to come forward, and assert themselves for peace in the world. Otherwise, it is our children who are at risk.

Mogami: Thank you Mrs. Raut. As I am male, I can give no comment on her statement that Japanese women are much more active than men. Actually, I do agree that many Japanese women are very active and lively. I also think that because of social restrictions, many women who have great potential cannot fully develop and demonstrate it. If such women are given sufficient opportunities and greater roles to play, they can change the world's structures and systems. I believe this is what she referred to. I also believe many of you support this view.

Is there any other person who wishes to speak on this occasion?

Mr. Erdem Saker, Mayor of Bursa (Turkey): I would like to speak about the issue of creating a world free of nuclear weapons from a local view point.

Generally speaking, when you put this issue on the local democracy table, we can find our partners, including women. We have partners, other partners, who discuss and create solidarity among civil society. We need the business family, because we know that some of the business family, world business family now effect the generation of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons. We need to have the business family on the local level, and step-by-step, we can promote this issue on a global level.



We need the academics. We need the NGOs. We have some friends from NGOs, global NGOs, in this room. We need children. We have met children in Hiroshima, and here, in Nagasaki, who are on the very footstep of this event. And these are all the partners of the new governing system of the world. The world is changing, and has changed especially during the last fifty years. If we can imagine that we only had 2.5 billion human beings on the Earth in the 1950's, and now, if you take a count, this figure has jumped up to almost 9 billion. Further more the majority of the world population has begun to live in cities.

These figures will take us to the local level. We have to create local democracy principles all over the world. We know that we have problems in many countries in creating this level because of the central governments. The governing system of the world is changing. Similarly, the governing system has changed from the middle ages to the new ages, and now, central democracy is changing into local democracy.

I will propose that if you discuss our issues, and if we create our solidarity on this level with the partners, not only with the mayors, with all our local partners, we can achieve stronger solidarity I think.

Thank you.

Mogami: You have pointed out the view that regards children as important partners to raise democracy. Thank you very much.

I will now ask just one more person to speak, as the final speaker.

Ms. Ann Azari, Mayor of Fort Collins (Colorado, USA): I am Ann Azari from Colorado, and I just wanted to add onto the statements of the mayor from Mumbai and the mayor from Bursa.

We have spent these days talking about how we need to begin with our communities, to build this future. And, when we speak of communities, I would like very much to support the Mayor of Mumbai to say, at least, in my country, the United States, mainly the people who have built communities have been women. While the men were out, sometimes dying on our behalf, and sometimes working very hard earning money in order to support their families, the women were building the community. Because we are talking of community, then I would say, we really need to strengthen the bonds of leadership between both men and women.

Mogami: Thank you very much. I understand there are many more persons desiring to give additional remarks, but due to the time constraints, I must stop asking for your comments. Following this plenary session, we will have a farewell dinner party. I hope

that you can talk with each other at this time. Since we have developed really friendly relationships, I am sure that all of you can exchange your views freely.

I would now like to move on to the summary of the five-day conference.

The meeting opened on August 5 in Hiroshima, followed by the meetings here in Nagasaki. First of all, please allow me to voice my own impressions. I feel that we have had a very substantial conference. We have heard various opinions concerning not just nuclear weapons, but also various other issues, including regional conflicts, regulation of other weapons, environmental problems, and regional development. We have heard opinions of representatives from a great many cities. In this sense, the conference has been very substantial and an enriching experience to us all.

I have found that we have common views on more issues than I had previously expected. Since we have had so many participants from so many cities around the world, I thought that it was natural that we would have very different views and opinions. Yet, we found that we have common recognition of so many important issues. For instance, we have all rejected nuclear weapons, criticized the solving of disputes through military force, recognized the vital importance of regional development while being aware of environmental problems, and have emphasized the necessity of mutual understanding and tolerance and openness and sharing of information. Through the discussions at this conference, we also came to understand that, since the end of World War II, a great many people in the world have been suffering from a diversity of pain.

Thus far, I have listed the common recognition that we reconfirmed during the conference. Another recognition that interested me very much concerns the role of local governments. I have understood that there are so many things that local governments must do, can do, and are actually doing. I was particularly impressed by the fact that the residents of one nation can have so many different opinions. For instance, we learned that many representatives of cities from nuclear states are opposing their national governments' nuclear policies. Even in one country, there can be numerous opinions, and local policies do not always conform to national policies. In a sense, a nation that permits people to have diverse opinions is a respectable nation. I had an impression that all participants are endeavoring to make their country respectable in this sense. I mean, to allow diverse opinions among the people, and diverse autonomous policies of local governments.

During this conference, we were encouraged to see many cities endeavoring to maintain their autonomy.

We have discussed the relationship between national and local governments. This may have made many of you ponder over the future of existing nation states. Will they continue to exist? My opinion is that states will not dissolve easily nor soon. Neither do I believe that they should. In a sense, a state is a domain where original cultures and history have developed. On one hand, we must respect a state as a "unit" of unique cultural and historical heritage. I find nothing wrong in sustaining a form of state as long as it is made up of the "units" of cultural heritage. On the other hand, however, I also recognize that all people have something in common regardless of nationality, as we have found during this conference. We have also learned that participants' opinions and views did not differ in accordance with their nationalities, but we all shared something, which I call "unity in diversity." I mean, although participants have expressed diverse opinions, I found in that diversity, something in common, and I call this "unity in diversity."

I would now like to briefly review the five-day conference. Firstly, I would like to report on Plenary Sessions I and II, and on Sessions I and II, since the coordinators of these sessions have already left. Report on Sessions III and IV will be presented by the coordinators of these sessions, as I previously mentioned.

This 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city solidarity began on August 5, with the opening ceremony. Following the ceremony, a keynote address was presented by Dr. Martin Harwit, former Director of the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Harwit stated that we must create world peace based on the accurate recognition of our past history, with emphasis on the vital importance of sharing information as well as education. In a sense, this comment of Dr. Harwit determined the basic direction of this conference, since the following discussions concerned ways to share information and to promote education.

In the afternoon on August 5, we had Plenary Session I under the theme "Lessons of the 20th Century and Issues for the 21st Century: From a Century of War to a Century of Peace." As I mentioned at that Plenary Session, this theme was established with the aim of reviewing the 20th century, which has only three more years left. Plenary Session I began with my presentation, which was followed by presentations of representatives from ten cities. All speakers mentioned the cruel wars that occurred during this century, while rejecting the use of nuclear weapons.

As previously predicted, there were several remarks on the many menaces in this world other than nuclear weapons. They mentioned the menace of poverty, global environmental problems, and so forth. In this way, during Plenary Session I, we had various topics to

discuss and issues to consider. We also had interesting reports on the activities of respective cities.

On the second day, August 6, after participating in Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony, we had Plenary Session II under the theme "A World Free of Nuclear Weapons through the Efforts of Citizens: Nuclear Weapons Abolition and International Solidarity." This plenary session was coordinated by Professor Kinhide Mushakoji of Meiji Gakuin University, but unfortunately he has already left, without giving me a detailed report on the session. Accordingly, I would like to review the session based on the material I now have.

During the session, representatives from nine cities offered presentations. Their discussions mainly concerned the same subject as that of Plenary Session I. That is, many speakers emphasized the menace of nuclear weapons, and repeated that they should never be used again. In addition, some representatives stated that nuclear tests should be banned.

If something new was added to the discussion, it concerned the relationship between science and ethics. There were remarks that several cities are currently engaged in studies of the relationship between the two. Several other cities reported that they introduced the misery of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to their residents. Other reports during this plenary session concerned poverty, urban problems, and other serious problems that still remain due to the nuclear arms race. Although Plenary Session II discussed these various topics, as a whole, it developed the discussions held in the previous session: Plenary Session I.

On the afternoon of the same day, August 6, we held two sessions. Discussions in Session I focused on "What Should Be Done to Abolish Nuclear Weapons After the Adoption of the CTBT." Again, I made introductory remarks, which were followed by presentations given by representatives of five cities. To sum up their presentations, many stated that optimism should be shelved regarding the world after the adoption of the CTBT. Although the CTBT was adopted at the United Nations General Assembly, there are many more problems to tackle, including sub-critical tests and the production of nuclear substances. Many suggested that we should ban sub-critical tests, and begin negotiations on a cut-off treaty and the Nuclear Weapons Convention.

What particularly interested me in this session were the remarks of the speakers from nuclear countries. They reported that they are against the nuclear policies of their central government, and that they are developing campaigns to oppose national nuclear policies. At the same time, a representative of a city in India explained the position of the Indian government, opposing the monopoly of nuclear weapons by a few nuclear powers. His statement illustrated the

complexity and the difficulties of nuclear problems in the international society.

During Session II, which was concurrently held with Session I on August 6, discussions were held with a focus on the "Advancement of Scientific Technology and the Construction of a New Societal System." Session II was coordinated by Ms. Yoko Kitazawa. Since she submitted a document to me, I would like to make a summary based on this document.

During the session, following Ms. Kitazawa's keynote speech, representatives of six cities made presentations. Discussions mainly concerned five points. The first concerned the relations of global militarization headed by nuclear weapons, and poverty and environmental destruction. The discussions on this topic were very lively. For instance, there was a remark that, despite expectations of a "dividend of peace," any positive efforts have not been brought to the daily lives of people in developing countries. Another remark concerned environmental destruction. In developing countries, it was reported that environmental destruction has been negatively affecting the daily lives of local people.

The second point concerned the relationship between technological development and poverty. There were various opinions expressed about this issue. One comment was that reviewing the history of nuclear weapons, the development of science and technology must not be entrusted to scientists alone; citizens and communities must control technological development.

The third point concerned the vital importance of the role of cities. In the future world, urban problems will have greater importance than ever. Accordingly, without resolving urban problems, we can never achieve world peace.

The fourth point was about how to resolve regional conflicts. There are many types of conflicts in the world today. To deal with them, we must seek effective approaches and measures. There were also many suggestions in this session. According to this report, one speaker suggested that we should promote the preparation of a treaty banning the disposal of nuclear waste. Another suggestion concerned the disclosure of information on scientific and technological development, in which cities must take the initiative.

Thus far, I have reported the outline of discussions held in Plenary Sessions I and II, and Sessions I and II. It was very difficult to pick up the essence of the discussions; I may have missed some points, but in general, I hope I have covered the mainstream of discussions.

Now, I would like to move on to the summary of Sessions III and IV. Since Professor Tsutomu Mizota chaired Session III, I would like to ask him to present his report in about ten minutes. Professor Mizota,

please.

Professor Tsutomu Mizota: Thank you Mr. Chairman. In Session III, we held discussions under the theme of "Toward Peaceful Society through International Solidarity." According to the list I have, the session was participated in by representatives of 52 cities. Of them, representatives of 12 cities made presentations during the 2-hour session. Each representative expressed his or her enthusiasm toward nuclear abolition, and firm determination to create world peace. All speakers emphasized the vital importance of the exchange of information, which must be extensive, yet detailed, and above all, accurate. Through the sharing of information, the speakers suggested that we can develop mutual understanding. Many reported that effective liaison and cooperation have been successfully developed at the level of cities, municipalities, and regional communities, rather than at national level.

I would like to introduce the outline of some presentations. The City of Volgograd (former Stalingrad), Russia, was designated by the United Nations as a Peace Messenger City, in recognition of its painful experiences during the battle of Stalingrad. As a Peace Messenger City, Volgograd has developed friendly relations with many other cities and citizens around the world. The representative of Trivandrum, India commented that international negotiations must be analyzed more objectively, especially concerning the NPT and the CTBT. The representative of Angers, France reported on the city's relations with Bamako in Mali, Africa, with emphasis on the importance of building a long-term relationship. The cooperation between the two cities, which is well known in the United Nations as the Bamako Initiative, has been developed over the past ten years, based on a long-term vision. The representative of Kosice, Slovakia, introduced their friendly relations with a German city, the building of which commenced even before the end of the Cold War. This demonstrates that friendly relations can be established regardless of social or political systems.

From Japan, Mr. Sasaki, the mayor of Yamagata City, and Mr. Takayama, the deputy mayor of Naha City, Okinawa presented their opinions. Both emphasized the vital importance of such community-level international exchange programs, since they are effective in economic and regional development, and encourage residents to actively participate in various international activities. With this view, Naha City began building an information network on the Internet. Yamagata City will host the International Congress for Global Peace in Yamagata this coming autumn. The city plans to make this event open to the public. There were many more valuable opinions expressed during



the session. For instance, there was a comment that like Mongolia, which declared itself a non-nuclear state, there are many things that cities and communities can do, even if national governments cannot. Presentations of all 12 cities were very significant and enlightening.

Summing up the entire session, there are three important elements. First of all, regarding what each city and community can do by itself, they can develop and revise specific programs through sister-city and friendship-city relations. As the mayor of Mumbai pointed out, women's participation in these programs is essential, as is the promotion of services for children, an area where UNICEF has been taking the initiative.

Secondly, local governments should supplement the activities of central governments through proposals and cooperation. Bureaucracy must not suppress the development of grassroots democracy. Although bureaucratic systems are governing some countries that seem to be well organized, there are many things that instead of national governments, local governments must and can do. When we consider, for example, position of a country receiving Official Development Assistance (ODA), an important role of local governments is to take the initiative in such matters and offer proposals and assistance to central governments.

The third element is cooperation and liaison with overseas NGOs. It was mentioned earlier about the importance of their cooperation with business circles and I think it indicates non-profit and philanthropic activities. Collaboration of the international organizations including the United Nations and NGOs has greater potential for more human activities than national governments, since they have fewer restrictions imposed by governmental protocols.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to introduce a new definition of the term "security." To date, "security" referred to national defense. On the local level, however, there is another form of security: the comprehensive security of human survival and human rights. This "security" involves environmental preservation, economic and regional development, and measures to address poverty and unemployment. The "security" is to secure residents' daily lives, ensuring their self-development, permitting them to lead a worthwhile life. Only when "security" in this sense is achieved, will we have real peace, free from the menace of nuclear weapons, leading happy lives and developing ourselves by sharing pain with others.

Since we had extremely diverse opinions expressed during the session, I am afraid that my report is too simple. However, this is the best I can do for now. Thank you very much.

Mogami: Thank you Professor Mizota. Listening to that presentation, I was particularly interested in that

the term "international solidarity," which was a part of the theme of Session III, was used to mean not just solidarity among nations, but also among common people. I noticed that participants unconsciously have that sort of an awareness of the issue. It was very interesting for me.

I would now like to ask for the presentation of Professor Takahashi, coordinator of Session IV, which was also held yesterday. Professor Takahashi, would you please give your report in about ten minutes please.

Professor Shinji Takahashi: Thank you Mr. Chairman. First, I would like to explain the outline of Session IV, and then I will introduce the conclusion.

During Session IV, we had presentations of representatives from seven cities and one organization. The languages used included French, Italian, English, Persian, and Japanese. If all speakers used their native languages, Zulu and Vietnamese would also have been heard. Of those eight speakers, three were women. After the presentations of these official speakers, there were many comments from the floor. The session was so active and lively that we continued even after the scheduled closing time. Discussions were especially heated over peace education. Even though we extended discussion time, there were many persons who were not given the opportunity to speak. Accordingly, I heard they exchanged information after the end of the session.

One speaker proposed that a report on this conference should be released on the Internet, so that the information on this conference can be accessed by everyone, not just the member cities.

Since it is impossible to report every comment presented in the over 2-hour session, I would like to pick up several keywords and explain them.

First of all, we had discussions on the order of priority. What should be given the utmost priority? This question was asked repeatedly. Regarding the sense of value, cultivated by religion and ethics, discussions were extended to involve human conscience. Some commented that since violence is deeply rooted in today's culture, we must begin our peace movement with efforts to transform today's culture. In other words, we must change our sense of values.

The second keyword, or series of keywords were the value of sharing something with others, and the importance of education designed to encourage people to share things with others. This concept was also expressed in the term "solidarity."

The third group of keywords comprised generosity, or generosity to others. The mayor from Mumbai and the representative of Fort Collins suggested that the respect of others must also include respect of women. There was a comment that feminization of our society



is necessary, by promoting the position of women. With regard to generosity, some suggested that we should respect people of different ethnic groups and cultures.

Now, I will explain the details of the session from three viewpoints. First of all, peace education and the creation of a peaceful culture, to which priority must be given. One speaker stated that despite the diversity of languages, social customs, religions, cultures, races, and so on, we have to pay attention to what we all have in common. This statement was offered by the representative of Durban, South Africa, which recently achieved the abolition of the notorious apartheid without shedding blood. Owing to the fact that this was stated by the representative from South Africa, the statement had even greater significance, and was received with great sympathy and enthusiasm. We agreed that peace education and the creation of a peace culture must be our highest priorities, since they concern the cultivation of the most important sense of value.

Because of the limited time, perhaps I should not introduce actual comments of respective speakers. However, I would like to introduce a comment by the mayor of Kehrman, Iran. He said that it is education that cultivates the character of each individual. He also mentioned that education can cultivate peace-loving minds. His comment reminded me of a story that I heard about children in Auschwitz. I heard that children there did not know how to express their emotion when someone died there. I learned that we learn to grieve over and mourn for the dead through education.

Secondly, I will review our discussions with a focus on our "options" to choose. In the report prepared for this session there was a phrase, "peace or perish", and a representative introduced "one world or no world." In front of us, we always have two ways. Nations and international societies are forced to choose either peace or war. In our own lives, we also have to choose our way in various situations in life.

During the session, we talked about forgiveness, peace and reconciliation. As symbols of these important elements, we talked about three of the world's most celebrated figures: Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela. None of them were born heroes, but they became great as a result of making a series of difficult decisions. In other words, it is the series of their decision-makings that built their personalities, allowing them to play leading roles in society. This indicates that each of us also has the potential to play a role in a peace mission. To develop this potential, however, we need peace education, the essence of which, I believe, is what develops this potential of each individual.

As specific examples of such education, we had

reports on peace education in Gent, Belgium, and Aubergne, France. It was reported that the city of Gent established the Peace House which is open to citizens. In Aubergne, they have a project that builds solidarity among child victims of wars and conflicts in Algeria, Palestine and Yugoslavia.

Thirdly, our discussion focused on the magnitude of basic literacy in this nuclear age. We had a report from Africa that between 1975 and 1985, the women's literacy rate increased with 10%, which was associated by a 10% drop in the infant mortality rate. In Japan, we found that those who have a higher educational level tend to support the Japanese peace constitution. This fact indicates that the more recent wars and the effect of atomic bombs are studied, the more firmly the peace constitution is believed in. In this respect, education plays an essential role in building world peace. Peace education is especially important for creating world peace. In this nuclear age, I believe that the acquisition of basic literacy is necessary for human survival. Now, I will give you just one example of such education. It was reported that in Barcelona, Spain, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is taught not only at school but also on the streets and at home.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that to create a nuclear-free peaceful world, it is indispensable that all people of the world acquire basic literacy, which must include the lessons of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as an essential part. During the session, Hiroshima City reported that they have various educational materials to offer, including pamphlets written in 16 languages. So, if any city or individuals desire such materials, please do not hesitate to contact either Hiroshima or Nagasaki. Mr. Chairman, I apologize for taking too much time. Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you very much. We have now completed the summary of all sessions of this Conference. If our summary was completely wrong in covering the important points, please comment. Is there any major objection or disagreement? Please.

Mr. John Mutton, Lord Mayor of Coventry (UK): Yes, Chairman, I thought that, in the main, the summary was excellent. There was one aspect, which is very crucial to me, that was left out, though. You did speak, very briefly, about the dumping of nuclear waste, but you did not mention nuclear power generators. I am a firm believer, that no form of nuclear energy is safe, and whilst I wholeheartedly agree, and will always campaign for the abolition of nuclear weapons, I think the abolition of nuclear power generators is just as important.

The statistics show, clearly, that infantile deaths of leukemia are three times higher in areas where there are nuclear power generators. And, I do not believe that

we can ever assume a safe and peaceful existence, for our communities, while we have nuclear power generators on our doorsteps.

Thank you.

Mogami: Thank you very much. With respect to the dumping of nuclear wastes, it was included in the summary. We also understand that many participants have similar views as you. I would like you to understand that you are not left out.

As it is almost time, I must finish this plenary session very shortly. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for your efforts to make this Conference so fruitful. Professor Takahashi introduced a statement in his session that basic literacy in this nuclear age should include the study of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I would like to remind you that the purpose of this Conference is to study Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and we had opportunities to hear from atomic bomb survivors in both Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I believe that for some participants it was the first time to hear their testimonies, although I have heard them several times. I hope that you will all remember the ongoing efforts on the part of residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, including atomic bomb survivors, to communicate their personal experiences, and to prevent memories from fading.

I would like to take this opportunity to give thanks again to the atomic bomb survivors who related their painful experiences. At the same time, I am afraid that our memory might not remain intact in decades to come, in a century, or perhaps in one and half centuries. Therefore, we must complete the schedule of nuclear abolition before our memories fade.

What is most important, in my view, is not merely keeping our memory of cruel wars, but abolishing all nuclear weapons before we forget, based on the recognition that human memory is very fragile.

I thank you all for your active participation and valuable opinions. We found there were many common points in our heated discussions, and that many cities are willing to collaborate to build firm solidarity among cities and citizens. I had a strong impression that there is the will of people around the world to seek specific results before our memories fade. I would like to thank you all again for your cooperation. With this I would now like to conclude Plenary Session III. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you Professor Mogami, Professor Mizota, and Professor Takahashi. This completes Plenary Session III, and we will soon begin the Closing Ceremony. But before that, an explanation will be given from the Secretariat regarding procedures to join this World Conference of Mayors.

Secretariat: From the Opening Ceremony on August 5 in Hiroshima, we have had a rather tight schedule over the past five days. I thank you for your cooperation and active participation in this Conference. Before the Closing Ceremony, please allow me to explain the procedures about joining this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, information of which was requested during the session in Hiroshima.

I believe you will all find in front of you a leaflet, carrying questions and answers covering 14 items, and a copy of the covenant of the World Conference of Mayors. Please confirm that you have both documents. To become an official member, I would like you to know the organizational structure of this Conference. This information is given in both English and Japanese.

With regard to the history of this organization, please refer to Question 5 on page 1 of the question and answer leaflet. The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity was originally formed by the cities that supported the Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, proposed by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament held in New York in June 1982. Today, the Conference has 424 member cities in 99 countries and regions. The Conference has been registered as an NGO associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information and the consultative status (Category II) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Although I have mentioned that 424 cities belong to this organization, during this conference the mayor of the city of Bursa in Turkey expressed the city's intention to join the Conference. Accordingly, the Conference now has 425 members.

With respect to the objectives and major activities of this Conference, please refer to Question 6 and those that follow. Because of time constraints, I cannot read paragraph by paragraph, but please read all these questions and answers at a later time. Any city that supports and agrees with the objectives and the purpose of the organization is welcome to join this Conference. There are no other conditions.

We will send information to the cities that have sent representatives to this Conference for the first time. If any of those cities desire to join the Conference, please send a letter stating your wish to join the organization to the secretariat, located at the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation. This is all that is necessary for joining the Conference. If you have any further questions regarding the procedure, please contact the Secretariat. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, we will now proceed to the Closing

Ceremony, but before the ceremony begins, please wait  
for a moment until the stage is prepared.

# Closing Ceremony

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*15:30 - 16:00, Tuesday, August 9, 1997*

*Ho-o-kaku*

*Hotel New Nagasaki*







## [Closing Ceremony]

Moderator: Ladies and gentlemen, we will now begin the Closing Ceremony of this 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. First of all, we will have the announcement of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal Draft given by Professor Toshiki Mogami, Chairman of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal Drafting Committee. Professor Mogami, please.

Professor Toshiki Mogami: At the end of each World Conference of Mayors, we issue the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal. This time, we have also formed the Appeal Drafting Committee to prepare the draft, which we have just handed to each of you.

This Drafting Committee comprises the Mays of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; and representatives from the Vice President cities of this Conference, Mr. Geld Waltenberg from Berlin; Mr. Giuseppe Villani from Como; Mr. Wolfgang Scheel from Hannover; Mr. Michel Cibot and Mrs. Miho Cibot-Shimma from Malakoff; Mr. Rey Bulay from Muntinlupa; Mr. Serguei Mikhailov from Volgograd; Mr. David Campbell from Wollongong; the two coordinators of Sessions III and IV, and myself. In addition, representatives of the Secretariat in Hiroshima and Nagasaki also joined the Drafting Committee. I believe that you all have a draft of the appeal. It is written in both English and Japanese, and both are official.

I would now like to ask Mr. Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima and the President of the World Conference of Mayors, to read the draft. Mayor Hiraoka, please.

Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima, President of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity: I would like to read the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal.  
(Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal omitted. See page 205)



Closing Ceremony

Mogami: Thank you very much, Mayor Hiraoka. With respect to this draft, I understand that you may have various ideas and suggestions that some parts should be changed, or new sentences added. Since all cities that have gathered here have different situations, it is extremely difficult to cover and reflect all opinions of all cities in one text. The Appeal Drafting Committee held heated and thorough discussions until late at night. We began discussions at 8:30 p.m. last night, and continued until nearly two a.m.. As this draft is the fruit of such endeavors of the committee members, I would like to adopt this draft, unless you have an exceptionally strong objection. If you support this draft, please offer a big applause.

(Applause)

Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, we have now adopted this Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal. Thank you very much.

Moderator: Professor Mogami, thank you very much. This 4th World Conference of Mayors has been participated in by representatives from 117 cities in 33 countries. I thank you again for your active participation. Now, on behalf of all participants here today, Mr. David Campbell, Lord Mayor of Wollongong, will say a few words.

Lord Mayor Campbell, will you come to the podium?

Mr. David Campbell, Lord Mayor of Wollongong (Australia): Mr. Ito, Mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima, colleagues, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and indeed after the last five days, I think it true to use the word friends. I was given the opportunity to give some words in embellishment of our welcome to Hiroshima the other night, and I consider it very much a privilege to have been asked to say some words of thanks at this Closing Ceremony of this conference.



Lord Mayor Campbell of Wollongong

My thanks go equally to both Mayor Ito and Mayor Hiraoka for their convening of this conference and for

their hospitality. I think it true to say that many of us have not been to Japan before, and many of us, certainly, have not been to Hiroshima or Nagasaki before. But, when we arrived, we looked forward with anticipation to discussing the issues of this conference, to learning a little about Japan, and to learning a great deal about the event in Hiroshima and Nagasaki fifty-two years ago.

I think, through the efforts of those who have organized the conference, that ideal has certainly come true. I think the opportunity to have spoken to victims of the bombings in both cities, has given us a very real understanding as to the impact and the effect immediately after those atomic bombs were dropped. To those people I say, "Thank you."

I do have to say, on everyone's behalf, thank you to the secretariat and the staff of both of the cities, who have worked so tirelessly and so hard to ensure that our stay has been trouble-free, that the conference has run very smoothly, and that any problem has been ironed out very carefully and very patiently. So, to those people I say, "Thank you."

One group of people who I don't think we, as delegates, appreciate how hard they work, although I am sure my colleagues in the drafting committee last night gained an appreciation of how hard they work, and they are the interpreters. And, on your behalf, let me thank them also. They have done a sterling job.

But, of course, the main purpose for coming here was to talk about the ideal of making the world nuclear-free. The main purpose in coming here was to talk about how we do that, in solidarity, as local communities around the world.

In my country, there is something of a political folklore that, when you're waiting for something, you call it, "the light on the hill." You can see the light on the hill, and you keep working and keep moving towards it, and those who work and move towards it are called, "the true believers." I wanted to recite some prose this afternoon, which was called, "The True Believers Anthem."

I realize that this may well be very difficult, after it has been translated, but it is something that stirs me a little, and as we look forward to the 21st century as one that is nuclear-free, and free of war and conflict, the ideal of the light on the hill is something we can strive for.

The True Believers Anthem, written by Bob Elis, goes like this:

Seize the hour, oh true believers,  
seize the hour and seize the day.  
Seize the moment when man's hope is high,  
and that moment fill.  
Make that moment live forever more,  
whatever price you pay.

Keep it bright and keep it burning on,  
the light on the hill.

Ladies and gentlemen, on your behalf, I want to thank, most particularly, and most importantly, our hosts, the mayor of Nagasaki and the Mayor of Hiroshima, for the hospitality of their communities and for their inspiration in bringing us together. And, through that inspiration, we can look forward in solidarity to a bright future.

Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you very much, Mayor Campbell. Next, I would like to ask Mr. Ito, Mayor of Nagasaki and the Vice President of the World Conference of Mayors, to give a closing address.

Mr. Iccho Ito, Mayor of Nagasaki (Japan):

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, today, Nagasaki City held the 52nd Peace Memorial Ceremony, to remember that the atomic bomb was dropped in Nagasaki exactly on this date 52 years ago. On behalf of all Nagasaki citizens, I would like to extend my most heartfelt appreciation to you all

for your participation in the ceremony and your warm regards to the victims. I would also like to thank you for your strong support for the 1997 Peace Declaration of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I went to Hiroshima on August 4th and participated in the discussion. On the day of the Peace Memorial Ceremony in Hiroshima, we had fairly good weather. In Nagasaki, I was afraid that the typhoon would hit the city during the ceremony, but the weather improved toward the time of the Peace Declaration. I believe that your enthusiasm for world peace was so powerful that it had steered the typhoon away. I thank you again for your active participation and lively discussions.

This 4th World Conference began on August 4 in Hiroshima, and moved to Nagasaki on August 7. During the six-day sessions, mayors of 117 cities in 33 countries held lively discussions on the roles of cities in making the 21st century a century of peace, under the keynote theme: Peace, Justice, and Freedom: Efforts Toward Global Harmony. Frank views and opinions have been exchanged regarding various menaces to peace, including nuclear weapons, conventional weapons, hunger, poverty, refugees, suppression of human rights, and environmental destruction. The



Mayor Ito of Nagasaki

discussion topics also included peace education of young generations and the creation of a peace culture. We participants at the Conference sometimes disagreed with each other, while at other times, we demonstrated strong sympathy and affinity.

Throughout the Conference, we all found that we had something in common. That, I believe, was the sense of responsibility as a mayor to protect citizens' daily lives and to maintain peace and security. Should a war break out, especially a nuclear war, it is cities and citizens that would suffer most. I was overwhelmed by my fellow mayors' strong sense of responsibility and determination to protect their citizens. I also felt strongly that all mayors who have gathered here have great enthusiasm and a firm resolution to resolve common urban problems.

I now have a feeling that, by learning lessons based on historical facts in this century, and by combining our efforts, we can resolve common problems. Through the solidarity of and cooperation among cities and citizens, I hope that we can now do what has been impossible in the past. During the six-day Conference, I was able to build firm friendship with citizens from other cities, and to learn many things. In particular, I have learned the vital importance of developing peace-loving and solidarity-oriented attitudes. Your friendship and support to Hiroshima and Nagasaki has renewed my resolution to work further for the abolition of all nuclear weapons and for the establishment of lasting world peace.

The next conference will be held in four years time in 2001. I hope in that first year of the 21st century, I will be able to see you all again at the 5th World Conference of Mayors to be held again in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I also hope that we have more member cities by then. In this regard, I thank you for your generous cooperation in advance.

Last but not least, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all who have rendered us their support and generous assistance. Thank you very much.

**Moderator:** Thank you very much, Mayor Ito. Next, Professor Mogami will say a few words. Professor Mogami, would you please come to the podium?

**Mogami:** Before concluding this Conference, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to three groups of people whom we have not yet fully thanked.

First, I would like to thank the staff members of the Secretariats both in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We owe the success of this Conference to your efforts. I understand that during the past few days, you did not have sufficient time to sleep or even to rest a while.

Next, I would like to thank interpreters both in the booths and on the floor. These five or six days, if we

include the dinner on the eve of the Conference, you helped us communicate with each other. Without your help, the Conference would have been like the Tower of Babel.

Thirdly, I would like to express my sincerest thanks to the press. Throughout the past six days, your presence made us work harder. I also thank you for your enthusiasm in covering the World Conference.

**Moderator:** Thank you very much, Professor Mogami. This is the official closing of the 4th World Conference of Mayors. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your participation. From 7:00 p.m., we will have a farewell dinner at Nagasaki Prince Hotel. From now on, we have demonstrations of Japanese traditional arts, including Japanese dances and the tea ceremony on the fifth floor. I invite you to these programs, and hope that you will enjoy Japanese culture. Thank you.





# Appendixes

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1. Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal
2. Participants List





## HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI APPEAL

The 20th century was an era of brutal world wars, depriving the lives of countless citizens. During World War II, Hiroshima and Nagasaki suffered the first atomic bomb attacks in the history of mankind. In Europe and in Asia, genocide of noncombatant civilians was carried out. These events highlighted the extent to which human conduct can be atrocious.

In the latter half of the 20th century, the economic gap between advanced and developing nations has widened drastically. This has led to further aggravation of poverty in developing nations and has intensified problems that constitute threats to peace such as the spread of hunger and epidemics caused by poverty and conflicts, the increase of refugees, violation of human rights, and ceaseless oppression against women and children in various parts of the world. As well, in addition to the threat of nuclear weapons, the Earth now faces the greatest environmental crisis in history in the form of global warming, ozone layer depletion, rapid increase of wastes, marine pollution, desertification and other problems.

In the present century, dramatic progress in science and technology has witnessed spectacular advances in economy, industry, information, communication and transportation. In contrast, however, most nations have prioritized their collective national interests over the promotion of international cooperation, and likewise have been inclined toward the pursuit for the primacy of economy in negligence of the value of human beings. This focus has begun to influence the life of people adversely in various ways.

In light of this situation, we, the representatives of 117 cities in 33 countries, convened at the 4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and thoroughly discussed the keynote theme of the conference: "Peace, Justice and Freedom: Efforts Toward Global Harmony".

As a result of this discussion, we now firmly believe that the confusions and anxieties presently besetting the world can be dispersed by making use of the lessons learned from the history of mankind in this century. We are determined to reinforce the values of civil society by promoting the causes of human rights and humanitarianism, and to strengthen ties linking citizens through international cooperation among cities. We also reaffirmed the following goals, to be attained by participating cities to transcend national boundaries, to rise above the differences in race, sex and age to open the door to the 21st century as the "Century of Peace":

1. To foster international public opinion in favor of the abolition of weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons, and the large reduction of conventional weapons.
2. To promote peace education so as to instill "the love of peace and solidarity among people" in the youth, the generation that will lead the world in the coming century; and create a peace culture.
3. To cooperate in various fields, with the goal of resolving poverty, discrimination, violence, environmental destruction and other problems common to cities.

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

1. To put the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) into effect, as soon as possible, toward the abolition of nuclear weapons, and for the same purpose, soon commence negotiations on the Convention Banning the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons (Cut-off Treaty); in particular,
  - (1) To conclude an international treaty banning nuclear weapons
  - (2) To place an immediate and total ban on subcritical nuclear testing
  - (3) To promote the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones on a global scale
2. To ensure the utmost care in the disposal of nuclear wastes produced from the reduction and dismantling of nuclear weapons as well as in the nonmilitary use of nuclear power.
3. To conclude an effective treaty prohibiting the production and transportation of anti-personnel landmines, in addition to observing the treaties for banning biological and chemical weapons, and to establish an international system for cooperation in removing anti-personnel landmines.
4. To decrease military expenditures through reduction of arms and other measures; and effectively use the enormous amount of funds that will become available as a result of these measures as a dividend of peace, for such purposes as environmental protection as well as the elimination of poverty; and to promote military-civilian conversion of industrial structure.
5. To hold the 4th Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSD IV) by the end of the 20th century, in accordance with the decision at the United Nations General Assembly in 1996, with the goal of reaching final conclusions regarding issues related to disarmament.

We hereby resolve the above goals and state our strong support for the 1997 Peace Declarations of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Furthermore, united in solidarity based on our esteem for the diverse political, cultural and religious heritages of participating cities, we pledge to cooperate toward realizing an international community in which citizens can live lives free from the horrors of war, and enjoy affluence on an egalitarian basis, under the secure protection of basic human rights.

August 9, 1997

4th World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity



## Overseas Participants List

## ●Asia

## Bangladesh

## Chittagong

Mr. A. B. M. Mohiuddin Chowdhury, Mayor  
Mr. Shawkat Mostafa, Government Officer

## India

## Chennai

Mr. M. K. Stalin, Mayor  
Mr. D. Jothi Jagarajan, Commissioner  
Mrs. Durgavathy Stalin, Mayor's spouse

## Imphal

Dr. S. Dhananjay Singh,  
Member of the Legislative Assembly, Manipur  
Mr. Ph. Nandakumar Sharma  
Secretary General, India-Japan Friendship Association  
Mr. R. K. Somorit Singh, India-Japan Friendship Association  
Mr. Y. A. Shishak, India-Japan Friendship Association  
Ms. Pem T.C., India-Japan Friendship Association

## Madurai

Mr. Perumal Kulandaivelu, Mayor  
Mr. Mungamuru Saikumar, Commissioner  
Mrs. Dhanalakshmi Kulandaivelu, Mayor's spouse  
Mr. Ramasamy Kaliraj, Private Secretary to Mayor

## Mumbai (Bombay)

Mrs. Vishakha Raut, Mayor  
Mrs. Sudha Khire, Municipal Secretary

## Trivandrum

Mr. Vasudevan Pillai Sivankutty, Mayor  
Mr. Muhammed Najeeb, City Secretary

## Indonesia

## Semarang

Mr. Soetrisno Suharto, Mayor  
Ms. Siti Chomsiyati Soetrisno Suharto, Mayor's spouse  
Mr. Soeseno Kaswadi, Head of the Social and Policy Department  
Ms. Sri Soeprihati Soeseno Kaswadi, Accompanying person  
Dr. Zainal Muttaqin, Neurosurgeon  
Ms. Nadhiroh Zainal Muttaqin, Accompanying person  
Dr. Tinah, Physician

## Iran

## Dezfoul

Mr. Mohammad Ali Molakouei, Mayor

## Hamadan

Mr. Mahmood Hessari, Mayor

## Kerman

Mr. Seyyed Hossein Sabiri, Mayor  
Mr. Hamid Bahreyni Moghadam  
Head of International Public Relations

## Mashhad

Mr. Seid Abbas Amiripour, Mayor  
Mr. Hossein Shadkam Torbaty  
Deputy Mayor in Cultural and Social Affairs

## Qasr-shirin

Mr. Mojtaba Jazoanie, Mayor

## Qom

Mr. Hadi Moghadam, Mayor

## Kazakhstan

## Semipalatinsk

Mr. Keshrim Boztayev  
Former Governor of Semipalatinsk, President of "Poligon- 29 August"  
Mr. Gabit K. Alipov  
Graduate Student, Nagasaki University School of Medicine

## Korea

## Taegu

Mr. Park Byung Ryun, Vice Mayor  
Mr. Kang Yong Duk, Interpreter

## Malaysia

## Kuching North

Mr. Awang Ehsan Awang Joini, Mayor  
Mr. Abdul Samat Maiddin, Head of Enforcement Division  
Ms. Fatimah Mok Hajjah, Mayor's spouse

## Mongolia

## Darkhan

Mr. Yondon Vandansuren, Governor  
Mr. Derjee Tseveenjav, Head of the Social Insurance Department  
Ms. Armaas Suusar, Interpreter

## Philippines

## Muntinlupa

Mr. Rey E. Bulay, City Councilor  
Mrs. Carminia F. Bulay, Spouse of Councilor

## Valenzuela

Mr. Romulo V. Dulay,  
Officer in Charge, Solid Waste Management Center

## Sri Lanka

## Colombo

Mr. Omar Zuraik Kamil, Deputy Mayor  
Mrs. Fathima Zuraika Kamil, Spouse of Deputy Mayor

**Galle**

Mr. Peduru Hewage Lional Premasiri, Mayor  
 Mr. Alge Wattage Guneratne, Municipal Commissioner  
 Mr. Nalla Perumathanthirige Mahendra Wijesekara,  
 Member of Municipal Council

**Gampaha**

Mr. Kirinda Liyana Arachchige Weerasinghe, Mayor

**Kuliyapitiya**

Mr. Dayananda Wanniarachchi, Mayor  
 Mr. Linus Mirihelle Gedera Wijeratna, Personal Secretary

**Kurunegala**

Mr. G. H. Nimal Chandrasiri De Silva, Mayor  
 Mr. W. A. Wijayananda, Member of Municipal Council  
 Mr. Nayana Kantha Gunasinghe, Photographer  
 Mr. L. M. R. K. Lansakara, News Editor  
 Mr. W. M. I. P. J. Fernando, Rural Development Officer  
 Mr. G. H. Kapila Rohana De Silva, Personal Assistant

**Minuwangoda**

Mr. Newton Kulasuriya, Former Mayor

**Nuwara Eliya**

Mrs. Nalin Thilaka Herath  
 Former Mayor, Member of the Council  
 Mr. Cudah Herath, Agriculturist

**Turkey****Bursa**

Mr. Erdem Saker, Mayor  
 Mrs. Belgin Saker, Mayor's spouse

**Malatya**

Mr. A. Mürir Erkal, Mayor  
 Mr. Ahmet Baysar, Assistant Professor

**Viet Nam****Hai Phong**

Mr. Tran Sang, Vice Chairman of People's Council  
 Mr. Hoang Van Dinh, Director of Foreign Affairs Office

**Hanoi**

Mr. Bang Viet, Vice Chairman of the People's Council  
 Ms. Pham Kim Khanh,  
 Deputy Chief, Division of Protocol and International

**Hue**

Mr. Nguyen Van Quang  
 Chairman of the People's Council  
 Mr. Le Van Khoi  
 Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Bureau

**●Africa****Cameroon****Douala**

Mr. Hugo Tobbo, Special Advisor  
 Mr. Benjamin Nyabenga, Assistant Director

**Yaunde**

Dr. Joachim Michel Essama, Secretary General

**Kenya****Mombasa**

Mr. Mutuma Angaine, Town Clerk

**Rwanda****Kigali**

Mr. Musoni Protais, Governor  
 Mr. Peter Butera Bazimya  
 Director of Urban Development Services

**South Africa****Durban North Central**

Ms. Lydia Johnson, Mayor

**Durban South Central**

Ms. Theresa Mthembu, Mayor

**East London**

Mr. Desmond Halley, Deputy Mayor

**Port Elizabeth**

Mr. Nceba Faku, Mayor

**Pretoria**

Ms. Nombuyisero Joyce Ngele, Mayor  
 Mr. Wikus Theron, Councillor  
 Mr. Jan H. Joubert, Councillor  
 Mr. Sandy Lebese, Executive Committee Member  
 Mrs. Henritha van Niekerk, Senior Administration Officer

**●Oceania****Australia****Wollongong**

Mr. David A. Campbell, Lord Mayor

**Micronesia****Kolonia**

Mr. Ioanis Sahn, Mayor  
 Mr. Kramwell Linter, Director of Administration

## ● Europe

### Belgium

#### Ghent

Mr. Ernest Van der haeghen  
Alderman for Tourism and Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Philippe Demeyer, Director of Peace House

### France

#### Angers

Mr. Gerard Pilet, Deputy Mayor  
Mr. Claude Tobie, Secretary General  
Mrs. Yolande Tobie, Spouse of Secretary General

#### Aubagne

Mr. Daniel Fontaine, Deputy Mayor  
Mrs. Josette Fontaine, Spouse of Deputy Mayor

#### Malakoff

Mr. Michel Cibot, City Director  
Mrs. Miho Cibot-Shimma  
President, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute

#### Nanterre

Ms. Jacqueline Fraysse, Mayor  
Mr. Gerard Perreau-Bezoville, Deputy Mayor

#### Saint-Denis

Mr. Stéphane Peu, Deputy, Mayor  
Mrs. Arielle Tropée Peu, Spouse of Deputy Mayor

#### Vitry-sur-Seine

Mr. Alain Audoubert, Mayor  
Mrs. Monique Audoubert, Mayor's spouse

### Germany

#### Berlin

Mr. Gerd Wartenberg,  
Under-Secretary of State in the Berlin Senat Chancellery

#### Hannover

Dr. Wolfgang Scheel, Mayor  
Mr. Klaus Huneke, Councillor, Chairman of SDP  
Mrs. Eva Wick, Spouse of Councillor

#### Kiel

Mr. Benno Stahn  
Member of the Working Group, Inter-city Solidarity

### Greece

#### Agii Anargiri

Mr. Nicolaos Tabakidis, Mayor  
Mr. Nicolaos Kroupis, Vice Mayor  
Mrs. Christina Matinopoulou, Mayor's spouse  
Ms. Marina Tabakidis, Accompanying person

### Peristeri

Mr. Georgios Tsikrikas, President of the City Council  
Mr. Athanasios Tzoumas, President of the Cultural Center

### Italy

#### Como

Mr. Giuseppe Villani, Deputy Mayor  
Ms. Lucia Villani, Interpreter

#### Corsico

Mr. Fabio Franco Anelli, President of City Council  
Ms. Angela Sala Grabar, Councillor, Social Services  
Ms. Elizabetta Grabar, Accompanying person

#### Grizzana Morandi

Mr. Achille Ghidini, Mayor

#### Marzabotto

Mr. Dante Cruicchi  
Former Mayor, General Secretary of World Union of Martyred Towns  
Ms. Adriana Sgarbi, Secretary

### Lithuania

#### Klaipeda

Ms. Audra Daujotiene, Vice Mayor

### Russia

#### Volgograd

Mr. Serguei Mikhailov, Chairman of the City Council  
Mr. Anatoli Ivanovitch Eguine, Deputy Mayor

### Slovakia

#### Kosice

Mr. Rudolf Schuster, Mayor

### Spain

#### Barcelona

Mr. Agusti Soler, Counselor of Civil Rights  
Mr. Aleix Puiggali, Advisor of Civil Rights

#### Gernika-Lumo

Mr. Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor  
Mrs. Aranzazu Hurtado de Saracho, Mayor's spouse

### United Kingdom

#### Brighton

Mr. Brian Fitch, Councillor and Peace Representative  
Ms. Norah Buckley, Manager

#### Coventry

Mr. John Mutton, Lord Mayor  
Ms. Sally Giles, International Projects Officer

## Ukraine

## Kiev

Mr. Leonid Kossakivsky, City Head

Ms. Victoria Melentyeva  
Head, Department of Foreign Affairs

## ●North America

## Canada

## Vancouver

Ms. Janet Lynn Rutherford  
Member of Vancouver Eco-Peace Committee

Ms. Bietta Harritz  
Member of Vancouver Eco-Peace Committee

## Mexico

## Hermosillo

Mr. German Lohr, Director

Ms. Matilde Alvarez, Advisor

## USA

## Charleston, SC

Mr. John T. Williams  
Coordinator, International Solidarity Network

Mrs. Tallulah M. Williams, Accompanying person

## Fort Collins

Ms. Ann Azari, Mayor

Ms. Adeline Kyoko Kano, Citizen

Mr. Frank William Bruno, Assistant City Manager

## Honolulu

Ms. Mieke Otsuka; President, Circle Rainbow Airline

Ms. Rene Mansho, Council Member

## Houston

Mr. Nolen Hancock, Legislative Director

Ms. Paula Littles, Assistant Legislative

Mrs. Barbara Hancock, Spouse of Director

## Minneapolis

Ms. Marjorie Wunder, Representative of the Mayor

## Takoma Park

Mr. Jay Levy; Chair, Nuclear-Free Zone Committee

Mrs. Sharon Levy, Former City Council Member

## Waynesville

Mr. David Swain, Representative of the Mayor

Subtotal:157 participants,  
75 cities, 32 countries



## Japanese Participants List

### Osaka

Mr. Katsuji Shibasaki; Director, Administration Division,  
General Affairs Bureau  
Mr. Atsushi Kakitani; Assistant Manager,  
Administration Division, General Affairs Bureau

### Ota

Mr. Mutsuo Takano, Treasurer  
Mr. Masahisa Takahashi; Chief, General Affairs Section

### Okinawa

Mr. Shusei Arakawa, Mayor  
Mr. Ikuyoshi Kon  
Chief, Peace and Culture Promotion Section  
Mr. Hirotaka Kawabata  
Associate Director, Secretariat Section

### Kakogawa

Mr. Kikuo Kido, Deputy Mayor  
Mr. Kenzo Kakutani  
Chief, Secretariat Section, Mayor's Office

### Katsushika

Mr. Isamu Aoki, Mayor  
Mr. Takeshi Inoue; Director, General Affairs Division  
Mr. Takenori Yamaguchi; Director, Secretarial Section

### Kawasaki

Ms. Tomiko Imura; General Director, Citizen Affairs Bureau  
Mr. Toshiaki Hyodo; Director, Kawasaki Peace Museum  
Mr. Minoru Oki; Chief, General Affairs Section,  
Citizen Affairs Section

### Kitakyushu

Mr. Tsumoru Yanai; Manager, General Affairs Bureau  
Mr. Shusuke Matsushita; Assistant Manager,  
General Affairs Bureau

### Kitanakagusuku-son

Mr. Kaoru Kiyan, Mayor  
Mr. Isao Nakamura; Director, Peace & Culture Section

### Kyoto

Mr. Koichi Nakano; Policy Affairs Coordination Section,  
General Planning Bureau

### Kure

Mr. Saichi Hirota; Head, General Affairs Department

### Kobe

Mr. Akiyoshi Nagasawa; Manager,  
General Affairs Division, General Affairs Bureau  
Mr. Taizo Kimura; General Affairs Division,  
General Affairs Bureau

### Koriyama

Mr. Akira Takahashi, Treasurer  
Mr. Masakazu Furuya;  
Assistant Director, General Affairs Division

### Sakai

Mr. Takafumi Nate  
Manager, Phoenix Museum for Peace & Human Rights

### Sagamihara

Mr. Masayuki Baba; Executive Chief, Foreign Affairs

### Sasebo

Mr. Koichi Tsurusaki; Director  
Planning & Coordination Department

### Sapporo

Mr. Norikazu Matsumoto  
Director General, General Affairs Bureau  
Mr. Toyohiko Nagaoka  
Chief, Administrative Management Section

### Shimabara

Mr. Hideo Taniguchi; Director, Planning Division

### Shinjuku

Mr. Takashi Onoda, Mayor  
Mr. Kazuo Takahashi, Deputy Mayor  
Mr. Fumio Fujibayashi; Chief, Mayor's Secretariat

### Sendai

Mr. Nobuyoshi Inaba; Director,  
Secretariat Department, General Affairs Bureau

### Takamatsu

Mr. Toshihisa Hirose, Deputy Mayor  
Mr. Kenji Shibata, Secretarial Section Office

### Chiba

Mr. Katsuhito Kawashima  
Director General, Civic Affairs Bureau  
Mr. Kazumitsu Yukawa  
Clerk, Civic General Affairs Section

### Chiyoda

Mr. Yuya Uchida  
Director, International Peace Promotion Division  
Mr. Seiji Shimizu  
Director, Liaison Regulation Department

### Tokyo

Mr. Hidee Shiiya; Director, Cultural Events Section  
Mr. Takashi Kuriyama; Chief for Memorial Events,  
Cultural Events Section  
Mr. Tomio Endo; Chief,  
Tokyo Institute for Peace Promotion and Planning Section  
Ms. Kayomi Sakamoto; Chief for Peace Day Events,  
Cultural Events Section

## Toyonaka

Mr. Akira Saito; Deputy Mayor  
 Mr. Yoshihiro Nakagawa; Director General,  
 Human Rights and Cultural Affairs Department

## Nakano

Mr. Koichi Koyama, Mayor  
 Mr. Takeshi Nakamura, Deputy Mayor  
 Mr. Tadahiko Saito; Chief, Mayor's Secretariat

## Nagasaki

Mr. Iccho Ito, Mayor  
 Mr. Noboru Tazaki; Director, Peace Promotion Office

## Nagasaki Prefecture

Mr. Tadayoshi Kinoshita; Executive Director,  
 International Affairs, Planning Department

## Nagano

Mr. Takatsugu Kubota, Deputy Mayor  
 Mr. Kimihisa Kamio, Secretary

## Nagoya

Mr. Masayuki Hidaka  
 Director-General, General Affairs Bureau  
 Mr. Yukinobu Kamikawa; Chief, General Affairs Section,  
 General Affairs Division, General Affairs Bureau

## Naha

Mr. Kōsei Oyadomari, Mayor  
 Mr. Chōko Takayama, Deputy Mayor  
 Mr. Senri Miyazato; Chief,  
 Peace Promotion & International Exchange Section  
 Mr. Yukio Gaja; Assistant Chief,  
 Peace Promotion & International Exchange Section

## Hachioji

Mr. Shigeo Hatano, Mayor  
 Mr. Osamu Amari; Chief, Secretarial Section,  
 General Administration Division

## Hatsukaichi

Mr. Saburo Yamashita, Mayor  
 Mr. Shigeo Watanabe; Director,  
 Secretarial and Public Relations Division

## Hirado

Mr. Makoto Shirahama, Mayor  
 Mr. Munetaka Mori, Secretary

## Hiroshima Prefecture

Mr. Yuzan Fujita, Governor

## Hiroshima

Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor  
 Mr. Hiroshi Harada; Executive Director,  
 Peace Promotion & International Relations  
 Mr. Hiroyuki Hasegawa; Councilor, Environment Bureau

## Fukuoka

Mr. Tetsuji Sawata; Executive Director,  
 General Affairs Department, General Affairs & Planning  
 Bureau  
 Mr. Shigeki Matsui; Director, General Affairs Section,  
 General Affairs & Planning Bureau

## Fukuyama

Mr. Hiromi Fujimura  
 Assistant Manager, General Affairs Department

## Fuchu-cho

Mr. Wataru Hayashibara, Mayor

## Machida

Mr. Shuya Makita, Deputy Mayor  
 Mr. Tadashi Asano, Deputy Chief Secretary

## Matsuura

Mr. Yohei Yamaguchi, Mayor

## Yamagata

Mr. Kojiro Sato, Mayor  
 Mr. Kenji Saito; Director, General Policy Department  
 Mr. Hideichi Endo, Secretariat for Mayor  
 Ms. Reiko Sato, ICGPY Coordinator,  
 Policy Development Section  
 Mr. Masanori Takakura, ICGPY Coordinator,  
 Policy Development Section

## Yokohama

Mr. Hiroshi Watanabe  
 Director General, General Affairs Bureau  
 Mr. Takashi Arai  
 Manager, International Relations Office

Subtotal: 85 participants, 42 cities

Total: 242 participants,  
 117 cities, 33 countries

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