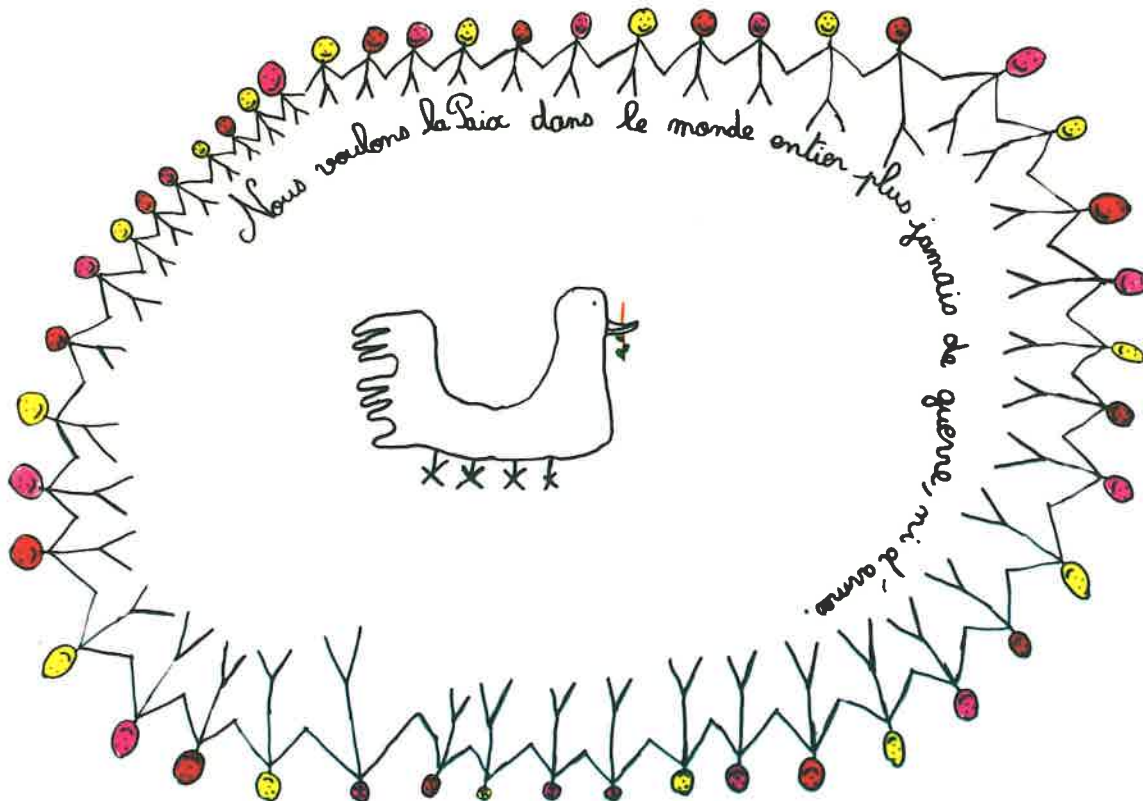




*World Conference of Mayors for Peace
through Inter-city Solidarity*



HIROSHIMA 1995

Special event for the 50th anniversary of the Atomic Bombing
World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity
Asia and Pacific Regional Conference
〈 PROCEEDINGS 〉

Date : Tuesday, June 27 ~ Friday, June 30, 1995

Theme : Peace in the Asia and Pacific Regions and the Role of Cities — Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

(explanation of picture)

This picture was submitted to the "9th Children and Students Peace Poster and Painting Exhibition" by Dahan Elodie, at the time a fifth grader at the Ecole Primaire Victor Hugo in France. The picture was awarded the International Soroptimist Hiroshima Prize.

On the picture in French is written the phrase "May the world be at peace, and all wars and weapons be abolished."

Preface

The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity which has been promoting inter-city solidarity in striving for the abolition of nuclear weapons, held for the first time as a regional block conference, the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity for the three day period between June 28 and June 30, 1995 under the theme of "Peace in the Asia and Pacific Region and the Role of Cities—Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons," in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing.

In this milestone year of the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing, we were honored with the attendance of 20 cities from 12 overseas countries, and 37 cities within Japan: a total of 57 cities from 13 countries. We feel that holding this conference and its resultant fruitful gains have deep meaning. We are truly thankful to all those who attended this conference and to each and everyone who gave us their support.

This conference was held amid very severe circumstances surrounding nuclear weapons. Immediately after it was decided that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty would be extended indefinitely in May of 1995, China forcefully conducted nuclear tests and France expressed that it would resume nuclear testing. Nonetheless, conference participants actively exchanged opinions and successfully conducted discussions concerning problems dealt with by many cities in the Asia and Pacific region, directions toward their solutions, and roles to be played by each city. Notable results of the conference were: deepening recognition concerning the diversity of the Asia and Pacific region and mutual understanding among cities, recognizing the importance of inter-city solidarity, and adopting a "resolution to seek the halting of nuclear testing and the abolition of nuclear weapons."

Using this as an opportunity, our desire is that we solve various problems that threaten peace that cannot be solved by dependence on military forces such as nuclear weapons, and that the movement of inter-city solidarity directed toward the realization of everlasting world peace becomes extremely vigorous. We will be very happy if this report becomes a small help to that end.

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

Iccho Itoh
Mayor of Nagasaki
Vice-president, World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city solidarity

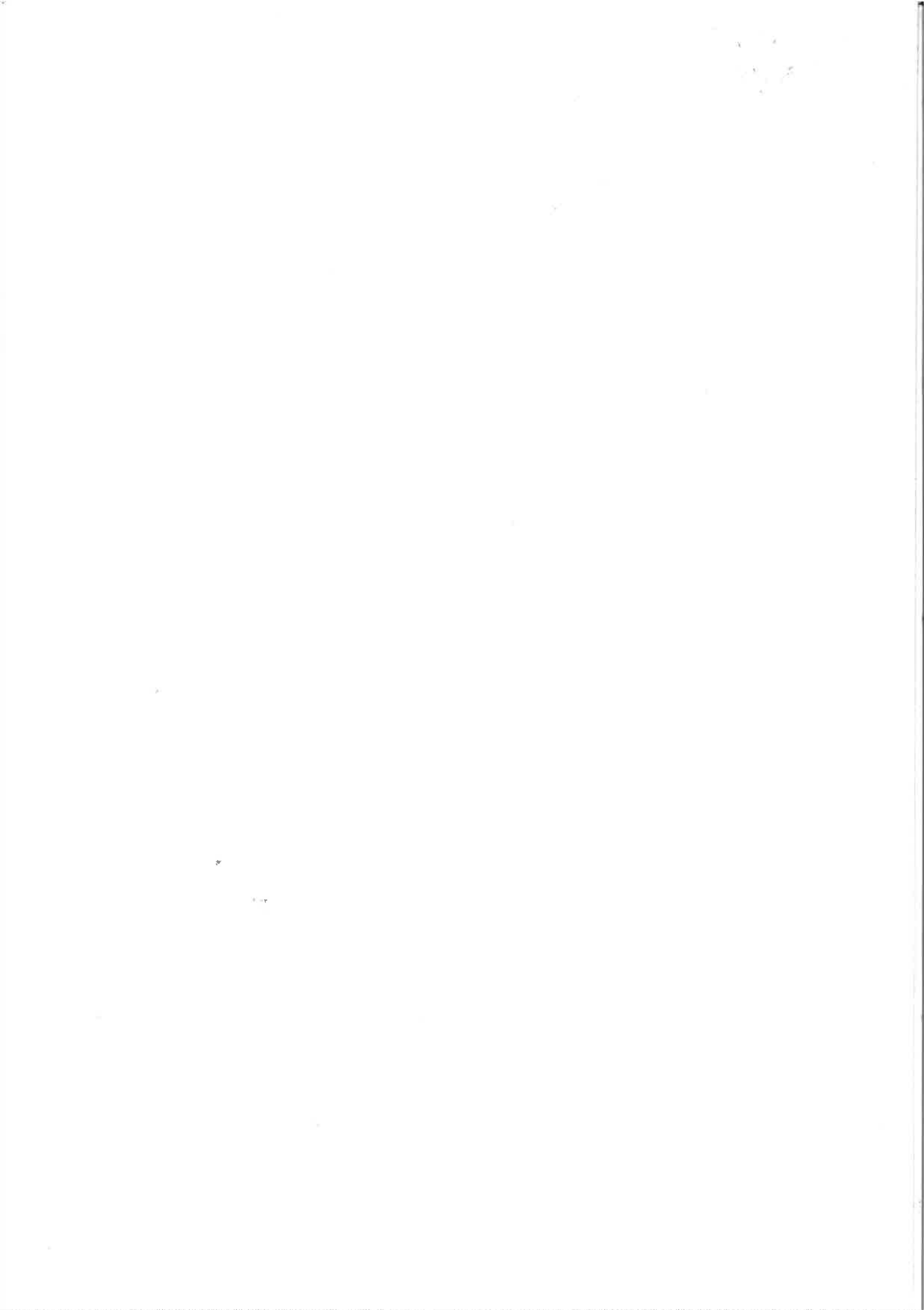


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<Program>

DATE	TIME	ITINERARY	REMARKS
June 27 (Tue.)	9:00 - 20:00	Registration	Hotel Granvia Hiroshima
	17:00	Briefing	Hotel Granvia Hiroshima
	18:30	Welcome Reception hosted by Mayors of Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City	Hotel Granvia Hiroshima
June 28 (Wed.)	9:00	Tour Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum	
	10:00	Visit Cenotaph for the A-bomb Victims, Flower dedication	
	10:30	Opening Ceremony Video viewing Opening Ceremony: Sotoku High-School Glee Club Opening Declaration: Seigo Nabeoka, Deputy Mayor of Hiroshima City Opening Address: Iccho Itoh, Mayor of Nagasaki City Congratulatory Address: Kichiro Segawa, Chairperson of Hiroshima City Council Keynote Address: Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima City	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	12:00	Lunch	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	13:10	Plenary Session I Explanation of Damage due to the Atomic Bombing (Medical and Social effects) Chikako Ito Deputy Director, Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Casualty Council, Health Management Center Documentary film: "Hiroshima: A Mother's Prayer" <i>Hibakusha</i> Testimony: Miyoko Watanabe Eyewitness of the atomic bombing, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	14:45	Break	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	15:00	Plenary Session II Conditions for Peace Coordinators: Johzen Takeuchi Professor, University of Hiroshima, Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation Reiko Mori Senior Gender Issue Specialist, Women's Association of Hiroshima Prefecture	



DATE	TIME	ITINERARY	REMARKS
June 29 (Thu.)	9:30	Session I Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens – Development and the Environment – Coordinator: Johzen Takeuchi Professor, University of Hiroshima, Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation	International Conference Center Hiroshima
		Session II Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens – Education and the Advancement of Women – Coordinator: Reiko Mori Senior Gender Issue Specialist, Women's Association of Hiroshima Prefecture	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	12:00	Lunch	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	13:00	Citizen exchange program (for overseas participants) Administration tour program (for domestic participants)	Hotel Granvia Hiroshima
June 30 (Fri.)	9:30	Plenary Session III What Can be Achieved by Exchange Among Cities? Coordinators: Johzen Takeuchi Professor, University of Hiroshima, Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation Reiko Mori Senior Gender Issue Specialist, Women's Association of Hiroshima Prefecture	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	11:30		
	12:00	Conference Conclusion	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	13:00	Lunch	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	18:30	Tour Miyajima	
		Sayonara Party (Farewell Party)	Hotel Granvia Hiroshima



<Accompany Persons' Program>

DATE	TIME	ITINERARY	REMARKS
June 28 (Wed.)	9:00 - 9:55	Tour Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (Together with conference participants)	Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
	10:00 - 10:15	Visit Cenotaph for the A-bomb Victims, Flower dedication (Together with conference participants)	Peace Memorial Park
	10:30 - 13:00	Opening Ceremony, Lunch (Together with conference participants)	International Conference Center Hiroshima
	13:00	Depart International Conference Center Hiroshima	
	13:30 - 13:50	Visit Big Arch (bus tour)	Numata-cho, Asaminami-ku
	14:10 - 15:00	Visit Hiroshima City Transportation Museum	2-12-2 Chorakuji, Asaminami-ku
	15:30 - 16:20	Visit Motomachi Cred shopping mall	Motomachi, Naka-ku
	16:40	Arrive at hotel	
June 29 (Thu.)	9:00	Depart hotel	
	9:20 - 10:00	Visit Hiroshima Castle	
	10:20 - 11:30	Visit Hiroshima City Museum of Contemporary Art	1-1 Hijiya Park, Minami-ku
	12:00 - 13:00	Lunch (International Conference Center Hiroshima)	
	13:00	Depart International Conference Center Hiroshima	
	13:30 - 15:30	Citizen Exchange Program (Together with conference participants)	Hotel Granvia Hiroshima
June 30 (Fri.)	9:30	Depart hotel	
	9:50 - 11:20	Visit Shukkeien Garden, participate in tea ceremony	2-11 Kaminobori-machi, Naka-ku
	12:00 - 13:00	Lunch (International Conference Center Hiroshima)	
	13:00	Depart International Conference Center Hiroshima	
	13:30 -	Visit Miyajima (Together with conference participants)	

Scenes from the Conference

《 Briefing 》



Reception Desk

Briefing by Conference Secretariat



《 Welcome Reception 》



Mr. Kichiro Segawa, Chairperson of Hiroshima City Council, giving sponsor's greeting address.



Cheers !

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



Tour of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum



Participants dedicating flowers to the Cenotaph for A-bomb Victims

《 Opening Ceremony 》



Nagasaki Mayor Ichcho Itoh giving sponsor's greeting address.



Sotoku High School Glee Club Choir



Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka giving keynote address.



Opening Ceremony

《 Atomic Bomb Survivor's Testimony 》



Ms. Miyoko Watanabe, giving eyewitness testimony of the atomic bombing



Conference participants listening earnestly to the testimony.

《 Citizen Exchange Program (for overseas participants) 》

In October 1994, the 12th Asian Games were held in Hiroshima City. In preparation for the games, in May 1993 the “One Community Hall-One Country/Region Support Project” was started. Each city community hall was put in charge of a participating country and region and strove to enhance the games by learning about their history, language, culture and customs, as well as by supporting all of the athletes from each country.

Even now, after the games, the circle of international exchange between each community hall and the countries and regions of Asia continues to expand as people fully use the knowledge and experiences they acquired through this project and at the games.

As one part of the “One Community Hall-One Country/Region Support Project”, to welcome countless people from the many cities in Asia and the Pacific, at the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference, the conference participants from abroad and the Hiroshima participants from the community halls enhanced exchange by folding paper cranes and by holding stage performances.



Participants folding paper cranes under the direction of Ms. Sumiko Izawa.



Next, fold this part like this.



Participants from Taegu, the Republic of Korea and community hall participants.



We'll be finished soon.



Participants from Fukuda Community Hall singing Chinese songs with participants from Chongqing, China.

《 Conference Atmosphere 》



Session II



Participant requesting to speak

《 Farewell Party 》



Greetings from Mr. Minoru Ohmura (Chairman of the Board, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation), Mr. Johzen Takeuchi and Ms. Reiko Mori (conference coordinators).

Exchange relations friendly.



Opening Ceremony

Wednesday, June 28, 1995 10:30~12:00
International Conference Center, Hiroshima
Phoenix Hall

Opening Address

Iccho Itoh
Mayor of Nagasaki City
Vice-president, World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

Congratulatory Address

Kichiro Segawa
Chairperson of Hiroshima City Council

Keynote Address

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





Opening Address



Iccho Itoh
Mayor of Nagasaki City
Vice-president, World Conference of Mayors for
Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

Hello, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Iccho Itoh, the Mayor of Nagasaki City.

On the occasion of the opening of the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, sponsored by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I would like to extend my heartfelt welcome to the participants from Japan and abroad.

This year marks the 50th year since the end of World War II. During the War, Japan invaded nations in the Asia-Pacific region and inflicted great suffering and agony upon the people of this region. We Japanese have to deeply reflect on this and promote mutual understanding and mutual friendship with the people of the Asia-Pacific region, and make peace last in this region. I think the purpose of this conference is to discuss the roles of cities in solving the problems that are obstructing peace such as nuclear abolition beyond national boundaries, ideologies and beliefs of this region.

Fifty years ago, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were completely devastated by the atomic bomb and 200,000 precious lives were lost. Still today, 330,000 bomb victims throughout Japan are living their lives threatened by the fear of the after effects of the atomic bomb. The strong appeal towards the abolition of the nuclear weapons of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is due to our tragic experience. It is not because of hatred or hostility but it is because we believe that this tragedy should never be repeated. That is why we have been appealing towards the abolition of the nuclear weapons for the past fifty years.

Now when we look at the international situation regarding nuclear weapons after the Cold War ended between America and Russia, the nuclear arms reduction talks have progressed to some level, however the nuclear powers are still sticking to the idea of the nuclear deterrence. Nuclear weapons that can destroy all human beings on Earth still exist. We are still threatened by the fear that nuclear proliferation and nuclear tests will start again. The United Nations Disarmament Conference was held in Nagasaki from the 12th until the 16th of June. The Review and Extension Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was also held. In that conference, it was decided that the deadline of the

treaty will be extended indefinitely which means that the nuclear powers can hold their nuclear weapons as long as they want to. Therefore, I expressed strong dissatisfaction toward this resolution, and I also requested that these nuclear powers should present concrete time schedules in planning for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The Asia-Pacific region is considered to have the greatest potential in the world for development. On the other hand, there are still problems that are threatening peace such as regional dispute, starvation, poverty, AIDS and environmental destruction. It is the responsibility of the mayors to protect the safety of citizens and create a living environment that is safe and pleasant. In that sense, I think that this Asia and Pacific Regional Conference is held to discuss various problems such as the abolition of nuclear weapons and other issues in the cities, and to deepen our solidarity, promote exchange activities and friendship. This will greatly contribute not only to peace in the Asia-Pacific region but also to peace in the whole world.

Last but not the least, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all of you who made the opening of this conference possible. In closing, I would like to wish you all good health. Thank you very much.



Congratulatory Address



Kichiro Segawa
Chairperson of Hiroshima City Council

On the occasion of the opening of the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, I would like to give a few words on behalf of Hiroshima City Council.

Today, we have participants not only from Japan, but from many countries in the Asia-Pacific region. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude for coming all the way to Hiroshima, and express my respect for your enthusiasm in searching for peace.

This year marks the 50th year since the war, and the 50th year since the atomic bombing. This year marks a turning point to the future, the 21st century. Many events are being planned all over the world in connection with the 50th anniversary. On the 6th of August in Hiroshima City, we have various memorial events, and the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is one of those activities which I believe will be very significant.

Looking at the world situation regarding nuclear weapons, there was the Review and Extension Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and it was decided that the deadline will be extended indefinitely. There's also a resolution to conclude the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1996. There has been a move, but the nuclear powers still have not shown a clear path toward abolition of nuclear weapons and therefore there is deep concern that the status of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers will be fixed, thus human beings are not yet totally free from the fear of nuclear war. In this situation, solidarity among the cities is very important beyond nations and this is why Hiroshima and Nagasaki are sponsoring this conference.

The conference we are holding, beginning today, is an Asia-Pacific block conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Together with cities all over the world and cities in the Asia-Pacific region with which we have strong historical relations, we go beyond differences of race, ethnicity, religion, and ideology, to discuss not only the abolition of nuclear weapons but also environmental issues, starvation, poverty, racial disputes and other problems which pose a threat to human existence. We also exchange opinions on important issues for the creation of peace such as

education and women's issues. Therefore, I think this conference is very significant for us.

The conference begins today and for three days I hope that we will have an active exchange of opinions. Just like the past three conferences I expect that this conference will be a fruitful one. I hope that all of you here will view the reality of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and reconsider the tragedy that is brought about by nuclear weapons. I also hope you will pass on the spirit of Hiroshima to people in your countries and cities. We, the Hiroshima City Council, will also continue in our efforts aiming to help create an eternally peaceful world, free of nuclear weapons.

I wish for the success of this conference and also further success of all of you here.

Thank you very much.



Keynote Address



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

My name is Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor of Hiroshima City. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and we have made plans to hold this Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. We are very pleased to have so many participants.

In 1985, Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City initiated a call to hold this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity aiming at a world free of nuclear weapons and strengthening solidarity. In order to support this, at the 3rd Mayors Conference in 1993, I made a proposal to hold a regional Mayors Conference two years after every World Conference. This year is the first Asia-Pacific Regional Conference after the proposal. I would like to extend my deep gratitude to the 13 countries, 57 cities, 121 representatives who have agreed to our proposal and decided to participate in the three-day conference.

Fifty years since we, the citizens of Hiroshima, experienced the tragedy of the first atomic bombing in the world, we have all worked together to create a "city of peace." Peace is not simply the absence of war. I think true peace means a situation where each person can live a lifestyle suitable for human beings in a good environment. However, unfortunately for the international community, the last half century was far from peaceful. Bloody regional conflicts went on, poverty, starvation and oppression of human rights have continued to threaten the lives of many people, causing great grief in different regions of the world. In the meantime, the nuclear arms race conducted between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union, the cause of the accumulation of nuclear arms, continues even today, and nuclear weapons tests are still being carried out. Despite the appeals of the mayors of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, nuclear weapons became increasingly more powerful and sophisticated. It is not an exaggeration to say that an equilibrium of horror was kept by the armed forces.

This year, fifty years after the atomic bombing the international community has entered into a new Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty system. Although a brake has been put on nuclear proliferation for countries other than the U.S., Russia, U.K., France, and China, the approval of the unlimited possession of

nuclear weapons by these five countries was unfortunately the result. Immediately after the signing of the new NPT, some nuclear powers conducted nuclear weapons experiments and some are now planning to resume conducting the tests. We must also bear in mind that there are still countries suspected of possessing nuclear weapons who have not joined this new system.

While the International Court of Justice has started deliberations concerning the "illegality of nuclear weapons use", it is truly perplexing how opinions of each government can differ so drastically about this issue. This is due not only to the fact that the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed by atomic bombs fifty years ago, but also because even today many victims still continue to suffer from radiation damage. In order to express directly the hopes of the citizens of Hiroshima to abolish nuclear weapons, since 1968, the City of Hiroshima has been protesting countries engaging in nuclear weapons tests. At the time of the extension of the NPT, we demanded a timely signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and declared a ban on the use of nuclear weapons, and clarified the deadline for the total abolition of nuclear weapons. Likewise, we demanded the International Court of Justice to grant the victims and the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the opportunity to deliver statements at the Court.

In this way, we citizens of Hiroshima have taken every opportunity to strive towards the creation of a "world free of nuclear weapons." However at the same time, we do not simply want to convey to the world the facts about the damage from the atomic bombings. We have come to realize that it is also important to understand the trends of history. Especially to all the people from the Asia and Pacific region, we would like to apologize for the mistakes of colonial policy in the past and the cruel acts of the Japanese military and we would also like you to recognize the fact that we are reflecting on it and facing up to our own history reasonably.

Because of the terrible and inhumane damage from the atomic bombs, Hiroshima has been continuing to convey to the world the reality of the damage and strongly asserts a desire for total abolition of nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, unfortunately, many of the people of the Asia and Pacific region have



not accepted this thinking. This is probably because the idea that the atomic bombing was a just reward is deeply rooted in many countries in Asia.

Recently in Hiroshima, the movement to reconsider the role that was played under the military regime of modern history has become quite active. In 1994, many citizens of Hiroshima got the opportunity to learn the painful history of the countries of Asia through the 12th Asian Games that were held in Hiroshima. It is impossible to predict and talk about the future with certainty, without reflecting on facts from the past. In January this year, the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum of the United States planned to hold a special exhibition about the War in the Pacific, but decided to cancel the exhibition of atomic bombing materials from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This made us realize the fact that there are still some Americans who think that the use of atomic bombs was a justified act. It is true, however, that from our side as well, we have to say that we did not see the suffering Japan caused countries in Asia through war. So that the tragedy of war is never repeated, I think it is important to think about things from another point of view. The reason I mentioned the idea of reconsidering history rationally was because I was cautioning myself that we have to face directly parts of history we may have overlooked. Based on this kind of historical consciousness, we will continually appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

We must think seriously about what kind of world we are leaving to the next generation. From that point of view, I strongly appeal that wherever nuclear weapons may be, they must never be used again. As long as weapons exist, there will always be a great urge to use them. Nuclear weapons bring about fear, insecurity and suspicion. In order for human beings to continue to coexist hand in hand, it is important to share trust and hope. Despite this, China conducted a nuclear weapons test. Hiroshima voiced her strong opposition to this act. In addition, the other day France announced that they would resume nuclear weapons testing. Many people of the Pacific have risen to protest and I fully support their actions. Nuclear weapons are a symbol of all threats to the very foundation of peace.

With these ideas in mind, what kind of world shall we create in the future? What kind of roles should the cities play?

In Plenary Session I, we will think about some of the "Conditions for Peace", and we should pay attention to the fact that the concept of peace itself has changed greatly over history. Particularly, fifty years after World War II, the concept of peace shifted from an idea of peace centered around the nation to the peace of individual citizens. The trend is shifting significantly for the fulfillment of social and economic

peace. When managing the affairs of cities, this trend cannot be ignored. I hope that we can debate specifically these kinds of "Conditions for Peace" in this plenary session and move to the aspects of "Development and the Environment" and "Education and the Advancement of Women" respectively.

Both developed and developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region are facing their own contradictions which are reflected immanently in the lifestyles of their citizens such as social instability and environmental destruction. There are many differences in the systems and cultures of different societies, but every human being seeks the same things. I hope this conference provides the opportunity to search for common points, the result of which should prove through "Exchange Among Cities" that is planned for the final session.

Through these three days of deliberations, I hope that all the participants here deepen their belief in building a symbiotic society.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Plenary Session I

Explanation of Damage due to the Atomic Bombing (Medical and Social effects)

Wednesday, June 28, 1995 13:10~14:45

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

Himawari

Explanation of Damage due to the Atomic Bombing

Chikako Ito

Deputy Director, Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Casualty Council, Health Management Center

Hibakusha Testimony

Miyoko Watanabe

Eyewitness of the atomic bombing, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation





Plenary Session I Explanation of Damage due to the Atomic Bombing



Explanation of Damage due to the Atomic Bombing
Chikako Ito

Deputy Director, Health Management Center of the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Casualty Council
Born in 1939. Graduated Hiroshima University, school of medicine, M.D., D.M., Sc. Heads
Hiroshima research group for studying the aftereffects of the atomic bombing and has
published a number of papers related to the bomb's aftereffects. The first to reveal the link
between radiation exposure and stomach cancer. Starting in 1981, participated in medical
examinations of *hibakusha* residing in the U.S., and her published works related to these
findings became a major portion of the materials used to publicize the *hibakusha* issue in the
U.S.. Now active as a member of the Ministry of Health and Welfare's Council on Medical
Care for the Atomic Bomb Exposed, a part-time lecturer at the Hiroshima University's school of
medicine, and member of the board of trustees of the Japanese Diabetes Foundation.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to Japan and the city of peace, Hiroshima.

It is a great honor to speak about the medical and social effects of the atomic bomb here at the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity. I understand that there are many people here from the Asia-Pacific region so I have prepared slides in both Japanese and English, and would like to proceed with this slide presentation using two screens. Please follow along on the screen with which you are most comfortable. Due to time restrictions, I would now like to start my presentation. Slide 1, please.

Today, I would like to speak about the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and their social, physiological, psychological, and finally their genetic repercussions. If time allows, I would also like to present a few slides on health check-ups and *hibakusha* policies.

Slide 2, please. I would like to start with the topic of the energy of the A-bombs and radiation damage. A uranium-235 atomic bomb with an equivalent of 15 plus or minus 3 kilotons of TNT was dropped on Hiroshima. A plutonium-239 atomic bomb with the equivalent of 21 plus or minus 2 kilotons of TNT was dropped on Nagasaki. Because the bomb dropped on Hiroshima was the first and only one uranium bomb, all research is based on estimation.

Atomic bomb radiation can be categorized into two types: initial and residual radiation. The former is comprised of gamma and neutron rays and is radiated within one minute of the blast. It accounts for one-third of all radiation. Residual radiation includes both induced radiation as well as radioactive fallout which begins approximately one minute after the blast. Residual radiation accounts for approximately two-thirds of the total radioactive energy from the blast. Radioactive fallout is comprised of gamma, beta and alpha rays. Items which are not destroyed by the blast such as dust or parts of machinery are irradiated and carried high into the air only to rain down and contaminate distant places. This occurred in the Nishiyama district after the Nagasaki bomb. Districts in Hiroshima experienced black rain.

Slide 3, please. I would like to speak generally about the bomb which was dropped on Hiroshima. Approximately one-half of the energy was blast, 35%

heat rays, and the radioactivity of which we are suffering today accounted for 15%. Of this radioactivity, one third was initial radiation which occurred within one minute of the explosion and two thirds was residual radiation.

Slide 4, please. The blast contained the most energy. The air at ground zero expanded rapidly and created extremely strong winds which radiated outwards from the hypocenter at a speed of 280 m/s. Areas which were 3.2 km from the hypocenter, experienced winds of 28 m/s which destroyed many structures.

Slide 5, please. The heat rays followed. It is said that the temperature of the fireball's surface reached 7,000°C. Compare this to the melting temperature of iron (1,500°C), and you will get a good idea as to how hot it was on the surface. The damage was extreme, as you can see here in this shot of an incinerated area 3 km from the hypocenter. This type of burn was experienced by people with exposed skin 3.5 km from the hypocenter. The heat energy at the hypocenter was 100 cal/cm², and at this point approximately 3.5 km, it was approximately 1.8 cal/cm².

Slide 6, please. I'd like to discuss initial radiation next. This is the type experienced in Hiroshima. The radiation decreases in proportion to the distance from the hypocenter. You can see here it is gradually decreasing. It decreases in proportion to the square of the distance. At 0.5 km gamma rays equaled 35 grays, neutron rays equaled 6 grays. A gray is 100 times the level of a rad, the unit used to measure radiation in the past. The radiation level at 0.5 km was 4,100 rad. Humans of course cannot survive this level of radiation. The radiation at 2 km was 0.07 gray (7 rad). The Nagasaki bomb was slightly larger, so the radiation was close to double.

Slide 7, please. Next, I would like to talk about the social damages of the bomb. In other words, deaths and the breakdown of the family.

Slide 8, please. The number of deaths caused by the atomic bomb is still not completely clear. These are the figures through the end of 1945. As you can see, the figure for Hiroshima alone is 140,000 plus or minus 10,000. In Nagasaki, the figure is 70,000 plus or minus 10,000. Because everything, including humans, near the hypocenter was vaporized, it is of course difficult to get an accurate figure from this type



of survey.

It was discovered that at a distance of 1 km from the hypocenter, approximately one half of the people inside wooden structures died.

Furthermore, 90% of all people who died, did so within two weeks of the bombing. Breaking this figure down, it was found that 20% died from the blast, 20% from radiation, and 60% died from heat burns.

Slide 9, please. This next slide may be slightly difficult to see, but it breaks down the number of deaths according to a December 1945 investigation of 6,000 families. The figures are shown according to these lines. As you can see, this line shows that approximately 10% of the people died. This is the hypocenter where approximately 80% of the people died.

Please notice that all lines are slightly bulging here at the south. This means that the number of deaths are not exactly proportional to the distance from the hypocenter. According to the surveys, the number of deaths as well as the percentage of deaths was higher in the southern part of the city.

Slide 10, please. You can see here that the amount of damage is broken down into four levels. This may be a little difficult to see but this red section denotes a death rate of 50%-100%. The yellow section indicates a 10%-50% death rate. The blue section shows a death rate of less than 10%.

In the area within 1 km of the hypocenter, the number of deaths was extremely high. This was due to burns, radiation exposure and trauma.

As you can see here, the number of deaths due to radiation exposure for people who were more than 1-2 km from the hypocenter, was in the "moderate". At distances greater than 2 km, the number of deaths was in the "slight". "Outdoors" is written here and means that the people were not shielded. Additionally, people who were shielded (inside wooden or concrete structures) are shown here. As is shown here, the number of deaths of people in concrete structures 500 meters from the hypocenter was in the "moderate". The death rate is in the "slight" for people who were at greater distances. According to these figures, concrete structures played a large role in protecting people even at close distances.

Slide 11, please. This is a map of the center of the city after the bombing. The red section indicates total destruction due to fires, and the yellow section indicates partial destruction of structures. According to this, the A-bomb left the entire center of the city completely destroyed. There is nothing remaining.

Slide 12, please. Next, I would like to look at how the A-bomb destroyed families. We investigated this group of survivors based on the distance of their houses from the hypocenter. According to a 1975

survey, all areas showed that the percentage of families which had at least one *hibakusha* to be 100%. When taking a closer look at these statistics, it was found that there was a higher incidence of death in those who lived closer to the blast. Approximately 84% of those who lived within 500 meters of the blast died. 80% of those who lived from 500 meters to 1 km died. The percentages drop as the distance from the hypocenter increases. 60% of the heads of the family within 500 meters of the hypocenter died, breaking up the family. The break up of these families had many social damages.

Slide 13, please. Next, I would like to discuss the physiological effects of radiation.

Slide 14, please. Acute symptoms and illnesses can be divided into three phases. The first two weeks after the bomb comprise the first phase. The major symptoms were fatigue, nausea and vomiting followed by fever, diarrhea, bloody stools, and vomiting of blood.

The second phase can be split into two stages (the third to fifth week and the sixth to eighth week). In the third to fifth week, additional symptoms arose. These symptoms included, alopecia, leukopenia, anemia, hair loss, and general fatigue. From the sixth to the eighth week, various complications caused aggravation of the patient's systemic conditions. Many of the people who passed away did so during this period.

Many of those who were injured began to recover in the third stage, or the period between the ninth and sixteenth weeks after the blast. Bone marrow functions also began recovering. However, sperm counts were low and menstruation disorders continued.

Slide 15, please. In addition to acute illnesses, aftereffects of the radiation arose after 1946 and continue to plague victims to this day. Let's look at some of the major problems which were and still are being experienced.

First is the increased incidence of malignant tumors, leukemia and other forms of cancer. There are high incidence rates of A-bomb cataracts and chromosomal aberrations. Because these are lymphocyte's somatic cells and bone marrow cells and not reproductive cells, there are not any genetic problems, but somatic mutations and A-bomb microencephaly (damage which occurred while in the uterus) are believed to be caused by radiation exposure and result in the delayed development of infants and children. Additionally there were increases in thyroid gland and parathyroid dysfunction.

Slide 16, please. This is a rather simplified slide, but it shows the onset of malignant tumors. Leukemia is the representative A-bomb victim illness. Incidence increased rapidly from the second and third year after



irradiation and reached a peak during the sixth and seventh years. The pink area here shows a marked increase. Incidence rose distinctly in the fifth year, peaked in the sixth and seventh year and gradually declined after that. Incidence of thyroid cancer began increasing ten years after irradiation and breast and lung cancer increased after 20 years. Incidence of stomach cancer, colon cancer and multiple myeloma increased after 30 years. The occurrences of various types of cancer are staggered in this manner.

Slide 17, please. This is the incidence of radiation-induced cancer after the atomic bombing. As you can see, leukemia and all other cancers are shown here. As I mentioned before, radiation induced leukemia appeared after a few years, reached a peak after 6-7 years and then decreased with time. Presently, the incidence rate is not significantly high. Other all of cancers began to increase after 10 years and their incidence is still high today.

Slide 18, please. This is the relationship between leukemia and the age at the time of bombing, elapsed time, and radiation dose. In this slide, the pink represents patients in Hiroshima, and the blue represents patients in Nagasaki. The horizontal axis of this three dimensional graph shows the years from exposure to leukemia development (the elapsed time after the bombing). This axis shows age at the time of the bombing, and the vertical axis shows the radiation dose.

As you can see, those who were younger at the time of the bombing showed higher and earlier incidence rates. This is true in both Nagasaki and in Hiroshima. As the age at the time of the bombing increases, the peak decreases and moves to late period. These trends have become evident through our studies of leukemia.

Slide 19, please. This slide compares the number of survivors deaths from malignant tumor and the general population. One gray is the amount of directly exposed dose at 1.3 km from the hypocenter.

As you can see, there are some gender differences in the death rates of these diseases. The death rate from leukemia of the survivors is 5 times greater in both men and women. The mortality from female esophageal cancer is 3 times higher. The mortality from bladder cancer is double, but there are no gender differences. Multiple myeloma occurred 5 times as often in men and 2 times as often in women. It should be noted that the data listed above is risk of mortality and not incidence rates. Generally, males have a higher lung cancer death rate, but the lung cancer death rate of irradiated women is also high.

Slide 20, please. In victims who died from malignant tumors, we estimated the attributable risk of malignant tumors by the atomic bomb radiation. The average dose of radiation was 0.3 gray which is the

dose at a distance of 1.6 or 1.7 km. It is believed that 55% of those who died of leukemia, were attributed to atomic bomb radiation. 8% of mortality from other cancers were believed to be attributable to atomic bomb radiation exposure. Breaking this down further, attributable risk of atomic bomb radiation exposure is believed to be 22% in breast cancer deaths, 23% in urologic cancer deaths and 33% in multiple myeloma deaths.

Slide 21, please. I'd like to address the topic of atomic bomb cataracts next. This diagram shows data on atomic bomb cataracts. It is believed that radiation dosages between 0.6 and 1.5 gray cause cataracts. Thus, it is believed that those who were within 1.6 to 1.8 km from the hypocenter are subject to increased risk of these atomic bomb cataracts. You can see in this slide, the opacity in the central area. There is opacity here at the posterior part of the capsule. Generally, symptoms related to cataracts began appearing soon after (within a few months or years) exposure to the atomic bomb radiation. The atomic bomb cataract is different from cataracts found in elderly people. As you can see, cataracts in the elderly begin developing here, at the peripheral area of the lens, which is a different area than atomic bomb cataracts.

Slide 22, please. This is an example of an abnormal chromosome. Separated parts are brought together and lined up. The atomic bomb affected chromosome is indicated here with a "T" and will become notably smaller. Two normal and two abnormal chromosomes are shown here. As you can see, this spot here is missing, and this is attached here. This dislocation is a special characteristic and increases as radiation doses increase. Thus, by examining chromosomal data we can determine the dose of radiation received. The relationship between this chromosomal aberration and other diseases such as cancer is not, as of yet, known. However, research is continuing up to now.

Slide 23, please. I would next like to address the topic of mental disability in the in-utero survivors. The horizontal axis of this graph shows the uterine dose. Women exposed to A-bomb radiation during the eighth to fifteenth week of pregnancy gave birth to mentally disabled babies with microencephaly (abnormally small heads). This incidence rate increases along with increases in radiation exposure, and is the most serious problem among unborn victims. This table is based on 11 victims in Hiroshima, recognized as having this problem. However, we believe there may be many more unrecognized victims.

Slide 24, please. I would like to move on to growth and developmental problems caused by radiation exposure. Survivors are separated into 4



groups, A through D. As we move from group A toward group D, the doses of radiation increase. 1 gray (100 rad), places them approximately 1.3 km away from the hypocenter at the time of the blast. As you can see here, both men and women survivors are shorter than average. Those who were young at the time of the bombing experienced delayed growth.

Slide 25, please. In addition to thyroid gland problems, functional change also occurred in the parathyroid gland. Survivors exposed to radiation during childhood show an increased incidence rate of hyperparathyroidism. Those exposed to 1 gray (100 rad) displayed incidence rates of 11 times the normal rate. The cause of these adenomas, however, has not been fully investigated and is still one of the major problems to be solved.

Slide 26, please. After the Chernobyl accident, the reported number of incidence of thyroid cancer in children was extremely high. This slide shows the incidence rates in atomic bomb victims. The number of thyroid dysfunction in women is shown here on the top, and men here on the bottom. As you can see, the number of thyroid dysfunction in women is much higher in comparison to men. Additionally, the incidence rate increases along with increases in radiation dose. This leads us to believe that there may be a direct relationship between radiation and thyroid dysfunction.

Slide 27, please. This is a picture of keloid. The burn areas, after healing, swelled up in the years following the bomb (1946-47), and formed this type of keloid. This picture was taken several years after the bombing and that recently, due to 50 years of skin replenishment, these keloids are becoming less noticeable.

Slide 28, please. The conditions after the bombing made it quite difficult to gather sufficient data on the psychological effects of the bombing, but I'd like to touch on the subject by using the limited data. Psychological effects are divided into early, middle and late stages. In the first 2-3 weeks, the survivors experienced mixed feelings, problems walking, nervous frustration, and neurosis. In the middle stage, symptoms similar to nervous frustration arose due to the fact that the victim's burns and injuries were not healing. In the late stage, the remarkable changes in the social environment as well as the worsening of the physical condition caused nervous and emotional disorders. There have been many accounts of A-bomb lethargy, but information about this problem is not well known. The fact that there were also similar documented accounts after the Chernobyl accident should be noted. A-bomb lethargy is believed to be a central nervous system disorder, but verifications have not yet been made.

Slide 30, please.

Slide 31, please. I would like to move on to the A-bomb's genetic repercussions. Abnormal pregnancies, gender differences, developmental disorders, chromosomal aberration, malignant tumors, death rates, and genetic mutation have all been studied thoroughly, however, no genetic effects were detected using advanced technology. DNA research is being conducted, but conclusive data is not yet available. We believe that this data will become available sometime in the near future.

Will the second generation of atomic bomb victims suffer from problems similar to those of their parents? What will their cancer incidence rates be? These are questions that we hope to be able to answer in the near future.

Slide 32, please. Since I've spoken mostly about the damage caused by the atomic bomb, I would now like to change topics and speak briefly about the welfare policies of Hiroshima and Japan regarding atomic bomb victims. In this figure, the vertical axis represents the average age, and the horizontal axis represents the year. In 1957, the Japanese government created a special medical law for the atomic bomb victims. Very precise health check-ups have been conducted. In the late 1980's, when the victims reached high cancer risk age, many cancer examinations were introduced.

Slide 33, please. In 1961, our facility was established and we have continued with examinations, but the number of people receiving these examinations is changing. In this slide, the red mark indicates the number of victims. It is notable that as the victims grow older, the number of health check-ups decreases. This is a problem which we are now trying to address.

Slide 34, please. We have continued with this type of check up. This slide shows the number of new cases of cancer we discovered in the period from 1972 to 1993. When compared to 1972, the number of cancers discovered in 1993 was approximately 4.4 times (150), which is extremely high. Of these, cancer of the large intestine (most of which was colon cancer) was the most striking. This line here shows a peak in hematological malignancy, and according to this, leukemia cases are on the decline.

Slide 35, please. Lastly, I would like to make some brief remarks. We have been conducting research in Hiroshima on the topic of radiation effects for many years and have recently published a book containing the results of this research. It is the accumulation of the 4 books which I, as the editor in chief, have already published. Actually there are 2 major books, this book in Japanese, which contain updated data up to 1992, and the English version, published on May 15th of this year. These books are for experts in the field of radiation research, and contain highly detailed data and information. These



books here are for lay persons and contain many illustrations, so are very easy to understand. I believe that they can be found among your hand outs, and I hope that they will be of some use to you.

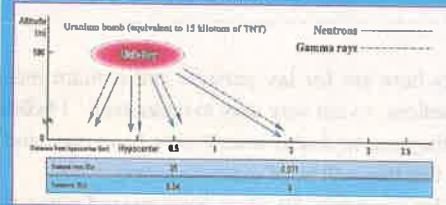
In summary, 50 years have passed since the dropping of the first atomic bombs. We have not clarified all of the radiation effects, but we are continuing our pursuit of any unanswered questions. I cannot stress how deeply important these issues are. We must not let the lives of those who were lost in both Hiroshima and Nagasaki be in vain. We will continue in our quest for information and everlasting peace. I thank you very much for your attention.

Effects of the Atomic Bomb on the Human Body and the Community

1. Atomic Bomb (Energy, Radiation)
2. Social Damage
 - Number of Dead
 - Destruction of Households
3. Effects on the Human Body
 - Acute and Late Effects
4. Psychological Effects
5. Genetic Effects

1

3 Radiation (Initial radiation released within 1 minute)



6

1. Atomic Bombs

- Hiroshima : Uranium 235 bomb
Equivalent of 15 ± 3 kt of TNT
 - Nagasaki : Plutonium 239 bomb
Equivalent of 21 ± 2 kt of TNT
- ### 2. Atomic Bomb Radiation
- Initial Radiation : Gamma-rays and Neutrons
Within 1 minute of the explosion
Comprising 1/3 of total radiation energy
 - Residual Radiation : Released at ground level after 1 minute
Comprising 2/3 of total radiation energy
- Fallout (Gamma-rays, beta-rays, alpha-rays)**
Induced Radioactivity (Neutrons provoked nuclear reaction on ground materials)

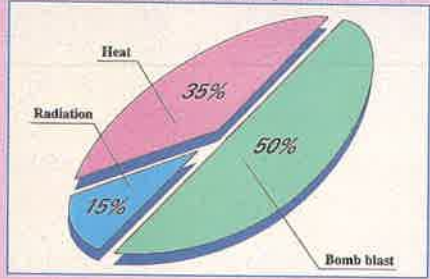
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Distribution of energy released by the atomic bomb



3

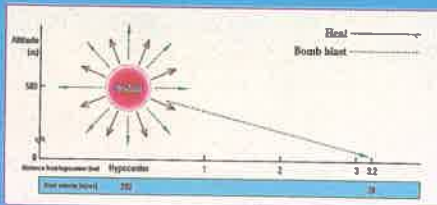
Number of Dead until December 1945

Hiroshima 140,000 \pm 10,000 Deaths
 Nagasaki 70,000 \pm 10,000 Deaths

The point at 50% mortality rate 1km
 (Exposed in wooden house)
 Dead within 2 weeks 90%
 Cause of death Bomb blast (<1.2km) 20
 Radiation 20
 Heat 60

8

2 Bomb blast



4

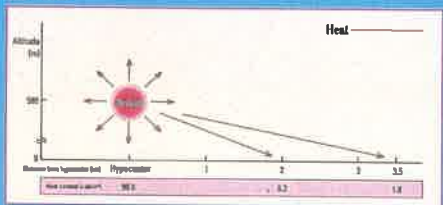
Mortality Rate Contours in the Hiroshima Area



(* Medical report on atomic bomb effects *)

9

1 Heat



5

Relationship between Atomic Bomb Damage and Distance from the Hypocenter

Distance from hypocenter (km)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Outdoors (exposed)	Trauma	Severe	Slight				
	Burns	Severe	Moderate	Slight			
	Radiation effects	Severe	Moderate	Slight			
Outdoors (shielded)	Trauma	Slight					
	Burns	Slight					
	Radiation effects	Moderate	Slight				
Inside wooden buildings	Trauma	Severe	Moderate	Slight			
	Burns	Slight					
	Radiation effects	Moderate	Slight				
Inside concrete structures	Trauma	Slight					
	Burns	Slight					
	Radiation effects	Moderate	Slight				

(* Medical report on atomic bomb effects *)

10



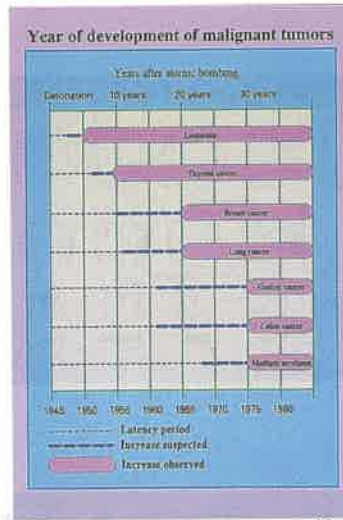
11

Losses and Injuries Sustained by Households by Residential District and Distance from Hypocenter in Hiroshima

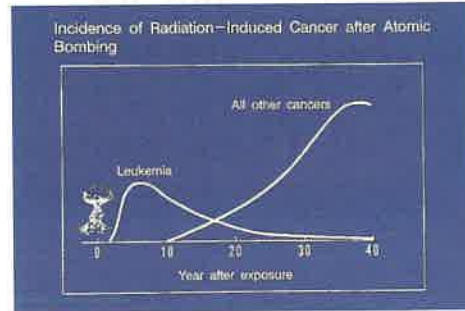
Distance from Hypocenter	≤0.5	0.51-1.0	1.1-1.5	1.6-2.0	>2.0
Number of Household	842	3491	4452	472	357
Some Direct Damage	94.3	97.9	98.8	97.9	98.6
Household Member Lost	84.2	78.9	57.0	48.5	40.3
Household Head Injured	77.5	77.5	78.9	80.9	81.5
Household Head Lost	57.7	44.7	22.3	18.2	11.8
Spouse or Heir Lost	—	49.8	19.4	16.1	10.0
Eldiest Son Lost	—	22.3	13.8	15.8	6.8

Reconstruction survey (1975) covering persons who died up to the end of October, 1945

12



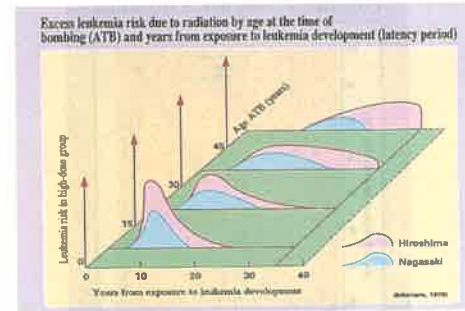
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- Effects of the Atomic Bomb on the Human Body and the Community**
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Acute Effects and Symptoms

Phase	Time	Symptoms
Phase 1	~2nd week	Weakness • Nausea • Vomiting → Fever • Diarrhea • Bloody stool Hematemesis etc.
Phase 2	3rd~5th week	Nausea • Vomiting • Diarrhea • Bleeding • Weakness • Fever • Leukopenia • Anemia • Epilation
	6th~8th week	Worsening of complications
Phase 3	9th~16th week	Signs of Recovery Male sperm counts down, female menstrual disorders continue

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Mortality Risk of Malignant Tumor (Relative Risk at 1 Gy)

	Male	Female
Leukemia	4.96	4.92
All cancers except leukemia	1.17	1.44
Esophagus	1.19	2.99
Stomach	1.15	1.36
Colon	1.45	1.67
Lung	1.26	1.86
Bladder	2.00	2.15
Multiple myeloma	5.29	2.32

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- Radiation Late Effects**
- 1) Malignant tumor (Leukemia, Solid cancers)
 - 2) Radiation cataract
 - 3) Chromosomal aberration (Lymphocyte, Bone marrow cells)
 - 4) Mutation in somatic cell
 - 5) Microcephaly with mental retardation
 - 6) Growth and development of survivors exposed while young
 - 7) Dysfunction of organs (Parathyroid, Thyroid)

15

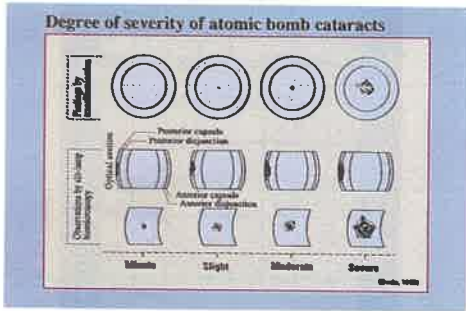
Estimated Percentages of Deaths Attributable to Atomic Bomb Radiation by Cancer Site

Leukemia	55%
All cancers except leukemia	8
Stomach	6
Colon	15
Lung	11
Breast	22
Urinary tract	23
Multiple myeloma	33

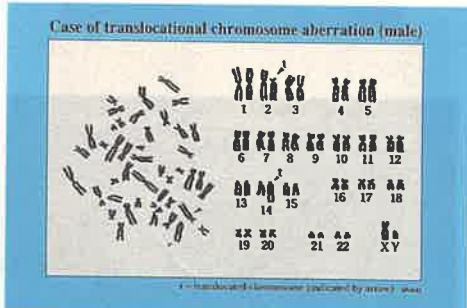
For A-bomb survivors exposed to ≥ 0.01 Gy of radiation (an average dose of 0.3 Gy)
Comparison was made between the expected number of excess cancer deaths during 1950-1965 and the number actually observed.

20

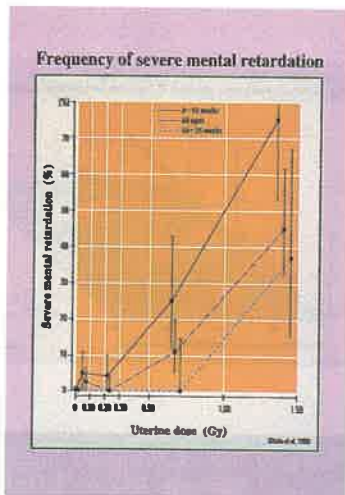
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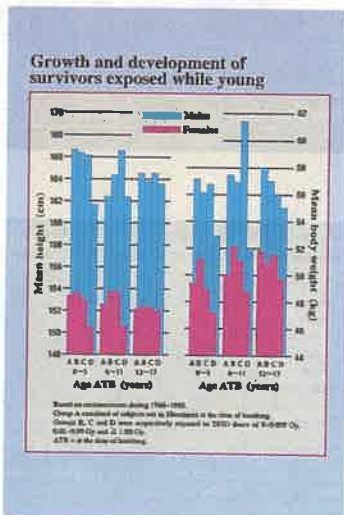
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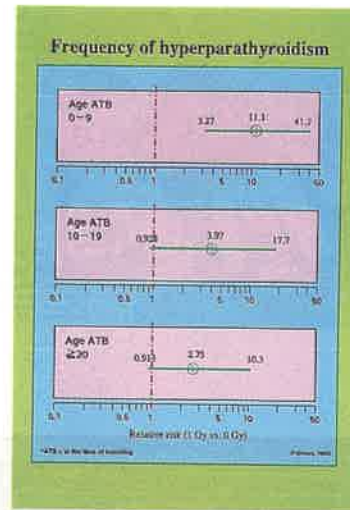
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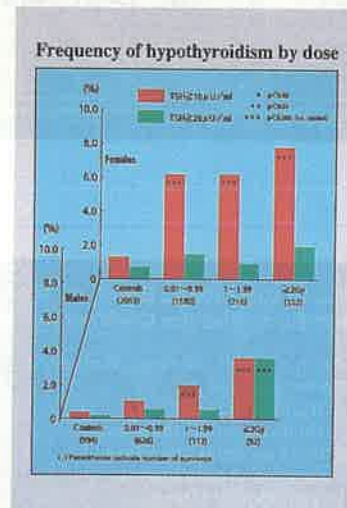
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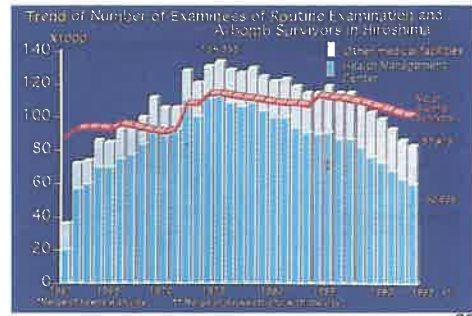


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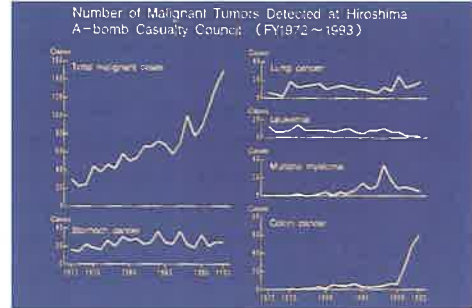
33

Psychoneurological and Psychological Effects

1. Initial Stage (2-3 week period, up to the end of August)
 - Affective stupor, Unable to walk, Neurasthenia-like symptoms, Neuroses
2. Intermediate Stage (September to early October)
 - Neurasthenia-like symptoms due to slow-healing burns and trauma
3. Last stage (mid-October to early November)
 - Development of psychoneurological disorders resulting from deterioration of environment and physical condition caused by exposure

This phenomena suggest that A-bomb radiation illness is in part a disorder of the central nervous system, centering on the diencephalon.

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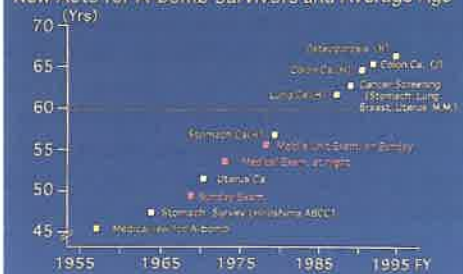
Genetic studies

Study	Period	Genetic effect
1. Frequency of newborn occurrence of pregnancy disorders, stillbirth, defective, other anomalies, and so forth	1948-1954	Absent
2. Sex ratio	1948-1963	Absent
3. Growth and development (height, body weight, sexual development)	1963	Absent
4. Chromosomal aberrations	1967-1984	Absent
5. Malignant tumor frequency	1968-present	Not detected
6. Mortality rate	1968-present	Not detected
7. Gene mutation frequency	1977-1984	Absent
8. DNA analysis (Restriction enzyme)	1985-present	Not known

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Slides : Effects of A-Bomb Radiation on the Human Body
 edited by Hiroshima International Council for Medical Care of the Radiation-Exposed

New Acts for A-bomb Survivors and Average Age (Yrs)



32



My Atomic Bombing Experience



Miyoko Watanabe

Born in 1930

Exposed to the atomic bombing at the Miyuki Bridge, 2.3km from the hypocenter.

At the time, she was a third year student at the Hiroshima City First Women's High School.

She had been working as a mobilized student as one of the representatives of four shifts working at the Japan Iron Works. On the day of the bombing, she had taken the day off and was at home, narrowly escaping death.

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Today, I would like to tell you about my atomic bombing experience.

On August 6th, 1945, the sun shone brightly in the early morning sky. The city could relax again since the warning alarms had been turned off. My house was located 2.3 km away from the hypocenter of the first atomic weapon ever used on mankind.

It was a Monday, and since the factory where I worked was closed, I decided to run a few errands at the neighborhood post office. Because it was hotter than I had anticipated, I returned to my house to get my parasol. I stepped out of the entrance way and as I opened my parasol, my body was bathed in yellow and orange light, brighter than hundreds of camera flash bulbs. I wondered if the gas tank on the opposite side of the river had exploded. I staggered back into my house to lay down. After doing so, I noticed some strange rattling noises. I opened my eyes, to the sight of the factory on the west side. I thought that the factory had been bombed and believed that I was now safe. However, that feeling quickly changed to fear as I saw what had once been a clear blue sky darken to what seemed to be like dusk. An indescribable odor tainted the morning air.

I came to my senses and wondered what my mother was doing. I looked into the house and saw her there, her hair bristled up, her lips torn and blood dripping from her head. I couldn't believe my eyes. I then noticed my brother, staggering around the house, his white clothes stained with the deep red of blood. "Are you all right?," I asked him. My mother replied, "That's my blood, he's all right."

I looked at my mother's right wrist. It was spurting blood. Quickly, I grabbed our first aid kit and bandaged my mother's face and used a triangular bandage to stop the bleeding from her arm. After moving her onto a stretcher, my brothers and I took her to the military hospital. Her lips, jaw and shoulder were stitched without the use of anesthesia. Her wrist which needed emergency treatment was not treated and for a long time did not heal. Even to this day, she cannot move her thumb and pointer finger. Because my mother was complaining of numbness in her lips, the doctors examined her mouth and found five pinky nail sized shards of glass piercing her mouth. Two more pieces were found later. This was a testament to the force of the blast winds.

Some of the scenes I witnessed in the period after the bombing are permanently imprinted in my memory. I will never forget the sight of a baby suckling on her dead mother's breast. Apparently, the woman had died after having been pierced in the neck by flying glass from the blast. The baby, unknowingly, had continued to suckle while nestling deep in her mother's blood covered arms.

I felt pain, and noticed blood dripping from my pinky finger. As I couldn't treat it, I flushed it with water, applied some ointment, and went with my brother to the air raid shelter. To this day, my left pinky remains curled and causes me great pain at times. In the shelter, there was a pale, one and a half year old child who died panting in his mother's arms. I also saw a junior high school boy who was walking around with his arms extended in front of him like a ghost. All of his hair had been burned off except for that which was protected by his helmet. He was barefoot and burnt skin from his cheek was hanging off his chin. He kept begging, "Give me water. I'm so hot." Another girl student was walking around aimlessly in her burnt, torn uniform. Her torn fingernails were hanging off her fingers.

My father returned home with severe burns all over his body. I couldn't believe that my father had been so badly burned because I thought that the bomb had been dropped on the factory. I wondered why my father, who had been working at the evacuation center close to the Red Cross hospital was so badly burnt. I went and found for some cooking oil and spread it on his burns. Because so many people came for the cooking oil, it was soon used up. A first aid point was set up at Miyuki Bridge and a message was sent that the injured should go there. My father went there, and was taken to Ninoshima Island across the inlet. I felt guilty about letting my seriously injured father go alone.

On August 8, I brought my father home from Ninoshima. The odor from the oozing pus attracted many flies. My father kept begging for water, but since I'd heard that giving him water could kill him, I gave him only small amounts, repeating, "I want you to live." I now regret that we didn't give him his fill.

On the last day of the war, my father weakly repeated what he had heard earlier, that Japan had lost the war. The following evening, he said, "I'm cold."



then finally passed away. I'd seen so many tragic deaths during that period, that my senses had become somewhat numbed to death. Only now, 50 years later, does my sadness deepen.

Smoke was rising from the center of town. The city was burning.

One of my friends came up to me and while crying, told about his sister. He said that after the bombing, he returned home in Takanobashi to look for his sister. When he yelled her name, he heard someone crying "Help me!". He followed the voice to find his sister trapped underneath the rubble of what used to be their house. He tried to get her out, but couldn't. Fire surrounded him and in the end, he had to flee to save his own life. He could do nothing except leave his sister behind.

We couldn't stand around doing nothing, so when my mother and brother returned home from the hospital, we loaded them onto a cart and left for an acquaintance's house in Tanna. On the way over there, I saw many things that I will never forget. The post office that I had planned to go to was completely destroyed. There was a horse lying face-up, dead. Many people had gathered around Miyuki Bridge and were begging weakly for water. The bridge itself had been damaged by the blast and was now slowly sinking. Soldiers were setting fire to mountains of human corpses. At that time, I couldn't recognize the preciousness of life. The bomb had completely robbed me of my senses.

There wasn't any medicine, but I somehow managed to survive by boiling and drinking herbs. At the end of August, I was afflicted with diarrhea, and bloody stools. My hair was also slowly falling out. These however, were not the only aftereffects of the atomic bomb. Many of the parents who went to the center of the city to look for their missing children suddenly became feverish, and started acting crazy. Spots appeared on their skin and they later died.

Ten years after the bombing, I was afflicted with a hepatic disorder and anemia. I suffered for 5 years. Wrinkles spread across my face and my gums bled when I brushed my teeth. I was very frightened, but fortunately I am still alive today.

Sixteen years after the bombing, I saw the deadliness of the atomic bomb when my brother lost his battle with leukemia. He literally had been irradiated to the bone. After his cremation, his remaining bone looked like pumice stone, very porous and brown with some black parts. When touched it crumbled and turned to powder.

Hiroshima is now well known to people throughout the world. Those of us who were lucky enough to survive, are now, still suffering from the bomb's aftereffects. We have been fighting them for 50 years now. The foundation of peace was built on

the many people who were sacrificed during wartime. Nuclear weapons are a threat to that peace. I have made it my mission to spread the word of peace and to prevent another "Hiroshima", and I hope that my speech will give strength to the ongoing struggle against war and nuclear weapons.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Plenary Session II

Conditions for Peace

Wednesday, June 28, 1995 15:00~17:00
International Conference Center, Hiroshima
Himawari

Coordinators: Johzen Takeuchi

Professor, University of Hiroshima Graduate School for International
Development and Cooperation

Reiko Mori

Senior Gender Issue Specialist, Women's Association of Hiroshima Prefecture

《Reports from Cities》

1	Khulna	BANGLADESH	Sheikh Tayebur Rahman, Mayor
2	Nagano	JAPAN	Isao Yamagishi, Deputy-Mayor
3	Hatsukaichi	JAPAN	Saburo Yamashita, Mayor
4	Phnom Penh	CAMBODIA	Menghean Khau, Vice-Governor
5	Fujisawa	JAPAN	Shun Hayama, Mayor
6	Kathmandu	NEPAL	Nabindra R. Joshi, Deputy-Mayor
7	Naha	JAPAN	Kosei Oyadomari, Mayor



Plenary Session II Conditions for Peace



Coordinator
Johzen Takeuchi
Professor, University of Hiroshima Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation; Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Developing Economies
Born in 1945. Graduated Tokyo University, Department of Economics Ph.D. Specialized in Japanese economics and theory of comparative development. Member of U.N. University Project Committee; consultant for the U.N. Industrial Development Organization; visiting professor, Delhi University; visiting researcher, Cambridge University. Has researched the unique historical characteristics of Japan's economic development and the economic growth of Asian countries. Major published works include "The Role of Labor-Intensive Sectors in Japanese Industrialization" (1991) and "Development and Poverty" (1996).



Coordinator
Reiko Mori
Senior Gender Issue Specialist, Women's Association of Hiroshima Prefecture
Born in 1955. Graduated Hiroshima University Faculty of Law; M.A. from California State University. Majored in Interdisciplinary Studies and Women's Studies. After completing M.A., was employed as a supervisor for judicial affairs at a U.S. corporation. During that time, she was active in non-governmental organizations and held an atomic bombing photographic exhibition in San Francisco. Now, she actively serves as a member in the Society for the Research of Japanese Women's Studies, the Society for Female Employees and the Asian Women's Conference Network. Published works include "Sexual Harassment in the U.S. and Japan" (co-author) and a thesis titled "Portrait of Japanese Women in American Mass Media".

○Moderator

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. We'd now like to open Plenary Session II of the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

○Secretariat

At Plenary Session I, the Secretary General served as the moderator. For this session I will act as moderator. My name is Minoru Ohmura and I am Chairman of the Board of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation.

Today, here at Plenary Session II, we will be assisted by two coordinators. Mr. Johzen Takeuchi is a professor at the University of Hiroshima Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation. Ms. Reiko Mori is the Senior Gender Issue Specialist for the Women's Association of Hiroshima Prefecture.

Professor Takeuchi is a member of the Project Committee at United Nations University, a consultant for United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), a visiting professor at Delhi University and a visiting researcher at Cambridge University. He has studied the unique historical characteristics of Japan's economic development and the economic growth of Asian countries. At the moment, he is working as a specialist committee member for the Asian Economic Research Institute.

Ms. Mori lived in the United States, and was actively involved in a non-governmental organization, or NGO. In San Francisco, she held a photographic exhibition of the atomic bombing. Presently, she is active as a member of the Society for the Research of Japanese Women's Studies, the Society for Female Employees, and the Asian Women's Conference

Network.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

We would now like to start Plenary Session II. Today's theme is "Conditions for Peace". Before we begin with the presentations from the mayors of each city, Professor Takeuchi from the University of Hiroshima will be making a keynote address.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you. I will be referring the report that all of you have in front of you throughout my presentation.

To tell you the truth, I am an economist and not a political researcher. I also did not grow up here in Hiroshima and have only been here for about ten years. However, in those ten years, I have learned many things from this city and I'm very thankful for that. The material contained in my report is simply an accumulation of data and information which I've gathered over the years. I hope that it will be of some use to you.

Unfortunately, the English version was made in a hurry, and has not been fully revised. It is by no means academic English, but I hope it is useful in getting my points across.

I'd like to make a few simple points in the first half of my speech, the first being the meaning of the word, "peace". Its meaning has changed drastically since World War I. Secondly, I would also like to discuss the way in which Hiroshima and its citizens have begun to grasp the meaning of peace.

I'm sure you are all aware that in the past, peace was solely in the nation's jurisdiction. In the past, peace was simply one of many options the nation had to choose from, and its meaning was simply the



absence of war. However, as a result of large scale wars, namely World War I and World War II, this began to change. Yes, the meaning began to slowly change with these violent wars. This is not to say that before the wars nobody thought of peace from a humanistic point of view. Christians, Buddhists, and Socialists raised opinions from their own standpoint and endured discrimination as they asserted themselves in various ways.

Before WWI, vocational soldiers fought vigorously to settle a conflict in a designated area called a battlefield. That was the meaning of war. However, during WWI, the meaning of war changed. Although economic support as well as operations and communications at home were kept behind the scenes, they began to play important roles. In the long run, war affected the lives of all family members. War affected everything and everyone. Of course, world wars included not only the countries directly involved, but also all the countries which were colonized by the warring countries.

Additionally, weapons used during wartime also changed. Poison gas, biological weapons, and carpet bombing all utilized long range transport devices. These developments culminated in the tremendous impact and shock suffered by the city of Hiroshima as the first nuclear weapon was used.

Military and technological advancements forced changes in the definition and awareness of war. However, even in the period after WWII, the decision to go to war or remain at peace continued to fall in the domain of the nation.

Let's look at the United Nations Security Council. This council is composed of special members who have been vested with special interests. Although Japan, as a nation, would like to become a permanent member of the Security Council, it is not a consensus among the Japanese population. Gaining various rights entails shouldering various obligations. The present permanent members of the Security Council have been granted great authority, yet their obligations have not been fully delineated. This is a problem which has continued to this day.

When comparing the United Nations and the League of Nations, even I, as a mere layman, realize that there have been major changes. Up until WWI, defeat was the greatest fear because it led to great despair and poverty. It was this fear that drove nations to fight so fiercely. When Germany and Japan lost in WWII, they were forced to surrender their numerous colonies. However, along with the loss of the war and our colonies, we were freed from the many social problems and worries that accompany powerful nations. On the other hand, victorious countries have all been plagued with the problems which accompany colonies as France experienced with Algeria and

Vietnam. A stipulation to becoming a member of the Security Council is the commitment to nuclear power which in turn may cause many domestic problems. I would like to discuss these topics a little bit later during the discussion period.

The United Nations Security Council, which has accepted these changes, has also experienced changes. I'd like to discuss two of these. The first is the recognition of the tragedy of war. As a result of repeated appeals by Hiroshima in New York, the awareness of the tragedies of wars has not been and hopefully never will be forgotten.

The United Nations must think of peace from a humanistic point of view and not just as the absence of war, for the simple absence of war cannot be called "peace". Discussions regarding the socio-economic conditions of peace became the most prominent characteristic of the post-war era.

Of course, organizations like the International Labor Organization(ILO) existed before the war, however, after the war, there was a marked increase in other organizations created to promote the welfare of mankind. The Social and Economic Council is an example of such an organization.

The Human Rights Commission was created to protect people from the infringement of human rights, one of the fundamentals for world peace. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO) was created under the belief that education, science and culture are the three major pillars in the pursuit of peace. There are now many of these types of organizations, but I would like to speak about just a few of them. I believe that in the 1960s, organizations such as the International Monetary Fund(IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development(IBRD) played major roles in not only the adjustment of economic activities in industrialized countries, but also the stabilization of exchange rates and the development of developing countries. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund(UNICEF) was very active in the protection of mothers and children. In an era where war was justified, women and children were simply objects to be protected. However, it was in this era that mothers and children began to appreciate themselves as being of value to mankind. That change in their thinking marked a major turning point, a turning point which UNICEF is trying to promote.

These activities such as good will, volunteerism and private organizations have been appraised in many different ways and begun to emerge as major contributors.

Although UNICEF is in fact one of the UN's organizations, it acts as a separate and independent entity. Because UNICEF operates on donations from nations and individuals, they regard themselves as



being independent. In contrast to the rather small donations to UNICEF from the Japanese government, individual donations from Japanese are the second largest in the world. Of these individuals, an increase in the number of entertainers and media personalities making donations was one of the major characteristics of the 1980s.

I would like to speak a little about "Amnesty International", an organization which is known worldwide for its efforts in the protection of human rights. It is also active in the fight for freedom and liberation of those who are battling against oppressive governments.

In Japan, people believe that "Amnesty International" is a very specialized organization with very specialized motivations. This organization is considered a consultative body to UNESCO, the European Union (EU), and the Social and Economic Council, but has not been completely accepted by our country. Asian countries, including Japan, tend to consider national organizations very important, but think very lightly of private ones. Due to this problem, they are considered to be a special organization. In fact, UN organizations hold regular conferences with Amnesty International.

Because Amnesty International fights for the liberation of those fighting against oppressive governments, there are people who believe that Amnesty International is an anti-establishment organization. However, they are neglecting the constructive side of a European way of thinking. What is important here is not whether Amnesty International is pro-establishment or anti-establishment, but whether or not reasonable discussions with organizations and individuals with different views is indeed possible. This has been a societal basis for democracy for many years, and it is for this reason that the UN supports Amnesty International and its activities.

The unison of these various ways of thinking has helped to create a new generation in the era of the UN. In a word, the era of the belief that peace is the absence of war has ended, and the era of the belief that peace is a world without hunger and poverty, a world without discrimination and violence, and a world where the rights of human beings, including women and children are protected has begun.

The issue of nuclear weapons is also being tackled. There are many people in the world who believe that nuclear weapons are just like large conventional weapons. On the other hand, there are others who believe that mankind's knowledge has created an evil destructive power. They fear that scientists who get too involved in research, produce inhumane results. What Ortega called "the cruelty of specialists", has become the topic of many

conversations.

I teach at universities myself, and sometimes it seems too much involvement in a specialized field leads to social mistakes. Both the UN and many private organizations have been challenging this trend.

Unfortunately, international institutions in Asia are less responsive to private organizations than in America or Europe. However I hope that in Japan, the experience we had in Hiroshima will be of some use in encouraging our institutions to listen.

My paper contains much of the information which I have collected over the years. Those of you who live around Hiroshima probably know most of this information, but, I hope that it will be of some use to those of you who are unfamiliar with this area. Please refer to the last half of the report.

In the Meiji era, about 100 years ago, Hiroshima was mainly a military city. Senda-machi was built on landfill and named after the governor in charge of the reclamation project. In those days, governors were not elected through local elections, rather, they were dispatched by the central national government and possessed a great deal of authority. Hiroshima developed due to his great efforts to build a military city.

As you saw in the film earlier, this city was completely decimated by the bomb. However, through the goodwill of individuals and the cooperative efforts of public organizations, this city was rebuilt.

Please refer to my report for information regarding Dr. Juneau from Switzerland and his efforts in the reconstruction of Hiroshima. People like Dr. Juneau set fine examples by working outside their specialized fields, and fighting on the side of humanity. As you saw in the film, in the period immediately after the war ended, the Japanese were stupefied and in a state of shock. We are eternally grateful to Dr. Juneau and many others like him who were so integral to the relief efforts and the reconstruction of this city. We, as Japanese, felt it our responsibility to live with the same compassion that these people had brought to this city.

As a child, I lived very far away from Hiroshima and had heard that Hiroshima was a city of poverty and crime. However, when I first came to Hiroshima, I think that the thing which left the deepest impression on me was the compassion with which many of the people of Hiroshima lived. This was the compassion which Dr. Juneau had embodied. Although I am a newcomer to Hiroshima, in looking back at the ten years which I have lived here, I believe that my way of thinking has gradually changed.

Of course, there was quite a bit of foreign aid, but much of the reconstruction efforts came directly from the citizens of Hiroshima and other specialists. From



various publications and documents, such as the movie we saw today, the contributions of doctors and teachers who unselfishly volunteered their time and effort become quite obvious. Of course, we can see the fruits of everyone's efforts in the city of Hiroshima today. Naturally, Hiroshima is not a perfect city, but the transformation from the ruins of a city 50 years ago to the city with which we are blessed today can by no means ever be thought of as easily or half-heartedly done.

The reconstruction efforts were not strictly limited to adults. Children also played a major role in the redevelopment of this city. I did not know this fact, but, movements to preserve the A-bomb Dome were started by elementary and junior high school students. Soon thereafter, private and citizens' groups also became involved. The preservation of the A-bomb Dome became a major issue in the city's reconstructive efforts and it is due to these efforts that we can see the Dome the way we do today. It is these types of volunteer and goodwill activities which are inspiring even to people like myself.

The big street which runs in front of this conference hall is called Peace Boulevard. It serves as a reminder of all the people which made its construction possible. It is a street constructed using donations of trees and flowers from schools, towns, private groups and even foreign countries. On an international scale, it is by no means a big street, but in terms of love and effort, there may not be another so big street anywhere on earth.

Hiroshima was constructed from goodwill and effort. It is my belief that people in Hiroshima, realizing this, will work positively to solve future problems. People will work for a better future, for that was the premise on which the city of Hiroshima was reborn.

I would also like you to read about a special journalist whom I truly respect. Please refer to information contained in my report.

Finally, I would like to make one last comment. Our weakness as individuals becomes evident when there is a shock in our society. Cities which are not supported by individuals with inner strength, are actually weak cities. Thus, when considering the future development of our societies, we must always be conscious of the inner strength of the people within the society. What happened to Hiroshima was obviously a great tragedy, but there are many things to be learned from this experience.

Communication between communities and regions plays a major role in the cultivation of inner strength in individuals. Networking of activities is utilized by the UN. I believe that it would be beneficial at the city level as well. I live here in Hiroshima, and the reason I have come to like this city

so much is the fact that people are constantly working to establish connections and build links. That is what has made this city what it is.

I think that it is not enough to speak only about Hiroshima's past. We must universalize the tragedy of the atomic bomb as the experience of all mankind. The truth of the matter is that, in the world in which we live in today, misfortune comes in many different shapes and sizes. As the forms of goodwill diversify, so do the forms of misfortune. I believe that if we do not work our hardest to end the unhappiness in our world, we have not learned anything from the city of Hiroshima.

I would like to open a question and answer session after all our guests have spoken, but for now, I would like to end my presentation. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

We would now like to move on to the presentations from each city's representative. We would be grateful if you could limit your speech to 10 minutes. Our first speaker today is the Mayor of Khulna City, Bangladesh, Mr. Sheikh Tayebur Rahman.

○Sheikh Tayebur Rahman
Mayor of Khulna (Bangladesh)

I am Sheikh Tayebur Rahman, Mayor of Khulna City Corporation of Bangladesh.

Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Honorable Mayor of Hiroshima City, Mr. Iccho Itoh, Honorable Mayor of Nagasaki City, Mr. Kichiro Segawa, Honorable Chairman of Hiroshima



Mayor Rahman of Khulna

City Council, my beloved colleagues, distinguished participants, guests, ladies and gentlemen, "Salaam Aleykum", that is, "Peace be on you all". Arigato gozaimasu.

At the outset, I wish to convey warmest greetings on behalf of my city-dwellers, comprising 1.5 million people, and from my humble self, to you all.

You are aware that Bangladesh is a new country. Present Bangladesh was erstwhile East Pakistan. Since separating from Pakistan on 14th August 1947, the West Pakistanis tried to dominate over the majority people living in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. So, we Bangladeshis started fighting for our autonomy, but our legal demand was denied by the military government of Pakistan. Lastly, on March 25, 1971



the Pakistan military began a war against us. We fought gallantly for nine months against the occupying army. Ultimately, we won the war on December 16, 1971. After liberation, we started the construction of our country. During the liberation war, about three million Bangladeshis were killed. So you can easily understand the suffering of our people. At the moment there is a democratic government led by the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, headed by Khaleda Zia, who is the Prime Minister. Our government and our people are very much interested in global peace, and all-round prosperity for the people of the globe. Our people are very much peace-loving. In my humble opinion, everybody in this world wants to enjoy a peaceful life. But to lead a peaceful life, the precondition is global peace. This is because with the advancement of science and technology, all the countries on this planet have become very much closer, and we may call the world a "large global village".

All nations, more or less, are now dependent on one another for obvious different reasons. From this point of view, the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity is very important. Unless we can abolish nuclear weapons, no one can predict what will happen if there is any use of nuclear or chemical weapons in the future. To achieve our desired goal, we must work earnestly. Our aim is not only to abolish nuclear weapons; rather, we should fight collectively to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, and to provide accommodation, health care, and to bring social order by suppressing the terrorists within our country. Besides racial problems, communal violence is also a threat to us. Pollution of the environment must also be stopped. All this depends on the good conscience and application of rational thinking by all leaders and governments of the globe.

I wish to add on that aspect, that we should believe that mankind is one, our feelings, hunger, thirst, love, affection, etc., are very much common, irrespective of rich, poor, black, white, colored, etc..

So, we all should tolerate the theme "live and let live", and we should practice this principle in every aspect of our lives. We should remember that we are all accountable for our activities; as the soul is immortal, we cannot escape our evil deeds. Therefore we should educate our children to love all the people of this planet, irrespective of caste, creed and faith. They should learn that love and affection is reciprocal. Through love, affection, dialogue, exchange of views in all national and international forums, we can have a clearer understanding among us. If we move in this direction, I feel eternal peace may be achieved. I mean to say briefly that we should also protect wild animals, and we should not destroy any gift of nature.

I have been very much moved to see the

destruction of the beautiful cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the miserable and immeasurable loss caused to the people in one single moment. On the other hand, I am delighted to see how the patriotic and hardworking people of this area have reconstructed both cities, and are developing fast in all the fields of science, technology, culture and education.

I am grateful to the organizers for giving me the opportunity to speak before this audience. As it is an extempore speech, I could not place all the points so nicely like the other speakers. Still, I am grateful to you all for listening patiently. Thank you, arigato gozaimasu, donobaht—donobaht is Bengali—with this, I close.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

Our next guest is Deputy-Mayor Isao Yamagishi from Nagano City, here in Japan.

○Isao Yamagishi

Deputy-Mayor of Nagano (Japan)



Deputy-Mayor Yamagishi of Nagano

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Isao Yamagishi. I am the Deputy-Mayor of Nagano City in Nagano Prefecture.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I believe that this conference, the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, is of great significance.

In the fifty years since the end of the war, our country has experienced a period of great economic growth. However, amidst this affluence, I believe that the sanctity of peace is being lost. At a time such as this, the gathering of the leaders of various municipalities, who are responsible for the health and welfare of their residents, is of great importance.

On September 27, 1985, Nagano City, in its quest for eternal peace, adopted a Peace City Declaration. This was made possible through the efforts and cooperation of many people. The year following the Peace City Declaration, many organizations helped form an executive committee for the Nagano Gathering for Peace. The number of groups participating in this annual event has been increasing each year. We are proud to inform everyone that in this, the tenth year since the Peace City Declaration, more than 70 committees will be participating. With the support of the local media, we will present a panel and photo exhibition entitled



“Fifty Years After the War”. In commemoration of this significant anniversary, we plan to plant Peace Memorial Trees in three locations around the city.

In order to increase international goodwill exchanges, Nagano established and has maintained a sister-city relationship with Clearwater, Florida in the U.S.A. We also established ties with Shihchiachuang in the Hebei Province of China, and now consider it a Friendship City. Since then, we have promoted diverse economic, cultural, sporting, academic and educational exchange activities among junior high and high school students, teachers, legislators, and citizens. These activities have helped us to deepen our understanding of world peace.

In June 1991, at the International Olympic Committee Conference in Birmingham, England, Nagano was selected as the host city for the 18th Winter Olympiad (to be held in February 1998). We feel that this is a great honor, and are proceeding energetically with the many necessary preparations. The Nagano Olympics will be the third to be held in Japan, (Tokyo and Sapporo were the first two) and the first in 26 years.

The Olympics are festivals which unite sports and peace. The Olympics not only make exchange between sports lovers and peace seekers from all countries possible, but also promote sports and raise the level of peace awareness. Additionally, they grant limitless dreams and hope to the youngsters who will lead the next generation.

It will be the goal of the Nagano Olympics, to uphold the basic concepts of “coexisting with our rich and beautiful natural environment”, “ever more peace and friendship”, and “competitive passion with warm empathy”. We are working to achieve harmony with nature, the Earth, and our people. We are also working to foster a volunteer spirit among our citizens and present the warmest possible welcome to all those who visit Nagano. We intend to present an Olympics which gives ample consideration to protecting the natural environment, and make extensive use of the volunteers whom we will encourage and organize.

The Olympic Charter states, “Sports help us to increase mutual understanding as well as train our young people in the spirit of friendship. Through sports, we can cooperate to build a better, more peaceful world.” In the past, however, some scheduled sites have lost their Games due to war. World War II forced the cancellation of the Games entirely. Even now, some of the former Olympic sites have become battlefields. The Nagano Olympics will strive to prevent such things from ever recurring by spreading the true Olympic spirit and encouraging people everywhere to reflect on the meaning of peace and aim for the day when real peace will shine on the entire world.

As the first step to securing a 21st century of peace and friendship, we hope to conduct an Olympic Games in which all the world's people can share joy and convey the sanctity of peace.

In the future as well, we hope to join other peace loving cities to call for the abolition of all nuclear weapons and abide by the Three Non-Nuclear Principles. We will strongly object to war with any type of weapons and work towards becoming the “International City of Nagano”. I sincerely hope that this conference will be a fruitful and successful one.

Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Mr. Saburo Yamashita, Mayor of Hatsukaichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture.

○Saburo Yamashita
Mayor of Hatsukaichi (Japan)



Mayor Yamashita of
Hatsukaichi

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Saburo Yamashita, Mayor of Hatsukaichi City.

I am very grateful for this opportunity to speak before the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Intercity Solidarity, in this, the milestone fiftieth

year after the war.

This year is the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bombs, yet we still live with the fear of nuclear weapons. I believe that those of us who truly love peace must move forward towards peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. 50 years ago, we experienced war, yet we have arisen from the ruins of post-war Japan. We should never start a war nor should we use any type of nuclear weapons, for I believe that it is our responsibility to create a peaceful, nuclear-weapon-free society for our children and our grandchildren.

There are two things that link Hatsukaichi City to today's theme, “The Conditions for Peace.” The first is our mindset as human beings. According to the preamble of the UNESCO Charter, “War starts in the minds of men, thus it is in the minds of men that the fortresses of peace must be built”. I believe that the most important thing in our quest for peace, is to never forget our anger and hatred of war.

Hatsukaichi is a neighbor of Hiroshima, located approximately 15 miles west of the city. Immediately after the bombing, many of the bomb's victims fled to Hatsukaichi in search of aid. The instantaneous flash



of the atomic bomb was followed by a thunderous roar and then by the characteristic black cloud. This was followed by the assault of heat waves from the explosion. Thousands of lives were lost and many of those who survived the blast were still suffering, lost, and gasping in pain.

Words can never begin to express the voices of the many lost souls or people who are still suffering from the aftereffects of the bomb.

There is a book available entitled, "Hot Wave", which details the bombing itself as well as Hatsukaichi's relief efforts. It has been distributed to schools, public facilities and the general public, and has been extremely useful in promoting the abolition of nuclear weapons and instilling the concept of eternal world peace. I believe that the information in this booklet can be passed down from parent to child, and spread to others as a vital component in the education of the meaning of peace.

In this, the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, we in Hatsukaichi are very active in the quest for peace. In addition to a peace concert held in conjunction with our neighboring towns, lectures, symposiums, and art displays, all addressing the topic of war have been planned. The eleven community centers located in town will participate in various activities such as the peace concert, the paper crane movement, prayers for peace, and pilgrimages. It is through these activities that we hope citizens of Hatsukaichi will embrace the idea of peace and work together toward achieving this ultimate goal.

The second condition for peace is the promotion of international exchange activities. We believe that such activities are an integral part of the creation of a world of mutual understanding among people and nations.

I believe that Japan's role in the international community has grown and become more significant. It is not limited strictly to the sphere of economics but rather, extends into many other realms as well. The peace and prosperity of Asia can be maintained only through the goodwill and collaboration of all the Asian countries. I would like to promote this international collaboration which is so vital to the movement toward peace.

For many decades, citizens of Hatsukaichi have emigrated to Hawaii, North America, and South America. There is, and has been for a long time, much travel between our city and foreign countries. Now, with an increasing number of foreign residents in our city, international exchange events are growing in popularity. International exchange begins with links among single individuals. Thus, in order to help fill these gaps among individuals and countries, we have established a public-private joint organization called the International Relations Association.

I have spoken about Hatsukaichi's efforts toward peace, but I believe that there is much more to be accomplished. I think that peace education and peace studies being promoted by our citizens and administrations are the first steps to realize true peace.

I personally was exposed to the bomb here in Hiroshima, but my life was spared. As a human being and a mayor of a city victimized by the atomic bomb, I feel a sense of duty. A sense of duty to promote everlasting peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. A sense of duty to protect human rights and our environment. I pray that someday the rest of the world will also feel this sense of duty and I will do everything within my power to make that a reality. I hope we can work together toward these goals.

Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much. Our next guest is Mr. Menghean Khau, the Vice-Governor of Phnom Penh City, Cambodia.

○Menghean Khau
Vice-Governor of Phnom Penh (Cambodia)

First of all, I would like to thank the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the auditor of the conference, and all the honorable Mayors of the Asia-Pacific who came to attend this conference today.

Would you please allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to explain a little bit about the situation in Cambodia.

We just spend the morning and afternoon at museums, learning about World War II and the atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. The effect of the bomb is still in the depths of all the hearts of the Japanese today.

In Cambodia, we have experienced twenty years of war. The war destroyed everything—infrastructure, economy, social fabric, culture, human beings. The suffering lasted for twenty years, until the United Nations sponsored elections in May 1993. Since then the Cambodian people have slowly begun to enjoy peace in a new democratic society. The formation of the coalition government, which is a coalition between two big parties, the Communist CPP or Cambodia People Party, and another party, called Funcinpec, which is a liberal democratic party. We have joined together to build Cambodia with our coalition government, led by His Royal Highness the First Prime Minister, and His Excellency Samdech Hun



Vice-Governor Khau of Phnom Penh



Sen, Second Prime Minister. Our government is unique in the world having two Prime Ministers.

The two parties must cooperate to make Cambodia move ahead, step by step. It does not lie with one political party to lead the country—we have two political parties to lead the country. King Norodom Sihanouk, who is the person who united all the political factions, asked the political factions to come to the political agreement conference in 1991 to make peace in Cambodia.

In 1993, the United Nations sent to Cambodia, an eminent person—a Japanese person, His Excellency Yasushi Akashi. He was the man who broke the deadlock, who overcame great difficulties, to make all the Cambodian factions join the election. But unfortunately, one of the factions that signed the agreement did not want to come - the Khmer Rouge. But, in the election, the Cambodian people won. No particular political party won. It was the Cambodian people who won, because they found democracy, they found liberty, they found the freedom to express their opinions. This is the peace that we want. And the Cambodians are determined to keep it for good.

Talking about peace, just using the word “peace”, is not enough. If you talk about peace, you have to talk also about economic development. Here in Japan, in Hiroshima today, we have just learned of the experiences of the bomb which destroyed buildings and people, but did not destroy the spirit of the Japanese people in Hiroshima. The city of Hiroshima, after being destroyed, has now been rebuilt into one of the most beautiful cities in the world. So I can see what kind of spirit survived. This is my first visit to Hiroshima, and I have come to learn about world peace at this conference.

In Cambodia we still have a small war—the war has not ended yet—because the Khmer Rouge didn't want to come to join the government. But the government has a great policy of national reconciliation. We are continuing a policy of offering amnesty to the Khmer Rouge.

Since the change of the political system in Cambodia, the new birth of a democratic society has offered people the chance and the freedom to express their opinions and to demonstrate in favor of their rights and demand their privileges. All such actions must be encouraged within the framework of the law and ethics. However, the majority of people misunderstand and misuse the term “democracy”. During the twenty years of war, the Cambodian people had no comprehension of law. They wanted to do anything they liked. So, after the United Nations organized the elections in 1993, we got peace, but no law in the government. It's not very easy. I myself was called from Australia, where I was living with my wife, by the First Prime Minister, to be the Vice-

Governor of Phnom Penh. I took office in November 1993. I didn't know what law I should follow. How can I organize the administration of the city without laws? This is a big problem.

My experience teaches me that, although we are attempting to adopt western laws in Cambodia, it will not be possible to import laws wholesale, to adopt 100% Western laws, taking Australia as a model, for instance. This is because Australia is a Western society, and Cambodia is an Asian Society, and the differences between the two societies preclude the wholesale importation of forms of law, even if peace has been secured.

It's all very easy to say the word “peace” as Japan has done for 50 years since the suffering. But grief remains in our hearts as humans as can be seen in Cambodia today. We want to build and to make peace. We ask for peace. The United Nations spent 2 billion dollars organizing peace in Cambodia. But even at the end of the elections, the war still came, because there are other factions in Cambodia. But the Royal Government, led by Prince Samdech Hun Sen, has displayed great intelligence in inducing Khmer Rouge soldiers to join us today, and now we have a political and economic stability in Cambodia.

Last year, in 1994, we received investment from South-East Asia -Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan amounting to more than 2 billion dollars. This year we have more.

Regarding human rights, Cambodia has gone through many years of war, with crime, killing, bloodshed, break-up of families, and homelessness, often like what was experienced in Hiroshima in 1945. So after the election, the First Prime Minister and the Second Prime Minister joined together to call various international human rights organizations and NGOs to come to Cambodia to teach the Cambodian people about their rights, and about democracy.

As Cambodia prepares to become a member of ASEAN next year, our economic growth is the fastest in the region. Obvious factors contributing to this progress are correct government policies, combined with the rich natural resources of Cambodia. The Investment Law of Cambodia makes concessions for genuine investors and offers many attractive incentive packages for their project proposals. This is a condition of peace. If you want peace, you have to develop the country. Now we are in the stage of developing our society and infrastructure we have to build upon this.

The present situation in Cambodia augurs well for “Peace” and “Development”, because various international organizations have come to help us. In particular, the Japanese government provided generous aid to the Cambodian people—100 million dollars—to build our infrastructure. More foreign investment is



coming into the country as a result of new confidence; local development is on the move, and all the trends are offering to our people the assurance of better standards of living, employment, and opportunity. Rural development is a vital factor in the country's overall development, since 80 % of the total population depends on agriculture.

Today, we are faced with a new war, which we call "the Silent War". I am referring to the war waged against human beings by land mines. In Cambodia there are an estimated 10 million land mines strewn throughout the countryside. They have maimed many people, and threaten all Cambodian farmers today. Every day, 10 people fall victim to the mines.

Finally, I would like to thank the organizers of this Peace Conference once again. On behalf of the Cambodian people, and in particular those of the Municipality of Phnom Penh, I express my deep gratitude to the organizers, to the Japanese people, and especially to the people of Hiroshima, for allowing me to talk today on this platform here at the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I believe it is the best, and most peaceful, way of forming solidarity among all the cities of the world, to urge the declared nuclear-bomb-producing countries to stop destroying world peace.

Thank you.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much. Our next guest is Mr. Shun Hayama, the Mayor of Fujisawa, Japan.

○Shun Hayama
Mayor of Fujisawa (Japan)



Mayor Hayama of Fujisawa

It is a great honor to be invited to speak here. My name is Shun Hayama and I am the Mayor of Fujisawa.

I have been lucky enough to have had the opportunity to speak at the First, Second and Third World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, but this is my first presentation at the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as everybody else responsible for the organization of this World Conference.

The number of cities in Japan which have made Non-Nuclear Declarations is increasing rapidly. Of the total 3,300 cities and municipalities nationwide, 1,930 have now declared themselves non-nuclear. These cities and municipalities represent

approximately 77% of Japan's population. To establish everlasting peace and insure the security and safety of our citizens, nuclear weapons must be abolished. We must promote solidarity, alliance and friendship among all people, both domestically and internationally.

As you all may well know, this non-nuclear movement began in the 1980s, when the citizens of Manchester, England declared themselves nuclear-free in response to the deployment of medium-range nuclear ballistic missiles. This movement subsequently spread throughout Europe.

The movement in Japan began in 1982, when Fuchu and nine other municipalities, including Kawasaki and Fujisawa, gathered together in the city of Hiroshima and declared themselves nuclear-free. This movement is continuing to this day.

Every year since 1984, on a date before August 6th, a national assembly of these non-nuclear municipalities is held in Hiroshima. Last year we stated our opposition to the indefinite, unconditional extension of the NPT and pushed for the abolition of all nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

As president of the non-nuclear municipalities in the South Pacific region, I went together with the chairman and the president of the Japanese chapter to New Zealand and the Southern Pacific regions to gain support for this movement. We hold conferences every year in Australia, New Zealand and Yokohama.

This year on May 9 and 10, the conference was held in Sutherland City, New South Wales, a suburb of Sydney, Australia. At the same time that the conference was being held, a new French president, Mr. Chirac was elected. Because of the strong likelihood that France would resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific, a motion was made and backed strongly by representatives from Australia and New Zealand. This proposal was actually a message, in the conference's name, to be sent to President Chirac, requesting that the resumption of such testing be canceled. Even though there were members of the Japanese committee who believed that sending such a request was inappropriate since President Chirac had just been elected, an emergency decision was made to send the request.

Unfortunately, our deepest fear became a reality as President Chirac announced that in the period from September of this year to May of next year, 8 nuclear tests would be conducted. We took this declaration as a direct challenge to the world-wide trend of disarmament and abolition of nuclear weapons.

Following this announcement, China conducted an underground nuclear test. Thus, on June 16, we submitted requests to Prime Minister Li Peng of China and President Chirac of France demanding the indefinite postponement of all nuclear testing.



This year marks the milestone fiftieth anniversary of the dropping of the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It also marks the fortieth anniversary of the 1955 Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. These tests remind me of the tragedies of the victims in the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as those who suffered from tests in the Bikini Atoll, the South Pacific, Mururoa, Semipalatinsk and Nevada.

It is because of our present situation, that I would like to, in the name of this conference, protest France's nuclear testing as well as continue to demand the indefinite postponement of further nuclear testing.

We believe that mankind cannot peacefully coexist with nuclear weapons. The resumption of nuclear testing is just one step in the direction toward nuclear proliferation. Complete prohibition of nuclear testing can effectively stop the nuclear arms development race, promote the dismantling of stored weapons because of their decrease in reliability, and put an end to the nuclear weapons industry.

I believe that you have received a copy of Fujisawa's Promotion of Peace and Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, an ordinance which was enacted in March of this year. This was adopted when in December of last year, a group of Fujisawa's residents, which included atomic bomb victims, petitioned that the Abolition of Nuclear Arms for Peace Declaration be not just as a declaration and but established as a law. A petition was submitted to, and accepted unanimously by the Fujisawa City Assembly. On March 30, for the first time in Japan, a city enacted an ordinance for a non-nuclear municipality. (Peace municipalities had already been enacted in other municipalities.)

However, penalties for violations of this ordinance cannot be enforced. It is necessary for the national government to pass a non-nuclear law, such as the one enacted by the New Zealand government in order to enforce penalties against such violations. I feel that it is important that we demand that the national government adopt such a policy. In accordance with these beliefs, just 2 days ago on June 26, at the Fujisawa City Assembly, a motion requesting a national law against nuclear weapons was proposed and adopted. A letter containing this request has been sent to the Japanese government. I believe you have a copy of this letter in front of you.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We in Fujisawa, stand by our anti-nuclear arms policy of "No Manufacturing. No Storing. No Entry."

Along with the Japan Committee of 22 for Nuclear Disarmament, we have been campaigning strongly against nuclear weapons. This year we are prepared to do whatever is necessary to achieve our

goal: the enactment of an anti-nuclear law. Today, we have received valuable advice and have learned much from this conference.

Peace education is of the utmost importance in our quest for world-wide peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. The Mayor of Hatsukaichi explained about his many experiences and anti-nuclear activities. The children of Fujisawa City have been coming here every year on August 6 to visit the Peace Memorial Museum and the Hatsukaichi Elementary School gymnasium and deepen our relationship with the children of Hatsukaichi. As this is the 50th anniversary, the Mayor of Hatsukaichi is to attend the meeting and make a very special speech. We are very much looking forward to future exchange activities.

5 years ago, some 800 children from Fujisawa boarded a peace ship and headed for Okinawa. There, they visited many places including Naha Port where they listened to stories told by Mr. Oyadomari, the Mayor of Naha. His stories left a deep impression on the children.

It is our hope that from this type of experience and education, our children will learn the value of peace and the importance of avoiding war. In Fujisawa City, we began a Peace Fund which now totals more than 500 million yen. We plan to use these funds to further educate our citizens through school field trips to Hiroshima, or to military bases, which have proven to be great learning experiences. This Peace Fund will also be used to support peace activities in the 100 day period between May 3 (Constitution Memorial Day) and August 15 (the anniversary of the ending of WWII). We in Fujisawa believe that this type of movement and funds for these activities are of great necessity.

As was mentioned earlier, the establishment of sister-city relationships play a major role in the movement towards peace. Fujisawa City has sister-cities in Miami Beach, Florida in the U.S.A., Windsor City in Canada, Kunming in China, Yalta in the former USSR, Ukraine today and Matsumoto City in the Shinshu area. Mayors from each sister-city gathered in Fujisawa to discuss a joint declaration regarding the preservation of the earth's environment and the abolition of nuclear weapons. I believed that approval of such a project would be quite difficult because this type of foreign policy is taken care of at the national and not the municipal level in the U.S. and China. However, we in Fujisawa City are grateful that all 5 mayors signed this agreement, and helped to broaden the scale of our movement towards the abolition of nuclear arms and protection of our environment to 5 cities on 3 continents.

I believe that we can make great progress towards our quest for peace through these types of sister-city and international exchange activities. As



Professor Takeuchi mentioned earlier, movements toward peace are not restricted solely to the national level. We as cities and citizens of these cities can also be great contributors. I believe it is our responsibility as individuals to help create a peaceful world through this type of effort.

I conclude my presentation. I thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much. We would now like to hear from the Deputy-Mayor of Kathmandu, Nepal, Mr. Nabindra Joshi.

○Nabindra R. Joshi

Deputy-Mayor of Kathmandu (Nepal)

Honorable Mayors, honorable city representatives, and distinguished ladies and gentlemen: I don't have any particular new ideas about peace, but as representative from the land of Lord Buddha, I thought that I should say a few words about peace. I offer thanks to the coordinators for giving me this opportunity.

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to have this opportunity to express my views in this august gathering today in the historic and beautiful Hiroshima, renowned city of Japan. We highly respect the people of Japan, who worked so hard to build Japan to be a leading country of the world even after being the victim of nuclear weapons 50 years ago. Now, I take this opportunity to express my best wishes and hearty greetings to you all on behalf of the people of Kathmandu, the historic and capital city of Nepal, and I would also like to express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the organizers for inviting and providing me the opportunity to express my opinion in this conference. I am pleased to note that Nepal and Japan have many similarities in terms of nature and culture, both peoples being peace-loving and hard-working.

First of all, it gives me immense pleasure to inform you that I have brought with me the message of peace from the country of the birthplace of Lord Buddha, and Mount Everest. I feel that the message of peace of Lord Buddha has become more relevant today and am confident that the message of peace will give us vibrant guidelines to work for the generations to come. This is the time for the world to show unity in following the path of peace.

Lord Buddha always taught that you should "Be positive". I can say that, I have visited some developed countries. When I visited developed countries, I never saw so many smiling faces as in my own country. Whenever I used to visit my country's people, somewhat far from the city, the people who are living in the villages, who don't have enough food to eat, even when they are working hard for the whole

day, still we can see the happiness in their faces. So sometimes I wonder whether peace is a philosophical question or whether it's a political question, whether it's an eco-nomical question, or a social question. So, what is peace? I think that our Lord Buddha told us that "Be positive to everyone. Always try to solve others' problems, always try to help others." I think that is peace, that you can see peace by helping others, by solving others' problems. In Nepal, we are also educating the lower castes about peace, using the theme "why should we achieve peace?"



Deputy-Mayor Joshi of Kathmandu

There is another factor about peace that we should consider, I think. Developed countries are developed in every sense except, if I am not wrong, the heart. I think that all people of the world have the same heart. The developed world depends on the difference between developed and underdeveloped countries. If there is a difference between the developed and underdeveloped countries like this, this gap is widening - so, what will be the conditions for peace, what will the conditions of the world be? If one person is getting higher and higher capabilities, including physical benefits, and another person doesn't have enough food to eat, how can we build a situation to develop peace? I think that's a considerable question for us.

Furthermore, I think cities can play a role as bridges, because the city representatives are the first stage upwards from people. The city government is the most immediate government of the people. The ordinary people do not know who the central government are. They may know their parliament representatives, but they probably don't know who are the ministers—they may represent other districts, or other provinces. So, the city government can motivate, can educate and create an environment by educating the people about peace and can make a society where people respect each other.

I would also like to mention here, to this august gathering, that we express our sincere solidarity in your valuable efforts and contributions towards the abolition of nuclear weapons and the realization of lasting world peace.

I have the opinion that the time has come for us to concentrate our efforts for the promotion of human values in order to strengthen our capabilities to deal with the growing and multidimensional problems of the world. Therefore it is our duty to pledge to promote and safeguard the ideals of human civilization



along with the process of modernization.

We, the people's representatives, have therefore special responsibilities to educate and motivate the people to create an environment conducive for such peace-loving circumstances.

The world has witnessed serious human suffering because of the use of nuclear weapons. Although the scenario related to the threat of nuclear disaster has reduced gradually, especially after the end of the Cold War, it is still no guarantee that such a disaster will not happen again.

Basically we should pay attention to additional and equally important problems confronting humanity, most notably, the widening gap between the industrialized and developing countries: poverty, population explosion, hunger, regional conflicts, refugee problems, environmental degradation, etc., which also constitute serious threats to world peace.

We should also look into an important phenomenon related to rapid urbanization due to migration. Such a phenomenon has created difficulties for the smooth management of urban areas in terms of environmental degradation and urban service delivery. We therefore should emphasize these issues also.

We, the people of Nepal, are always in favor of activities which contribute to the promotion of world peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. Nepal is a peace-loving country and has also demonstrated its commitment to the promotion of world peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

I now pledge on behalf of Kathmandu City, to take every means possible in order to prevent and reduce conflict, to ensure the safety of citizens and other forms of activities which create threats to peace.

I want to say one thing about city government because this gathering is very important, I think. The city government, —like some local governments—do not have authority to manage the city. So can there be any suitable authority to run local government? I think this is happening in many countries. If the selected local government is from one party, and there is central government by another party, there is always conflict, and the citizens suffer from that conflict. Perhaps we can make some progress by expressing that local authorities should have the power of local government. Central government should not be able to take authority away from the local government bodies. I think if we can do something in that sense, that will be also helpful to the citizens.

Lastly, on behalf of Kathmandu City, I would like to pay my sincere respects to the spirits of those who died 50 years ago in the atomic bombing.

In closing, I would like once again to express our commitment to world peace through the abolition of nuclear weapons and express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the organizers for inviting me to

participate in this conference and also for the hospitality extended to our delegation.

Let us create a society for humankind where there will be peace. Long live peace and prosperity in the days to come; without peace, no progress, no prosperity.

Thank you.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much. Our next presentation will be from Mr. Kosei Oyadomari, the Mayor of Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture.

○Kosei Oyadomari
Mayor of Naha (Japan)

Thank you. As Ms. Mori announced, my name is Kosei Oyadomari and I am the Mayor of Naha City in the southernmost prefecture in Japan, Okinawa.

50 years ago, the first atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Okinawa was the site of the only land battle fought on Japanese soil.



Mayor Oyadomari of Naha

In Okinawa Prefecture, movements toward peace have not only taken place at the prefectural level, but also at the municipal level. Naha was the site of the Peace Triangle Summit. I would like to thank Mayor Hiraoka and Mayor Itoh, the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively, who, despite bearing the responsibilities of holding this large-scale international conference, both found time in their busy schedules to participate in the Peace Triangle Summit discussions.

I would like to speak briefly about peace administration in Naha City. As you may already know, Okinawa was the site of the final and decisive battle between Japan and the U.S. This battle victimized approximately 200,000 soldiers and civilians. I am here to plead to the 310,000 Naha City residents and the younger generations who haven't experienced war, to never allow war to occur again.

We are making efforts to educate our citizens about the damage from the Okinawa battle, and also inform them of the 15-Year War and acknowledge the damage that Japan inflicted on other Asian countries. I would like to report on a few of these educational activities.

The first subject of my report is the Asian Textbooks Exhibition. We gathered textbooks from the various countries which Japan invaded and colonized and translated the sections regarding the



wars. We opened the exhibition in October last year and received these comments from our visitors. "Please plan more projects which focus on Asian countries", "I think that Japanese interest will become the force behind discovering the truth", "After seeing this exhibition, I am forced to think about the way Japan ought to be" and "I believe that a textbook which relates historical facts without hiding anything would be a valuable asset."

In January of last year, the Unit 731 Exhibition was opened to the public in conjunction with a national committee, Naha City itself, and the Teachers Association of Okinawa Prefectural High Schools and Schools for the Handicapped. Unit 731 of the former Japanese army, was a military unit stationed in the north-east area of China. This unit conducted inhumane tests on Chinese to develop biological weapons and research frostbite. At the Unit 731 Exhibition, details about this testing are revealed to visitors through testimonies by those who were actually connected to Unit 731. We believe that most of our residents came to the exhibition. The following comment regarding the exhibition was received. "I believe that it is necessary for us, the Japanese of today to know about the actions of the Japanese of the past."

Lastly, I would like to tell you that 75% of all military bases and facilities in Japan are concentrated in Okinawa. The presence of these bases and the accidents and incidents that accompany their existence threaten the lives and property of residents in Okinawa Prefecture and Naha City. The development of Okinawa's industries and economy has been hindered by the vast land assigned to the bases. As Mayor, I am responsible for the lives and safety of these residents, and I cannot approve of the existence of these military bases which by their mere presence, signify war. Because the American military port in Naha City is a hindrance to the growth of the city, I have consistently appealed to the American and Japanese governments for the early and total return of the military port. This year, some progress was made, but, it will take some time.

I believe that a world free of nuclear weapons and military bases will become a world at peace. Therefore, we will continue to appeal for the removal of the military base from Naha City.

By the way, June 23 was Memorial Day, commemorating the end of the Battle of Okinawa. On this day, Prime Minister Murayama, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ms. Doi, the President of House of Councilors, Mr. Hara and Mr. Kusaba, the Chief Justice, all came to Naha City to celebrate the memorial. There, we renewed our vows against all war.

It is our responsibility to learn from the lessons that war and history have taught us. In the future, we,

the citizens of Japan, must proceed forward in our quest to create a society which will embrace the idea of peace.

I thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you. Before we begin with today's question and answer period, Ms. Mori would like to make a presentation regarding the status of women and children leading us into tomorrow's session.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much. It is a great pleasure and honor for me to have this opportunity to participate in these discussions along with the many representatives who have made the journey from 13 different Asian-Pacific countries.

As Professor Takeuchi just mentioned, education and the enhancement of the status of women will be the theme for tomorrow's session. I would like to take this opportunity now to speak a bit about the conditions for peace from a woman's standpoint.

When thinking about the meaning of peace, we realize that war and conflict are disturbances to peace. However, these are not the only disturbances. Many countries and regions, although free of war, are full of other disturbances to peace. Here on Earth, every day, tens of thousands of children lose their battle against starvation. Some 14 million refugees spend their days without food, without a place to sleep, and without hope for tomorrow. These people receive no treatment for their illnesses and live within the despair of poverty. There are still others whose lives and surroundings are threatened by the polluted water and industrial waste created by factories. There are also many women whose lives are stolen by their violent husbands, and many helpless children who are abused by their parents.

Why is it that we, in this so-called scientifically and economically advanced 20th century, find it so difficult to grasp peace?

Almost all wars have been fought by men. Many have fought and died for their countries and families. Those women who have sent their husbands and children off to fight, have also displayed their loyalty to their countries by protecting the home front and bearing babies to become future soldiers.

Many "comfort women", women from Japan, Korea, China and other countries like the Philippines which were invaded by Japan, spent their days in a living hell, abused by countless numbers of men everyday. As has become clear, these women were nothing more than sex slaves. Many of the women who survive, now spend their days alone, in a Confucian-like society of purity and silence. 50 years have passed since the Second World War, yet these



women's wounds still have not healed.

Discrimination against women is clearly recognized as a cause of war along with other forms of discrimination such as ethnic, racial, religious, and country size in the United Nations Charter. It is said that this is due to the fact that Germany's discrimination against Jews and Japan's discrimination against women were recognized as a primary factors in Fascism. The UN also recognizes that discrimination against women is a socio-economic human rights problem.

In 1946, under the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on the Status of Women was established and began playing an important role in women's issues. This commission shed light on the situation of women's discrimination in many countries around the world. It is the goal of this Commission to establish a peaceful society where men and women are treated as equals.

The UN declared 1975 as the International Year of Women, and the following 10 years the UN Decade of Women. These were positive steps in addressing women's issues. In 1975, "Equality, Peace, and Development" was the theme at the First World Conference for Women, held in Mexico City. Thousands of people gathered from around the world to fight against discrimination against women and create a more peaceful world. Heated discussions gave rise to the creation of the World Actions Plan.

At the 34th United Nations General Assembly in 1979, a pact for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was adopted. This pact defines discrimination against women as distinction, exclusion or limitation based on gender, and demands political, economic, social, cultural, and civil equality between men and women. Additionally, it guarantees the right to exercise human rights and basic freedom.

The 1975 World Conference for Women was followed up by conferences in 1980, and 1985 in Copenhagen and Nairobi respectively. This year in September, the Fourth World Conference for Women will be held in Beijing. As with the previous three conferences, it will be held along with the NGO Forum, and is expecting over 30,000 people from all over the world to participate in the networking and exchanging of information to promote sexual equality and to create a more peaceful world.

In addition to the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women was established under the UN to monitor the implementation of the pact.

Under the UNDP, an organization called United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) was created to provide support to poverty stricken women at the grass roots level. It provides direct loans to women and helps in offering new trade channels. In

many countries, women are still denied access to the central part of their economies and are forced to provide cheap labor. Japan offers large amounts of support in the form of Official Development Assistance (ODA) but only 0.05% of the total funding goes to UNIFEM.

Another organization called the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women conducts research and provides training and information for women to participate in economic development.

Movements to eliminate discrimination against women are not emotional ones by some women but are based on the UN's basic philosophy seeking peace.

Despite the UN's efforts over the last 50 years, world peace still has not been realized and discrimination against women still exists. Reardon, the American peace educator, states in his book "Sexism and War System" that sexual discrimination especially in the form of patriarchy is the main threat to the institution of peace. Patriarchy is the social structure in which the oldest man in the family has absolute authority. This is based on the belief that men are dominant and women's rights are not recognized, and can be seen in many aspects of our daily life. Domestic violence, both physical and psychological occurs in all regions, classes, and cultures.

A solution to the child abuse problem still has not been found. Thus, we are still waiting for the introduction of a children's rights pact.

It has also been pointed out that in many countries, women have been left out of the decision-making and policy-making process. According to a 1987 UN investigation, the number of congresswomen in Japan, Korea, and Thailand is below four percent. This male-oriented world structure is causing various problems. For example, women comprise about one half of the world's population and about one third of the work force, however, their gross income is about one tenth that of men. Poverty among women is becoming a serious problem not only in developing countries, but in industrialized countries as well.

Education is the solution to these problems. On a world scale, approximately 597 million women, compared to 352 million men are illiterate. It is believed that the difference in educational expectations placed on men and women causes this disparity. Women are awaiting equal opportunity in primary education to acquire correct information and learn to support and speak for themselves.

The word, "alternative" is used often when discussing solutions to women's problems. One alternative is to positively support the advancement of women in the policy-making process. This is in accordance with the United Nation's efforts to eliminate sexual discrimination. In Japan, this is



already being promoted at the local levels. The implementation of affirmative action as a viable alternative should also be considered.

When talking about the advancement of women, many people say that, "men and women are different." That is true, but the elimination of sexual discrimination does not mean total equality between men and women. It is said that women made great advancements towards equality during the Gulf War, by fighting alongside the men. However, this is not true. Only the renunciation of war can lead to peace. We should not hope for peace because we are women but because we are human. I'd like you to remember that 50 years ago, the first atomic bombs were dropped on mankind and their names were Fat Man and Little Boy.

Finally, I would like to say that I believe that our goal of world peace is within reach, and that by taking one small step at a time we can reach that goal. I thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Although we are running out of time, I would like to extend today's session just a bit to entertain any questions and round this session up.

Is there anyone with a question or an opinion they would like to express? If there is, we still have some time left.

Today, three main issues were discussed by our guest speakers; the peace problem, the nuclear arms problem and democratic problems. Are there any comments?

If not, I'd like to close today's session by posing a few questions to our guests. Deputy-Mayor Yamagishi, I believe that you have been busy preparing for the upcoming Olympics. I'd like you to tell us about training volunteers in preparation for these games.

○Isao Yamagishi

Deputy-Mayor of Nagano (Japan)

Thank you. I am the Mayor of Nagano. The presentation I gave today centered on the topic of the Olympics, the largest peace centered event in the world. With regards to the preparation of volunteers, I believe that all volunteers should have the volunteer spirit and the will to contribute to world peace. Thus, everyone, from elementary school level children to adults, is educated in the meaning of "volunteer". We hope that by embracing this volunteer spirit they will also come to know about the meaning of peace.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much. The next question is addressed to Mayor Hayama from Fujisawa. You mentioned that you are sending groups of children to Hiroshima

as well as Okinawa. Exactly how are these children selected? Do they volunteer?

○Shun Hayama

Mayor of Fujisawa (Japan)

Yes, we try to select volunteer students from as many elementary and junior high schools as possible.

When students from Hatsukaichi Elementary School learned that 140,000 people died in the Hiroshima bombing, they painted 140,000 faces on a wall sized mural and sent it to us in Fujisawa. It was so impressive that it triggered exchange activities between not only the children of Hatsukaichi Elementary School and the children of Fujisawa, but also their families. Every year, families visit the Peace Memorial Museum, Miyajima, and undertake exchange activities with the Hatsukaichi Elementary School children. After reading the children's impressions about their trips, I believe that it was an indelible experience for them, and hope to continue this program.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much. Are there any questions or comments? If not, I would like Hiroshima's Mayor, Mr. Hiraoka to make a comment regarding the nuclear arms issue.

○Takashi Hiraoka

Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)

I believe that there are many causes of war. Dictators' lust for power is one. Poverty, as Vice-Governor Khau of Phnom Penh, mentioned earlier, is another.

This was the case in pre-war Japan. After the Meiji Restoration, Japan spent great amounts of money on military affairs to protect its independence. As a result, the country plummeted into poverty. During periods of famine, many people sold their daughters to save their families. It was because of this type of poverty that Japan invaded Korea and started the war with China.

Thus, in order for us to end poverty, there is one problem we must eliminate. Simply, that problem is nuclear weapons. Elimination of nuclear weapons would free massive funds to be used to overcome poverty, and lead to a more peaceful nuclear-weapon-free world.

Here in Hiroshima, we have established an international cooperation fund which we hope will be helpful in solving the problems such as public hygiene and sewage, etc., and contribute to the development of various cities around Asia.

We would like to use this fund for contributions of technology and technical exchange to stimulate these economies and gradually overcome the problem of poverty. By doing so, I believe that we will move



one step closer to world peace. I thank Vice-Governor Khau for reminding me of these matters.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you. I think that some of you may have questions or comments, but since we are running over the time limit, I would like to close this session with one last presentation from Professor Takeuchi.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you. I'd like to briefly summarize today's session.

The recognition of peace as a major issue by the administrations of our cities and municipalities was the central issue in today's session. The Mayor of Fujisawa City showed us that efforts at the municipal level can indeed surpass efforts put forth thus far at the national level. Representatives from Kathmandu City and Fujisawa City pointed out that because municipal administrations have closer contact with their city's residents, they have an obligation to those citizens to face the issues concerning peace directly.

I got the impression that these administrations stress the ideas of informing and educating their residents. Hatsukaichi City pointed out the importance of publications in the education of its residents. Naha City demonstrated a progressive approach. Their administration attempted to generate an interest among residents and in turn those residents became the driving force behind the administration. This is a good cycle and one which has left a big impression on me.

Many issues on the educational front were pointed out. It is believed that the education of our younger generations is vital to the quest for peace. And children's participation in exchange activities between cities and other activities has become a necessity. A good example are the activities between Fujisawa City and Hatsukaichi City. The mural of the 140,000 faces that the Hatsukaichi children made and sent to Fujisawa City truly warms the heart. The efforts of Fujisawa City to create a special fund to deepen their relationship with their sister-cities is also commendable. From these examples we see how cooperation between administrations and residents can open new doors in our pursuit of peace.

The issue of development of inner strength was raised by Mayor Rahman of Bangladesh as well as Deputy-Mayor Gupta, Siddharthanagar, Nepal in his report.

I believe that education, religion and regional administrations are all imperative to inner growth. No concrete conclusions were admitted but an important issue was raised. Nagano's Deputy-Mayor Yamagishi pointed out problems related to education. Of note was the idea that respect for peace grows weaker as cities develop. Development of cities is of importance,

but, we must never forget the problems surrounding peace and mankind.

Another issue to be dealt with at the administrative level is the issue of inter-city exchanges. Examples were offered by Hatsukaichi City, Fujisawa City as well as Naha. Exchanges between individuals are the roots of administrations.

Hiroshima's Mayor Hiraoka pointed out the efforts of his city to support the development of not only domestic cities, but also those in other Asian countries. Kathmandu City's Deputy-Mayor Joshi pointed out that "unity of peace" is just one issue concerning exchanges at the municipal level. The efforts of Nagano City, and Fujisawa City in forming bonds with sister-cities for the sake of humanitarianism also impressed me.

Vice-Governor of Phnom Pehn pointed out that prejudice and misunderstanding can only be resolved through cooperation.

Mayor Hiraoka pointed out that without cooperation from other cities and nations, prosperity is not a reality. This was evident when Japan failed in its attempt to conquer other territories to overcome its lack of resources and land.

There are always many issues which accompany movements by the people. We couldn't introduce any of the various declarations and appeals that we received many from cities like Tokyo, Nagano, and Fujisawa. It goes without saying, that peace cannot be attained through appeals and declarations alone. By organizing these appeals and raising the consciousness of individuals, so they will continually think about and maintain peace (as was done in Fujisawa City), peace may be attained.

The Olympics as well as smaller concerts and exhibitions in the name of peace are being held frequently as of late. However, I believe that the question which will always be asked is whether the motivation behind these events is business or the inner development of those involved.

In preparation for the Hiroshima Asian Games, each community center's volunteers were responsible for looking after the affairs of athletes from one foreign country. This included teaching the volunteers their adopted country's language. Although there was a lack of support from men, women and children were quite active in these efforts, and I believe that this event was greatly responsible for raising the level of volunteerism within the city of Hiroshima. Nagano is implementing the same type of plan, but instead of community centers, one school will be responsible for one foreign country. We believe it will be truly a epoch-making event.

Presentations from Kathmandu City and Fujisawa City brought the issue of nuclear arms' threat to mankind to light. The efforts in the pursuit of a



nuclear-weapon-free world were pointed out by Hatsukaichi City and Fujisawa City's presentations. And Khulna City's presentation addressed the challenges and threats that this problem poses to civilization.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki are no longer the only cities having to deal with the problems of victims of nuclear weapons. Japan is, of course, the only country to have been bombed by nuclear weapons, but recently other countries are creating their own *hibakusha* through testing and development of their own nuclear weapons.

For many years, the citizens of Hiroshima, still haunted by the tragic incident 50 years ago, have been trying to grow by making their experiences a global issue and protesting against nuclear weapons.

The final two points, problems with peace and democracy were stressed by the representative from Phnom Penh. Democracy often gives rise to totalitarianism and dictatorships. Thus, democracies, societies, and towns supported by individuals lacking inner strength, are themselves lacking strength.

The problems with development and poverty were addressed by the representatives from Phnom Penh and Hiroshima. Since these issues will be dealt with in tomorrow's session, I will refrain from commenting on them until tomorrow.

With this, I would like to conclude my summary of today's session. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your cooperation at today's proceedings. I would now like to close Plenary Session II.

○Moderator

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Our staff requests that you please return your headsets before you leave.

Tomorrow's session is scheduled to start at 9:30.

Once again thank you very much for your participation and cooperation.

Session I

Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens — Development and the Environment —

Thursday, June 29, 1995 9:30~12:00
International Conference Center, Hiroshima
Himawari

Coordinator: Johzen Takeuchi
Professor, University of Hiroshima Graduate School
for International Development and Cooperation

《Reports from Cities》

1	Kuching North	MALAYSIA	Awang Ehsan Awang Joini, Mayor
2	Koriyama	JAPAN	Eiji Fujimori, Mayor
3	Nepalganj	NEPAL	Vijay Gupta, Mayor
4	Bandarawela	SRI LANKA	Nalin Priyantha Suriyage, Chairman
5	Bikini Atoll	MARSHALL ISLANDS	Tomaki Juda, Mayor
6	Bikini Atoll	MARSHALL ISLANDS	Jonathan Weisgall, Legal Counsel
7	Bombay	INDIA	Ramchandrarao Kadam, Mayor
8	Hiroshima	JAPAN	Tsutomu Kawakami, Director Department of Public Health and Hygiene



Session I Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens — Development and the Environment —

○Moderator

Now, I would like to open the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, Asia and Pacific Regional Conference. Professor Johzen Takeuchi from the University of Hiroshima Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation served as coordinator in yesterday's sessions. We have asked him to continue with his efforts as coordinator in today's session as well. The theme for today's session is "Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens – Development and the Environment."

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I'd like to start off by saying that several newspapers reported on our discussions yesterday. Anybody who is interested in reading these articles, please notify us and we will distribute a copy to you.



Coordinator Takeuchi

Today, after my presentation, we will hold a brief question and answer period, followed by eight reports by our guests from Kuching North, Koriyama, Nepalganj, Bandarawela, Bikini Atoll, Bombay, and Hiroshima. We are lucky enough to have two speakers from Bikini Atoll, bringing our total to eight speakers.

I would like to start this session off with a keynote report regarding development and our environment.

As you may already know, Asia drew world-wide attention with its great economic development in the latter half of the 1980s. In the past, the word "development" had been associated with activities occurring in Europe, while "stagnation" had been used in reference to Asia. This had long been the case. However, in the 1980s, this began to change and the development experienced in Asia attracted the attention of the entire world. In my field of economics, the Economic Growth Theory used to be the basis of studies. However, recently, the Economic Development Theory has been gaining popularity in the economics world.

Regardless of which theory is used to study the



Session I

Asian nations, it has become evident that there are various implications which arise along with their economic development. I believe that this development is not necessarily always favorable. In this session, I had planned to raise two points, however, after reading all of your reports, I realized that it is necessary to raise one additional point.

My first point is that while Asia's development is attracting international attention, we cannot ignore the changes in environmental and external conditions which have accompanied this development. Secondly, even though development has proceeded in a favorable manner, there are some obstacles or problems which we must resolve. It has become necessary to determine the sort of preparations which we must make in order to face these challenges. Above all, we must determine the roles and responsibilities of our cities and communities. The third issue which we must consider is the fact that there are regions which have been deprived of even the basic preconditions of development. I would like to continue by briefly explaining these points a bit further.

One of the reasons Asia became a center of development was the Asian Newly Industrialized Economies (NIES). The Asian NIES are a derivative of the Asian Newly Industrialized Countries (NICS) which were conceptualized in the 1960s. The Asian NICS did not, at that time, receive much attention. It was the Latin American countries, and the European Community (EC)'s peripheral countries like Romania, Portugal and Greece which were the main candidates for growth. However, with changes in conditions in the 1970s, it was the stagnation of these Latin American and EC countries' economies and the development of the Asian NICS, more specifically, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea, which drew the attention of the world. Before long, these Asian NICS began experiencing diplomatic problems with other foreign countries, and began being referred to as the Newly Industrialized Economies, NIES. They were also referred to as "The



Four Little Dragons” or “The Four Tigers”.

The development of these countries, began affecting other countries. The Association of South-East Asia Nations (ASEAN) countries experienced sudden growth in the latter half of the 1980s and was exemplified by Thailand and Malaysia which experienced Gross National Product (GNP) growth rates of greater than 10%. Additionally, the early 1990s became the stage for the development of China’s coastal region, which also helped draw the attention of the world to Asia. The activities of international organizations such as the East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC) and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) also began attracting world attention.

The Export-Oriented Industrialization Strategy supported Asia’s development. There are many theories regarding economic development, one of which is to raise the price levels and variety of primary products to increase international competitiveness and allow industrialization. While Asia employed this Export-Oriented Industrialization Strategy, Europe and Latin America adopted what is called, the Import Substituted Industrialization Strategy.

The basis of the Export-Oriented Industrialization Strategy was foreign investment and the exportation of manufactured goods. Of course, the foreign currency earned can be used to repay the foreign investors. It was believed that this was a good long-term strategy and was in fact quite productive and successful. However, it is now believed that the success of this strategy was due to certain international conditions which were applied to these countries.

One turning point, I believe was in 1960s. Up until the 1960s, there were two international economic organizations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which began falling behind in their basic conditioning of industrialized nations. However, in response to a proposal by President Kennedy, the United Nations General Assembly designated the 1960’s as the “United Nations Development Decade.” Ironically, developing nations during this period did not experience much economic development. Much of the groundwork, however, had been laid for the future growth of these nations.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which held its first conference in Geneva in 1964, was an organization representing that decade. Its institution of General Preferential Duties in 1964, was very significant because it stated that limits could not be imposed on the amount of goods that industrialized countries imported from developing countries. In other words, Asian countries could export their inexpensively manufactured products just as much as they could

produce them. For more detailed information, please refer to my report.

The 1960s also marked the establishment of many other new policies and systems. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was established in 1966. This organization established the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to deal with developing nations’ population problems. I was personally involved with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which was established in 1967 and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) which was established in 1966.

As I mentioned earlier, the 1960s were marked by the establishment of many policies and systems. The results of these policies and systems became evident in the 1970s. These efforts established a climate of international cooperation, which, of course, benefited the developing countries of the ’70s and ’80s. However, this situation began to change in the latter half of the 1980s.

A major problem which developing countries faced during the late 1980s was a trend in industrialized nations (Europe, the U.S., Japan) to form block economies. While promoting the ideas of free economies and open markets, which allowed for equal distribution of resources, industrialized nations were establishing economic cliques from which only they benefited. This, of course, created major contradictions in policies.

Examples of these changes in policies became evident in the United States’ 1988 decision to abolish the preferential tariffs imposed on Asian NIES designed to promote free trade, and the U.S. and Europe’s strengthened efforts to establish import quotas. The World Trade Organization (WTO), which had been established to create an open market and promote free trade, could not ignore these types of actions.

It was in these ways that the international economic situation in the 1970s and 1980s differed from the situation in the 1990s.

The second major problem we have been forced to deal with is the loss of confidence in the US dollar. This problem has been gradually growing more and more serious for some time, and has now reached the critical stage. Until the middle 1980s, the United States was the world’s leading economic power with foreign assets totaling close to \$400 billion. It is difficult to believe that just ten short years ago, the world was wondering when the U.S. would break the \$400 billion barrier. Then, in 1986, their foreign assets began to dwindle. The United States now bears the burden of a national debt of over \$600 billion. This is a definite example of credit failure. Now in 1995, we have entered the era of default, and unfortunately, we have no other alternatives except to continue to rely



on the US dollar.

In contrast to the US dollar, the Japanese yen and the German mark have been highly appraised. It must be noted, however, that because these currencies are evaluated using the dollar as a basis, they are only relative evaluations. Accordingly, if the US dollar is not strong, the yen does not function well. It is because of this influence over foreign currencies, that the US dollar continues to be regarded as the world's currency. This is a poor way of phrasing this, but the US dollar is on the brink of bankruptcy. Yet, we find ourselves continuing to use it as the foundation for world economics. We now find ourselves in a very delicate situation in which we are forced to consider possible solutions.

The third problem is the domestic situation in the United States. Although the U.S. has amassed a massive national debt, its consumption levels continue to increase. This is contrary to the common wisdom of economics. Think of this in terms of your individual household budget. If you fall into the red, naturally, you realize that you must decrease your spending. That is common sense. National budgets are not anything different. If a country's debt becomes too large, it becomes necessary to decrease spending and restructure some of its policies. The U.S., on the other hand, continues to increase its spending. Because the world economy is dependent on this nation's economy, it is our responsibility to continue to closely monitor this situation.

The United States is in a pinch, and it is being said that the U.S. has once again started Japan bashing. There are, of course, some Japanese who are voicing their displeasure, but personally, I can sympathize with the U.S. and some of the stress that they must be feeling. Imagine opening up your wallet, finding it empty, and knowing that tomorrow, your expenditures may increase even further. It is enough to give anybody a headache. At any rate, this is the situation that America and the world economy is facing.

The problem facing Asian countries is that they must rely on this flailing American market in order to expand production. Of course, when the American market continues purchasing goods from Asian countries, there aren't any problems. However, there is the possibility that the gap between supply and demand will grow too large. If Asia's production capacity increases but the American market where their products are to be sold, does not, what will be the repercussions on the world economy? This is one of the problems laid before us and we must, of course, find a solution.

These are the economic structural problems that we are faced with. I really do believe that the development of Asian countries is a necessity, and I don't think that only the U.S. and European countries

are ideal countries. As a member of the Asian community, I am proud of the history of Japan and Asia. I must admit, however, that when considering the present international economic situation, I am envious of the position of the European countries. In various senses, there is a very small gap between their urban and local areas and there are no major problems in the horizontal division of labor among countries. Of course, I don't think that everything will continue in this manner forever, but they are maintaining a high level of international relations and a division of labor.

In contrast to the European situation, there are large social class gaps in Asia. These gaps can be found both among countries, as becomes evident when comparing the GNP of countries like Japan (approx. \$20,000) with other countries (several hundreds of dollars), and within countries, as is the case with China. There are extremely wealthy people in the city of Shanghai, but elsewhere within China, there are people at the opposite end of the social class spectrum. These "intra-national" gaps, gaps among household economies in the same country, may be even larger than the international gaps in Asia.

Despite the presence of these problems, we must push forward with economic development. At the same time, we should also be concerned about the various environmental problems which have arisen along with our push towards economic development. We must determine ways to resolve these problems. I believe that economic stagnation is not one of those solutions. We must remove many obstacles which are blocking our path towards economic development, and if possible, pass our economic system on to the next generation under the best conditions possible.

In order to accomplish this difficult task, we must first determine exactly which issues must be tackled. In order to solve any problems, you must first be able to recognize the problem.

The most serious problem facing the Asian nations of today, is the population problem. Another problem which we are facing is the fact that most of today's Asian countries are importers or will become major importers of primary commodities. This is in contrast to the general rule of thumb that developing countries are exporters of food, energy and other primary products. Even China, which has made self-sufficiency a policy for many years, has begun changing its policies and is on its way to becoming an importer. Due to a sudden increase in its consumption of energy, I believe that China will also, in the near future, become an importer of energy resources. I don't need to remind you that Japan (which has experienced great economic growth), Taiwan, and Korea, are all huge importers of primary products.

I am not saying that Asian countries do not export, but I would like you to acknowledge the fact



that the world can survive a year or two without many of the products that are exported by Asian countries. Lack of the cars or electronic goods which Asian countries manufacture and export may cause a few inconveniences, but these products are by no means a necessity. On the other hand, we here in Asia, cannot survive for even a week without the importation of primary commodities. It is also of importance that we realize that presently, there is a perfect balance between the supply and demand of these primary commodities, and that if this balance is lost somewhere down the line, prices of these valuable commodities may skyrocket not 2-3 times, but 10-20 times their present price. I hope you can see the danger we face as importers of these primary commodities. Unfortunately, we have no choice other than to rely on outside sources for these products.

It should be noted that not all of Asian countries face these problems. Take Brunei and Indonesia. They are countries which have the ability to export energy resources. There are also countries like Thailand which are naturally blessed with rich environments and can export massive quantities of primary commodities. With technological advancements, these countries can further increase their exports. Please remember that these countries are, of course, the exception and not the rule here in Asia.

Rapid changes in natural and social environments are being caused not only by population pressures, but also by people's thirst for modern lifestyles. The amount of deforestation in 1990 was 1.5 times the amount predicted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1985. Nowhere in the world has this problem of deforestation become more evident than in Brazil. It has become evident that a vast amount of deforestation is also occurring here in Asia. Judged by the amount of deforestation occurring per country, India and Indonesia rank numbers 2 and 3 respectively, and Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam are also within the world's top 20.

When viewing this from the perspective of percentage of forest lost to deforestation, Cote d'Ivoire was first with Nepal following in second and Sri Lanka in fourth. Thailand, India, Myanmar and Vietnam are also losing a high percentage of their forests to deforestation.

I've heard that there is a famous proverb in India, "Our food will last only as long as our forests do." It is a wonderful proverb which forces us to consider the consequences of our deforestation.

Deforestation is also responsible for the destruction of villages and the economic conditions of these villages. Villagers with nowhere else to go, flee to the cities, causing population booms. Various problems accompany these population increases, one

of which is a housing problem. According to the UN, "standard housing" refers to dwellings which satisfy our basic requirements as human beings. In the early 1980s, 82% of the population in industrialized nations were living in standard housings. Compare this number with the 17% Asian countries. Even Latin American countries show a figure of approximately 34%.

The number of people who are living in sub-standard housing is exploding and causing the expansion of urban areas. In the middle of the 1970s, there were 101 cities in developing countries with populations of 1 million or more. In ten years, this number increased by 50% to 148. Slum dwellers accounted for most of this increase.

Housing is not the only problem which Asian urban dwellers face. A person in one of these cities has access to less than one tenth of the 500 liters of water a day that a Tokyo resident uses. Of course, this cannot be considered sanitary, and the problem remains widespread and is even growing in certain areas.

Additionally, the underdevelopment of urban infrastructure is becoming a major problem. Of course, infrastructure was not a necessity when people were living in spacious accommodations, but as city populations rise, so does the need to consider ways of resolving these population problems.

After reading the reports that all of you submitted, I became aware of another problem which is affecting us here in the Asia-Pacific region. I realized that there are regions here in Asia which are deprived of even the basic preconditions of development.

As will be mentioned in later reports, Asia was the site where the first atomic bombs were dropped. At the pace we are on now, we may be the site of the last nuclear tests. As you already know, nuclear testing in Asia is resuming, and according to a local reporter, the number of areas where residual radiation from these tests threatens the lives of residents is increasing. Countries which are developing nuclear weapons gain a voice in world affairs, but at the same time, are seriously endangering the lives of their own people.

Because secret testing of nuclear weapons occurred in America's Nevada desert and Arizona, as well as in Semipalatinsk and other places, the word "hibakusha" applies not only to victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but to victims in America and Russia as well. "Hibakusha" also exist in the Asian Pacific region, so we will be discussing this a little further today.

I would like to point out again that we have been concentrating on the problems which result from development. It is also important, however, that we



remember the fact that many countries and regions have been deprived of the basic preconditions of development. By neglecting this problem, growth and development in the Asia-Pacific region may never be attained.

It is also important for us, the city and regional assemblies, to consider ways of removing any obstacles which may be standing between us and our goal: Development.

I would like to move on to the topic of population control. Medical science has introduced various methods of population control, but I, as a social-scientist would like to steer away from those methods and look at some approaches from a social-scientific point of view.

There are a few countries in Asia such as Hong Kong and Singapore where the population growth rate is dramatically decreasing. Determining the reasons that these two countries stand out is, of course, not an easy task, but I believe that the two factors which separate these two countries from the rest of Asia are the higher education and the advancement of women into society. During my tenure at an university in U.K., I found that students, especially female students, from Hong Kong and Singapore led exceptionally active student lives. I believe that something related to the higher education and advancement into society of women leads to a drop in the population growth rate.

Some people argue that a decrease in population would lead to many problems in Asia, but I believe that a drop in population would be beneficial to Asia and due to the serious nature of this problem, I believe that it is necessary to consider the issues of women's higher education and advancement into society.

I believe it is each country's responsibility to establish institutions for higher education and compulsory education. Japan has a lot of experience with junior high schools and vocational schools. Because vocational schools fall into the jurisdiction of the city and regional assemblies, instructors and administrations have greater opportunities to cooperate and voice their opinions regarding the developing countries' educational problems.

International organizations have been active in the support and aid of the establishment of social infrastructures. Japan is now recognized as the largest contributor to ODA, but there are many other non-financial problems, one of which is lack of manpower. Japan is contributing economic aid, or ODA, to these developing countries, but we may be forced to ask for your cooperation in recruiting the help of workers who can travel to and from foreign countries and have the ability to make judgments about new problems and are capable of proposing appropriate countermeasures for dealing with these problems. This problem is not restricted solely to Japan. Without mutual

understanding and cooperation, a solution to this problem may never be found. If we can overcome this problem, Japan could positively support the infrastructure of these developing countries.

Additionally, new movements aimed at preventing the destruction of the environment and the loss of forests to deforestation have begun. In comparison to the huge problem of deforestation, however, these movements may seem quite futile. Asia is a forerunner in the afforestation movement. China has afforested more land than any other country in the world, and three other Asia-Pacific countries are also in the top ten countries for afforestation. Japan is currently ranked number six.

A problem that Japan must concern itself with is the quality of afforestation. Taking Hiroshima as an example, the quality of our drinking water is affected by the types of vegetation growing in the forests in the upper reaches of our rivers. Changes in the quality of the drinking water, in turn affects the growth of fish in the neighboring fisheries. Aware of this fact, the fishermen who fish in the rivers have begun participating in volunteer organizations which are actively reforesting.

Some of these volunteer organizations are also going abroad to reforest other Asian countries, especially the rain forests and Asia's drier regions. Those involved in these types of activities are bolstering the recovery of the natural environment.

There are many other problems such as water and air pollution which also must be tackled. It is not rare to find people actively involved in anti-pollution movements, but totally unaware of the pollution problem right in their own backyard. Thus, the ability to identify these problems becomes of great importance. Precise evaluation of any situation is an integral first step in the resolution of the problem. Pooling of resources and networking is necessary for the correct training of our personnel.

Various projects are being implemented in Hiroshima. One example is the personnel and technical exchanges which are being promoted to strengthen ties with Szechwan. We are also eagerly anticipating the completion of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Training Center in Higashi-Hiroshima. There, large scale training activities, such as technical research to cope with the pollution problems in Osaka and Fukuoka, will be conducted. Further details will be discussed in a separate report, so I will not get into that right now.

In Kyushu, the south-western island of Japan, three prefectures (Fukuoka, Saga and Nagasaki) are working in conjunction with Pusan, Cheju, and two other Korean municipalities in an effort to develop natural resources for the future. Specifically, they will stock the waters between Japan and Korea, the



Tsushima Strait, with young fish to improve marine resources. In the past, these types of plans or projects had been dealt with on a national level, but recently, these types of agreements have been undertaken by regional assemblies and municipal administrations. Because Japan and Korea's assemblies have joined forces in a common cause, we expect to see the fruits of their efforts in the years to come.

Today, I have mentioned a few possible solutions to the many problems which we are facing. As I mentioned earlier, there are many countries facing social and international barriers in their journey towards development. I believe that it is necessary to dig deep to find solutions to these problems in forthcoming discussions.

I would now like to conclude my presentation, but before we move on to the presentations from today's speakers, I would like to answer any simple questions that you may have regarding my report. Please reserve any ideas or opinions for discussion during the question and answer period afterward. Now, I would like to address any technical questions about my report. Are there any?

I would like to have as much time as possible for discussion afterward, so we will now move on to the presentations from each of our city representatives.

Our first presentation will come from Mayor A. Ehsan Awang Joini of Kuching City North, Malaysia. Thank you.

○Awang Ehsan Awang Joini
Mayor of Kuching North (Malaysia)

Your Honorable Chairman, learned coordinator, fellow Mayors, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for giving me the honor of this opportunity to deliver a speech at this plenary session on the subject "Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens—Development and the Environment".

As a mayor from a city that is in its infant stage of development, the issues of infrastructural growth and our environment are certainly our utmost concern. There are many areas which we wish to learn about and acquire knowledge from advanced cities represented at this conference.

I must hasten to congratulate the organizers, especially the Honorable Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, for organizing this conference. It is most timely, in an era when peaceful living is very much at peril. The prevailing atmosphere of rapid development and global economic growth in Asia may bring social, as well as environmental problems.

Ladies and gentlemen, before I proceed any further, I'd like you to look at the screen showing the location of my state.

As you can see, this is a map of southern Asia. The state which I come from is Sarawak, one of

thirteen states in Malaysia. This is Kuching City. We are on the eastern side of Malaysia. Malaysia is a federation of thirteen states and it is a constituent of a monarchy. It has two Houses of Parliament: the House of Representatives and the Senate. These two Houses of Parliament are accountable for enacting the laws which are applicable to all the states of Malaysia.

Malaysia is also a member of ASEAN, which consists of Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. We are one of the nations in the Asian region with Kuala Lumpur as our capital city.

Malaysia is a developing country, as opposed to an advanced country, like Japan. For that reason we have formed as our objective, a vision, which we call Vision 2020. This vision will hopefully allow us to become an industrialized and developed country by the year 2020. By then, all the states in Malaysia will have hopefully achieved that target. Certainly, if our present rate of growth is maintained, we should be able to achieve that target, providing there are no unforeseen circumstances.

Malaysia is a country of many races (we have no less than 30 different races), of various languages, and of various racial origins. However, we are proud to announce that, in spite of this fact, we are able to live together in harmony.

The Gross Domestic Product(GDP) rate of Malaysia is 8.5%. Our population is 18 million, and we have had a very low inflation rate of 4% since 1992. Our GDP rate has also been maintained since 1992. Our low inflation rate is attributable to our ability to control prices. There are no wage increases, a high productivity rate and low labor costs. All of these combined, keep the inflation rate down.

In the initial stage of our independence, emphasis was placed on agriculture. However, beginning in the 1990's we began concentrating on manufacturing. In the year 1995, 48% of our products were from the manufacturing industry. By the year 2020, we hope this will become 100%, but we will be happy if we can achieve 90%.

Now turning to developmental and environmental issues. Firstly, Malaysia has a stable government. Since our independence there have been very few changes in the government. This is a very significant factor in the sense that, when you have changes in the government, you have changes in policies. Consequently, development does not proceed as you would like it to.

Development is tremendous in Malaysia, due mainly to the existence of peace and social order throughout the country. During the '60s and '70s, we had a communist insurgency, which we managed to suppress. From then on, the government has progressed tremendously.



In addition, the commitment of our civil services has contributed tremendously to our rapid development and facilitated the growth of our nation. A system called the System of Accountability has been established by law. In addition to this, we have a private sector which also contributes significantly to our social and economic development.

We have a labor force which is cheap, disciplined and skilled.

As I mentioned before, there is interracial harmony, regardless of the fact that there are many races, many religions and many languages. We are proud of the fact that because of this, we are able to accelerate our development. For the purpose of development, the government of Malaysia has devised a plan called the Malaysia Plan. This plan encompasses all physical, cultural, social and economic development for a period of five years. We are now coming to the end of the sixth Malaysia Plan. Thus, the Malaysia Plan has already been in existence for thirty years. In the middle of each Plan, there is a mid-term review where we can correct and rectify any mistakes, and at the same time, get back on track to achieve the targets as denoted in the plan.

Malaysia's main exports are oil and gas which comprise 43% of our total exports. Manufacturing makes up 25%, agriculture is 21% and timber comprises 4.2%.

Malaysia used to be the main exporter of timber, but after analyzing the data on environmental issues, the government has regulated the export of timber. Consequently, we are able to subscribe to the requirements of the United Nations, through our contribution to the ITTU (International Tropical Timber Organization). By virtue of our subscription to the ideas of this organization, we have regulated the exportation of timber to 30%.

With regards to the environment, the government is aware of the necessity of considering environmental issues. Thus, a ministry, called the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment was established in Kuala Lumpur. This ministry is responsible for regulating and enacting laws, as well as controlling issues pertaining to the environment. However, environmental issues of our cities and states are dealt with at the state level.

Returning to the topic of Kuching City, here in Sarawak, there are two mayors. I am the mayor of Kuching City North and there is one more mayor in Kuching City South. The population of Kuching City is about 350,000. Kuching town was elevated to city status on August 1, 1988. According to the 1991 census, the population of Kuching City was broken down by race and ethnic groups as follows:

Malay	129,347
Chinese	165,256

Iban	21,288
Bidayu	40,992
Other indigenous tribes	3,278
Other	8,139

Kuching City is the capital city of Sarawak. The head of the state of Sarawak is the Governor. While the state legislative assembly is responsible for the institution of those laws applicable solely to the state, laws instituted at a federal level are applicable to all 13 of the Malaysian states.

Regarding social and environmental issues, we would like to address two problems facing Kuching City. One is sewage management, which presently is non-existent, and the other is waste management, which includes garbage collection and disposal. These are the main problems confronting most cities in Asia, simply because of the financial burdens that surround garbage disposal and sewer systems. If you plan to improve the environment, you cannot run away from these two problems. Thus we are seeking assistance from developed countries so we can confront and solve these problems as soon as possible.

I would also like to mention that Kuching, along with one other city in Malaysia, has been selected by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the "Healthy City" project.

Ladies and gentlemen, because of time constraints, I would like to end this presentation by saying that Kuching, being a young city still has a lot to learn from the great cities of the world. Peaceful and healthy living in Kuching City is the main focus of our government, and being in a stage of infancy, the city can certainly learn from the mistakes of other cities. Along with rapid industrialization, further progress and development, major health and safety hazards are expected to persist, and perhaps even be aggravated. Bearing this in mind, the city authorities, together with the relevant Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), have formulated an action plan in line with the United Nations "Healthy City" concept (which I have just mentioned). This project, with its clear cut plan of actions, will run from 1995 to 2000 and will transform Kuching City into a well-planned, vibrantly landscaped city that is literate, cultured, safe and secure.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much.

I would next like to introduce Mayor Fujimori from Koriyama City.

○Eiji Fujimori

Mayor of Koriyama (Japan)

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. My name is Eiji



Fujimori and I am the mayor of Koriyama City in Fukushima Prefecture. It is a great honor to speak to you here at this Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bombs and the end of WWII. We must renew our awareness regarding the tragedy of war and the deadliness of nuclear weapons. Through inter-city solidarity, we must tackle the issues of the abolition of nuclear weapons as well as problems such as environmental destruction, hunger and poverty, which threaten our very existence. I believe that events like this are great contributors to the creation of a new order of peace, and I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for this opportunity to speak today.

I would first like to introduce the city of Koriyama. Data on Koriyama City is noted on pages 37 and 80 of the Participant City Information packet which was distributed to you. Koriyama City is located in the center of Fukushima Prefecture and covers an area of 731 square kilometers. More than 325,000 people are residents of Koriyama City. We are the second largest producers of rice and edible carp, and commercial sales rank second among the six prefectures in the Tohoku area. We, as the central city in the Tohoku area, continue to press forward in our efforts toward development.

We are served by a highly efficient transportation system which is comprised of the Tohoku Bullet Train service, the Tohoku highway service, as well as the JR Transportation Network which links us with Tokyo and Aomori Prefecture. Many people also visit our city via the airport in Fukushima. These extensive transportation services have allowed our businesses to prosper.

Koriyama City has been blessed with a rich natural environment. The Ou Mountains and Lake Inawashiro which provide Koriyama with agricultural and drinking water, lie to the west of the city. The Abukuma Mountains, which lie to the east of the city have been chosen as a candidate for the transfer of the capital.

Koriyama is fortunate to have an abundant water source and greenery. Koriyama's developmental history began in the beginning of the Meiji Era when because of its cultivation, it was recognized by the Meiji government and became a large scale developmental project. The descendants of samurai families such as the Kochi, Matsuyama, Tottori, Okayama, Aizu, Nihonmatsu, Tanakura and Yonezawa feudal clans which immigrated to Koriyama City and settled there. At that time the population was about 5,000 people. More than 2,000 people migrated to Koriyama.

The Asaka Canal Project and the Asaka Field

Development Project, completed in 1882, provided Koriyama with a vast tract of land and an abundant water source, both of which contributed to the enrichment of our citizens' lives. Last year we were able to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the municipalization of the city.



Mayor Fujimori of Koriyama

Looking back at Koriyama's developmental history, development within the realms of nature has always been a major theme. There have been and will be many projects designed to maintain our water sources and greenery. We are promoting the development of our city using, "Koriyama City, the city of glittering water and greenery" as our city's future image.

As I have just mentioned, the developmental policies in Koriyama City revolve around the promotion of our city's image. These policies also promote the co-existence of our residents with our environment. Living within a rich environment gives us peace of mind. It is this richness which we hope to pass on to our future generations. I am now considering my responsibilities in tackling this task.

We are now facing many different environmental problems which cannot be resolved single-handedly by one administration. It is necessary to join forces to resolve these many problems. I would like to introduce some of these problems here.

The continued increases in amounts of garbage and air pollution have become major issues. We are establishing various countermeasures to protect our environment. In response to our garbage problem, we have devised a recycling system where, with the cooperation of our citizens, we can return biodegradable garbage to nature in the form of fertilizer, and at the same time decrease our amounts of garbage. As a countermeasure against air pollution and Freon gas which leads to the destruction of the ozone layer, we have set up equipment which removes CFCs from our waste treatment factories.

I must once again reiterate that the water brought from Lake Inawashiro through the Asaka Canal is the lifeline of our city and its residents. Its preservation is of the utmost importance and has become the major issue of our administration.

In order to protect the purity of the water in Lake Inawashiro, we have requested that the prefecture take anti-pollution measures for the waters which flow into the lake from upstream basins. As part of an environmental protection public sewage project, we have been working in conjunction with a university



research organization to develop an original type of sewage processing system. This system will prevent water from being contaminated as it is carried from Lake Inawashiro through the city. Starting this year, as the nation's waterworks and sewage model, we established a two-level transport system to keep the water from the Asaka Canal separate from the city's sewage water. The upper structure will be used to carry clean pure water from the lake, while the lower structure will be used to transport waste water. This is a huge project which will serve both to ensure the safety of this ever-important commodity, and act as a means of dealing with the problem of sewage water.

Additionally, we have introduced the Ministry of Forestry's water and greenery networking project, where irrigation equipment and reservoirs will be established in more than 250 spots around our city. We are also implementing a hometown river model project to ensure safety and protect the natural environment in areas surrounding our rivers. In the center of our city, we are planting trees along roads and in parks. These projects help to preserve the water and greenery that are so important to us, as well as serve as the starting point in the future development of our city.

In 1988, due to the cooperative efforts of our residents, our concept for a new resort, complete with golf course, ski resort, and resort hotel, was approved by the national government. We are proceeding with strict checks in an effort to insure the protection of our environment and landscape, as well as protect it from overdevelopment.

In thinking about this from the perspective of regional development, we may run into some difficulties which arise from these strict checks, but looking to the future, it is necessary for our administrations to be strict in our views toward development. We believe that only by taking these various steps, can we preserve our natural environment.

Furthermore, because we believe that informed citizens are integral to the preservation of the environment, we are now attempting to raise the consciousness of our citizens. Just the other day, junior high school students announced the results of their research projects at a forum with a theme of water and greenery. Regional and world-wide environmental problems were also discussed in depth.

Here, I have introduced some of Koriyama City's developmental policies and efforts to ensure the safety of its residents. We should remember that these efforts must go beyond the municipal level. We must combine our efforts to strengthen our drive towards the resolution of environmental problems.

Lastly, I would like to present a message from Koriyama City to all of you who have gathered here at

this Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and to everybody who desires peace and the mutual prosperity of mankind.

A rich natural environment gives us peace of mind and allows us to feel at ease. It is this peace of mind which provides us with the motivation to create a more peaceful world. We hope that each and every one of you will take some responsibility in protecting this environment which is so irreplaceable and important to us.

Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much.

I realize that we are running short on time, but I would like to take a 10-minute coffee break at this time. I apologize that it can't be any longer, but I'd like to get the second half of our presentations started at 11:00. See you in 10 minutes. Thank you.

(break)

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Due to poor planning on my part, we are running a little short on time. We would appreciate it if our speakers would keep their reports as short and direct as possible.

I would now like to introduce our third speaker, Mayor Vijay Gupta of Nepalganj.

○Vijay Gupta
Mayor of Nepalganj (Nepal)

Mr. president, the honorable distinguished delegates, honorable guests, brothers and sisters. I am privileged and honored this morning for having the opportunity to stand here and add a few words at this gathering.

First of all, I express my sincere thanks on behalf of the citizens and the city of Nepalganj to the honorable Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the invitation to attend this conference.

I was really moved after seeing the consequences of the dropping of the atomic bomb fifty years ago. All human beings indeed need to think about using all possible means to abolish atomic bombs and nuclear weapons throughout the world, in order to secure a future free from nuclear war. I pray for all the departed souls of the victims of the atomic bomb.

We in Nepal, as a member of the developing nations, greatly support the UN system of promoting



Mayor Gupta of Nepalganj



peace and development, and appreciate your many successes and other organizations.

Although we are a small nation, we have many races, languages and religions, mainly Hindus, Buddhists, and Muslims who live together in complete harmony. In 1990, we restored democracy in our country and as a result of the popular democratization movement, a multi-party parliamentary system has been restored to our country.

Nepal is steadily heading towards attaining a peaceful life for its citizens. We are fighting against poverty, and problems with refugees from Bhutan are aggravating this condition. We are aware of the severe threat to peace in our region, and Nepal has always favored peaceful coexistence and peaceful settlements of disputes of violent nature. There is also danger due to ethnic problems and problems relating to broader disputes which can hopefully be settled through talks.

Peace is not only the opposite to war, but a meaningful concept of purposeful, holy, and prosperous living conditions. It is a state of mind and environment. Therefore, in order to secure eternal peace for mankind, development must be steady, and environmental destruction must be stopped. We must preserve the gifts we have received from nature, because nature has been so very kind to us. We must use nature's gifts in a rational way so that our future generations can live peacefully.

Industrialization has created environmental problems throughout the world. Migration from rural areas to the cities has added to these problems. Our sources of drinking water are polluted. Roads and streets have become narrower. Collection of garbage, and disposal of waste, drainage and sewage have become challenging jobs for every city in the world. Administrations' mass destruction of forests has adversely affected the environment. Child labor and street children, discrimination and crimes against women are on the rise all over the world.

However, our common enemy, the greatest problem facing the people of this region is poverty. Poverty anywhere is a danger to prosperity everywhere. Therefore, it is of the greatest importance to escape from poverty. We have to open new avenues of regional cooperation among our cities and exchange our experiences regarding development. Since we are all at different levels of development, we can contribute to each other's development. There are many cities without infrastructures. I hope this conference will become a venue to extend wider cooperation among our cities.

Ladies and gentleman, racial discrimination, violations of human rights, refugee problems, and ethnic problems are also threats to peace. We have to strive hard to narrow the gap not only between poor countries and rich countries, but also between poor

people and rich people. I think the time has finally come and this conference will find concrete solutions to the aforementioned problems of poverty and development as well as protect our environment for generations to come. Let us unite together to fight poverty and preserve peace in this region in particular, and the world at large. Thank you very much ladies and gentlemen.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much.

We have received many compliments on the coordination of these sessions, but regret that they have not been coordinated a little more effectively.

Our next speaker is the Chairman of Bandarawela, Mr. Nalin Priyantha Suriyage.

○Nalin Priyantha Suriyage

Chairman of Bandarawela (Sri Lanka)

Mr. president, the Honorable Mayor of Hiroshima, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. Before I proceed, let me introduce myself. My name is Nalin Priyantha Suriyage. I am from Sri Lanka and I represent the town of Bandarawela as the Chairman.



Chairman Suriyage of Bandarawela

First of all, let me bow my head in respectful memory of all those who sacrificed their lives in two of the world's biggest tragedies, the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In spite of these most miserable events, the citizens of Japan have come forward with their arms open to embrace worldwide peace. In this instant, I remember the words of Lord Buddha saying that hatred never subsides with hatred.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to appeal to all the world's citizens to unite and join hands with the citizens of my town, along with the citizens of Sri Lanka in world peace and an effort to totally abolish nuclear weapons.

Under our development and environmental programs, we have started three projects. One is the International Labor Playground. Another is the creation of public parks. The third is an afforestation program. The playground and the public park were proposed to members of our council in the name of peace.

ADB has granted us three projects, one is water, one is upgrading, and the last is public toilets. One day the world will be able to see my clean and green city.

I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my greetings to the World Conference of



Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity and extend my gratitude for inviting me to this most important event. Bless you always. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much.

We would now like to hear from Mayor Tomaki Juda from Bikini Atoll.

○Tomaki Juda

Mayor of Bikini Atoll (Marshall Islands)

Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

I express my thanks to the Honorable Mayor of Hiroshima and the Honorable Mayor of Nagasaki.

The people of Bikini join the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and all the other people in calling for world peace and the banning of nuclear weapons.

I'd like to briefly tell you the story about the people of Bikini. Seven months after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, my people were moved off our island by the U.S. Navy so they could test their new atomic weapons. We were moved 5 times during a period of 30 years while the United States tested planetary atomic and hydrogen bombs. This continued throughout the 1940s and 1950s. In 1968, we thought we might finally be able to return to Bikini because President Lyndon Johnson announced that our island was safe and that we could return home. As it was announced later by U.S. doctors, during the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Bikinians, after returning home, may have ingested the largest amounts of radiation of any people on Earth. Thus, in 1978, the U.S. once again moved our people. No one has lived permanently in Bikini since then.

Fifty years have passed since we were first moved, and we are still struggling to go back home.

The U.S. government has provided us with some money to clean our island, but it is only a drop in the bucket. As we recently told the United States Congress, an additional \$64 million is necessary to clean our island and make it safe for us to return home. We are afraid that we will never see this money come from the U.S. Government because our country has become independent of America.

Our one request today is that the people of Hiroshima and the government of Japan help in contributing to the radiation clean up of our island so



Mayor Juda of Bikini Atoll

that we can go home. We ask for your help and say "yokwe" and "arigato". Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much.

Because the Japanese experienced many things immediately following Hiroshima, we can sympathize with those who live in Bikini Atoll, and realize the importance of what you have to say. Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is also from Bikini Atoll. Mr. Jonathan Weisgall, Legal Counsel to Bikini Atoll.

○Jonathan Weisgall

Legal Counsel, Bikini Atoll (Marshall Islands)

Thank you. I offer these remarks on behalf of Mayor Juda and the people of Bikini. In yesterday's video and at the museum, you saw several references to Bikini Atoll. So this morning, I want to give you some background information on the testing there, and also tell you about some new information on the tests that has just become available.

The people of Bikini Atoll and Japan are linked by the legacy of nuclear weapons. The world's fourth and fifth atomic bombs were detonated during Operation Crossroads at Bikini Atoll in July of 1946, sinking 16 target ships, including two Japanese ships, the destroyer Nagato and the cruiser Sakawa, which remain today on the floor of Bikini's lagoon.

Bikini was the site of 23 U.S. atomic and hydrogen bomb tests between 1946 and 1958. One of these, the March 1, 1954 Bravo shot was the U.S.'s most powerful hydrogen bomb, with a shot equal to almost 1,000 Hiroshima-type bombs. Bravo vaporized the test island and parts of two others, and destroyed most of the buildings and scientific equipment on an island 14 miles across the lagoon. Moreover, what was described at the time as an unpredicted shift in wind directions, sent radioactive fallout from the bomb eastward across Bikini Atoll and several hundred miles downwind, contaminating the 236 inhabitants of Rongelap and Utrik Atolls, 28 American servicemen on Rongerik and 23 crew members of a Japanese fishing vessel, the Lucky Dragon. The radiation dose received by the people of Rongelap, who were more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) from the test, was the equivalent to being 2 miles (3 kilometers) from the Hiroshima bomb. 19 of the 21 children who were under ten years old on that day have had their thyroids removed, and there has been one leukemia death.

Japan, still living with the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, nearly broke diplomatic relations with the United States over the shot. Contaminated fish from the Lucky Dragon caused a panic in the Japanese fish market, and as you saw in the video here yesterday, the radio operator from the crew died in late



Mr. Weisgall, Legal Counsel

1954 from severe radiation poisoning. More than 400,000 people attended his funeral.

Is there evidence to show that the U.S. deliberately planned to expose Marshallese to fallout? The answer is “no”, but we do know now that the exposure of the Marshallese met the government’s interest in conducting human radiation experiments.

For example, in 1951, a U.S. Defense Department medical panel proposed 29 specific human radiation experiments, including “internal contamination of survivors”, “burn studies”, “effects of exposure of the eye to the atomic flash”, “measurements of radioactive isotopes in the body fluids of atomic weapons test personnel”, and other tests “that should be considered as a legitimate basis for biomedical participation in future weapons tests”.

Separately, in 1952, the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council told the Secretary of Defense that atomic, biological and chemical warfare research had “reached a point beyond which essential data could not be obtained unless human volunteers were utilized for such experimentation.” The council unanimously agreed that the use of human volunteers in this type of research be approved in further experimental research.

We also know that the Bravo disaster could have been avoided. The evidence shows a combination of ignorance, arrogance and secrecy on the part of top U.S. officials, punctuated by a complete lack of concern for the Marshallese.

First of all, in 1953, one year before the test, the U.S. Navy suggested that the danger area around the bomb be extended to include Rongelap. But other U.S. officials did not want to move the Marshallese. The High Commissioner of Micronesia to Washington wrote, “I urge you to do everything in your power to limit the danger area to exclude any atolls or islands other than Bikini and Eniwetok.” He also suggested that the danger area be expanded to a point just to the west of Rongelap, so the people would not have to move. He wrote, “This would at least avoid the necessity of informing the Marshallese of the expanded danger area and so protect them and the administration from the results of what would be, at the very best, unsettling knowledge for them to have.” The AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) agreed, and the results were tragic. Think of the irony of this. In 1946 for a bomb the size of Hiroshima, the Navy evacuated hundreds of Marshallese for hundreds of miles around Bikini. In 1954, for a hydrogen bomb

that the government knew would be at least 500 times bigger than the Hiroshima bomb, and in fact was almost 1000 times bigger, no one was evacuated from these islands and atolls.

Secondly, the weather officials who studied the first hydrogen bomb in 1952, the Mike shot that you saw yesterday, had already reported that that bomb had caused “spectacular and widespread weather changes over a wide area. Weather before and after the shot was entirely different.” and they warned that the tropical atmosphere is not understood in these tests.

You saw yesterday at the museum, the black rain, the sudden wind storm and the rain caused by the Hiroshima bomb. Similar conditions were found with the hydrogen bomb. They wrote in a memorandum, “God did not design the tropical atmosphere to AEC specifications”. The commander of the Bravo shot found this memorandum to be quite “troublesome” and had all copies of the memorandum recalled and wrote, “In short, we will kill it and stick it in the file.”

Third, although the U.S. government has said for 40 years that there was an unexpected shift in winds after the Bravo shot. We now know that this is not the truth. Bravo was deliberately set off despite the fact that AEC officials knew the winds were headed in the wrong direction. The midnight weather briefing showed that winds “were headed for Rongelap to the east and it was recognized that islands in the eastern part of Bikini Atoll would probably be contaminated. Was the shot postponed? No. Were precautions taken for the Marshallese downwind? No. Were precautions taken for the U.S. personnel downwind? Yes.

Following the midnight weather briefing, Bikinis’s weather outlook was downgraded to unfavorable, and the government ordered several ships to move 20 miles farther out to sea and to the south, to get out of the path of the anticipated fallout. If the weather forecast created enough risk to move the ships with the U.S. personnel, either the Marshallese in danger should have been moved as well, or the shot should have been postponed.

Not only that, but once the scope of the disaster was realized, the government took immediate action to evacuate the 28 U.S. servicemen who, as I mentioned before, were on Rongerik Atoll. They were rescued within 24 hours of Bravo. The people of Rongelap, who were less than 50 miles away, were not evacuated for two days, and the Utrik islanders were not moved for more than three days.

Moreover, U.S. scientists treated the Marshallese like experimental subjects, comparing their radiation doses to those of aborted fetuses in a clinical study named “Operation Sunshine.” One of the researchers wrote, “I wonder whether our concepts of the sickness of the median lethal dose must be revised.”, noting



that, "the excessive fallout from Bravo indicates to me that, if anything, the Sunshine estimates of the strontium 90 uptake by human beings is not exaggerated."

Another example. In a 1956 meeting of an AEC advisory committee meeting on biology and medicine, Dr. Merrill Eisenbud described a study he was planning on the people of Utrik, who now had been moved back home. He wrote, "Utrik is by far the most contaminated place in the world and it will be very interesting to go back and get good environmental data and a sample of food changes in many humans through their urine, so as to get a measure of the human uptake when people live in a contaminated environment." If the AEC knew that Utrik was so contaminated, why were the people moved back? Eisenbud continued, "Data of this type has never been available. While it is true that these people do not live, I would say – the way Westerners do, civilized people – it is nevertheless true that these people are more like us than mice."

Or take the case of the Bikini people, who were negligently returned to their atoll in the early 1970's after the AEC declared Bikini safe. A 1976 report from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory stated, "Bikini Atoll may be the only global source of data on humans where intake via ingestion is thought to contribute the major fraction of plutonium body burden. It is possibly the best available source of data for evaluating the transfer of plutonium across the gut wall after being incorporated into biological systems".

No wonder the Bikinians believe to this day that they were moved back to Bikini as human guinea pigs to measure the long-term effects of low-level radiation. In fact, they experienced a one-year 75% increase in their body burdens of cesium-137 when they returned to Bikini. U.S. doctors called this "incredible", and said that the Bikinians may have ingested the largest amounts of radioactive material of any known population.

Bikini's environment is still not safe. As you heard from Mayor Juda, the U.S. Congress provided some funds to help the people of Bikini restore their islands, but only enough to clean up just two of the 23 islands in the atoll. One Bikini official stressed this point recently in a meeting with U.S. officials: "How would you feel if you peel open an orange and see that only two pieces are good enough to eat and the rest are rotten?" he asked. The full clean-up costs for Bikini Atoll will exceed their trust fund by more than \$60 million, and they urgently request the government of Japan and other world governments to help them with funding or other resources to help them return home.

From the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 50 years ago, two beautiful and prosperous cities have risen from the ashes. The people of Hiroshima lost

many lives, but they have reclaimed their land. The people of Bikini gave the United States everything they had; their land and their home. They demanded nothing in return. They asked only that their land be returned to them when it had served its purpose. The United States promised that it would do so. One year later in 1947, it also promised the United Nations that it would safeguard Bikini's land and its people. The Bikini people are still waiting for that promise to be fulfilled. They are still waiting for their land to come back to life.

Thank you.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much. You have pointed out some important details, and given us some things to think about beyond the Hiroshima experience.

Mr. Weisgall has produced a wonderful book, "Operation Crossroad" on the problems of Bikini Atoll. Interested persons please feel free to take a look at it.

Our next report comes from Mayor Ramchandrarao Kadam of Bombay(Mumbai).

○Ramchandrarao Kadam
Mayor of Bombay (Mumbai) / (India)

I come from India and represent the City Corporation of Greater Mumbai.

Established originally by an East Indian Company more than 300 years ago, the purpose of this city was to make Mumbai a major center of trade and commerce. Over the years, the city has witnessed many ups and downs. In spite of these, it has been able not only to maintain its pristine glory of being the main hub of commercial and trading activities, but also has earned the distinction of becoming the financial capital of the country. Having been bestowed with a natural harbor and because of its geographical location, Mumbai is poised to become one of the most important financial and trading centers of the Eastern Region, next only to Tokyo, Singapore and Hong Kong.

So far as the geographical location is concerned, the City of Mumbai is located on the western coast of the state of Maharashtra. The metropolitan city of Mumbai has an area of about 440 Sq. Kms., with a population of about 10 million according to the 1991 census. The city is surrounded on all sides except in the north by the sea, and because of the increase in population over the last few decades, it is one of the most congested cities, not only in the country, but also in the whole world. In some places, particularly in the slum pockets, the population density is about 7,000 persons per acre.

Because of the tremendous increase in population over the last few decades, the city has been



experiencing extreme difficulty in providing the basic civic services, and maintaining the existing infrastructure, which was initially built up to cater to the needs of 2 to 3 million people. The population problem in the city of Mumbai, therefore, has become not only a city or a state or a national problem, but also an international problem. Apart from placing severe pressure on water supply, sewerage, transport, health and communication, the problem of providing housing to the citizen has almost gone beyond the capacity of the City Corporation.

As has been the trend all over the world, the urban population is increasing at a very fast pace. At the beginning of the 19th century, about 3% of the world's population, was living in cities and towns. By the end of the present century, it is estimated that almost 50% of the population of the entire globe will be living in urban areas. It is also staggering to note 40% of the urban population all over the world are living in slums, shanty towns or squatter settlements.

The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay is one of the earliest autonomous bodies established in British India. It governs the city under the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act established in the year 1988, which is by and large framed by Sir Pherozshah Mehta, the first Indian President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC). The act has served as an appropriate model for formation of other Corporations in the country. The civic government is governed by the Municipal Commissioner, with the help of four additional Municipal Commissioners, running the civic administration's management and also supervising.

The B.M.C. Act, 1988, specified seven statutory collateral authorities to take over responsibility for the civic government. These are Corporation, Standing Committee, Improvement Committee, BEST Committee, Education Committee, etc. Apart from statutory committees there are certain special committees to deal with specified issues of the city, like Markets & Gardens, Public Health Committee etc.

For convenience of administration, the entire city is divided into 6 administrative zones and 23 wards, headed by Deputy Municipal Commissioners and Ward Officers respectively. In addition there are departmental heads who control the works of civic administration pertaining to engineering and are directly a part and parcel of development activities in the City. The various engineering faculties are water supply and sewerage department, development planning, building construction, road construction, and building proposals. There are separate departments for markets, estates, gardens, law and the fire brigade.

On its own, Bombay Municipal Corporation is a self supporting autonomous body with an annual budget of about Rs. 2,200 crores. The main sources of

income are levies from various taxes, for example, property tax, water tax, sewerage tax, wheel tax, octroi, water benefit tax, sewerage benefit tax and B.E.S.T.

Various development works for the city include concreting of roads/bridges, conveyance, sewerage disposal project, augmentation of water supply schemes, road transport projects, solid waste management, street lighting, storm water drains, slum improvement, etc. which are the activities to be given top priority, and finance is arranged by the World Bank and the Government of Maharashtra. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay is committed to making life tranquil for the citizens of Mumbai, in conjunction with these developments.

The Civil Environmental Sanitation and Projects Department of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay is engaged in forcing industries and establishments to adopt pollution prevention control measures, depending upon the individual processes. However, polluting and hazardous industries have now been banned. The problem of urban environmental improvement in Mumbai has been basically caused by the expansion of industrial and commercial activities, and growth of population. The real challenge to environmental protection is from major industries, traffic, domestic waste and other commercial activities. The area source is of totally diverse origin, hence it is difficult for the agency to tackle the pollution load that is created. The accelerated pace of industrialization and urbanization, along with the depletion of natural resources and exploitation of capacity of the environment, necessitates remedial measures to improve the quality of the urban environment.

Concentration of industries and a large number of motor vehicles in operation within the Greater Bombay area have resulted in the problem of air pollution. In order to monitor the air quality with respect to various pollutants being discharged by industries and motor vehicles, the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay has installed fixed monitoring stations at 22 locations, spread over the Greater Bombay area. However, since these stations are located at a height of about 30 ft. or more, it becomes difficult to measure pollution caused by transport vehicles. Air quality monitoring at various traffic junctions is done, which shows a tremendous increase in concentration pollutants such as CO, HC, Pb, due to stagnation of vehicles at traffic junctions. Various transport projects are planned and are under implementation to reduce traffic congestion. Hence, the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay now has proposed to purchase a mobile van with a module to measure SO₂, NO₂, CO, SPM, O₃, HC, NH₃, etc. at a cost of about Rs. 100 lakhs, which will enable the



corporation to measure pollution caused by the transport sector in a very scientific manner. It can then plan preventive measures with the help of the State Government. It is compulsory for vehicle owners to obtain 'P.U.C.' certification for all vehicles.

Since no further expansions are permitted for industries, it is observed that either these units are partially operating or have stopped totally. This has reduced pollution load on the environment. Textile mills, once located in the heart of the city, now have either shifted outside the city or closed down due to labor problems or non-affordable cost of production.

Efforts are being made to make use of waste water generated by municipal sewage and industrial effluents. After subsequent treatment, involving primary, secondary and tertiary stages, it would be upgraded to the quality of water, thereby reducing dependence on the limited fresh water resources of the city and thus saving the same for further use. The concept of setting up a common effluent treatment plant is also being promoted by M.I.D.C. This would be for the treatment and disposal of waste generated by water consuming industrial units located in industrial zones, and the feasibility is being studied by State Government authorities. No sludge disposal is permitted without analysis for its leachate potential and other chemical properties. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, with financial assistance from the World Bank, has built seven major sewerage treatment plants disposing into the Arabian Sea through marine outfalls. The projects are aimed at the treatment and disposal of sewerage received from various zones of the city.

Peaceful life can be attained easily in a small town or village. However, in order for peaceful life to be compatible with development, urbanization and industrialization are necessary, which in turn is more likely to damage the natural environment. Hence, timely measures have been initiated by the concerned authorities like the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, the M.P.C.B. (State Government), and the C.P.C.B. (Central Government) to ensure that there is no pollution created by any of the units established in the city. Traffic should be properly managed to have free movement, eliminating congestion to allow for air and noise pollution control. The treated waste water is to join the sewerage system of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay only after it attains a quality as specified by M.P.C.B. No anaerobicity should prevail anywhere in the drains, and free flow of sewerage through the drains should be ensured. The air quality shall be monitored at all times and should be safe for the natural environment.

In order to effectively enforce control measures and to improve environmental conditions for better living standards for the citizens of Mumbai, the

existing inadequate set-up needs to be upgraded, for which consultants have been appointed.

I thank you very much for listening to me so patiently.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Cities in Asia with populations of 10 million and more are dramatically increasing, and Mumbai is an example of one of those cities. Thank you for introducing some of Mumbai's problems and the way your administration is tackling them.

Our last report today is from Mr. Kawakami, the Director of the Hiroshima Public Health and Hygiene Department.

○Tsutomu Kawakami

Director, Department of Public Health and Hygiene, Hiroshima (Japan)

Hello. My name is Tsutomu Kawakami and I am the Director of the Public Health and Hygiene Department of Hiroshima. It is a great honor and I am very thankful for this opportunity to speak here at this morning's session.

The environmental problems in present day cities extend beyond municipal and national borders, and as an issue of the survival of mankind, is attracting great attention. These problems and the development of our cities, have great importance and significance when looked at from the perspectives of world peace, equality, and respect. As the person in charge of environmental policies at municipal level, I realize that these problems fall under my jurisdiction and that I must bear much of the responsibility of resolving these problems.

Today, various environmental and economic issues have been discussed by Professor Takeuchi and the representatives from many cities around the globe. You can find detailed information regarding Hiroshima on page 107 of your Participant City Information booklet. I would now



Director Kawakami,
Environment and Public
Health Department of
Hiroshima

like to take this opportunity to address some of the environmental issues that the Hiroshima administration is now tackling.

In Hiroshima, because we realize that ideas and direction are an essential part of any policy, we have established an environmental plan for the 21st century. In this plan, we have placed an emphasis on the relationship between our city and our environment to create an "eco-city", a city where residents can



peacefully co-exist with the environment that their city has been blessed with.

In order to promote the development of our eco-city, we created the catch phrase, "Living together flexibly with nature" which is supported by three main pillars. The first of these three pillars is the creation of a luscious green city which is friendly to all living things. The second pillar is the creation of a waterfront area which adds to the charm of the city environment. The third and last pillar is the creation of a city which exists harmoniously with nature through efficient utilization of water and energy resources, and the reduction of garbage through recycling.

To comply with the policies of our environmental plan, we have devised an environmental assessment system which was established to evaluate the effects that large scale projects may have on the environment.

Through our educational system and special courses, we are attempting to raise the consciousness and emphasize to our residents, the importance of our relationship with the environment. We are encouraging them to take responsibility for their actions, and consider the repercussions that their actions may have on the environment.

The 12th Asian Games gave us the opportunity to raise the volunteer spirit here in Hiroshima. We hope that this volunteer spirit will be the driving force in our "200,000 Volunteer Plan", devised to promote the development of our city through the education and training of our residents as environmental volunteers.

One example of our efforts was the formation of the Earth Watching Club on World Environment Day. This group was formed to educate six to twelve years old children who will be the leaders of the next generation, as well as adult supporters about the importance of our environment. This club's activities center around the preservation of the water purity of the 100 km Ota River which is the city's water source.

Assemblies from the municipalities served by the Ota river have banded together to form a water quality control board, and are funding projects aimed at preserving the purity of their river by transcending the borders of their administrations, and promoting cooperative projects and exchanges between residents.

I would also like to present a few examples of our city's efforts in the fight against global environmental problems.

Building a society capable of continuous development while protecting the global environment has become an important issue facing all mankind. Accordingly, it has also become necessary to determine the repercussions of all our activities from the environmental standpoint.

Agenda 21, adopted at the Earth Summit held in 1992, Brazil, requests local administrations, which are

integral to the success of the plan, to establish local action plans, or Local Agenda 21. We are now proceeding with preparations here in Hiroshima in order to establish our local agenda by March, 1996. Our local agenda stresses action by individuals acting of their own accord without coercion by local administrations. In order to do this, we established "The Earth Friendly Citizens' Conference", where citizens, local organizations and private businesses from every level can participate in raising proposals and voicing their opinions and ideas regarding appropriate plans of action.

I would next like to present some information on our relationship and cooperative activities with our friendship city, Chongqing, China.

In Chongqing, one of China's largest industrial cities, the burning of coal which is their major source of energy, has created vast amounts of sulfur dioxide and soot, and has led to a very serious pollution problem. We experienced the same problem here in Japan in the 1970s. When absorbed by rain, sulfur dioxide turns to strong sulfuric acid rain which falls over a wide area, and causes damage to the ecosystem, cultural monuments and agricultural products.

In 1989, Hiroshima and Chongqing began what is called, The Environmental Protection Exchange which targeted this problem and other issues revolving around air pollution. Our efforts since 1989 have included the exchange of both information and environmental engineers.

Additionally, both cities have agreed to further promote both acid rain monitoring, and countermeasures against the damage caused by acid rain. In October 1993, Hiroshima Prefecture, Hiroshima City, Chongqing and Szechwan Province worked cooperatively to establish the Acid Rain Research Exchange Center in Chongqing. At this center, we have begun technical exchanges and are currently tackling the following four issues.

1. The causes and elements of acid rain.
2. The effects of acid rain on plants and animals, cultural monuments, and buildings. Countermeasures for these effects.
3. Long distance movement and forecasting of acid rain.
4. Desulfurization, denitration, soot removal and other preventative technology.

This research has attracted the attention of the Japanese national government. At present, research on preventative measures against acid rain is producing favorable results, and we hope to provide other Asian countries with similar research in the near future.

It is of course necessary for Japan's administrations to exchange policies, but in order to solve global economic problems, it is also necessary to hold international exchanges at the local



administrative level. Global environmental problems are represented by the key word “sustainable development” and we believe that the time has come for reforms in the social economic system. Countries and cities should go beyond the realms of their own cities and countries to plan to exchange economic policies.

Lastly, I would like to introduce our garbage problem and waste disposal situation. In 1975, because the waste disposal facilities in Hiroshima could no longer keep up with the ever increasing amounts of garbage, the situation was declared an emergency. The city strongly appealed to its residents to help resolve this problem; to cut down the amounts of garbage and begin recycling. The following year, in 1976, we led the nation into a new era of waste disposal. In order to decrease amounts of garbage and promote recycling, we began a new garbage collection system. According to this new system, residents were required to separate their garbage into 5 groups according to its properties: burnable garbage, non-burnable garbage, oversized garbage, recyclable garbage and toxic garbage. The garbage would then be collected accordingly. This system is still in effect today.

However, with the development of office automation and other changes in today’s lifestyles, the amount of waste generated by offices, such as paper garbage and plastic packaging has increased dramatically. As a result, garbage reduction and recycling have become major administrative issues.

The city has responded by providing large businesses with individual guidance regarding methods of garbage separation and recycling. Attempts were also made to convince department stores and supermarkets to cut back or eliminate wrapping paper.

The city, itself is taking the initiative on projects regarding the recycling of paper garbage from city offices. One of these projects involves the chemical breakdown of confidential documents. The papers are then recycled and made into toilet paper which is distributed to city hall, municipal hospitals and schools.

Additionally, two facilities are being used for sorting of the recyclable garbage collected from our citizens. One of these centers is being reconstructed to increase the treatment capacity and expand its functions. We are also promoting a plan to encourage our citizens to recycle. New technology is being researched to convert the large amount of plastic garbage in land fills into oil and gas.

Creating an environment-friendly society is a great challenge, and one which requires the cooperation of everybody. We must, our grandchildren must, Asia must, the world’s people, all

must protect and maintain an environment which is livable forever. We, as a city, and as individuals, must continue to fulfill our roles as preservers of the environment. As the dispatcher for eternal peace and environmental information, Hiroshima will continue considering methods of creating such an environment.

Finally, it is my hope that efforts toward environmental preservation in the cities participating here today, will continue to move forward in a positive direction through mutual understanding and cooperation. I also hope that through these efforts, global environmental problems will be solved in the near future.

Thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much.

Hiroshima is one of Japan’s most progressive cities when it comes to problems related to garbage control. For people like myself, who shift from other cities like Tokyo to Hiroshima, the lengths they go to here to recycle resources and maintain the environment seem extreme, but you soon learn their importance.

Even though I’m sure many of you have questions, I’m afraid that due to time we must cut these discussions short. Mr. Kawakami plans to have a public lunch, so if you have any questions about Hiroshima’s environment saving measures, please ask him there.

We are running a little short on time, but if there are two people who would like to make a comment about today’s reports, I think we can make time to hear a brief summary of your ideas. Is there anybody?

In that case, could the representative from Hiroshima’s friendship-city Chongqing please present us with a short message regarding today’s conference?

○Liu Wen

Representative from Chongqing (China)

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude for your invitation to this conference and for doing such a fine job in organizing this conference. Chongqing City and Hiroshima City are friendship-cities, and I think this conference was a very good opportunity for learning experience.

This conference dealt with the issue of peace, which is the common goal of all people in the world. I think that today’s gathering is of special significance in looking towards that goal. We would like the Mayors in attendance today to join hands in solidarity to continue in the promotion of attaining peace.

The theme of today’s session is development and the environment. Hiroshima City and Chongqing City are supporting the protection of the environment and have established an institute for research on acid rain.



This institute was built not only for the benefit of Chongqing City, but also to benefit China itself and other Asian countries. Through this center, we would like to continue contributing to environmental improvement with Hiroshima.

Again, thank you for your attention.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much.

Because we are out of time, I'd like to just briefly summarize this morning's session.

Today's presentations were of a very important nature, and I found many things which were of great interest. Many issues were addressed, among which are the training of personnel, preparation of social infrastructures, protection of the environment, instability of governments, and the violation of human rights. I feel reassured now that we are beginning to see the rewards of these efforts.

However, we must also realize that there are some people who are not taken seriously by the superpowers. When considering the development and prosperity of Asia, poverty cannot be a reason for discrimination. Thus, I believe that it is necessary to be sensitive to the problems and contradictions that we carry inside of us.

In addition to the various things that I have learned today, I get the feeling that we, the people of Asia, have developed a reliance on nature, an awe of nature and a yearning for nature, all of which are firmly implanted deep within our hearts. We must never forget these feelings in our quest for the future development and growth of Asia.

I understand that the cooperation and support of industrialized nations are an essential part of international cooperation, but I realized that there is something that we cannot ignore. When it comes to international cooperation, the cooperation and assistance of advanced countries is indispensable. But I realized that before entering into such cooperation, there are things that countries should be aware of. Major countries should not be over-cautious just because they are major countries. And other countries should not be daunted, or prone to give up, just because their partners in cooperation are major countries.

I became a little apprehensive when I heard that an attorney for Bikini Atoll would be participating in this session. Through the incident at Bikini Atoll, the idea that the sacrifice of some minorities is permissible if it benefits the country became evident. It was encouraging to me that there are still people who are fighting for the rights of the minorities.

Mayor Oyadomari has already left to return to Naha, but in yesterday's session, he told us about one of his very valuable experiences. As you well know,

most of America's military bases in Japan are concentrated in Okinawa. American soldiers were training in the northern part of Okinawa at a place called Fukuchi Dam. Because, this dam supplies drinking water to Okinawa's residents, Mayor Oyadomari did not feel that this type of training was appropriate. Thus, Mayor Oyadomari sent a letter of protest to the American President, Jimmy Carter, asking what would be done if the situation were reversed and exercises which endangered the American people were being executed as they were at Fukuchi Dam. Three days later, Mayor Oyadomari received a telegram from the President which stated, "Please excuse us. We are sorry." The next day, exercises at Fukuchi Dam were permanently canceled.

As is evident in this example, we, the industrialized nations or so called super powers, are not acting on one ideology or set of values. Of course there are always the ideas that one super power's ideologies should be impressed on others, or that military rationality is of great importance, but there are also others who are highly critical of such ideologies. Therefore, I believe that it is necessary for us to consider what our fellow countries are appealing to at this type of international conference.

I am very thankful for this opportunity to participate in this extremely informative conference. I would also thank the city of Hiroshima for its support and each and every one of you for participating here. With this, I would like to close today's session.

Thank you very much.

○Moderator

This concludes Session I. Thank you very much. Please return your headphones at the exit.

Lunch will be served on this floor in the Dahlia Room. After lunch we will hold the Citizen Exchange Program and the Administration Inspection.

Thank you very much. Please move on to the dining room.

Session II

Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens — Education and the Advancement of Women —

Thursday, June 29, 1995 9:30~12:00
International Conference Center, Hiroshima
Dahlia

Coordinator: Reiko Mori
Senior Gender Issue Specialist, Women's Association
of Hiroshima Prefecture

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Nuwara Eliya | SRI LANKA | Nalin Thilaka Herath, Mayor |
| 2 | Hiroshima | JAPAN | Mitsuko Ino, Director
Women's Affairs Division |



Session II Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens — Education and the Advancement of Women —

○Moderator

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. We would now like to open Session II of the Asian Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

The coordinator for Session II will be Reiko Mori, the senior gender issue specialist for the Hiroshima Women's Association. Our topic for this session will be "Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens—Education and the Advancement of Women."

Ms. Mori please.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. Yesterday afternoon, we had a full session of discussions and a few of you looked quite exhausted on the bus over to the hotel. I hope everybody got a good night's sleep and is looking forward to this morning's session.

As the moderator announced a moment ago, the theme for Session II is, "Toward Peaceful Lives for Citizens – Education and the Advancement of Women."

Yesterday at Plenary Session II, we discussed the various definitions and conditions for peace. We noted that peace cannot be passively interpreted simply as, "a period without war", but rather, should be thought of the elimination of all things which threaten peace. Included among these threats are, hunger, poverty, violence, and of course, nuclear weapons. It was also pointed out that, along with the change in times, nations are not the only entities responsible for striving towards peace. Regional assemblies, individuals, and non-government organizations also play crucial roles in our quest for worldwide peace.

There were many reports which informed us about the roles that cities are playing in toward peace education, inter-city exchanges and other peace oriented events.

Most international conferences for peace revolve around the present nuclear arms situation, scientific problems, or international security issues. Thus, the fact that women's education and advancement are topics at this international conference, reflects the fact that women's problems are also being brought to the forefront of our battle for peace.

There are many countries which are voicing their



Session II

opinions for nuclear disarmament. However, many of these countries are spending more money on their military than they are on the preservation of health and education. When looking at a typical human's life cycle, women and children are not the only ones who need health and welfare such as the protection of infants, children's education, care for the aged, health insurance, and compensation for labor hazards. Men also require such compensation. Thus, when considering the education and advancement of women, it is necessary to discuss problems which affect men and human beings in general as well as women.

With this in mind, today at this session, we will focus on the issues of women but also will be discussing problems which affect all of us as human beings.

The advancement of women encompasses many different issues. Additionally, there are various cultural, religious, economic and political conditions which accompany the 13 nations gathered here today. Due to religious reasons, there isn't even a consensus among countries on women's right to bear children. Because of differences like this, we will not stress the differences among countries or cities, but instead, focus on the problems which women and children face on an international basis. We also plan to make some proposals which will hopefully be successful in solving some of these problems.

We have representatives from 57 cities of 13 countries participating here today, but there is only one female Mayor. So, I'd like to introduce Ms. Nalin Thilaka Herath from Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka.

○Nalin Thilaka Herath Mayor of Nuwara Eliya (Sri Lanka)

At first, I will give a short description of my country.

I am from Sri Lanka. My city, Nuwara Eliya, is at about 6100 feet elevation. Thus, we have a cold climate throughout the year and get a little frost in the months of December and January. At the moment, I am the only woman mayor in Sri Lanka.



Mayor Herath of Nuware Eliya

The Honorable Mayor of Hiroshima, Takashi Hiraoka, the Honorable Mayor of Nagasaki, Iccho Itoh, and Coordinator Ms. Reiko Mori.

Educate a woman and you educate a family, as the saying goes. We must educate women and thereby improve their social

standing, for without educating women, we will not improve their social standing. Women's liberation is an important factor in this sphere.

International Women's Day was formally declared 85 years ago. The main event that paved the way for it took place as far back as 126 years ago. That historic event was the spirited agitation that the working women of a garment factory in New York launched on the 8th of March, 1857, demanding their rights. This day came to be formally declared as International Women's Day at an international conference held 53 years later in 1910 in Copenhagen. From that day onwards, this anniversary has been observed all over the world, drawing attention to the just rights that women should possess in society and the education and improvement of the social standing of women.

Women cut across all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. If you speak of children, the most vulnerable is the girl. If you speak of the elderly, elderly women are the most in number. The same goes for the disabled. It is the women who suffer the most at any stage of their life cycle. If you target women, you in fact target the majority since they make up more than 50 percent of the world population.

In the majority of Asian and African countries, women are treated as second-class citizens where education is concerned; thus, they are deprived of a place in society. Education should be encouraged and women offered a rightful place in society. Yet women are the most exploited.

This can be observed in East Asia's export-based economic boom, where women play a vital role. The largely underfed and uneducated Southeast Asian female labor force is unlikely to become an agent of prosperity as the region opens up to world trade.

While East Asian Governments back their women's labor force with technical assistance and economic diplomacy, there are hardly any signs of Southeast Asian Governments taking steps to help the tens of millions of women workers enjoy economic gain from liberalized world trade.

Similarly laws should be promulgated and strictly enforced as soon as possible against the

growing incidence of violence against women, including domestic violence, rape, prostitution, and the sale and trafficking in human beings. Elimination of poverty and full access to primary health care should be given priority.

The high rate of violence against women committed in our society should be one of great concern, not only to the political leadership but also to every responsible citizen. While it indicates the subordination of women in society, violence is known to manifest itself within the household, on the streets and also in the workplace.

In my country, Sri Lanka, it is the working women in the labor force who earn the bulk of the foreign exchange for our country. These young women working in the free trade zones, garment factories, and in the Middle East as housemaids, migrate out of their villages to secure gainful employment despite the risks they have to face. Most of these workers, being young, are easily subjected not only to physical and emotional stresses but also to acts of harassment and violence.

The vulnerability of such women workers should ideally be cushioned by measures to provide them with physical protection and emotional support.

All these imbalances could be eradicated if we were to educate women, who would then be able to meet these challenges, for without education these problems cannot be properly challenged. By educating a woman, you not only educate an individual, as with a man, but a whole family, for it is she who grooms her children to be better citizens of the world. The educated woman feels more free, ready to express her views without hesitation and play a leadership role.

In Sri Lanka, where we have a high literacy rate, when compared with most countries of this region, we have our share of fortunate women who have reached the same heights as our male counterparts. At this stage may I mention that the president of our country is a woman, the prime minister of our country is a woman, and they are really fortunate women.

But it is important that many more of our women, especially those in the rural areas, should be taught to recognize their own rights and also understand that they have certain capabilities and these capabilities should be used to their best advantage.

It is the women who can be educated to carry the message of peace, too. In closing, may I wish and pray that peace prevail on earth forever.

Thank you.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

You brought up many points in your speech today. As was mentioned yesterday, Sri Lanka is not



the only place where educational imbalances between men and women exist. In Japan, the percentage of students continuing on with their academic careers is rising, but there are differences between men and women in the fields which they choose to pursue. This of course affects their employment opportunities. When comparing men's and women's salaries in the international workplace, women earn only 50%-70% that of men. Therefore, as was just pointed out, the importance of education has become a global issue, extending beyond the realms of national borders.

Continuing on, I'd like to introduce Ms. Mitsuko Ino, the Director of Hiroshima's Women's Affairs Division.

○Mitsuko Ino
Director, Women's Affairs Division, Hiroshima (Japan)

Thank you very much. My name is Mitsuko Ino. I am very honored to have been given this opportunity to speak here about our activities at the Women's Administration in Hiroshima.

The mutual exchange of information and personnel between Japan and the international community is an integral part of the fight against the problems that today's women are facing. Therefore, I believe that it is of great significance that this problem is being tackled here, on a global scale, as the theme for today's conference.

1.1 million people consider Hiroshima City their home. Today, I would like to introduce you to some of the activities of our administration. But before I begin, I would like to give you some information on the women of Japan.

In the 1970s, Japan experienced a period of great economic growth and changes in social economic situations. The Japanese standard of living improved greatly. Because the men's life became centered around work and their jobs, women's roles also changed. Staying at home and raising the children were considered ideal, and not having to work became a status symbol.

However, the latter half of 1980s brought more changes. Women's place in society as well as the environment surrounding women slowly began changing. These changes could have been due to a combination of many factors. Higher percentages of women going on to higher education and entering the working world, women getting married at a later age and giving birth to fewer children later in their lives,

women's lengthened life spans, and increased public activities have all been raised as possible reasons for these changes.

Upon further investigation, it was found that in 1975, 32.4% of women and 43.0% of men continued on to college or junior college. The percentage of women pursuing higher education began to rise each year until finally in 1989 it surpassed the percentage of men. In 1994, 45.9% of women compared to 40.9% of men continued on to colleges or junior colleges. However, it is found that women tend to major in cultural or social sciences and education. Men on the other hand, study social sciences and engineering.

Along with this trend towards higher education, the number of women longing to find their real selves through work increased. From 1970 to 1991, the increase in number of working women was consistently higher than the increase in men. Although in 1993 this trend reversed, probably due to the recession, the total number of working women rose to 26,810,000, or approximately 40.5% of the work force and 50.3% of all women age of 15 or higher.

However, when breaking down the number of women in the workplace it was found that Japan was different from other industrialized countries. The percentage of Japanese working women in their early 20s and late 40s was higher, while the percentage of Japanese working women in their early 30s was lower. Looking at this graphic, a "M" shaped curve is formed. This phenomena is believed to be caused by women leaving the workplace to take care of the home and the children, then, after the children have grown, reentering the working world. According to an investigation into the amount of time spent on housework and child rearing, it was found that women spent 232 minutes (3 hours and 52 minutes) a day on such activities, while men only spent 24 minutes a day.

With regards to women and marriage, the difficulties of holding down a job and taking care of housework and family, along with changes in attitudes toward marriage led to marrying at later ages. In the 19 year span from 1975 to 1994, the average age for first-time brides increased from 24.7 to 26.2. The average age for first-time grooms increased from 27.0 to 28.5. Along with a trend towards later marriages, the percentage of single women also continued to rise from 1980. In 1990, 23.4% of women were single.

Due to this trend toward later marriages and increasing numbers of single women, the birthrate of Japanese children began to drop. Whereas in 1975, the average number of children per family was slightly less than 2.0, the number began to decrease until hitting an all time low of 1.46 in 1993. Although in 1994, this number increased for the first time in ten years, to 1.50, we are still seeing an overall downward trend. The creation of a suitable environment for the



Director Ino, Woman's Affairs Division of Hiroshima



birth and raising of healthy children has become a major social issue.

In 1993, the average life span was 76.25 years for Japanese men. The 82.51 year average life span for Japanese women was the longest in the world.

When looking at the formation of families, it was found that in 1994, the average family was comprised of 2.96 people. This was believed to be due to increases in the number of people living alone or as couples, as well as the fact that 29.1% of all families included an elderly person 65 years or older. The number of elderly women living alone is also increasing. It is predicted that this trend will grow stronger as time goes on.

Another issue which society will have to deal with in the future is, how will we spend our lives which have become so much longer? 80% of the care for elderly people falls on the shoulders of women.

It is also very important for women to secure opportunities to participate in activities in all social fields including politics, economics, and culture. The participation of women in public activities is an indicator of women's advancement into society and is still quite low. This may be a reflection of the consciousness that men are to be active in society and the workplace, while women are responsible for the housework and the child rearing, or the fact that men, still have a negative attitude towards women's participation in such activities.

This is the general situation in Japan, but conditions are very similar here in Hiroshima. The United Nations declaration of 1975 as the International Year of Women, and other women's movements greatly affected Japan. In 1977, the establishment of the National Women's Movement Plan clearly delineated the direction of administrative issues and measures regarding women. As a result, many legislative improvements which were directly related to the advancement of women were instigated. These improvements started with the ratification of the Anti-Discrimination Against Women Pact, and continued with the enactment of the Equal Employment Opportunities Law, and amendments of the Japanese Civil Laws and the Japanese Nationality Act.

Through the intelligence and perseverance of Hiroshima's citizens, the city has overcome the atomic bomb disaster of 50 years ago, and is working positively towards living up to its name, "Hiroshima, the International City of Peace and Culture". However, with the 21st century rapidly approaching, the city must consider one other problem. Women's issues. It is essential that women show their true colors through various social activities, and line up shoulder to shoulder with men to support the development of this city. Efforts such as the protection of the environment, are crucial to Hiroshima's

development.

In order to promote such efforts, we drafted the Hiroshima Women's Movement Plan and the 21st Century Women's Plan to promote the coexistence of men and women in a society based on equality, development, and peace. This plan was supported by 6 main pillars; the formation of a society based on sexual equality, the participation of women in all social fields, the maintenance of conditions conducive to working women, the promotion of stability and welfare in family life, the promotion of maternity protection and health, and finally, the contribution to the international society and to peace.

In 1989, the Third Hiroshima Foundation Plan was drafted as a means of promoting women's advancement into a society rich in humanity. In 1992, the Women's Affairs Division was established to promote measures for women. This year in February, women's citizen groups formed a women's non-governmental organization, the Hiroshima Women's Group Network, to help in the movement towards solving women's problems. The citizens and the administrations are joining forces, and a system is being prepared for the promotion of measures which will help promote advancement in women's issues.

At any rate, these are the six pillars which I mentioned earlier. I would now like to move on to a discussion of some basic ways of thinking, work and future development.

In an attempt to raise the consciousness regarding sexual equality throughout the international community, it has become necessary to create societies based on sexual equality in all fields, including school education, home education, and social education. With this in mind, instructional plans from the viewpoint of sexual equality are being created, research into women's issues is being conducted, and courses on women's issues are being opened at educational institutions. Women volunteers are gathering and editing information, then circulating the data to residences through newsletters. Additionally, continuous lifelong education is being promoted by allowing all members of public to attend school lessons.

It is also necessary to raise the consciousness of issues regarding sexual equality in all settings and age groups. These efforts should target men and young women. In order to create chances to assimilate men and women to the idea of sexual equality, it is necessary to create educational opportunities which treat men and women as equals. Role books which are arranged by sex and not alphabetical order should be eliminated from our every day lives, as should other activities which desensitize us to the ways that men and women are treated differently. In the past, males took only technical courses while women were



directed toward home economics courses. These sexual barriers need to be broken down so both men and women can cooperatively partake in these home economics courses. In order to allow men to participate in a wide variety of citizen's activities, it is necessary to implement courses at corporations, and eliminate any expressions from publications which may reinforce sexual stereotypes.

In order to improve women's status in society and create a society where men and women can coexist in harmony, measures and policies must fully reflect the idea of women's participation in politics and economics, as well as social and cultural fields. In Hiroshima, we have made it our goal to appoint women to our various councils to create a city where women comprise 15% of each council by the year 2000. One example of our efforts is the discussions with the personnel department regarding the addition of an administration for the promotion of women which would serve as a place for consultation regarding the appointment of council members. Presently, we have attained a figure of 15.6%, which is on track with our goal.

In order to create a local government which reflects the views of women and involves women in the development of the city, Hiroshima is recruiting women through a two year workshop where women can voice their views and proposals regarding our city's development. Women are also becoming more involved in the community through local festivals and culture fairs.

In the future, we will continue to create positions and opportunities for women in all fields, and continue to promote the participation of both men and women in family affairs, as well as local activities. We will also continue to push forward with our efforts to cultivate leadership qualities in women and increase the number of women serving on our councils. Continued support of the Hiroshima Women's Correspondence Committee is also one of the ways we encourage women to participate in tackling of women's issues.

We in Hiroshima, also believe that it is our responsibility to contribute in the fight for peace and an international society. The declaration of the UN Decade for Women, which began in 1976, was the starting point for international efforts on a global scale towards the resolution of women's issues. It is important that the women of Hiroshima, the first city to be victimized by a nuclear weapon, lead this drive toward a deeper understanding of these problems and greatly contribute to efforts toward an international society.

Since 1992, symposiums which focus on women's views of peace and their roles in the promotion of efforts toward peace, have been held

annually. Through the efforts of women, many citizen's forums, lectures and exhibitions were held to deepen the understanding of women's problems and promote the Asian Games held in Hiroshima last October. Women leaders were dispatched to foreign countries to raise awareness and promote the understanding of internationalization. We receive delegations from overseas mainly from our sister-cities.

We believe that the participation of women is an integral part of our efforts to create a peaceful global community based on international contributions and cooperation. The Asian Games, held in Hiroshima last October provided us with a stepping stone toward development and international exchanges. Now, it is our responsibility to find ways to promote education in the field of international understanding, promote the exchange of personnel with developing countries, provide foreign women who are living in Japan with locations and opportunities for consultation, and lastly, provide information in our quest for international peace.

When speaking about the creation of conditions conducive to women in the workplace, it is important that we improve education about sexual equality, create an environment where women can have a harmonious work life, home life and community life, and also create a social support system. We must also request that companies treat men and women equally and give women the same opportunities as their male counterparts. We must also provide labor related information. Finally, it is also necessary to provide women with support measures for opening new businesses and enterprises.

It is also of great importance to discuss measures to improve the stability of family life and welfare, protect motherhood and promote the maintenance of good health.

The Asian International Forum was held in Hiroshima last year in July. Educators from eight countries; Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, China, and Indonesia exchanged opinions and held discussions centering around the topic of the family. The importance of improving women's status as a means of changing the conditions surrounding women was stressed. The importance of securing opportunities and sites for the education of women's issues was also discussed. It was determined that the creation of a women's network and the creation of a consciousness about sexual equality which starts in childhood were both necessary steps in the promotion of women's issues.

Since these issues are also being discussed in this session here today, I believe that we should take this opportunity to form an information network here with the countries participating today. If each city could



designate a correspondence representative responsible for the exchange of information regarding the situation and problems surrounding women in our respective countries, we here could further increase mutual exchanges and our understanding of global women's issues. In the future, these exchanges could be used for improving the quality of life and help in the advancement of technical skills. I believe that such a plan would be extremely helpful in providing us with the elements that are so essential to our quest for the advancement of women.

Finally, I would like to say that because of your participation here at this conference, we can increase our mutual understanding of women's issues, and cooperate in promoting our efforts toward our goals.

Thank you very much for your attention.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

In her presentation, she reported the current status in Hiroshima and made various proposals on how to create a new society.

Today we have representatives from different cities. We didn't receive any other request for other speeches, but after listening to the presentation of the two speakers, I would like to welcome any one of you to make a short speech or short comment.

If you could raise your hand, we can accommodate your comment or short speech. Why don't you come forward?

○Nabindra R. Joshi

Deputy-Mayor of Kathmandu (Nepal)

Thank you very much. I am very honored to have this opportunity to make this presentation here today. My name is Nabindra R. Joshi and I am the Deputy-Mayor of Kathmandu, Nepal. I would like to present a message from my country and follow with some information regarding the situation surrounding women in my country. The previous two speakers pointed out many problems that women in today's society are facing. I feel it is my responsibility to shed some light on the situation in Nepal.

Nepal is a very small country with a population of less than 20 million people. 51.8% of our citizens are female.

Back in my country, whereas my father is married to only one woman, my grandfather was legally married to three women. There are also men who are married to two women. In the past, it was legal to marry more than two women, but the laws have changed and now, men can marry up to two women.

When I go to the farming villages of Nepal, I often hear women saying, "Why do we have to sacrifice our lives just to get married?" Getting

married often means becoming financially dependent. Even though women basically want to work, if they get married, they cannot. By remaining single, women can continue to work. It is because of this factor that the number of women in farming villages who choose not to get married is on the rise. This change began occurring about five years ago when democracy was introduced to Nepal.

I visited two villages and discovered that there is a prostitution problem. There are many women who go abroad, especially to India and Bombay to work and earn money as prostitutes. Many women with dreams of becoming actresses are promised stardom, then taken to India and forced into prostitution. Even children who are receiving higher levels of education are also being shipped out for prostitution.

When visiting these villages, I became aware that residents were proud of this fact. Residents of one village claimed that they didn't mind this type of situation, stating that by becoming a prostitute, women could earn enough money to live comfortably for their entire lives. This way of thinking may be absurd by many of our standards, but the fact remains, prostitution still exists. By becoming a prostitute, a woman sacrifices her youth, however, she gains the opportunity to lead a good life in the future. I consider this is as being one of Nepal's major problems.

Another problem is the fact that highly educated women have a difficult time finding husbands. This may vary upon the village or the city, but the fact remains that finding a marriage partner is not easy for educated women. This trend is especially strong in the farming villages, where women finish high school, but do not attempt to further their education. Parents become very worried about their daughters' chances of getting married if they go on to receive higher education.

Thus, the fact that men rule the country will not change for some time. I don't know about the rest of the world, but men are definitely the dominant sex in Nepal.

However, opposition to this system is slowly growing. What exactly is the women's movement? There are several conflicting opinions as to the real meaning of the women's movement. The younger generation believes that it is necessary to receive higher education. The older generation, of course, is against that. The women in Nepal, the mothers, step-mothers, and daughters, each view the women's movement in a different way.

I believe that there is a need for some type of women's groups. For example, in some third world countries, women are ruling over women. This is often the case with women being dominated by their mothers-in-laws. In this case, I believe that the education for women becomes an important factor.



There is also a problem with women's unemployment. Women do housework, and prepare the meals, but where do they spend all their remaining time? The answer to this question is gossip sessions. I believe that we must change some of the standards in our society. Both men and women must change. If possible, some type of education should be instigated, but every thing starts with the family.

Women are vital components in this equation for peace. In Nepal, I often hear that women are always complaining to their husbands. If peace is ever to be attained, our efforts must begin with peace within the family. If we don't educate our women, there will never be peace at home. Along the same lines of thinking, if there is no peace at home, then world peace can never be realized. We must be able to leave our homes to vent the frustration which has built up there. Therefore, not only men, but women must also change.

In developing countries, women do not have much earning power. They clean and they cook, but for these chores, they do not earn any money. In these countries, men are responsible for supporting their families. We must look at these household chores as having financial value.

Balance in the women's movement is also of great importance. Several women's forums have been held in Nepal. At these forums, topics such as the division of household chores have been discussed. For example, at one session the question, "If the woman makes breakfast, shouldn't the man make dinner?" was posed. Now I don't know whether this is a good idea or not, but I would like to say one thing, I think that this would be a denunciation of the women's movement. We are invited to many different homes, but women cannot go to restaurants. The reason that we don't go to restaurants is the fact that the family cooking is very good. Additionally, there is rice at home. This is where our men's feelings lie. Men want to be respected by women and want women to understand their feelings. They want to stay at home to eat. It is my country's hope, my society's hope and my personal hope that we can gain some balance in these areas.

Of course our society is changing, but there is still the problem of generation gaps. For example, after getting married, a woman says, "I'm an educated woman. I want to do something to contribute to my country." In response, the woman's mother tells her that is unacceptable and to stop thinking like that. This type of problem still remains in my society.

When looking at Kathmandu and other cities, or areas which are becoming cities, there are many people who have traveled abroad. In small villages, however, this is very rare. When marrying an educated village woman, many problems will arise.

The woman believes that she can do many things because of her educational background. This causes many problems for the man.

Another problem is the question of women's inheritance. In Nepal, whereas women cannot inherit their parents possessions, they can inherit their husband's. Women are complaining that they want their parents' things and they don't like the idea of being totally dependent on their husbands. However, there is an economic reason for this. If there is something of value, the men inherit it from their parents. If a woman is to inherit her husband's goods, she must clearly explain what she will do with it. In Nepal, sons are generally the sole inheritors.

I would also like to address the problems that the city is now dealing with. 80%-90% of the houses in Nepal are under the wife's name. Legally if a man in Nepal dies, the brothers inherit the house. If the man dies and the house is in the wife's name, it is not necessary to give it to the brothers.

Divorces began increasing about three years ago. After divorcing, a man can get immediately remarry if he so chooses. Remarrying as a woman, however, is extremely difficult. Because the house is in the woman's name, other men and women will try to take this house. In three years, there have been 18 reported incidence of this type. This is obviously a problem in the transfer of property and real estate system.

In order to achieve a peaceful lifestyle, it will be necessary to educate women. We must persuade women. If we can persuade just one man, we can persuade many people. The reason is that men cannot ignore women. Thus women's role in the creation of a safe and peaceful lifestyle is extremely large.

I also believe that the advancement of women is important. We must therefore give women higher priority in our society. Balance is also important. Because we don't know how a disruption in this balance will affect our society so we must strive to protect this delicate balance which has been established.

I believe that the Miss Ino's proposal of creating a network of women and cities is a very good idea.

It is very important that women gain the support of men. In order for a woman to leave her house, she must get her husband's permission. If she does not receive this permission, it is unthinkable that she disobey her husband and leave anyway. Thus, it is crucial that the husbands also understand the importance of a women's movement. I believe that the cooperation of men is the key to the success of a women's movement. If men would cooperate just a little bit, the women's movement could take great strides forward.

Educating women is also important. This education does not need to be formal because informal



education is also important. I believe that this education should stress women's status in society as well as the physiological differences between men and women.

Thank you very much.

I would like to end my speech by saying that men are greatly influenced by women. I am thankful that I am surrounded by many women.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much. I think you brought up one very important point in your presentation. The theme of today's session is the education and advancement of women, but before we deal with these issues, it is important that we secure the survival of women.

The Mayor of Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka pointed out that there are various gaps, economic and otherwise, among the thirteen countries which have gathered here today. When looking at the life expectancy of women, we found that Japanese women outlived their Asia-Pacific counterparts by a wide margin, 82.2 years compared to 50 to 70 years.

Furthermore, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the world's economic system began moving towards capitalism and fierce economic competition began. There are men who claim that because the maternal family system is still prominent, women are enjoying relatively high status throughout the world today. However, women must also bear the responsibility of the family, and as the bread winners of the family, sometimes women find it necessary to engage in prostitution or go abroad to work.

The economic gap between cities and villages in many countries is expanding. Thus, as was mentioned a little earlier, many women, especially village women are, to a certain extent, sacrificing themselves to support their families. These women come to Japan and other industrialized nations such as Hong Kong and the U.S. to work as laborers in factories under very poor conditions or find work as domestic maids. Many of us do not know this, but these conditions exist even today.

If anyone else on the floor would like to make a comment, please take the opportunity to do so now.

○Sheikh Tayebur Rahman
Mayor of Khulna (Bangladesh)

Hello. I came from Bangladesh.

Many people have been reporting on the conditions surrounding the education and advancement of women in their various countries. After listening to these presentations and comments from the coordinator and others, I believe that my opinions on the status of women in society are quite similar. I think that the situations in Bangladesh, Nepal, India, and Pakistan, all are quite similar to each

other when compared to western countries, Japan and other industrialized nations.

I believe that our goal of a nuclear-free world can be attained if everybody would actively voice their opinions against the use of nuclear power and weapons. I am not very familiar with history, but in the present day, women are generally physically weaker and not as highly regarded as their male counterparts. We live in a male-dominated society, and if we place any importance on peace within the family and in our society, then I feel that the education and advancement of women is very important. Women comprise one half of our population. It is generally thought that the existence of both men and women create a perfect life. However, there are also people who believe that a single life is more pleasant. It is my opinion, however, that men and women should marry and have children.

As you all may well know, in my country, women are regarded highly when it comes to education. We consider the education of young girls as very important. The results are evident in our political system where our prime minister is a woman as is the leader of the opposition party. Women also comprise 30% of our parliament and 10% of our city assemblies. There are many places, especially in rural areas where higher education, especially regarding women, is free. As you can see, we in Bangladesh, regard women highly in our society.

However, I also feel that men are of great importance. We are working towards the solution of many employment problems. It is often said that men are stronger than women. In some industrialized countries such as America, the divorce rate, 85%, is often printed in newspapers. Children often become the victims of these divorces. Therefore the education and advancement of women must be considered very carefully. I believe that if men and women are not there for each other, the "good" life is an impossibility.

I believe that it is very important that we, the governments, administrations, politicians and philosophers, realize the importance of educating the world's women. This, I believe, may very well be the key to the realization of peaceful lives.

Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

There are differences in countries, but as you just pointed out, the fact that societies are centered around men permeates almost every country and city. Presently, there are various concrete measures being taken against this phenomenon.

If possible, I would like to hear about how some of the women's issues are being handled in other cities these days. If anyone else would like to comment on



the situation in their city, please feel free to take this opportunity to do so.

If nobody else would like to comment, I would like to summarize today's proceedings.

Because this is a gathering of Mayors from the Asia-Pacific Region, our discussions today have been limited to the situation in this region. However, it has become quite obvious that the women's situation here compared to the men's situation is quite dire. Women are being threatened by various issues such as labor and survival problems. These problems appear in various forms and are of course, not individual problems, but rather a social condition which forces men and women into this social condition.

There are many components which are vital to the solution of this problem, one of which is education. I believe that we must use future exchanges between cities to delve deeper into ways of realizing our goal of sexual equality education.

I'd like everyone to think about today's presentations a little more. But now, since its 10:45, I believe it's a good time to take a short break. The next session will begin at 11:00, so please take a few minutes to relax and if you would like, get some coffee in the adjacent Dahlia room. See you in 15 minutes.

(break)

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. I'd like to end the break and start with the second half of our session now.

In the first half of today's session, we heard reports regarding the situation surrounding women in different countries and cities. Some of you may disagree with some of the points which were raised, but I believe that there are several common points regarding the topic of women's issues.

Because of the situation surrounding women here in Japan, our Japanese representatives may have a bit of difficulty relating to the topic of the survival of women throughout the world. There are, of course other points which you should be able to relate to. Racial and social class discrimination are just a couple of examples. I would like you to recognize the fact that there are also work and marriage related problems which are threatening the existence of both men and women.

I would like to split this next section into two parts and discuss the issues of the education of women and women's advancement in society from the institutional and psychological points of view as well as ways to improve this situation.

Pacts created to abolish sexual discrimination have been ratified in many countries, but there are major differences in the degree to which these systems

have been implemented in our societies. In order to promote the education and advancement of women, these systems have become a necessity. I would like to once again call on the Mayor of Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka, to speak about this system.

Thank you.

○Nalin Thilaka Herath

Mayor of Nuwara Eliya (Sri Lanka)

In most of our institutions equality for women and men has been established. Now for instance, if we take the administrative service, it does not state that only a certain amount of women will be taken in, but if they reach a certain standard, that is, at the interview as many as 90% of the women get in. In all institutions, a certain percentage of women employees, such as 10% or 30% is not decided upon. If the women are educated, you stand a chance.

Now, for instance, in Wahali last year, out of 200 students, 150 were women. So 150 women pass within 4 years as lawyers, where only 50 men pass as lawyers during that time. Even in university women are given equal status. There is only one thing that matters, that is ability. The only institution at the moment where women are not taken in is the planting sector.

In the planting sector it's not education that matters but very hard work. You get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and start work. So some may think that it's difficult for a woman to go on with that work.

Now we have several women judges. We don't have any women supreme court judges, but we have female high court judges.

Institutions have no barriers for women to rise. We don't say that only a certain percentage can be taken in. It is ability that is important. And even in school, the top student can be a girl. In that way, we are given equal status in Sri Lanka. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

Earlier today, we heard from the Deputy-Mayor of Kathmandu. How do you think the laws and regulations can be changed to bring about improvements?

○Nabindra R. Joshi

Deputy-Mayor of Kathmandu (Nepal)

We have a law specifying that 5 percent of the parliament should be women. And any party should have at least 5 percent women.

But we don't have any municipal laws. There are 35 wards in Kathmandu. Only one woman won an election.

So I think that, like everyone, every country is moving toward a free economy. There will be competition, and I believe in competition. So I think



that at least 10 percent of the people nominated in municipalities should be women, to express their views.

They may not be given voting rights, but they can speak on issues and give their ideas about the cities. So I think that number one in importance is regulation. Laws should give women a place. They should be nominated in cities. I propose that by law there should be 20 percent representation of women in every sector. Maybe that will be a solution.

Number two is a much controversial issue now in Kathmandu about assets. Under existing laws, the assets of a woman belong to her husband. So if she receives the assets of her parents, whether she should receive the assets from her husband or not is a major question. Women are demanding that they receive the assets of their parents.

We have a law stating that if a woman doesn't get married before she turns 35, she will receive the assets of her parents; but if she gets married before that, she will not. And there are two views: one view is that women should receive the assets of their parents; and the other view is that they should not.

And the third thing is that according to regulation, each person should receive a high school education. In our case, high school education means 10 years.

Fathers are responsible for sending their daughters to school. There should be a law that if they don't send their daughters to school, they should be fined. If they do send their girls to school, they should get a tax break or other reward.

As in Hiroshima, I think 15 percent of the administrative positions should be reserved for women.

Furthermore is that we have economic regulations. In the mountains, most of the girls and women work. But in these societies, I found that they are dominated by the women, because they work in hotels, they work in the restaurants, they run the hotels, because they don't have any other work.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

In Japan, in our efforts toward creating equal opportunity for men and women, our administrations are continuing to modify policies regarding women.

I see a hand. It is the representative from Cambodia? Go ahead, please.

○Menghean Khau

Vice-Governor of Phnom Penh (Cambodia)

Thank you Coordinator. I am the Vice-Governor of Phnom Penh in Cambodia.

I just listened this morning to two speakers and found we have some common women's issues. This is important for a country like Cambodia with no

democracy. We are just like a baby starting to grow.

After the war 60% of the population were women. Men were only 30 or 35 percent because in the war the men were killed. We have two and a half million, orphans. This is a big problem for the women in Cambodia. The national assembly must protect women. The suffering of women is very high.

We just saw a film yesterday about a crying mother, who came to pray everyday for her son at the cemetery. The women suffer.

They endure pregnancies, they do domestic work at home, and sometimes they are violently abused by the men. In 70 or 80 percent of the world's domestic violence, the victim is a woman and this affects the children. So how can we institutionalize this global issue?

In Cambodia we have a Ministry of Women's Affairs because we think the issue is important. In Cambodia's work force today, 70 percent of the women work. Investors who come to Cambodia use beautiful girls to advertise their products. They give them some clothes and 30 to 60 dollars a month, and the girls work seven days a week, 12 hours a day.

Those girls have jobs, but not many human rights. They look like slaves because their beauty is used to advertise cigarettes, beer, and other products. I want laws to stop this kind of exploitation of women.

I came from Australia, where my wife is the president of the Women's Association of Australia. I came to set up three Women's Associations in Cambodia. One is the League of Human Rights. Another one is the Women's Association of Southwest Asia. And the third is the Association of American Women in Cambodia.

But in a country like mine, we don't have an adequate legal system. How can we protect women? We rely on human rights organizations or NGOs. They give us lectures about laws in their countries.

But it is hard for people in Cambodia to understand because 75 percent of Cambodian women are illiterate. The coordinator spoke about the importance of education. This is what we want. In institutionalizing, we have to have courts. We need family courts to protect women, children's courts to protect children, and the Communist Party to look after the family. We need laws and regulations.

Thank you.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you. As I mentioned earlier, we are making progress in Japan in our efforts toward creating equal opportunity for men and women. This issue is also being dealt with on the local level.

Since we have many participants here at this session, I would like to hear a few more comments. Mr. Matsumoto, would you like to make any



comments?

○Shizuo Matsumoto

Deputy-Director-General, Department of Human and Culture, Toyonaka (Japan)

Thank you. My name is Shizuo Matsumoto. I am from the Human Rights Division of Toyonaka City in Osaka, and am participating here today on behalf of the Mayor.

In Toyonaka City, we believe that women's employment problems are very important. However, our local governments have little authority over the issue. In Toyonaka City, we are clarifying the responsibilities of each of our administrative sections, and developing basic policies towards improving the situation surrounding women's problems. Additionally, every year, we are developing plans which will clarify our target issues and implement these policies.

We believe that the women's employment problem is of great importance. Our municipal governments are developing policies to solve problems such as the women's education and the participation of women in the policy decision-making process.

After participating in yesterday's and today's sessions, I believe that it is important for us to strive towards peace in our every day lives, and women's education and advancement into society are key issues in our quest towards achieving world peace. Yesterday, Professor Takeuchi mentioned that it is important for us as individuals to develop an inner strength. One of the other foreign Mayors stated that the elimination of poverty, illiteracy, racial discrimination, and destruction of our environment are all important and closely related. Thus, I believe that it is important to tackle the problems involving women, discrimination and violation of human rights. In Japan, in addition to women's problems, we must deal with problems centering around the discrimination against "buraku (a discriminated minority)", the physically disabled, and foreigners, especially North and South Koreans living in Japan. I believe that making or creating a non-discriminatory society where all men and women are considered equal is very important.

I also believe that the constitution's ideas of democracy, peace and the respect of basic human rights are not separate goals, rather, they are all unified ideologies. Thus, we must live in peace with our citizens through education and public relations. I believe that the preservation of human rights and the elimination of discrimination are both very important factors in our fight towards peace.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

Then I would like to call on the representative

from Khulna in Bangladesh once again. What are your policies regarding the education and advancement of women?

○Sheikh Tayebur Rahman

Mayor of Khulna (Bangladesh)

In our country we have a ministry for women and children, and there is interest in education, self-employment and creating job opportunities.

In our parliament 30 percent of the seats are reserved for women. They can also participate in the general seats in their constituents. There are 300 constituents in Bangladesh and 300 members of parliament. They can also contest independently. In the municipalities also, 20 percent of the seats are for women.

There is a women's association at a national level. We call it "Muhila shamiti", as it is being helped by the government. They are working forward improving women's working situations.

In our municipal areas we are trying to help poor women who are living in slum areas with our own funds in collaboration with UNICEF and the Asian Development Bank. We are trying to help slums develop in every possible way, and are giving small loans to helpless women for self-employment.

We have, at the same time, been educating them regarding family planning and provide formal and informal education. In most of the slum areas we have in the meantime been giving the bare necessities and building schools. These schools are being built by engineers. We are all working together.

Under the leadership of the municipal leaders, we are trying to change the lot of women. There is a law against torturing the women. This special law (1974) specifies a special trial. We have separate laws for Christians, Buddhists, and Muslims. The right to divorce is available.

In our country there still is no law for separation by Hindus although it is prevalent in Christian societies. India has recently introduced a law of separation.

We have been trying hard to bring women to an equal level with men. But we know that for a long time they didn't have opportunities throughout the world. We know in history that Adam started cultivation and Eve started cooking as a way to divide labor. But now we should work together in as many as fields as possible. Although we say that women are the weaker sex, they have made great contributions to society. They carry babies and bring them up. As the philosopher said "Give me good mothers, and I'll give you a good nation." Women have a vital role to play in the family, in society, in the nation, and internationally. With this I conclude. Thank you all.



○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you.

A few moments ago, we heard a detailed report regarding women's administrative actions in Hiroshima City. Is there anything you would like to add?

○Mitsuko Ino

Director, Woman's Affairs Division, Hiroshima (Japan).

I personally don't have anything to add, but would be happy to address any questions from the floor.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Are there any questions or comments regarding the proceedings thus far?

Several things have become apparent from today's discussions regarding our aim of creating a peaceful lifestyle through the education and advancement of women.

We have determined that peace is not simply the absence of war, but rather, the assurance of our survival and the elimination of poverty, hunger, violence, and everything which poses a threat to peace.

As the gaps between economic levels have been emphasized, there are many of us here on earth who are still plagued by poverty. There are many causes of poverty. In the capitalistic world which we live in, the economic movement's north-south divide gap is enlarging. This is in contrast to the ideal situation where all countries would cooperate with each other to promote economic development. Unfortunately, in the competitive world which we live in, this does not seem realistic. We must recognize that many victims and much exploited labor supports industrialized nations' economies. We must also realize that there are economic gaps between villages and cities within the same country and that the development and prosperity of the cities may continue at the villages' expense.

Now, discussions regarding environmental and developmental issues are being held at the other session. Women's voices are basically not reflected in these issues. Many industrialized nations are assisting with large sums of ODA, but, the use of these funds is often dictated by a nation's policies or only one group of people. Donating funds to the people who are contributing to the education of village women, the people contributing to family planning, and to female group members should also be considered as supporting development.

We also raised the point that violence is a major threat to our survival.

There are areas where people are being tortured because of differences in political views, and women are forced into subservient positions because of some societies' male centered thinking. It is because of this

that violence has become a problem on a world wide scale. At the 4th World Conference for Women, scheduled to be held in September, the subject of violence against women, especially domestic violence, is scheduled to be addressed. It may be quite difficult to prevent this type of violence from a legal point of view, but by changing our opinions on the subject, we can insure our survival by eliminating the violence which has been such a violation of our human rights.

Furthermore, there are two ways of thinking about the education and advancement of women. The first is as a systematic back up. In Japan and in the many countries which are participating here today, there are many places where the equal opportunity of education is protected by laws. However, due to the lack of consciousness of these problems, this equal opportunity is not always realized. The Mayor from Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka pointed out there are also cases where equal opportunity is not realized because of lack of effort from the women themselves.

The assurance of women's rights through the countries' laws is also reflected in various forms of regulations in local assemblies. For example, in many countries, an appointment of women into office is regulated at an administrative and legal level.

After the International Women's Year, a trend toward what is called "affirmative action", began appearing. Japan is also active in this movement as is evident in our efforts to increase the number of women participating in assemblies. Kathmandu is also contributing to this effort by increasing the number of women working for the city and regulating the number of women appointed to the legal system.

However, the appointment of women should not be restricted to administrative levels only. Private companies and offices should also actively appoint women to management and policy making positions.

The need for regulations in the inheritance policies of some countries was also pointed out.

The ILO made several recommendations regarding working conditions, but I believe that it is necessary for national government or local administrations to monitor the implementation of these recommendations.

The systematic support or back-up of women's advancement is a problem of consciousness.

Yesterday, we discussed the patriarchal system and the fact that internationally, the political, economic, and social systems have historically, all been centered around men. It is because of this that there are strong attitudes about sexual roles and the participation of women in the fields of education and politics. Generally, it is thought that these attitudes had been formed in the past, based on what is proper for men and for women, or what is masculine and what is feminine. However, in some regions, it is



believed that this is a result of a dependence on natural ability. Thus, even in equal opportunity educational systems, the expectations of young boys and girls are different.

The reformation of our attitudes is not a simple task. From our discussions today, I believe that we have come to recognize that it is necessary to promote these changes in consciousness through our educational practices and the formation of attitudes based on family life. Without making these changes, I believe that it will be impossible to attain positive results.

Now that we have decided the direction which we would like to proceed in our quest for the advancement and education of women, we must decide what we, as peace promoting cities, can do through our inter-city exchanges.

Many cities are striving to create a peaceful and nuclear-free world. Within these movements, I believe that efforts are also being made to educate and raise the status of women. Efforts are also being made through the exchange of peace missions and attempts to educate citizen's about historical backgrounds. Yesterday, Mayor Oyadomari reported about the textbook exhibition which was opened with the cooperation of many foreign countries. This type of exchange has become an integral part of our attempts to understand each other and the situations which surround us.

Women are also playing important roles. We can no longer ignore the efforts of non-governmental organizations. It is our responsibility as cities and administrations to support these organizations. Exchanges among our cities and the groups which live in these cities will be of great assistance to the education and advancement of women.

Of course, conferences such as these, where representatives from various countries gather to share information and opinions, are of great assistance and should be held as often as possible. Recognizing the importance of creating a new world of peace through discussions regarding women's issues and peace is also an integral part of our quest.

I hope that this conference and the efforts toward some of the issues discussed here will prove to be helpful to our ultimate goal, global peace.

Thank you very much for your time.

○Moderator

Thank you very much. After listening to the discussions which took place here today, I am reminded of an old Greek comedy entitled, "Women's Peace". In this comedy, day after day, the men continue to fight and fight while the women occupy themselves by devising a plan for peace. Finally, after lengthy discussions, the women decide to confine

themselves in one city and reject all men. Without the presence of women, the men found themselves in a great predicament and were quite lost. In the end, the men finally ended their fighting. It is an interesting ancient Greek comedy called "Women's Peace".

From this play we can see that women's problems have existed since the days of ancient Greece.

All of you who have gathered here, come from countries with different histories, different cultures and different systems. However, I believe that everybody here was deeply impressed by the presentation by the representative of Phnom Pehn, Cambodia. We, here in Japan, can often view the events occurring in Cambodia on television, but to hear about the situation in person was very moving. Hearing about things such as the fact that an average of 10 people per day are victims of land mine explosions was truly stunning.

I believe that such presentations are very important to this session. Discussions here were insufficient and I think that there are still many things that people would like to say, and I wish we had more time for some real discussions.

However, today, we were able to hear various presentations from representatives from many different countries. There are many differences among the countries which are gathered here, and I believe that we must strive to close these gaps. In doing so, I believe that we can pave the pathway to peace.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all of you for your participation here at this conference, and bring this session to a close.

As Ms. Mori mentioned earlier, an information network is of great importance. Please use this conference as a stepping stone to create a network for the exchange of information. I will do anything possible to help in the realization of such a project, and hope that exchanges such as those which are taking place here at this conference, will continue in the future. Thank you.

Lunch will be served in the Dahlia Room.

I hope that you can relax and enjoy this afternoon's session by speaking with the local citizen's of Hiroshima. There will also be a tour of the administrative facilities. I will make an announcement later. Please relax and enjoy some informal conversations with your colleagues.

Thank you very much.

I'd now like you all to move to the next hall for lunch. Thank you.

Lastly, I'd appreciate it if you could please return your headphone sets to the reception desk near the exit. Thank you, enjoy your afternoon.

Plenary Session III

What Can be Achieved by Exchange Among Cities?

Friday, June 30, 1995 9:30~12:00

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

Himawari

Coordinators: Johzen Takeuchi

Professor, University of Hiroshima Graduate School for International
Development and Cooperation

Reiko Mori

Senior Gender Issue Specialist, Women's Association of Hiroshima Prefecture

Concluding Report

Takashi Hiraoka

Mayor of Hiroshima

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





Plenary Session III

What Can be Achieved by Exchange Among Cities?

○Moderator

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

We would now like to open this session of the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

Since we will be providing a simultaneous interpreting service, please confirm that you have a working headset. Please tune your headsets to Channel 1 for Japanese broadcasts and Channel 2 for English broadcasts. If you have any problems, please inform the information desk.

We have asked yesterday's coordinators to return again to moderate today's Plenary Session III, "What Can be Achieved by Exchange Among Cities?". I would like to introduce Professor Johzen Takeuchi of the Hiroshima University Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation, and Ms. Reiko Mori, the Senior Gender Issue Specialist for the Hiroshima Women's Association.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

Today, in this session, "What Can be Achieved by Exchange Among Cities?", I would like to review some of the ideas and discussions, as well as any feelings that you might have had during the first two days of this conference.

However, before we begin today's proceedings, I would like to introduce our representative from Tokyo. He was originally scheduled to make his presentation on the first day of this conference, but due to unavoidable circumstances, he was unable to. I'd like to call him to make his presentation now.

○Teruo Ide

Director, Community and Cultural Affairs Division, Tokyo (Japan)

Good morning. My name is Teruo Ide and I am honored to represent Tokyo Metropolitan Government here at this conference today. I would like to take this opportunity to inform you about some of the efforts towards peace which are being promoted in Tokyo.

In Tokyo, we have designated March 10 as Peace Day, and have conducted memorial events on this day for the past five years. On March 9-10, 1945, the Fukagawa, Asakusa, and Johto districts, which

represent 40% of Tokyo, were devastated by enemy air attacks. Approximately 100,000 people were victimized by these raids, and we, the citizens of Tokyo find it extremely difficult to forget this traumatic experience. Thus, we have designated March 10 as Peace Day to mourn the victims of these attacks, and to renew our vows never to repeat the tragic events which occurred in Tokyo on March 9-10.

Because this year is both the 50th year since those tragic air raids and the fifth year anniversary of our designation of March 10 as Peace Day, we believe that this is a very special year worth commemorating. Around March 10th, we held various commemorative events such as peace exhibitions, concerts and a symposium based on the theme, "What can we do for Peace?". Additionally, we, the residents of Tokyo, adopted the Tokyo Citizen's Appeal for Peace at a ceremony on March 10. This appeal was drafted as a consensus of our citizen's hopes for peace in commemorating 50 years since the end of war. I believe that a copy of this appeal has been distributed to each of you.

The citizens of Tokyo have been using the Tokyo air raids as an example of the tragedy of war. In addition to promoting efforts toward our goal of everlasting peace and educating our future generations about the importance of preventing tragic wars, we also hope to protect the plentiful greenery and water sources in our environment, and create a peaceful world which we can pass down to our future generations.

This appeal was adopted, and sent to 288 cities and organizations throughout the world. We are grateful for this opportunity to relate our appeal for peace here at the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. We in Tokyo, hope to continue striving towards everlasting peace using the goals noted in this peace appeal.

Before ending my presentation, I would like to congratulate Hiroshima and all of the Asia-Pacific countries and cities which have gathered here, on the success of this conference. I hope that the further cooperation between Asian nations will eventually lead to global peace and a nuclear free world.

Thank you very much.



○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much.

Pardon the late introduction, but that was our representative from Tokyo, the Director of the Community and Cultural Affairs Division, Mr. Teruo Ide.

We would now like to review the proceedings of Session I and II. We discussed the conditions for peace at Plenary Session I on the first day, and yesterday we split into the two sections to discuss various issues. We would now like to report on the discussions which were held at Session I.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Yesterday during Session I, we held very active discussions based on the theme, "Environment and the Development."

The importance of resources and capital is well known, thus these topics were not addressed. However, our discussions did revolve around many other issues which were pointed out by our participating cities.

There were basically four main topics for discussion. The first topic was the relationship between development and poverty. We also discussed the importance of peace and international cooperation as preconditions for development. The third topic, development itself, gave rise to many reports on the situations in our participating cities as well as presentations regarding the hopes and suggestions of those cities. Finally, we discussed the internal and philosophical problems which were associated with the topic of development and our environment.

I'd like to re-introduce each of these points in that order. The first is the problem of development itself. As before, many countries are still confronted with the problem of poverty. Our representative from Phnom Penh raised this issue yesterday at Plenary Session II. Representatives from Nepal and other cities also discussed the fact that if we do not confront the issue of poverty and gain new results from development, our goals of true prosperity are but only a dream, and will never be realized.

Poverty has always been a major issue in the Asian Community, but recently, even industrialized nations have begun experiencing poverty, although of a different sort. This was discussed by our Nagano City representative in Plenary Session II. According to the deputy-mayor of Nagano City, our economy has grown and lifestyles are becoming more stable, but our consciousness and efforts toward peace are thinning. Thus, superficially, we may be experiencing growth and expansion, but internally, many problems remain. According to the deputy-mayor, industrialized nations must also address this as a problem and act accordingly.

The existence of problems prerequisite to development and poverty was also raised by the mayor from Bikini Atoll. In his report, he claims that the most fearsome aspect of development is the superpowers' tyranny and other actions taken solely in the superpowers' interests. By not overcoming these problems, there are even times when our fundamental right to life may be threatened. His clear and insightful report left deep impressions on many of us.

Several problems regarding the issues of peace and international cooperation, both of which are prerequisites for growth, were pointed out. The superpowers' quest for nuclear development has decimated the lifestyles of many residents living on small islands and regions in the Pacific. However, there are many in the world who don't know of the activities which are occurring there. I believe that this has left an indelible impression on us.

In the 50 years since the war, Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been extremely busy gathering and recording information, holding conferences, and determining what information regarding the disasters which occurred in their cities is important to pass on to future generations. We must realize that people who were driven out of their hometowns, such as the residents of Bikini Atoll, did not have a chance to take such actions.

We received reports from the racially diverse countries of Nepal and India regarding the importance of the ability to overcome racial, religious, and language barriers, and establish interracial, cooperative relationships. The importance of consideration of class and occupational gaps in certain countries was also pointed out earlier in the conference.

In addition to discussions regarding the many problems surrounding peace, we raised the idea that cooperation at international and inter-city level is also extremely important. International organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, volunteers, and municipal administrations must cooperate with each other and focus their energies on common goals. This issue was raised by the representatives from Nepalganj and Bandarawela. Our representative from Chongqing also introduced some of the steps that Chongqing is taking in conjunction with its friendship city, Hiroshima, to deal with its pollution problem.

The importance of international and inter-city cooperation was discussed in great detail by many of our guests. Our representative from Koriyama pointed out that in order to raise capable citizens, it is necessary to encourage social studies and establish some type of studies for our children outside the city environment.

A second condition for growth is the preparation of a social foundation or infrastructure. The successful water treatment project in Koriyama City is a great



example of such a foundation. Thanks to the successful nature of the project, Koriyama City has become well known for its competitiveness in primary commodities.

We also received a report from our Bombay representative regarding the ground work which was laid for their transportation and educational systems. As you already know, Bombay is India's largest city, but in order to develop into India's largest city, proper medical, educational, and transportation foundations were of great necessity.

As in the past, there are still numerous regions in which are lacking this type of foundation, but several of our representatives reported on the situations surrounding the establishment of such foundations. Our representative from Kuching North was one of those reporting on this subject.

Political stability is also another condition which is integral to development. In these 50 postwar years, Asian nations have experienced many periods of political instability, unrest, and confusion. It goes without saying that these conditions have had an enormous impact on society. It should be noted that this same type of problem is also occurring in Europe, Africa, and Latin America. In this respect, as was pointed out by our representative from Nepalganj, it has become obvious that political stability is an important precondition for development. We must pay close attention to this issue here in Asia, and I would like to touch on this subject again at a later time.

The fourth important issue regarding development was presented to us by our representatives from Koriyama, Kuchin North, and Nepalganj, and revolves around the protection and expansion of our surrounding natural environment. Our representatives from Kuchin North and Nepalganj also pointed out the importance of a harmonious co-existence between residents of Asia and Asian cities and their environment.

The fifth issue regarding development which should be noted is the importance of humanistic and positive international relationships. I believe that the EU and the former EC are good examples of harmonious international relationships. Within the EU, it is not rare to find inter-city, inter-school, inter-facility, and inter-group activities and movements. This type of activity can also be seen to a certain extent in the Asian region, as was evident in Session I when the example of inter-city cooperation between Hatsukaichi City and Fujisawa City was raised.

Hundreds of children in Hatsukaichi and Fujisawa City have produced valuable results, and have themselves developed through their numerous exchanges and experiences. We too, as Asian nations, must tackle many of these same issues. However, I believe that it is of great importance to proceed step by

step to establish the many conditions which are necessary for preserving the environment while promoting development.

Although the number of events which have met with the same amount of success as the exchanges between Fujisawa and Hatsukaichi are still few and far between, examples of inter-city exchanges, inter-regional exchanges, and support within Asia, are becoming more prevalent. One example which can be cited here in Japan, is the support that Kobe and Amagasaki received from Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand after the Great Hanshin Earthquake. Many Thai children made great contributions by gathering blankets and sending them to the citizens of Kobe. I believe that it is important for us to place an emphasis on this type of project for the benefit of future generations here in Asia.

We discussed the fact that development does not only mean increases in a nation's GNP and GDP, but, also encompasses the humanistic aspects of development. We have heard about various heartwarming incidences, but it is important that we don't forget the many tragic and inhumane acts which have also occurred here in Asia. The events that occurred between Japan and other Asian countries, and the tragedies at Bikini Atoll are just a few of these tragedies that we would like you to be aware of.

As you all are well aware, in the past, especially in the 1930's and 40's, many inhumane events occurred among Japan and other Asian countries. We, however, have also experienced many heartwarming events. For example, Korea's President Kim Young Sam recently invited his former teacher's family to Korea. To show his appreciation to his Japanese teacher who treated him as an equal, and boldly protected him from the discrimination which was so prevalent during his school days, President Kim invited his former teacher and his Japanese family to Seoul. The teacher had already passed away, but President Kim and his teacher's children spent an enjoyable time together.

This type of interaction should provide us with a big clue as to the importance of inter-city and international exchanges. It is important that we realize that as long as we, as humans and as individuals, do not strive towards this type of heartwarming and humanistic interaction, inter-city and international exchanges, in the truest sense will never be realized.

We also received several other reports in addition to those which I have just discussed. I would like to report on my impressions of Session I to you, especially for those who participated in Session II.

As has been the case for many years, the present nuclear situation is throwing a cog in the gears of those regions which are promoting development and peace. Of course this issue is not limited strictly to the



problem of nuclear weapons. There were many people who had their rights violated for the benefit of the superpowers. Discrimination against minorities and those who are battling poverty is something which should not be tolerated.

At this conference, we have been able to establish the importance of some other basic principles. Our representatives from Nepal and Bangladesh pointed out on several occasions that the time is coming for us, as Asians, to rethink the traditions which are so deeply seated in our lifestyles.

A respect for nature, a reliance on nature, and a yearning for nature should all be deeply rooted in our hearts by now. Furthermore, we must recognize the fact that our lives are sustained by nature. These once were the philosophies of Asian people, but, as was pointed out, this philosophy has been blurred by our yearning for economic development. Many of our representatives have pointed out the fact that it is our responsibility to rediscover the importance of a peaceful coexistence with our environment.

I also felt that growth and development are processes of the diversification of human rights, humanistic competence and values. In other words, until we develop an ability to peacefully coexist with systems of different values, we can never truly develop. We must realize that the idea that we must be cautious in our dealings with the superpowers just because they are superpowers is mistaken. It is also wrong for us to renounce a country just because it is a superpower.

Democracy is a system where people who hold different philosophical views and ideologies can discuss issues fairly, and raise each other's ethical standards. After WWII, an American novelist named Pearl Buck contributed an article to a Japanese newspaper which stated that a democracy will fail if those who are supporting it do not embrace a process for internal development. Upon hearing about this, I was forced to realize that the Japanese were actually spiritually devolving throughout the 1930's and 40's. We were also forced to realize that America at this time was not only militarily and materialistically advanced, but also had high moral standards.

I also realized here at this conference that there is a scary side to democracy. It goes without saying that we learned a great deal from Pearl Buck and other Americans and Europeans who supported Japan's post-war reforms, but we must also realize that at the same time, there were also many people who were pushing for nuclear development and experiments in the Bikini Atoll area.

However, it is not democratic to oppose or ignore these people just because of their differences in opinion. According to the basic principles of democracy, we must pursue fair discussions, raise our

standards for debate, and raise the level of morality in our never-ending search for solutions to our problems.

Asian nations possess a special characteristic, diversity. However, we must recognize that understanding diversity, or things of a different nature, will never be an easy task. I believe that by confining ourselves to our own environment, we will never be able to truly understand the nature of these foreign elements. It is only through direct contact with these foreign elements that we can recognize this diversity for the first time and come to understand the various principles, various values, and various customs which exist in Asia today. There are many issues which must be tackled to further understand this issue of diversity.

The same thing can also be said about the issue of democracy. It is thought that we here in Asia are becoming an increasingly democratic society. At the same time, however, there are still many dictatorial regions present in the Asian region. From the discussions at this conference, I have come to believe that there are still many issues which must be tackled for our further understanding of the various foreign elements which surround us. Of course, efforts such as this conference, are the first step towards solving the various problems which we are now facing.

I believe that I have covered the issues which were discussed in Session I. Thank you very much.

○Moderator

We'd now like to move on to discussions regarding Session II.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you. I'd now like to report on the proceedings at Session II.

At Session II, we held discussions regarding the education and the advancement of women as a means of realizing our goal of a peaceful society.

In the three days of this conference, we have heard various presentations regarding our quest for global peace. Our representative from Phnom Penh reminded us that the biggest threat to peace is, of course, war. In his country they are experiencing a breakdown in the male/female population ratio and countless numbers of deaths due to land mines. I would like to take this opportunity to reconfirm the fact that it should be the goal of all humans to eliminate nuclear weapons and war which destroy everything which we have worked so hard to achieve.

We must also make serious efforts in our battle against the poverty which threatens the lives of so many. Our representative from Nuwara Eliya reported on the exploitation of the many young women who are working in the free trade zones. Our representative from Kathmandu reported on the many village women who have gone abroad as prostitutes to earn money,



Coordinator Mori

and our representative from Khulna City reported on the issues of torture and rape which threaten the lives of so many women. Poverty is deeply related to economics and in order to eliminate it, we will need the cooperation of the entire global

community. However, it is believed that improvements can be made using health and welfare budgets on a municipal level.

As many of our representatives pointed out, one effective means of eliminating poverty and realizing peace is to stress the importance of education. The promotion of peace education programs is of foremost importance. It is important for us to know the truth about the wars and the invasions which occurred in our past. It is of great importance that we understand the situations from the viewpoints of all concerned parties and admit to any mistakes which we may have made. We must learn new methods to avoid repeating these same mistakes in the future. It is also imperative that we recognize that opposition and discrimination, which arise due to racial, cultural and religious differences, are the basis for many conflicts. Women's issues should be considered human rights issues, and education concerning these human rights must be provided.

The advancement of women is the end product of improved education. We have reached a consensus that both systematic and psychological approaches are imperative to the advancement of women. It is necessary to first, systematically promote the advancement of women and the elimination of sexual discrimination. The establishment of laws and regulations which guarantee equal opportunity in educational fields, as well as the promotion of compulsory and free primary education are integral to the advancement of women.

Legal regulations which guarantee women comprehensive rights in such areas as inheritance and working conditions are also necessary.

Our representative from Hiroshima briefed us on the actions which are being taken to appoint women to the various decision-making and policy-making organizations in this city. The appointment of women to these councils and committees is based on a concrete plan to eliminate discrimination through a policy called affirmative action. It is believed that these appointments will play a major role in the advancement of women. Toyonaka City is also working to relate their attempts to eliminate sexual discrimination to other issues revolving around peace.

If development in developing countries, especially in villages, could further reflect the will of women, it is believed that our chances of eliminating the problem of poverty would be much greater.

However, even if these attempts toward creating a more systematic approach are successful, progress toward the resolution of women's issues is not guaranteed. For instance, the meaning of equal opportunity will be lost if there are differences in parental expectations of children in the educational field, or if legal regulations and restrictions concerning equal opportunity in this field are not enforced. Until there is a change in our religious and cultural ideals regarding the differences between men and women, and the roles we play in society, the advancement of women will remain a very distant goal. These problems are of a psychological and conscious nature. Higher education can in fact, lead to the denial of one's culture and traditions, and cause opposition between women themselves.

We as cities, must take various steps to help promote the education and advancement of women. First, we can enlarge the scale of our inter-city exchanges. Direct exchanges, such as this conference, provide us with good opportunities to analyze our current situations and discuss possible counter-measures against any critical issues.

As cities, we can also actively support the efforts of individuals and non-governmental organizations. We in Hiroshima, realize that financial support is of great importance and have therefore, established an international cooperation fund. The importance of the formation of an international information network was also pointed out several times.

It is in these ways that cities are playing major roles in our quest for global peace. These effective approaches are directly related to the realization of peace for all our citizens.

Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much.

I would like to hear some comments from the floor now. What do you think can be accomplished through inter-city exchanges and what can we expect in the future? Our representative from East Jakarta will be leaving soon, so I ask that he make a few comments based on our two days of discussions here.

○Representative of East Jakarta

Mr. Johzen Takeuchi session coordinator, Ms. Reiko Mori, ladies and gentlemen, honorable mayors and all the participants of the Asian Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, "ohayo gozaimasu," good morning. I offer these remarks on



behalf of Mr. Sudarsono, the mayor of East Jakarta.

First of all, I, the mayor and the people of East Jakarta would like to send our regards to all of you. Thank you very much for giving us a chance to attend the conference. On this occasion I would like to introduce East Jakarta. Jakarta has a population of 9 million and has five cities. One of the cities is East Jakarta with a population of 1,915,513. Now we are in the second year of the 6th 5-year plan. President Suharto is the chairman of the non-aligned peace-loving country.

We think the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity is a very good idea. By seeing the damage caused by the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and by the discussion among participants, we can promote understanding among the cities and the people in Asia and the Pacific and know the danger of war. Hiroshima and Nagasaki suffered from the effects of the atomic bomb in 1945. The people of Jakarta and Indonesia also suffered even before that time, from 1940 until 1945, during the Great East Asia War.

We hate war and we love peace. We hope that the conference will promote lasting peace in Asia, the Pacific and all over the world.

Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you for making that presentation just before you leave Hiroshima. Our representative from Bikini Atoll will also be leaving shortly. Mr. Weisgall, would you like to make any comments before leaving?

○Jonathan Weisgall

Legal Counsel, Bikini Atoll (Marshall Islands)

Several days of talks and exchanges among cities have been held, it is my first time to visit the beautiful city of Hiroshima. I had many impressions. They are hard to organize and they are filled with contradictions but let me try to state them. I am speaking on behalf of everyone here, I would like to thank the organizers, the city, and each and everyone for your wonderful hospitality. And I mean the generosity and warmth of all the people in this city for having us here.

I am filled with the symbolic impressions. I guess the two most important symbols are the neckties that were given to me yesterday. The symbol of the crane and the symbol of the dove. And those are not mere symbols but have complicated meaning. I saw the beautiful statue of Sadako Sasaki, the 12 year old girl who died of leukemia. Then, I saw the crane, a symbol of long life, and her attempt to prolong her own life by folding so many cranes. But her wish did not come true for she died at a young age.

The crane is not just a symbol of long life but also a symbol of mourning.

What about the other symbol, the dove? We all know that the dove is a symbol of peace. In the Book of Genesis the dove is a complicated symbol. The dove became a symbol of God's anger toward man. The world was full of evil and God decided to punish man. Then came the flood. The flood was probably the first holocaust. Noah on his ark, released the dove after 40 days. Then he planted olive branches on dry land. The ark landed on Mount Ararat. But the dove, which is the symbol for peace was born of evil. And not even Noah was simple. There's a small chapter after the flood when Noah's sons find him drunk in a tent. So he was also a pretty complicated man also. Those symbols are complicated.

Let me cite three facts, facts which do not hide symbols. First is Mayor Takashi Hiraoka. The Mayor of Hiroshima discussed openly Japan's aggression and colonialism in Asia. Maybe it took 50 years to completely grasp everything. Second is the Mayor of Naha, who openly discussed unit 731, the frostbite experiments conducted by the Japanese in Manchuria. Unfortunately, as you heard from my own remarks yesterday, human experiments without informed consent did not end with the end of the WWII.

Another example is Nanjing. I don't know about Japanese textbooks but I was very struck when I visited the museum on the first day and read very clear and unequivocal statement. I even wrote it down, it said, "Chinese were massacred in Nanjing, several views exist regarding the number of people killed but it ranges from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousand." This is a country that is not afraid to face the facts.

I was left with a profound sense of the importance of memory and of remembrance. An example would be the foreign visitors who participated in the citizens exchange yesterday, I happen to be at the same table with an older woman who was folding cranes. She was a "hibakusha," a victim of the bombing and she never got married because she was not a good candidate for marriage. And I was told by someone at my table that this is the first time she had ever been to an event related to the bombing of Hiroshima. So I asked her why. She said, "others are dead, the survivors are dying and since I'm still alive, I must tell my story."

That reminds me of another holocaust. In the English language the word "holocaust" has two meanings. One is the nuclear holocaust, and the other "Holocaust" is the murder of 6 million Jews, in Auschwitz by the Germans. I don't mean to compare Auschwitz to Hiroshima. But Japanese were victims. The Germans were not the victims of Auschwitz.

The woman remarked yesterday, "I must speak with the next generation. There is a need for survivors to bear witness, to remember and to share those



memories with the next generation.” After the Mayor of Bikini Atoll Tomaki Juda saw the A-bomb Dome, he discussed plans with the people of Bikini who want to clean up their atoll. This is what he said to me yesterday, “John, it’s very important that we keep the building where they assembled the bombs, the concrete bunkers where the test instruments were. It is important to preserve those memories for the next generations.”

I was deeply impressed with the exchanges that occurred among the conference members. Not only during the speeches but also during dinner, during bus rides, and while sitting in the lobby of the hotel.

I was most impressed when I spoke with, the Vice-Governor of the Phnom Penh municipality. This man lost 27 of his family members to the Khmer Rouge. Except for one brother, he lost everyone, his mother, his father, his sisters, his brothers, his uncles, and his aunts during the 25 years of civil war in Cambodia. 1 million people were killed in Cambodia during the war, which is about 10% of the population. Unfortunately, the country has a population of 9 million people, and has 10 million land mines, which kill an average of 10 people a day. This gave me a very sad impression.

I saw and learned about the horrors of war. War is over, but the dead won’t come back any more. We are talking about the Germans who died in the fire bombing of Dresden and Hamburg, the Americans killed in Pearl Harbor, the Chinese killed in Nanjing, the British killed at Coventry, the Jews killed in Auschwitz or other concentration camps, the Cambodians killed in the killing fields, and the sad reality continues today as we look at Bosnia and Chechnya.

But I think we do have hope. As we approach the year 2000, there is more positive than negative news on world peace. The cold war is over, nuclear weapons are being dismantled and there is less fear of a nuclear war. Cambodia, a country which has experienced a 25-year civil war has two opposing political parties coming together and calling for peace. The Philippines is moving towards economic and political stability. China is heading towards a free and open market. Peace talks between Northern Ireland and Great Britain, between Israel and the PLO, Israel and Jordan and maybe even Israel and Syria are in progress.

What have we learnt from this conference? I think we have understanding that the Dome and the statue of Sadako Sasaki are not just symbols of the suffering of the people of Hiroshima nor of Japan. They are symbols of hope for mankind.

So what is the message? What is the lesson here? I think the lesson here is that all of us, the mayors and the people of the world must oppose war and

genocide. We must speak out against war in Bosnia, against war in Chechnya, and against nuclear weapons.

On behalf of Mayor Juda and the people of Bikini, the site of 23 atomic and hydrogen bomb experiments, I recommend that this conference adopt a resolution calling for the abolition of nuclear weapons and the end of nuclear testing. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

I’d like to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your participation here over these last few days.

Next I’d like to call on the representative from Muntinlupa to make a comment.

○Jaime Fresnedi

Vice-Mayor of Muntinlupa (Philippines)

Distinguished mayors, fellow participants, ladies and gentlemen, good morning.

I am Jaime Fresnedi, the Vice-Mayor of Muntinlupa, Philippines. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak before you this morning. Let me share briefly the things that can be achieved by exchange among cities towards the attainment of world peace. First let me state that the absence or the lack of peace in the world today can be solved largely by means of local action. The world has become one global village and we can no longer isolate ourselves from the problems of other cities and countries.

The Earth Summit in Brazil came up with a very appropriate slogan which must be implemented. It says “Think globally, act locally”. Before proceeding, let me inform you about the efforts of our government towards the preservation and enhancement of peace in our country. First, it is declared in our democratic constitution that it is a national policy to renounce war and adopt and pursue a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in our territory. Based on this, the Philippine Senate passed a resolution successfully banning the US military bases in our country. Our President, recognizes the importance and indispensability of peace for political and economic stability.

The World Summit was held and different groups, the rightists and the leftists, the secessionist group and the peace summit group participated. But peace, according to the Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Hiraoka, is not just the absence of war. Peace involves and includes the alleviation of poverty, the preservation of the environment, the eradication of diseases and the education of our people. It also means the preservation of a peaceful and orderly community free from criminal acts, drug abuse, and problems such as traffic congestion, garbage collection and disposal.

The following local actions may be proposed to achieve peace. First, each city shall pass a council resolution to call for the abolition of all forms of



nuclear weapons as a preceding condition to achieve peace in the world.

Second, cities must continue to establish sister-city relationships to exchange experiences and expertise in urbanization, environment programs and policies, alleviation of poverty, waste management, education and cultural exchanges and many others.

Third, is to continue holding conferences like this which contributes to the knowledge and learning of participants, especially delegates from the World Congress.

Fourth, to focus on values that make each city successful and effective, like discipline, patriotism, nationalism, respect for others, excellence and respect for life and the environment.

Fifth, to develop continuity in exchanging technological knowledge and other basic facilities necessary to achieve a dignified and comfortable life.

Last, there is a song in our country which is significant to us in our never ending quest for peace. It says, "let there be peace on earth and let it begin with me". Indeed, the journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, according to a Chinese saying. Let us seek peace first within us, then within our neighbor, then within our community and then within Asia, our region, then the whole world. And lastly I would like to thank the Mayors of Nagasaki and most especially the Mayor of Hiroshima, Takashi Hiraoka and the organizers for their warmth and hospitality. Our stay here has been an excellent learning experience, "mabuhay", "domo arigato."

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

I don't believe that we here in Hiroshima have been as successful as you have evaluated us as being, but, we are trying our hardest to successfully and effectively tackle the issues at hand. Thank you very much.

Before taking a coffee break I would like to have one more person make a few comments. Two days ago, a representative from Naha commented on the situation in Okinawa. If it is possible, I would like our representative from Okinawa City to make a comment regarding the situation in Okinawa City. Thank you.

○Ikuyoshi Kon

Director, Peace and Culture Promotion Division, Planning Department, Okinawa (Japan)

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. My name is Ikuyoshi Kon and I am the Director of the Peace and Culture Promotion Division of Okinawa City.

Five years ago, the Peace and Culture Promotion Division was established to manage peace administration and cultural welfare in Okinawa City. One of the most important goals of this committee is to educate the post-WWII and the post-Okinawa War-

generations about war.

We started by employing a Parent-Child Peace Ambassador Program in seven junior high schools. Because both the parents and the children were born after the war, they had never experienced the tragedies of war. We realized that education regarding the battle of Okinawa alone may not be sufficient. As part of our goal to educate our citizens about the overall nature of war, we decided to arrange exchanges with Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This year seven groups of parents and children will visit Hiroshima to learn about the true meaning of war. When these groups return to Okinawa, both the parents and the children will be changed. They will once again want to learn about the battle of Okinawa. This group will then hold "the Parent-Child Peace Ambassador Program Forum" to discuss their feelings and their experiences. The visually oriented displays in Hiroshima and Nagasaki may shock and leave an everlasting impression on these children. However, I believe that the only way to convey information regarding the battle of Okinawa is from generation to generation. We are making an all out effort to educate post-war children about peace and the war which led to the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as the ground battles of Okinawa. Because we are placing such an emphasis on this type of education, the city has decided to provide 100% of the necessary funds to send the Parent-Children Ambassadors on their mission. More than 50 people have already participated, and the city plans to continue with these efforts.

One of the themes which permeates this conference is the idea that inter-city exchanges are based on communication among individuals. It is not just exchanges among administrations that are important, but how our administrations can support this communication among citizens.

In these 50 post-war years, the presence of American military bases on Okinawa has grown stronger, thus reinforcing the idea that even in this, the 50th year after the war, many problems still remain. In the past three days I have come to believe that what has happened in the past fifty years is not as important as what will happen in the next fifty years. We must determine the most appropriate way to handle the issues which we will face in the next half a century. Thank you

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much. Before we take a coffee break, I'd like to call on the Mayor from Bikini Atoll to make a comment or two. The Mayor has proposed that we draft a resolution requesting the abolition of nuclear testing and nuclear weapons in response to the movements towards the resumption of nuclear testing.



○Tomaki Juda
Mayor of Bikini Atoll (Marshall Islands)
Thank you very much.

I'd like to say a few words regarding the three points: to support the resolution that should be passed during this conference, to abolish nuclear weapons and nuclear testing. These three things are very important to the entire world.

We the Bikini people have the same problems and experiences as the people here in Hiroshima. And one of the reasons why we came here is to join the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with sympathy and kindness. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)
We would like to draft a resolution during the break and we'd like to make a proposal about the resolution on this topic.

Thank you very much. At this time I'd like to take a coffee break. I must report that the representatives from Bikini Atoll and East Jakarta will be departing now. Let's give them a round of applause for their participation and cooperation here during these last few days.

Thank you very much.

○Secretariat
We'd like to take a 15 minute break now. It's 10:50, we'd like you to reconvene at 11:05. Coffee will be served in the Dahlia room, so please help yourself. Thank you.

(break)

○Secretariat
Thank You. We'd now like to resume with Plenary Session III.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)
We are now drafting the appeal which was proposed by our representative from Bikini Atoll. When it is completed, we will distribute it to you and hold a vote.

Now, we'd like to have a few more comments from the floor, if possible. We would next like to hear from the Mayor of Palembang, Mr. Husni.

○H. Husni
Mayor of Palembang (Indonesia)
Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Palembang people, I would like to express our gratitude for the warm and kind hospitality of the people of Hiroshima.

We have a population of almost 1.2 million living in an area of about 25,000 hectares. Palembang is the capital city of Sumatra. It is now undergoing urban infrastructure development. The development is concerned with four aspects, namely, environment,

alleviation of poverty, women's suffrage and land acquisition. I believe that all of the aspects stated above are in line with the purpose of this conference. That is, what is to be done after the war is over. We cannot just stay still and do nothing. We have to struggle against poverty which resulted from war. We have to consider the environment and so on.

Through this conference I do wish that some action can be taken to achieve the goals of the conference, so that we will not end up with slogans or hopes alone. For instance, full assistance from developed countries to the not yet developed countries is certainly expected. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)
Thank you very much. We have just received some requests to make some other presentations. If there are any others who would like to make any comments, please raise your hand.

There are representatives from four Tokyo wards present here today, but I would next like to call on our representative from Nakano Ward to make a comment or two.

○Takeshi Nakamura
Deputy-Mayor, Nakano Ward, Tokyo (Japan)
Thank you. I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the history of the peace administration in Nakano Ward, Tokyo.

In 1982, Nakano Ward constitutionally declared itself non-nuclear. If my memory serves me correctly, we were the third of the 23 wards to make such a declaration.

In 1989, Nakano Ward established what I believe to be the first ordinance in Japan for the basic administration for peace. Fujisawa City and other cities soon followed.

Nakano Ward has also been quite active in inter-city exchanges. We have participated in all of the International Conferences for Nuclear Free Zone Local Authorities since its initiation in Manchester, Great Britain in 1984. We are also actively participating here at the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. We have also made joint declarations of peace with London, Wellington in New Zealand, the Xicheng district of Beijing in China and Magdeburg and Dresden in Germany.

Our residents have also actively participated in efforts toward peace. They have participated annually in the "Journeys to Peace" in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Okinawa. At the Third World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, we were accompanied by some Koreans who were living in Japan. As this was quite a unique effort, in Nagasaki we received media attention.

This non-nuclear declaration as well as the



ordinance for an administration for peace, both reflect the influence of our citizens and their petitions to the Diet. We believe that this cooperation between our citizens and our administration is what makes the Peace Administration in Nakano Ward so special.

I hope that the issues of inter-city exchanges, peace, and the preservation of the environment which are dependent on the efforts of not only the mayor, but also on our efforts as citizens, will be included in the declaration which is now being drafted by this conference. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much. You in Nakano Ward exemplify the efforts of Tokyo's citizens which have been a tradition for many years.

I would like to have a few more comments from the floor. Is there anyone who would be willing to contribute to our discussions?

I see that our representative from Kathmandu, Nepal is still here. What are your overall impressions of the past two days of this conference? Do you have any suggestions for the future organization of these conferences?

○Nabindra R. Joshi

Deputy-Mayor of Kathmandu (Nepal)

Thank you for this opportunity. I am very impressed by this conference. I was given the opportunity to meet the mayors and the representatives of the cities to understand their feelings and to exchange ideas about peace. Basically, we have a mutual agreement and that is peace. We shall continue to build a warless society and to create a peaceful world.

I think this conference renders service mainly for peace. Peace is defined without the presence of war. However in this conference, we have realized that if we proceed without eliminating poverty, without balancing the developing countries and without viewing the entire development, it will lead us nowhere. And this conference has given peace a greater definition. Peace means eliminating poverty and things like the attitudes of the people.

With this conference, not only Asia and the Pacific region but all the people in the world will think about peace. To all the representatives who are present, take this message to your cities, especially to the urban areas which are richer than the remote areas, and also to the remote areas. Peace will not be materialized if the developed countries think only of themselves. So every developed country should help the developing countries economically and socially.

One more thing realized in this conference is that peace will not be materialized if we look at it from a physical or materialistic point of view. The peace should come from the heart, from the mind, and from a

philosophical way of thinking. If we really want to achieve absolute peace, we should respect everyone. Let's create a society where everyone respects each other and where everyone is essentially equal. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Is there anybody else who would like to make a comment or two? We have time for one or two more people.

Could we get a word from our representative from Bombay? You are from the largest industrialized city in India, would you please make a comment?

○Ramchandrarao Kadam

Mayor of Bombay (Mumbai) (India)

We have made one resolution, so my suggestion is to please send all the messages to all presidents and prime ministers in the world because they are the only people, who can implement the resolution. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

That is a very valuable suggestion. Thank you.

Could we please get a microphone to the representative who is raising his hand? Thank you.

○Menghean Khau

Vice-Governor of Phnom Penh (Cambodia)

Thank you very much for giving me time to make my comment. I am, Vice-Governor of Phnom Penh, Cambodia. This morning the representative of Bikini Atoll discussed about atrocity in Cambodia. Everyone knows about the suffering in Cambodia.

Peace is not well defined all over the world. So we find this World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity very important to us.

We just had peace for about two years. It's not very long, just two years. We had nearly two decades of war in Cambodia and it killed many people. War is still going on in Cambodia and it's about the 10 million land mines. Ten people get killed everyday. I came to participate in this conference to appeal to the world. From big cities, small cities, developed and under developed countries, we have to appeal to the world that nuclear weapons must be destroyed. Second is to stop the nuclear arms tests because they destroy human beings and the development of the world, too.

And the third point is that every conflict in a country should be negotiated in a peaceful way, for it is not the political leader who suffers but the people. Like for instance in Bosnia, Sarajevo, Karachi and Cambodia. It is the people who are suffering. So every politician should be thinking about the safety of all the people.

I want to take this opportunity to send gratitude



to the people of Hiroshima and all the staff and organizers for the great success of the world conference. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Thank you very much. It will take a bit more time before we complete the final draft of our declaration. Thank you for your patience. Would anybody else care to make a comment?

○Vijay Gupta

Mayor of Nepalganj (Nepal)

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Distinguished participants, I am happy to note that this Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity has been a successful event. We have come all the way to Hiroshima and first of all I would like to congratulate the organizers of this conference for all the nice arrangements.

This conference has pointed out that peace is indispensable. Peace has to be obtained. Peace has to be sought everywhere among the societies throughout the world. And we have to work in unison and solidarity to attain peace throughout the world. And for this to be materialized especially in the Asia-Pacific region, we need immediate attention.

Our representative from Bikini Atoll has suggested a resolution. We want to support the resolution that all nuclear weapons should be banned throughout the world and the nuclear race should be stopped. And as our friend from Bombay has rightly pointed out this resolution should be sent to all the heads of the governments throughout the world, especially the superpowers who own nuclear weapons.

This conference has been a landmark in achieving consensus among the cities of this region and in my opinion, this type of conference should rotate in all the cities of this region to show what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the other cities. The representative of Bikini rightly pointed out that atrocity is widely committed in different places, in different forms and as human beings, we must confess that these types of atrocities must not be repeated anywhere in the world.

The Vice-Governor of Phnom Penh has pointed out that the war is still going on in many areas of the world like Chechnya, Bosnia, and many other places. I, personally and on behalf of my city and my other colleagues, fully support the resolution that all the nuclear weapons must become extinct. Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)

Would anybody else like to comment? Please give a microphone to the representative in the front.



Representatives of Muntinlupa

○Raul Corro

City Attorney of Muntinlupa (Philippines)

I am Raul Corro from Muntinlupa, Philippines. We also fully support the resolution calling for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, and related nuclear tests. As a condition precedent to the attainment of world peace, as long as weapons exist on earth, the threat to world peace is always present. I think this conference was able to achieve a new definition of peace. And this conference is supposed to be confined to the wishes and hopes of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the total abolition of nuclear weapons. However, this conference has brought new matters that are indispensable to the attainment of peace in this world, and I guess a very important matter is the preservation of the environment. Not only nuclear weapons but all other matters that destroy the environment. We have only one mother earth. Without it we will be nothing.

We also believe that peace involves respect for human life, equality of women and men, and equal opportunities without discrimination.

We also believe that each city must come out with their own resolutions for the abolition of nuclear weapons because that is an important matter that will show our inter-city solidarity.

Hiroshima is not alone. Nagasaki is not alone. All of us on this earth are calling for the total abolition of nuclear weapons as a condition precedent for the attainment of world peace. And we believe that participation of people at a local level is the first step towards attaining world peace.

Thank you very much.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)

Thank you very much. Would anybody else care to comment?

I see that our sole female mayor is raising her hand.



○Nalin Thilaka Herath
Mayor of Nuwara Eliya (Sri Lanka)

Honorable mayors, coordinators and distinguished guests, today, we will leave Hiroshima. However, when we go back to our cities, we have to work for peace. We should not try to take revenge. With this in mind, on behalf of the people of the city of Nuwala Eliya, I wish to adopt the resolution on the abolition of nuclear weapons as brought forward by the Mayor of Bikini Atoll. Once again I hope and pray peace will prevail and the mayors of all these cities will bring the word "peace" to their cities and work toward peace. Thank you.

○Coordinator (Reiko Mori)
Would anybody else like to make a comment?

Well then, I'd like to call on Professor Takeuchi to summarize the past three days of this conference.

○Coordinator (Johzen Takeuchi)
Thank you. We have been lucky enough to hear many presentations from our representatives here in the past three days. Despite the problems that the Japanese or Japanese military may have caused in the past in Munitinlupa, Phnom Penh, and other Asian cities and nations, you have all made great contributions here, and we are deeply grateful for your efforts.

We, here in Asia, are moving towards a great turning point. Many of our representatives have commented on Asia's potential for growth and development, and we have discussed the primary factors related to these issues. At this conference, we were also able to confirm the fact that we must address several major issues before worrying about growth and development. One such issue revolves around the broad subject of peace. Our representative from Phnom Penh reported that every day residents are victimized by the many land mines which still exist in his country. We also were informed of the situation in Bikini Atoll and how many of the residents of there are suffering from the after effects of nuclear testing. Additionally, there are still many regions which are plagued by racial confrontations. When looking at these issues and many of the others which have been mentioned here at this conference, it has become evident that we must continue our efforts toward creating a more peaceful world.

In addition to the issue of peace, we determined that the problems of prejudice and discrimination against the less fortunate members of our societies, against women, and against children, have firmly imbedded themselves in our Asian societies. The issue of minorities in Asian societies has also become a major problem. This diversity in Asia, if used properly, could actually become one of Asia's greatest and most important assets. However, before this

diversity can be utilized, we must realize that the roots of discrimination and prejudice lie in diversity.

If we are to solve these problems, the problem of development in Asia will become even more dynamic. Many of our representatives reported on a variety of issues including the cultivation of skilled personnel, the development of a social infrastructure and political stability, the protection of the natural environment, the maintenance of favorable international relationships, and other issues which accompany development.

We paid particular attention to those issues which were once under national jurisdiction, and addressed the necessity of dealing with these issues on the municipal, community, and regional levels. The issues of education, the exchange of skilled personnel, and preservation of the natural environment are among those issues which are being tackled on more localized levels.

I don't think that Hiroshima can, by any means, be considered a rich city, however you today have been kind enough to praise the efforts which have been made by Hiroshima in the last fifty years. I believe that our efforts and coordination here at this conference could have been a little better, but I would like to thank each and every one of you, the representatives of the Asia-Pacific region, for coming here and interacting with Hiroshima and the people who live here, and voicing your opinions on the issues which affect us here in Asia. Your cooperation was deeply appreciated. Thank you very much.

The representative from Bikini Atoll proposed that we prepare a declaration aimed at stopping nuclear testing and abolish nuclear weapons. When this compilation has been completed, we would like to distribute it in Japanese and English in the name of this conference to people all over the world. After you have received a copy, please read through and check its contents.

I believe that the English version has been completed. Please wait a moment. I would like to discuss this draft after everybody has received a copy.

If everybody has received a copy, I would like to read this document which was requested by the Mayor of Bikini Atoll and is a compilation of the concepts which were discussed here at this conference.

Resolution to Seek the Halting of Nuclear Testing and the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

At the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference held last month, the five nuclear powers discussed signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by the end of 1996 and agreed to voluntarily refrain from testing until the CTBT goes into effect. Despite this progress, immediately after this decision, China conducted a



nuclear test and France announced its decision to resume nuclear testing, extremely regrettable actions as they harm the efforts toward nuclear disarmament that should be taken up by the nuclear powers themselves.

We therefore resolve that it is incumbent upon the nuclear powers to understand the international current toward disarmament and to halt nuclear tests and promote positive efforts toward the abolition of nuclear weapons.

June 30, 1995. Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

Those of you who approve of this document, please raise your hand.

Thank you very much. Due to an overwhelming majority, this document will be adopted and sent in this conference's name to locations all over the world.

Last but not least, I would like the Mayor of this conference's host city, Hiroshima, to summarize the proceedings of this conference.

○Takashi Hiraoka
Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)

I would like to thank all of you for your participation and efforts over these past three days here at the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. On behalf of the organizers, I would like to summarize the proceedings of this conference which began on the 28th.



Hiroshima Mayor Hiraoka concluding the conference

We at this conference, organized a tour of the Peace Memorial Museum to show you the medical and social damage caused by the first atomic bomb. You were also able to see the movie "Hiroshima: A Mother's Prayer", and listen to the first-hand experiences of the victims themselves.

Furthermore, during Plenary Session II, our representatives made many presentations based on the theme of "Conditions for Peace". Issues such as the importance of social stability, anti-terrorist measures, and economic development were discussed from many different points of view, based on actual conditions in the countries which are participating here.

The following session was divided into two groups, and discussions were held on the topics of "Development and the Environment", and "Education and the Advancement of Women". In Plenary Session

III, "What Can be Achieved by Exchange Among Cities?". Professor Takeuchi and Ms. Mori summarized the proceedings up until now and discussed new proposals for inter-city exchanges.

I, as the President of the World Conference of the Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, would now like to summarize the contents of this conference.

At the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, held in Hiroshima from June 28 to June 30, representatives from 57 cities of 13 countries gathered and deliberated under the keynote theme "Peace in the Asia and Pacific Region and the Role of Cities." This meeting was the first regional block meeting of its kind of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. It was initiated in response to a call by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and founded on the idea that establishing peace is an absolute condition in creating a cultural city environment that is both safe and comfortable for its citizens.

At the beginning of the conference, both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the sponsors of the conference, expressed deep regret over the colonial rule by Japan in the past and the atrocities committed by Japanese army during World War II. They also mentioned the suffering of those who survived the atomic bombings over the past 50 years, renewing their strong desire for the abolition of nuclear weapons. At the same time, they lamented over the many war victims and reinforced their determination to make use in their city administrations in the future their citizens' strong desire for peace.

It is extremely regrettable that China implemented nuclear tests immediately after the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty had been decided at the United Nations NPT Review and Extension Conference. In response to the announcement by the French government of their will to resume nuclear weapons testing following China's testing, we strongly urge France to halt the tests. The nuclear powers should regard the signing of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as an urgent matter, as the theory of nuclear deterrence is a challenge to the peaceful lives of citizens and is a threat to human dignity. Regarding the reconstruction of the Bikini Atoll, which suffered extensive damage from nuclear tests, it is necessary to carry out follow up research and medical assistance to that area. In addition, it is not only economic fatigue that was the result of drawn out civil conflict in Cambodia, we also have to pay attention to the fact that the many land mines that remain in the area continue to threaten the lives of citizens even now following the conclusion of the war.

During the conference, we discussed the



direction to take in order to overcome problems that the Asia-Pacific region faces and talked positively about the role each city should play concerning the resolution of those problems. The major characteristics of the problems this region faces are various in nature. At the same time, we kept in mind the existence of the complex gaps among cities and within the cities themselves. Many issues remain to be resolved in order to obtain a rich cultural life for citizens in cities, the aim of this conference.

At the conference, we especially focused on the increasing numbers of impoverished people, the population explosion, the destruction of the natural environment, discrimination and prejudice against women and society's less fortunate members, the lagging behind of education systems, and the lack of social infrastructure. We also confirmed that to overcome these various problems is a necessary condition for strengthening the foundation of peace in this region. It was pointed out that efforts of cities to provide education to their citizens is vital. The necessity of actively implementing measures for guaranteeing peace and human rights education for the younger generation and the improvement of the status of women was highlighted. In addition, the effectiveness of increasing city exchange in this region and joint action of cities with various citizen movements, NGOs, and international organizations were also considered as important.

However, efforts for overcoming social contradictions that threaten peace have been kept from progressing in certain regions. The importance of establishing a democratic foundation was also pointed out. It was emphasized that achieving peace and maintaining the strong will for achieving peace make a powerful foundation of social progress. The conference sends out strong warnings to every attempt that relies on military power and authoritarian rule.

At the same time, this conference denied the thinking by which the international order is maintained through nuclear deterrence centered around major nations. It was the first step toward resolving a variety of issues that threaten peace, issues that cannot be resolved by nuclear weapons.

At the conclusion of this conference, we conformed that, for our city administrations today in the Asia and Pacific region, peace is the most important issue.

Thank you very much.

○Secretariat

With this, we would like to conclude this session of the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. I believe that we have learned many things, and have had many chances to exchange ideas and

opinions over these past three days. It is my wish that we put the knowledge which we have acquired here to good use not only in Japan, but in all of the countries which have participated here in this conference.

I'd like to thank each and every one of you for your efforts and cooperation over these past three days. Thank you very much. And how about a nice round of applause for our coordinators, Professor Takeuchi and Ms. Mori? Thank you. This concludes our conference.

○Moderator

Thank you very much.

We have prepared lunch in the Dahlia Room on this floor. Please feel free to help yourself.

Those of you who will be participating in the trip to Miyajima this afternoon, please wait in the Dahlia Room. The organizers will be making their way there at approximately 1:00.

Once again, please return your headsets to the information desk near the exit. Thank you very much for your participation and cooperation here at the Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. Thank you .

Appendixes

- 1 Concluding Report
- 2 Resolution to Seek the Halting of Nuclear Testing and the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons
- 3 Participants List





Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity Concluding Report

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At the conclusion of this conference, we confirmed that, for our city administrations today in the Asia and Pacific region, peace is the most important issue.

June 30, 1995

Takashi Hiraoka

Mayor, City of Hiroshima

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



Resolution to Seek the Halting of Nuclear Testing and the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

At the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference held last month, the five nuclear powers discussed signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by the end of 1996 and agreed to voluntarily refrain from testing until the CTBT goes into effect. Despite this progress, immediately after this decision, China conducted a nuclear test and France announced its decision to resume nuclear weapons testing, extremely regrettable actions as they harm the efforts toward nuclear disarmament that should be taken up by the nuclear powers themselves.

We therefore resolve that it is incumbent upon the nuclear powers to understand the international current toward disarmament and to halt nuclear tests and promote positive efforts toward the abolition of nuclear weapons.

June 30, 1995

Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of
the World Conference of Mayors for
Peace through Inter-city Solidarity



Overseas Participants List of Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

BANGLADESH

Khulna

Mr. Sheikh Tayebur Rahman, Mayor

CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh

Mr. Menghean Khau, Vice-Governor

Ms. Tina Khau, Vice-Governor's Spouse

CHINA

Chongqing

Mr. Liu Wen, City Counselor

Mr. Qu Qingzhang, Deputy Division Chief, Asia
Division, Foreign Affairs Office

INDIA

Bombay(Mumbai)

Mr. Ramchandrarao Kadam, Mayor

Mr. Subhash Mayekar, Chairman of the City Council

INDONESIA

East Jakarta

Mr. Sudarsono, Mayor

Mr. Muchtar Ludin, Accompanying person

Mr. H. A. Mappaganty, Accompanying person

Mr. Maman Somantri, Accompanying person

Mr. Oloan Sihombing, Accompanying person

Mr. Nasrul Muluk, Accompanying person

Palembang

Mr. Husni, Mayor

Mr. Atang Mulyana, Accompanying person

Ms. Vitri, Accompanying person

Pangkal Pinang

Mr. Sofyan Rebuin, Mayor

Semarang

Mr. Soetrisno Suharto, Mayor

Mr. Harry Yuwono, Accompanying person

Ms. Tinah, Accompanying person

Mrs. Siti Chomsiyati Soetrisno, Accompanying person

Surabaya

Mr. H. Sunarto S., Mayor

Mr. Sadjarwo Soekardiman, Accompanying person

Mr. Budianto, Accompanying person

Mr. Drs. H. Kusmiadi, Accompanying person

KOREA

Taegu

Mr. Lee Dong Jin, Ambassador

Mr. Kang Yong Duk, Research Fellow, International
Trade Cooperation Office

MALAYSIA

Kuching North

Mr. Awang Ehsan Awang Joini, Mayor

Mr. Mohd. Morshidi Abdul Ghani, Director

Ms. Fatimah Mok, Mayor's Spouse

Ms. Saptuyah Suib, Director's Spouse

NEPAL

Kathmandu

Mr. Nabindra R. Joshi, Deputy-Mayor

Mr. Jeetendra K. Malla, City Counselor

Lalitpur

Mr. Bekha Ratna Sakya, Mayor

Mr. Dilip Joshi, Councillor

Nepalgarj

Mr. Vijay Gupta, Mayor

PHILIPPINES

Muntinlupa

Mr. Jaime Fresnedi, Vice-Mayor

Mr. Raul Corro, City Attorney

Mr. Recto B. Coronado, Special Campaign Manager

Mr. Edgar A. LLamas, Computer Programmer

SRI LANKA

Bandarawela

Mr. Nalin Priyantha Suriyage, Chairman of the City
Council

Nuwara Eliya

Ms. Nalin Thilaka Herath, Mayor

Mr. Cudah Herath, Mayor's Spouse

Mr. Sirisena Withanage, Commissioner

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Bikini Atoll

Mr. Tomaki Juda, Mayor

Ms. Ketruth Juda, Council Member

Mr. Jonathan Weisgall, Legal Counsel

MICRONESIA

Kolonia

Mr. Ioanis Sahn, Mayor

Mr. Kramwell Linter, Director

Sokehs

Mr. Kusto Lieman, Mayor

Subtotal : 50 participants, 20 cities, 12 countries



Japanese Participants List of Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

Osaka

Mr. Katsuji Shibasaki, Director, Administration
Division, General Affairs Bureau
Mr. Munehisa Miyazaki, Staff, General Affairs
Department, Administration Division

Osaka Prefecture

Mr. Hiroshi Abiko, Staff, Enlightenment and Peace
Affairs Section
Mr. Yasufumi Koga, Staff, Enlightenment and Peace
Affairs Section

Ota

Mr. Zenji Suzuki, Treasurer
Mr. Katsumi Yamazaki, Director, General Affairs
Division

Okayama

Mr. Hirokazu Shibano, Director-General

Okinawa

Mr. Ikuyoshi Kon, Director, Peace and Culture
Promotion Division, Planning Department

Ojiya

Mr. Hiroshi Koide, Mayor
Mr. Junichi Shinoda, Associate Chief, Planning and
Finance Division

Kakogawa

Mr. Kikuo Kido, Deputy-Mayor
Mr. Kenzo Kakutani, Chief, Secretariat Section,
Mayor's Office

Katsushika

Mr. Isamu Aoki, Mayor
Mr. Katsunori Aoki, Director, General Affairs Division

Kitakyushu

Mr. Yoshio Kakimoto, Director-General, General
Affairs Bureau
Mr. Yasuhiro Muramoto, Manager, General Affairs
Section

Kyoto

Mr. Hideo Naruse, Director, General Planning and
Administration Bureau

Mr. Fumio Hanzawa, Chief, General Planning and
Administration Bureau

Kurashiki

Mr. Takeshi Nakada, Deputy-Mayor

Kure

Mr. Hatsutarō Kawasaki, Deputy-Mayor
Mr. Kazuhisa Hata, Secretariat Division

Koriyama

Mr. Eiji Fujimori, Mayor
Mr. Yoshiharu Nitta, Senior Chief

Sagamihara

Mr. Masayuki Baba, Chief, Foreign Affairs Division

Sapporo

Mr. Hiroshi Morikoshi, Director-General, General
Affairs Bureau
Mr. Akira Kawamoto, Staff, Official Administrative
Management Section

Shinjuku

Mr. Takashi Onoda, Mayor
Mr. Tatsuya Sumi, Director of Peace Events and
International Exchange Promotion Division
Mr. Fumio Fujibayashi, Chief, Mayor's Secretariat

Chiba

Mr. Hirofumi Honma, Special Advisor for the Planning
and Coordination Bureau
Mr. Takanobu Hanaoka, Assistant Advisor for the
Planning Section

Chiyoda

Mr. Shigeru Kimura, Mayor
Mr. Yukio Yamagishi, Director, International Peace
Promotion
Mr. Toshiaki Sato, Mayor's Secretary

Tokyo

Mr. Teruo Ide, Director Community and Cultural
Affairs Division
Mr. Tomio Yoshikawa, Director, Cultural Events
Section



Ms. Kayomi Sakamoto , Chief for Peace Day Events	Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, Mayor
Toyonaka	Mr. Tsutomu Kawakami, Director, Department of Public Health and Hygiene
Mr. Shizuo Matsumoto, Deputy Director-General, Department of Human and Culture	Ms. Mitsuko Ino, Director, Women's Affairs Division
Nakano	Fukuoka
Mr. Takeshi Nakamura, Deputy-Mayor	Mr. Yoshihide Wakisaka, Director, General Affairs Bureau
Mr. Toshiro Nakano, Assistant Director for Planning Division	Mr. Sigeru Okamoto, Assistant Chief, General Affairs Bureau
Nagasaki	Fukuyama
Mr. Iccho Itoh, Mayor	Mr. Shigeki Morishima, Assistant Manager, General Affairs Division, Disaster Prevention Management
Mr. Takehiro Nishizaki, Vice-Director, Nagasaki International Culture Hall	Fujisawa
Nagasaki Prefecture	Mr. Shun Hayama, Mayor
Mr. Nobuaki Taira, Assistant Director, International Affairs Division	Mr. Hitoshi Ozawa, Director, Secretary Section
Nagano	Fuchu-cho
Mr. Isao Yamagishi, Deputy-Mayor	Mr. Wataru Hayashibara, Mayor
Mr. Kenji Karasawa, Assistant Chief, Secretariat Division	Mr. Hideaki Kawamoto, Director, General Affairs Department
Nagoya	Machida
Mr. Yoshihiko Niwa, Coordination Officer, Project Office, General Affairs Bureau	Mr. Yasushi Honma, Director, Planning Department
Naha	Mitaka
Mr. Kosei Oyadomari, Mayor	Mr. Yojiro Yasuda, Mayor
Mr. Mitsuhiro Taira, Super Intendant	Mr. Naoki Shibata, Director, Planning and Coordination Section
Mr. Masamitsu Ohshiro, Chief, Secretarial Section	Yamagata
Hatsukaichi	Mr. Koichiro Ito, Public Relations Section Chief
Mr. Saburo Yamashita, Mayor	Mr. Keishi Sagae, Secretary of Mayor
Mr. Shigeo Watanabe, Director, Secretarial and Public Relations Division	Yokohama
Hiroshima Prefecture	Mr. Shigeo Aoki, Manager
Mr. Yuzan Fujita, Governor	Mr. Shinji Iijima, Assistant Manager
Mr. Tatsuya Kabutan, Director, General Affairs Department	Subtotal : 71 participants, 37 cities,
Mr. Makoto Hayashi, Director, International Relations Division	Total : 121 participants, 57 cities, 13 countries
Hiroshima	

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