



# *Inter-city Solidarity* *Newsletter*

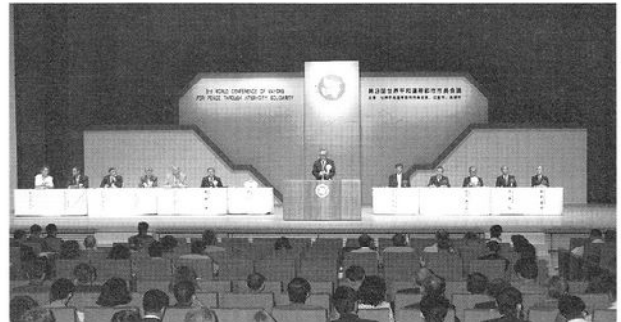
World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

15 February, 1994 No.2

## ***Representatives of World's Cities Search for Peace Reconfirming the Importance of International Solidarity***

### ***HIROSHIMA SESSION***

The 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity was held under the theme "The Role of Cities in Building Peace—Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" from Wednesday August 4 to Monday August 9 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki under the sponsorship of those two cities and the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. The conference was attended by the mayors and city council chairpersons of 81 cities from 37 countries outside of Japan and 41 cities from Japan, for a total of 122 cities from 38 countries. The content of discussions that took place included not only the abolition of nuclear weapons but also famine, poverty, refugees, human rights, the environment and peace education. The importance of further solidarity and cooperation between cities was emphasized as a



Mayor Takashi Hiraoka of Hiroshima greeting participants at the opening ceremony.

way to solve these problems.

On the night of August 4 a welcome reception hosted by the mayor of Hiroshima City, Takashi Hiraoka, was held for the conference participants in the Dahlia Room of the International Conference Center, Hiroshima, deepening friendship among all who attended.

The next day, August 5, all of the participants visited the Peace Memorial Park and paid their respects to the A-bomb victims at the Cenotaph for the A-bomb Victims. The group then took a tour through the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum where they took in the shocking materials that convey the tragedy of the A-bombing.

### **Letter of Thanks Presented to Anne Rudin, Former Mayor of Sacramento**

Made major contribution as Mayors Conference vice-president to obtaining recognition as ECOSOC NGO

When Mayor Takashi Hiraoka of Hiroshima visited Sacramento in the United States to attend the Japan-American Conference of Mayors and Chamber of Commerce Presidents, he visited former Sacramento Mayor Anne Rudin in her home and presented her with a letter of thanks in praise of her various achievements. Since joining the Mayors Conference in 1985 and until her retirement last year, Ms. Rudin made significant contributions to the internationalization of the organization, including serving as the Mayors

Conference's representative in the United States during applications to the United Nations for such things as registration of the organization as an U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) NGO.



Former Sacramento Mayor Anne Rudin (left) and Hiroshima Mayor Hiraoka (right).

## Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony of the conference was held in the Phoenix Hall of the International Conference Center, Hiroshima, from 10:00 a.m. to noon. First, a classical music concert was performed by the Elisabeth University of Music Choir and Orchestra, enlivening the ceremony. Next, Mayor Hiraoka gave the opening address, after which Heitor Gurgulino De Souza, Rector of the United Nations, Toranosuke Takeshita, Hiroshima Prefectural Governor, and Hiromu Nakamoto, Chairperson of the Hiroshima City Council, all gave congratulatory addresses.

Mr. Stoyan Ganev, President of the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, gave a guest speech in which he said, "The end of the cold-war and bipolarity has not diminished the need for disarmament. We are experiencing a defining moment in history. Traditional concepts and approaches will not fit the complex set of circumstances that confront us. We must adopt a perspective that delicately balances the non-proliferation measures with the legitimate rights of individual states to security. We must conduct research and gain access to technologies needed for peaceful purposes."

Following Mr. Ganev's speech, Mr. Yoshikazu Sakamoto, professor emeritus of Tokyo University, delivered a keynote speech with the title "The New Heritage of Hiroshima and Nagasaki." In his speech he stated that "The essence of the voices of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is the struggle for the rights of humanity against all forms of violence that are incompatible with human dignity and rights. Today, the East-West conflict is almost over. Yet another conflict, the North-South divide, remains or is even going from bad to worse. I truly hope the distinguished delegates from the cities of all regions of the world will develop a constructive dialogue on the problems of universal concern in the spirit of solidarity and unity of humankind, which is the message of Hiroshima and Nagasaki." He also emphasized the necessity of strengthening the network that transcends national borders between cities and citizens. (see page 10 for a summary of the keynote speech) With this, the opening ceremony came to a close.

## Plenary Session I

From 1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. Plenary Session I was held under the theme of "Nuclear War and Cities—Lessons from Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

In the beginning, Itsuzo Shigematsu, Chairman of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, reported on "Nuclear War and its Medical Effects." In his speech Mr. Shigematsu spoke about the results of research on the health effects of the *hibakusha* (A-bomb survivors) of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

He emphasized that "radiation torments the A-bomb survivors for life and, further, many effects of radiation still remain unclarified.

Yoshie Funahashi, professor of the Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences of Hiroshima University, pointed out the following in her report: "The nuclear age began with the dropping of the A-bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That was the beginning of the nuclear weapons race and of nuclear damage. In addition, because nuclear war may happen in the future, it is conceivable that everyone on earth could become a *hibakusha*. The victims of the nuclear weapons race have not received adequate medical treatment. Therefore, I would like to propose that we support the creation of world *hibakusha* relief by establishing a World Confederation of Radiation Sufferers Organizations."

Finally, Sadao Kamata, representative of the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Testimony Committee, reported the following in his keynote report: "Considering the economic and political ripple effect the bombs had by opening the door to the nuclear arms race and nuclear power industry as the United States moved ahead to manufacture its third and fourth atomic bombs and in preparation for future nuclear wars, it seems apparent that America chose Nagasaki after Hiroshima as a test site for a city attack and a human experiment. Even today the Japanese government has not taken a clear stance regarding responsibility for the war, including the planning and implementation of a war of aggression and strategic attacks, the dropping of the A-bombs as a result and the abandoning of war victims after World War II. This has caused a strong mistrust of Japan by foreign countries. I hope that all nuclear-free cities inside and outside Japan that hope for world peace mutually dispatch young peace ambassadors to strengthen and widen the circle of solidarity."

After this, the documentary A-bomb film "Hiroshima: A Mother's Prayer" was shown to the conference participants, following which were the testimonies of Seiko Ikeda, vice chairman of the board of Hiroshima Prefectural Confederation of A-bomb Sufferers, and Akihiro Takahashi, director of the Program Division of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation. In the testimonies, these two spoke of the tragedy of nuclear war, expressed their opposition to war and appealed strongly for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

## Plenary Session II

From 4:30p.m. to 6:00p.m. that afternoon, Plenary Session II was held under the theme "The Nuclear Age and City Solidarity."

At the beginning of the session, Sakio Takayanagi, a professor, faculty of law at Chuo University, gave a keynote address. The following is a summary of the main points of his

speech: "First, the world has yet to relinquish the cold war thinking that demands the idea of security be based on nuclear deterrence. The nuclear powers must carry out a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing and nuclear disarmament. Secondly, militarization through the transfer of weapons from European countries to Asia continues apace as does the transfer of missile technology from Asia to the Middle East. The entire world must deal with regulating weapons transfer. Thirdly, it is necessary to recognize that local governments are regional governments. Cities create policies for the sake of peace, and now is the time when they can start putting these policies into actual practice. The basic conditions for a world order of peace are as follows: (1) Creating international relations that do not require military force; (2) Eliminating the global disparity between the rich and poor; (3) Eliminating political and social oppression on the grounds of ethnic groups, different religions, thoughts, political ideologies and gender; and (4) protecting our lives from environmental degradation. I firmly believe that a world order of peace with these four fundamental conditions can be realized through city solidarity."

Thereafter, various cities' representatives made announcements about their efforts toward peace. The following are the major points of the announcements:

(1) Saburo Yamashita, Mayor (Hatsukaichi, Japan) — "Peace education must be thoroughly carried out to ensure that what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki is never repeated. Shouldn't we be giving our lives to peace rather than war?"

(2) Leonid Kosavsky, Chairperson (Kiev City Council, Ukraine) — "We, the citizens of Kiev, who have experienced the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident, realize that the human race faces danger. In order to manage nuclear accidents, it is necessary to build a database by which we can inform our residents, and deepen the consciousness of the people for the abolition of nuclear weapons. If another nuclear accident occurs, correct management should be possible."

(3) Dante Cruicchi, First Vice President of the World Union of Peace Towns (Marzabotto, Italy) — "More than 150 armed conflicts have arisen since 1945 and approximately 20 million people have died. Every year, 14 million children under the age of five die from malnutrition and lack of medical care. We must develop the conscience of this world from cities. The only ways to solve conflicts is through dialogue or conquest. We have to think about stopping our folly by the end of this year. The U.N. Security Council has to create a 'Peace Committee.' Also, people must propose that we work toward the realization of a world constitution. The egoism brought about by thoughts merely of self-interest is rampant, threatening to cause tragedy to the rest of the world."

(4) Keshirim Boztayev, Chairman of the Regional

Council of People's Deputies, (Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan) — "At the Semipalatinsk nuclear weapons test site, there have been more than 500 nuclear tests over the span of 40 years. Now, the test site is closed, but before it was built, the rate of cancer in Semipalatinsk was one-half that of other regions. The cancer rate has now increased, however, to three times that of other regions. To treat the damage caused by radiation, it is necessary to get cooperation from other countries."

(5) Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor (Gernika-Lumo, Spain) — "Today, the strong are oppressing the weak. We must say, 'Enough is enough.' People must get rid of their egoism, ambition, stubbornness and inhumanity. Cooperation will win over war and oppression carried out for the sake of self-profit. Expansionism must be eliminated."

That evening, a dinner party was held while cruising on the Seto Inland Sea cruise ship "The Galaxy."

On the morning of August 6, all the participants attended the Peace Memorial Ceremony, which was carried out in front of the Cenotaph for the A-bomb Victims. Following the conclusion of the ceremony, Session I and Session II based on the themes "Transnational Society and Cities—Toward the Resolution of Famine, Poverty, Refugee and Human Rights Issues" and "Global Environment and Cities—Balance Between Conservation and Development," respectively, were held from 9:30 a.m. to noon.

## Session I

Narihiko Itoh, professor, faculty of commerce at Chuo University, opened Session I with a keynote speech during which he mentioned the following: "Even following the cold war, the gap between the North and South is significant. The regions where poverty reigns have lost the basis for discussion of human rights. Conflicts around the world seem to be brought about by differences between ethnic groups and religions, but the real cause is poverty. In everyday life, violence and weapons are unnecessary. Local governments should raise their voices to call for establishing established principles of non-violence and demilitarization. Isn't it possible that a nuclear-free zone network could evolve into an arms-free network? In the case of assistance, the endogenous development of that region must be promoted and aid materials and money must reach the people who need it."

Following Mr. Itoh's speech, several representatives gave reports on behalf of their cities. The following is a summary of the major points of the expressed opinions:

(1) Christine Bergmann, Deputy Prime Minister (Berlin, Germany) — "For the former countries of Eastern Europe, the changes brought about by democracy and a market economy have been extremely difficult. Now, political and economic

instability is the rule and refugees from that region are increasing. Berlin believes itself to be a crossroads between the East and West. We think that the European Community must expand by turning toward the East. Cooperation and dialogue are becoming indispensable in crossing national borders.”

(2) Jaime Vazquez, Councillor (Jersey City, USA) — “Our city council sent telegrams to our country’s leaders to appeal for the continuation of the moratorium on nuclear testing. As citizens, we are making an effort in the non-violent disobedience practiced by Gandhi.”

(3) Chris Rutten, Mayor (Middelburg, Netherlands) — “Our city has given money to a vocational training school in one of the poorest countries of the world, Cabo Verde. In addition, we supported a tree planting project in the Republic of Togo. The city has also begun its plan to cooperate in solving the air pollution problem in the Polish city of Gulogo, which became our sister city in 1990. My intent is to demonstrate that the city of Middelburg, with its population of 40,000, can contribute to international cooperation.”

(4) Tatsuya Nagahara, Executive Staff of Peace and Human Rights Museum (Sakai City, Japan) — “Sakai City is undergoing city development the heart of which is ‘peace and human rights.’ As long as prejudiced thoughts crowd the hearts of people, peace will never come about. Our city’s password is ‘think globally, act locally.’”

(5) N.S.M. Samsudeen, City Council Member (Hambantota, Sri Lanka) — “This Mayors Conference should establish a standing committee or a special committee to solve such problems as poverty, refugees and human rights.”

(6) Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor (Nagasaki City, Japan) — “The phrase ‘Just act’ is said often, but before that there are many things that we have to ‘understand.’ The average Asian developing country is 90 percent farmers, but one third of those people do not own land. The few people with authority establish a gap by buying and accumulating weapons to maintain their authority. On the other hand, developed countries waste natural resources. In Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we established hibakusha relief organizations.”

## Session II

The coordinator, Hiroyuki Ishi, editorial staff of the Asahi Newspaper, led off Session II with his keynote address. The following is a summary: “The urban environment is the biggest problem the world faces today. Out of a total global population of 5.6 billion people, over 2.5 billion live in cities. In developing countries at the beginning of this century, less than one percent of the population lived in cities. Now, that percentage has increased to about one person in three. The expanding area of cities in developing countries are their

slums. In these slums societal ills such as poverty, disease, crime and violence abound. HABITAT of the United Nations estimates that every year in the slums the number of people who die from malnutrition, infectious disease or violent crime reaches 18 million and most of them are women and children. According to an estimate by UNICEF, there are over 30 million street children in the developing countries. At last June’s Earth Summit it was determined that in order to improve the environment of developing countries, developed countries would need to aid developing countries with \$70 billion each year. That amounts to ten percent of the world’s military expenditures, which stands at \$800 billion a year. If the human race does not perish because of nuclear war, it will probably perish because of environmental destruction. I am waiting for the appearance of countries that will shift their spending from the military to environmental problems.”

The major points of the representative’s reports are as follows:

(1) Norma Willoughby, Councillor of City Council (Coburg, Australia) — “Our city was once called the city of garbage, but we are working to improve that image. In the past ten years, we have planted over 8,000 trees. We are focusing on development that will not harm the environment.”

(2) Kouichi Koyama, Mayor (Nakano Borough, Japan) — “Our borough has created a city development policy that is kind to the environment. This concept’s fundamental principles are (i) getting back nature’s ecological cycles; (ii) creating an environment where people and other living things can co-exist; (iii) achieving effective use of natural resources. The foundation of this concept is the creation of a goal to promote recycling and turn waste into resources. In 1990, we passed the first peace administration ordinance in Japan.”

(3) Paul Couvret, Councillor of City Council (Warringah, Australia) — “I was working as a prisoner of war at a Kawaminami shipyard in Nagasaki about eight kilometers from the hypocenter when I saw the flash of the A-bomb. I believe I was left alive to take the responsibility of conveying the fact that nuclear war would mean the end of civilization.”

(4) L.A. Chernega, Mayor (Odessa, Ukraine) — “Our city is now struggling with environmental pollution. We have had the same experience as Hiroshima and Nagasaki because of the nuclear power plant accident at Chernobyl. Our city has facilities to treat the victims, but these facilities are insufficient. Therefore, we are asking for Japan’s assistance.”

After the session, the audience expressed their ideas, and then each city introduced their efforts toward solving various environmental problems such as garbage recycling programs. Cooperation between cities as well as the importance of sister city relationships were emphasized.



Session II (Hiroshima)

## Symposium

From 2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., a symposium was held in Phoenix Hall of the International Culture Center, Hiroshima, with the cooperation of the NHK Hiroshima Broadcasting Station under the theme of “Understanding Different Cultures and City Solidarity.”

### Panelists:

*Mir Mohd. Nasiruddin* (Mayor, Chittagong, Bangladesh); *John F. Gorrie* (Mayor, Canterbury, Australia); *Valentina Lapina* (Deputy Mayor, Volgograd, Russia); *Herbert Schmalstieg* (Mayor, Hannover, Germany); *Ronni Alexander* (Professor, Kobe University Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies); *Takashi Hiraoka* (Mayor, Hiroshima City); Coordinator - *Yasuo Kashiwakura* (Senior-Executive Commentator, NHK). The major points of the opinions expressed, in the order they were given, are as follows:

*Mayor Schmalstieg* — “In the world today, it is thought that there are from 18 million to 20 million refugees, but actually there may be about 150 million refugees. Some of the reasons for this number of refugees includes a lack of food, or the fact that many are fleeing war and oppression. We must aid these people so that conditions are established to induce them to stay in their own countries and, at the same time, show them that we are willing to accept them.”

*Deputy Mayor Lapina* — “Volgograd is one of the most polluted cities in the world. Our city has created a Nature Preservation Committee, enabling us to punish companies that cause pollution. Nevertheless, all environmental problems cannot be solved by just one city. For this reason, in the near future, we propose that a large-scale conference concerning environment protection such as this one be held, where we could exchange opinions about specific policies to solve the problems.”

*Professor Alexander* — “I think it could be said that the cold war structure continues to exist on the island countries

of the South Pacific. France has halted nuclear testing, but that does not mean they have stopped testing completely. France is still in possession of colonies there. The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty has been established, but America, Britain and France have not yet joined. Also, disarmament of the seas has not proceeded sufficiently, and in the middle of the Pacific on the Johnston Islets there are facilities to dispose of chemical and biological weapons. For this reason, there is a fear that through disarmament the Pacific region will become further polluted.”

*Mayor Hiraoka* — “I think, one cause of confrontation based on difference in cultures is the lack of understanding of other cultures by citizens. The gap between rich and poor is another cause for confrontation. We must rid oppression within countries, and ensure that ethnic groups with different cultures have equal political and economic rights. At the same time, I also think it is important for administrations to offer opportunities for their citizens to deepen the understanding of other cultures.”

*Mayor Schmalstieg* — “Our society has already become a multi-ethnic society. This also holds true for Hannover. Out of a total population of 500,000, our city has 57,000 people from 135 different countries. After World War II, Germany decided, through the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, to accept an unlimited number of people suffering political repression. However, the constitution was revised last July 1 to make use of the principle of forced repatriation for those people who come from countries with no political oppression and who want to enter our country through a third country (neighboring country) that is safe.”

*Mayor Nasiruddin* — “A majority of people in Bangladesh work overseas and the foreign currency that they earn contributes to the economic development of our country. When these people go abroad, they work extremely hard and come back home. They do not bear any animosity toward other countries abroad.”

*Professor Alexander* — “In Japan there is a myth that the nation is homogeneous, but actually there are various ethnic groups here. I think that if the hearts of this nation’s citizens do not change in order to accept different things, ethnic problems will not be solved.”

*Coordinator Kashiwakura*— “Some people are against European unification, could you explain this point.”

*Mayor Schmalstieg*— “The currency problem is a serious one. People are attached to the currency of their own country. The fact that there are people against the adoption of a single currency creates an obstacle for unification.”

*Mayor Gorrie* — “We are thinking about environmental issues very seriously. We are working on a greening project, whereby 2,000 trees are planted every year.

Anyone who digs up a tree is fined. We are diminishing air pollution by having buses use natural gas as an energy source.”

*Mayor Nasiruddin* — “I want to make environmental conservation and development compatible. Large scale tree planting is taking place in our country, but one problem is that we do not have any solid waste treatment plants. In addition, sewage treatment is not sufficiently developed.”

*Mayor Schmalstieg* — “We must begin to think that we are borrowing this earth from future generations. Environmental protection must be the foundation of all policy decisions. The existence of the human race depends on decreasing carbon-dioxide emissions.”

*Professor Alexander* — “Japan and America both have had plans to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific region for a long time. We must treat nuclear and other hazardous waste in our own backyards. One other problem is that the ocean level is rising. If the global warming continues and the ocean level rises, coral islands are predicted to suffer the most damage.”

*Mayor Gorrie* — “I think that the Pacific region must not become a dumping ground for waste.”

*Coordinator*

*Kashiwakura* — “How can cities achieve solidarity in order to promote peace?”

*Mayor Hiraoka* — “If military expenditures are reduced, I think that the problems of refugees and those of the environment can be largely solved. If we can show that clearly to our citizens, I think it will become the driving force toward the abolition of nuclear weapons.”

*Deputy Mayor Lapina* — “To achieve disarmament, we are trying to convert military factories to civilian use. Isn't it one of the roles of cities to use the city budget for that kind of expenditure?”

*Mayor Schmalstieg* — “In Hannover, we ring a bell of peace on August 6 at 8:15 a.m. for Hiroshima. We must use all our energy to eliminate all weapons.”

*Coordinator Kashiwakura* — “I think that conveying the A-bomb experience to future generations is extremely important, but pretty soon the average age of the A-bomb survivors will reach 65 years of age. Therefore, I think that not only testimonies but also movies and other ways to convey the experience are important. What does everyone think of that?”

*Professor Alexander* — “We do not have so many

opportunities to see the movies of testimonies about invasions or read literature. I would like to hear the testimonies of the people who actually experienced war. And this means not only A-bomb hibakusha but also I would like hibakusha due to nuclear testing or nuclear power plant accidents to continue to give their testimonies.”

*Deputy Mayor Lapina* — “Of course we must not forget war, but it is also not good to always harbor bad feelings. War is bad. Both the winners and losers have many victims. Along with conveying the horror of war to younger generations, we must turn toward reconciliation instead of hatred.”

*Mayor Schmalstieg* — “Talking with one another is important. I oppose war in Europe, war in Somalia — all wars. In addition, I would like to emphasize that this conference takes a first step in solving the disparity between North and South.”

*Mayor Hiraoka* — “The movement of peoples is, domestically, from rural areas to cities, and on an international scale, from poor countries to rich countries. At the root of the problem is ‘poverty.’ Cities must cross national boundaries in cooperation to deal with environmental problems. Hiroshima Prefecture and Hiroshima City are cooperating with Sichuan Province and Chongqing City to establish an information exchange center in



Symposium (Hiroshima)

Chongqing City in October for research into that city's acid rain problem to help reduce the acid rain.”

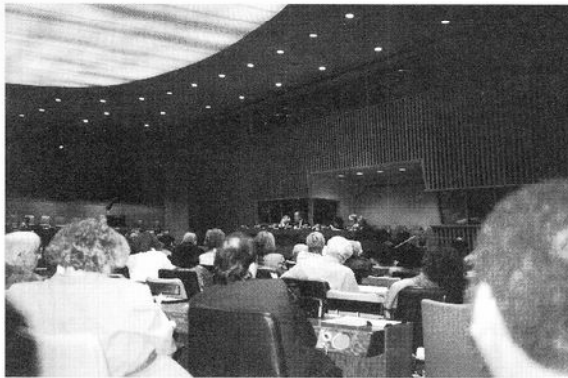
*Coordinator Kashiwakura* — “Dialogue among countries is important, but beyond that, there are many things that I feel must be done at the municipal or citizen level. With that, we will bring today's symposium to a close. Thank you very much.”

(The symposium was broadcast on NHK TV.)

In the evening in the same hall, the “Evening Peace Concert” was held under the joint sponsorship of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and the Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra, giving participants of the conference a chance to enjoy classical music.

The venue of the symposium moved to Nagasaki for August 8~9.

## **An Age of Withdrawing from National Egoism Attending the 46th Annual NGO/ DPI Conference**



Every year since registering as a U.N. Department of Public Information (DPI) NGO in 1989, the secretariat of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity sends a representative to the annual NGO/DPI Conference to deepen exchange with related NGOs. The following is a report of the 46th Annual Conference of the U.N. DPI for Non-Governmental Organizations which was held this year.

The Annual Conference was held at the New York headquarters of the United Nations for three days, September 8-10, 1993. In anticipation of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, the theme of this year's conference was "Social Development: A New Definition for Security," with a number of high officials from the United Nations participating including Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

On the first day of the conference, approximately 1,000 representatives of 414 NGOs from all countries of the world attended. In his keynote address, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali commented along the following lines, "The sources of conflicts and war are broad and deeply rooted. To work against them, improvements must be made in respect for human rights and basic freedoms, and, together with planning for improved prosperity, the maximum possible effort must be made to promote sustainable economic and social development to relieve

poverty."

The conference was held in the form of symposiums and talks. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP Administrator James Gustave Speth brought up an important issue with his statement, "A new model of development must be shaped and effort made at the nation-state level to work on issues that have not been resolved yet."

The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Public Policy, Under-Secretary-General Gillian Martin Sorensen, made a speech titled "Toward the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations" and made the following two points: 1) It is important for NGOs to call upon those who do not seem to have appropriate views or who seem uninterested, not just friends of NGOs; and 2) A variety of events are held throughout the world through the cooperation of businesses, international organizations and governments. NGOs should cooperate to prevent the overlapping of these events.

In a sub-session on the Asia-Pacific region, it was pointed out during discussions on migrant labor within the Asia-Pacific region that migrant laborers were becoming "wandering people," developing into a new North-South problem.

On the final day, Richard Butler, Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, noted that, "Looking at recent movements in South Africa and between the PLO and Israel, a foothold toward the "new world order" seems to be opening. With a new world order, however, new problems seem to develop."

Participating in this conference, I felt that the world is on the verge of entering an unprecedented new age of international cooperation such that it will simply be impossible for sovereign states to think only in terms of the profit of their country alone.

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

Taizo Kimura, associate supervisor, officer in charge of  
International Conferences

## A-bomb Poster Exhibitions

### Imphal, India

The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity donates A-bomb posters for exhibition to pass on awareness of the damage that took place in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Using these posters, an exhibition commemorating the 48th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings was held August 1993 at Manipur University in the city of Imphal in Manipur State, which is located in eastern India.

The commemorative exhibition was inaugurated by Dr. Nimaichand Luwang, Honorable Minister for Medical and Health of Manipur State, who was invited as the chief guest, and was opened to the public from August 6 to August 9.

The event was made possible through the suggestions and assistance of a Japanese professor residing in Imphal, and a leaflet explaining the exhibit's purpose was handed out to all visitors. Many visitors commented that the program should be continued every year with the addition of a slide show and video films, etc.

As a result, Imphal requested the secretariat to provide additional materials regarding the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and plans to continue the program every year to raise awareness of peace among its citizens and promote peace movements.



Manipur University (India)

### Muntinlupa, Philippines

A Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb poster exhibition was held for ten days, November 2-12 in Muntinlupa, Metro Manila, Philippines. Numerous citizens visited the exhibit, which was held in the city's Municipal Hall and served to renew awareness of the effects caused by nuclear weapons.



Muntinlupa (Philippines)

### Wollongong, Australia

In anticipation of Hiroshima Day, a Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb Panel exhibition was opened by the mayor of Wollongong on August 5 at the local Council Administration Building to raise awareness in the community regarding related issues.

The exhibition was held with one set of 20 posters which are distributed by the Mayors Conference secretariat with the aim of informing as many people as possible regarding the reality of the damage caused by the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Mayor Campbell of Wollongong made an appeal to citizens to attend, saying, "As a City which has aligned itself firmly with the cause of peace through its anti-nuclear stance and proclamation as a City of Peace, it is appropriate that we take time to remember the devastating results of man's inhumanity to man."

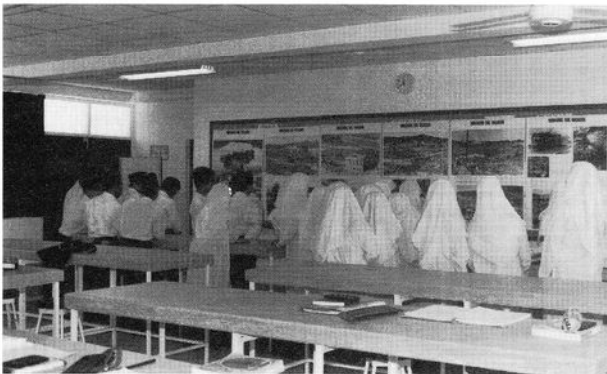
Many residents also attended a ceremony held on August 6 to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the atomic bombing.



## School in Tutong, Brunei

In conjunction with a visit by His Majesty The Sultan of Brunei on July 21, a Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb poster exhibition was held at the Sekolah Menengah Sufri Bolkiah School in the city of Tutong, Negara Brunei Darussalam.

The poster exhibition was facilitated by the Japanese Ambassador to Brunei and is reported to have had a significant impact on the pupils and others who viewed it with great interest. The school has also expressed interest in holding the exhibit again in the future.



Tutong (Brunei)

## Hiroshima, Nagasaki A-bomb Posters Distributed to New Member Cities

In August 1945, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were both completely transformed into scorched landscapes by a single atomic bomb, and approximately 200,000 precious lives were lost.

The secretariat of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity has developed a collection of posters concerning the damage caused by these weapons, including photos of the mushroom clouds and Hiroshima's A-bomb dome. The secretariat's intent is to pass on the reality of the A-bombings to as many people as possible and to heighten awareness of peace.

Each set is made up of 20 posters, and each poster's dimensions are 103cm x 73cm. The total weight of all 20 posters comes to 3 kg. Captions are available in English, German and French.

The secretariat is planning to send sets to new member cities free-of-charge at the beginning of 1994. We earnestly hope that these cities utilize them to hold A-bomb poster exhibits and pass on the vital message they express.

## Member City Introduction VANCOUVER (CANADA)

Mayor: Gordon Campbell

Date of Membership: February 14, 1983

### Port City Blessed by Nature

Vancouver, the third largest city in Canada, is located in the southwest corner of British Columbia Province and has a population of 470,000. The city is situated on 112 square kilometers of land and overlooks an inlet while being surrounded by scenic mountains, providing a peaceful living environment.

Main industries include tourism, sightseeing, transportation and commerce, and the city bustles as Canada's western gateway due to its splendid natural port.

### Peace Activities at the City Level

Vancouver is an Executive Member City of the Mayors Conference. During the year, the Vancouver City Council receives recommendations on a variety of peace issues through the Council's Special Advisory Committee on Peace and takes action accordingly on some of them at the city level.

In a report submitted by the committee on January 27, 1993, a resolution was made regarding the Canadian government's export of arms to the Middle East, urging it to intensify its efforts to prevent the proliferation of armaments and global arms trade and make efforts to convert military industries to civilian ones. The resolution was adopted by the Vancouver City Council and sent to other cities where it received wide support.

With a focus around such military issues, the committee also receives visits by delegations and scholars, maintains contact with other peace groups in Canada and exchanges information with overseas organizations.

Vancouver also sponsors exchange events such as marathons and peace walks which draw many participants from throughout Canada. In addition, many citizens who desire peace have contributed to the development of a Peace Park in the city.

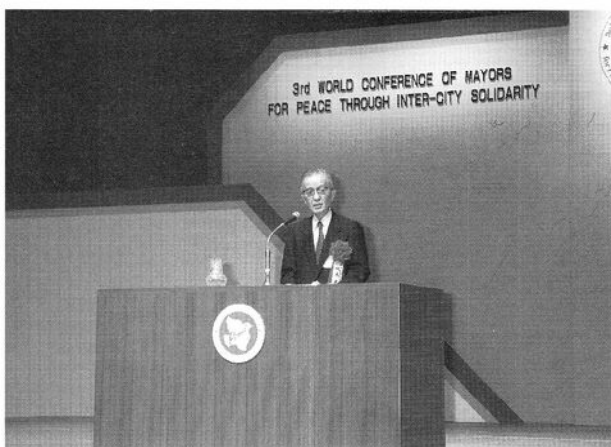


3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

## Opening Ceremony Keynote Speech

### THE NEW HERITAGE OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI JOIN TOGETHER IN THE SPIRIT OF “THE UNITY OF HIROSHIMA”

by *Yoshikazu Sakamoto Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University*



#### Four kinds of casualties from A-bombing

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

Firstly, over 200,000 non-combatants in the two cities were killed. As is well-known, the number of non-combatant citizen casualties has become disproportionately larger than that of regular combatants in war in modern times.

Secondly, compatriots and allies, i.e. prisoners of war, as well as the enemy were killed.

Thirdly, people who were under Japanese colonial domination such as Koreans, Chinese, and others were killed.

Fourthly, the future generations as well as the present were victimized.

Finally, the natural environment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was killed.

In sum, the atomic bombing made it impossible to draw a line of distinction between combatants and non-combatant citizens, between compatriots and the enemy (between friends and foes), between the colonizers and the

colonized, between the present generation and future generations, and between the natural environment and social habitat. What does all this imply?

#### Against all forms of violence

The atomic bombing over Hiroshima and Nagasaki heralded the advent of the nuclear age where the entire human race shares a common destiny to species extinction.

*Hibakusha* constitute the nucleus of a new perspective from which they strive for the liberation of all humanity from the danger of nuclear holocaust. It is the struggle for the rights of humanity against war, oppression, poverty, discrimination, environmental decay- namely, all forms of violence that are incompatible with human dignity and human rights. As I see it, this is the essence of the voice of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

#### Serious gap between North and South

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

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

The United Nations has designated this year as “The Year of the Indigenous People,” and we know, for example, how dreadful the exposure of the Indians of the Americas to European colonialism was. Today, the Indians are located at the lowest bottom of the oppressive system of many Latin

American and Caribbean states. It is clear that the indigenous people are *hibakusha* in their own historical context.

Similarly, African descendants in the Americas are the victims of one of the largest-scale forced migration in history—slave trade. It is said that over three centuries, from 1500 to 1865, 12 million to 15 million Africans were transported across the Atlantic. It is clear that these Blacks are *hibakusha* victimized by European imperialism.

More generally, the modern world system is of hierarchical structure where the large majority of the people at the bottom have been victimized through military conquest, economic exploitation and cultural invasion of the North, including the Russian/Soviet empire.

In my view, it is in this context that the message of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has to be redefined. Now that the East-West confrontation is coming to an end, the message has to address itself to the urgent need to establish solidarity between the people of the North and the South, the solidarity of *hibakusha* in every corner of the globe, in order to eradicate the root causes of the global problems—namely, hunger, poverty, oppression, ethnonationalist disputes and ecological degradation.

## **The cause of ethnic conflict is disparity**

Secondly, the end of the Cold War appears to have led to the eruption of ethnonationalist conflict.

There seems to be a myth gaining currency in today's world. According to the myth, ethnonational groups of different cultures or civilizations are bound to generate conflict, to fight and kill each other.

In my view, this ethno-cultural determinism is wrong. Cultural difference is not the same as cultural conflict. The shift from difference to conflict and from conflict to armed conflict cannot be the product of the cultural difference itself.

Cultural difference will turn into acute conflict and people even begin to resort to violence when the disparity between the privileged and underprivileged, the rich and the poor, the employed and unemployed is based on a distinction in terms of ethno-cultural background. Lack of equality and equity is critical. If equality and equity is ensured in a

society, cultural difference will not turn into ethnic violence.

## **Demands for democratization and equality are rising**

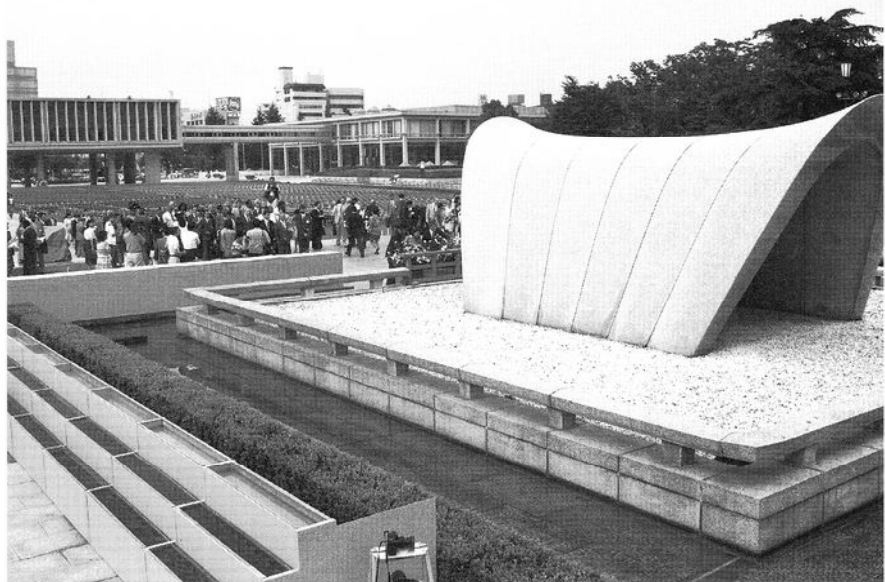
Thirdly, one of the historic, salient features of the post-Cold War world is the globalization of democracy and the underlying universal demands for equal rights of nations as well as individuals. But the demand for equal rights may promote nuclear proliferation. To overcome the pitfall of the state-centric rhetoric which provides a rationale for an equally armed world, and to redirect the demands for interstate democracy into the policy of realizing an equally disarmed world, a crucial role has to be played by non-state actors, particularly local government and municipalities coupled with non-governmental people's organizations.

## **Solving problems by inter-city solidarity is needed**

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

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

Dedicating flowers at the Cenotaph for A-bomb Victims (Hiroshima)



## **NAGASAKI SESSION**

On August 7, the Mayors Conference venue moved from Hiroshima to Nagasaki. The participants began by attending a welcome reception hosted by the mayor of Nagasaki and deepening their friendship.

### **Opening Ceremony**

The opening ceremony of the Nagasaki Session was held at Hotel New Nagasaki in beginning at 9:00 A.M. on August 8. The ceremony began with a musical performance using bells by the Kwassui Girls School. The performance was rewarded with a loud applause and the opening commenced.

Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki, delivered an opening address asking cities and citizens to take a stand on the front lines of the movement for peace and discuss what cities must do to make the 21st century a century of peace. Mayor Motoshima's speech was followed by congratulatory addresses by H.E. Stoyan Ganev, president of the 47th Session of the U.N. General Assembly; Isamu Takada, governor of Nagasaki Prefecture; and Katsuro Nakata, chairman of the Nagasaki City Council.

### **Symposium**

Following the opening ceremony, a symposium was held from 9:49 A.M. to 11:40 A.M. on the theme of 'Peace-building after the cold war and the roles of cities.' Yuzo Itagaki, professor emeritus of Tokyo University, started the event by delivering a keynote address on the symposium's theme.

Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima delivering welcome speech at opening ceremony



### **[Outline of Keynote Address]**

Almost half a century has passed since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and some people wonder if the experience has become weathered in the process. I feel, however, that the significance of commemorating the nuclear calamity suffered by the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is continually growing.

The world is currently undergoing drastic transformations. Emerging borderlessness and globalization in the economic and social processes are pushing forward an unprecedented change over the conventional framework of nation-state systems through the multiple formation of citizens' networks to transcend the level of state-to-state and government-to-government relationships, and is encouraging them to decentralize and extend regional integration.

As demands for democratization, for individual independence and for recovery of human dignity are developing throughout the world, the question of how to sustain urbanism is crucial for humanity.

We must note that the difficulty of solving such inner-city problems as diversity of languages, religion and cultures, economic stratification and social discrimination is because cities have been obstructive elements against peace, being sometimes even sources of conflict.

For peace-building among cities, the following four factors are indispensable: 1) realization of the city as a symbiotic community, a pluralistic integration; 2) design and construction of an outer network system of symbiotic aid; 3) inter-city solidarity networks; and 4) effort to fill the North-South gap.

The formation of cooperation networks that transcend national borders through participation of citizens engaged in self-enhancement and reorientation is very important, and we should also look to the emergence of world policy on the level of city administration to create a global network as demonstrated by the cities participating in this conference. Professor Itagaki emphasized these points as the roles which cities should play.

The coordinator of the symposium, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University Yoshikazu Sakamoto analyzed Professor Itagaki's comments as follows:

"Professor Itagaki noted that we should think about the roles played by cities in the past and then think about the roles and functions cities will have to assume in the future. He said that this should be the central issue for human civilization in the coming future. What are cities in the total history of human beings? What are cities in the history of civilization?"

The destruction of the cities was symbolized both in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That may be why the Nagasaki Session is of high significance as a venue to think about the position and roles and functions to be played by cities and urban centers in the long term perspective."

Next, under Professor Emeritus Sakamoto's coordination, five panelists of the symposium gave reports on their views. Some of the main points they made follow:

(1) M. U. Z. Kamil, Chairman of the City Council (Colombo, Sri Lanka) — "Tensions have eased between the United States and the Soviet Union and the arms race has been reduced. The world has been going through tremendous changes. If the world we are in is determined to take advantage of the end of the cold war and work toward the

elimination of nuclear weapons, all of us must make a concerted, sincere and determined effort to promote the cause of peace. What can cities do to promote peace?

1) Give children the opportunity to participate in peace poster competitions and 2) hold events such as peace marches, seminars and discussions. We must enhance the consciousness of peace among children."

(2) Claudio Albonico, City Councillor (Como, Italy) — "Trade imbalance is an obstacle to the growth of developing countries. If the gap between developed and developing countries continues, it will be reflected in the structure of international trade and inequality will continue forever. To eliminate poverty, it is essential to eliminate the North-South gap, change the rules of international trade and integrate regionally and economically to produce a global system."

(3) Kebba E. Jallow, Mayor (Kanifing, Gambia) — "The East-West conflict has been resolved and the cold war has ended. The world is now looking for a new peace order. If we re-examine the consequences of the cold war, we should see that there are no winners or losers. The world is now facing a variety of problems including regional conflicts, poverty and famine. We must cooperate with national governments and NGOs to work toward the resolution of these issues and promote equal human rights."

(4) Kosei Oyadomari, Mayor (Naha, Japan) — "In Naha City, our basis of peace administration is to reject all policies which may lead to warfare. Future peace policies in general will be based on international harmony, coordination, and mutual understanding, and I believe that the pursuit of grassroots peace will be critical. We must build solidarity between cities and deepen mutual understanding to work toward the realization of peace policies."

(5) Ikuro Anzai, Professor (Ritsumeikan University, Japan) — "Though nuclear weapons are held by nations, the roles to be played by cities in abolishing these nuclear weapons is quite important. In order to abolish nuclear weapons, first of all, we should build up majority-support for a nuclear-free ideology. To that end, each citizen should be

made fully aware of the threat and risk of nuclear weapons as the most destructive weapons. That's the reason why cities can play a very important role by providing learning experiences and opportunities for the citizens."

Following these reports, City Councillor Paul Couvret (Wollongong, Australia) made a speech from the floor about his experience in Nagasaki during the atomic bombing. The following is an excerpt: "I was working at the



Symposium (Nagasaki)

Kawaminami Dockyard as a prisoner of war when the city of Nagasaki was destroyed by the second atom bomb. I was eight kilometers away from the epicenter. I saw the flash and felt the heat and blast which came seconds later...I believe I was spared to tell the world of the horrors of nuclear war and to warn the younger generations in particular that a nuclear war will mean the end of civilization as we know it." Since then, he has continually worked to pass on the story of his experience to other citizens.

Next, Dante Cruicchi, first vice president of the World Union of Peace Towns, (Marzabotto, Italy) made the following comment: "In Holland, a carefully monitored development fund has been created to help those countries which need it. Other development funds, however, are sometimes used to buy weapons. We must monitor funds provided by the United Nations, FAO, and UNICEF, etc. to make sure they are used properly."

After this, Patrick Braouezec, Mayor of Saint-Denis, proposed that cities collaborate more with the United Nations so that aid between cities is used more effectively.

With that, the symposium was drawn to a close.

The participants then viewed a documentary film called, "The Atomic Bomb in Nagasaki" and listened to the testimonies of two survivors of the Nagasaki A-bombing—Ms. Hideko Yoshiyama, member of the succession division, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace, and Mr. Tsukasa Uchida, representative of the Nagasaki A-bomb Testimonial Society. They spoke of the horror of nuclear weapons and strongly appealed for their abolition. The conference participants listened with great attention.

In the afternoon, the conference was divided into two sessions: Session III with the theme of "Peace education for youth—promoting peace awareness among the next generation" and Session IV with the theme of "Eliminating nuclear weapons by the 21st century."

### Session III

The coordinator for Session III, Tsutomu Mizota, deputy representative of the UNICEF-U.N. Joint Office at Tokyo, started by delivering a keynote speech.

"What can we do to contribute to the peace education of the young people who will shape the future? I would like to make some specific proposals for peace education.

First, we should activate volunteer groups which are supported by local governments, enterprises, etc. Secondly, we should create places where young people can participate in volunteer activities and learn through citizen groups. Third, we should produce a variety of peace education materials and publications to express the tragedy of war and atomic bombs. Fourth, we should provide opportunities for town meetings throughout the world.

I also have two specific proposals for Nagasaki. The first is to establish a peace activity promotion center, which will be based on the existing Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace and call for the abolition of nuclear weapons throughout the world beginning in the local community. The second proposal is to establish a science and technology management and training center on Tsushima

Island, which is located between the Chinese Continent, the Korean Peninsula, and Japan. This facility would train young people who pursue careers in bettering the economy and the social welfare of underdeveloped countries. The center could also contribute to easing the North-South issue."

Mr. Mizota's keynote speech was followed by addresses from each of the representatives. Some of the main points follows:

(1) Daniel Fontaine, Deputy Mayor (Aubagne, France) — "The city of Aubagne has placed importance on tolerance, respect for human rights and peace. Without education about peace and tolerance, how can we develop cities in terms of economics and culture? In Aubagne, we have a Peace Committee which organizes a dove march or peace march every year and which is attended by children. Our city also gives support to other peace organizations in France which conduct peace education in our city."

(2) Adriano Sampietro, Deputy Mayor (Como, Italy) — "Cities are closest to the lives of people, consequently, the role they can play is quite large. For people, a good working environment is the foremost important thing. The first thing that cities can do is call upon large corporations to improve the environment. The second involves schools and the education of young people. It is necessary to actively promote cultural projects based on research by individuals and

organizations."

(3) Doris Davis, Former Mayor (Compton, USA) — "At the 2nd International Colloquium of Mayors entitled "Defenders of Children" which was sponsored by UNICEF and held in Mexico City in July 1993, attention was drawn to the growing size of the problem of the poverty of children particularly in the areas surrounding cities. A call was made to make the protection of children's rights the top priority of city administrations. Based on this, we have given young people in California the tools for negotiation and guidance in the areas of environmental issues, human rights, security, economic development, and immigration, and we have introduced an international research project known as CISP to introduce these abilities."

(4) Eduardo Vallejo de Olejua, Mayor (Gernika-Lumo, Spain) — "Gernika was the first city to suffer massive



Session III

bombing in World War II. This bombing became a reference for the future bombing of cities, linking it with Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Since then, a commemoration day has been established. We commemorated the 50th anniversary in 1987 and built a peace education research center for young people called "Memories of Gernika." We have been working to collect and disseminate information on experiences in the field of peace education."

(5) Michel Cibot, City Director (Malakoff, France) — "In 1982, my wife, a Japanese, took the initiative in establishing the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Institute in our city, and we have conducted peace education for 11 years now. As France possesses nuclear weapons, Ministry of Education in France is limited and cannot carry out such things as education regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons in nursery schools, so it is up to cities or local autonomies to carry out such work. Malakoff has a long tradition of peace in terms of the resistance movement against Nazis and fighting for peace and freedom. Even the mayor was one of those involved in the resistance and continues to pass on the necessary history of that experience in stories to young people."

(6) Dante Cruicchi, Vice President of World Union of Peace Towns (Marzabotto, Italy) — "Young people in Marzabotto are building an elementary school called "Marzabotto" as part of a support activity for children in Bosnia. The purpose is to provide a place where the children in the town who have been injured can come and talk with the children of Marzabotto to learn the importance of peace."

(7) Onesimo Silveira, Mayor (Mindelo, Cape Verde) — "Seventy-five percent of the population in our city is between the age of 10-25. Educating of these young people is a great responsibility for us. Our country is one of the poorest in the world, but we are having great success with education. In six years, we will have essentially eliminated illiteracy. We have not, however, conducted any peace education up to this point. In absolutely poor countries, it is not possible to carry out peace education as we would like to. We would like to introduce the instruments of peace education."

(8) T. Narin Harus, Mayor (Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka) — "Education to bring about peace is essential. For example, if literature is sufficiently provided, young people can be educated. I myself have written a book about peace from the standpoint of a mayor, and it is now in our libraries. It is also possible to teach the value of peace through sports. In the education of young people in our city, we believe it is essential to strongly appeal the need for all the natural world to be at peace."

(9) Dariusz Dulnik, Mayor (Oswiecim, Poland) — "During World War II, the Nazis built the Auschwitz concentration camp in Oswiecim. 1.5 million people were killed there. The ruins of this concentration camp were converted into the State Museum at Oswiecim Auschwitz to teach people of the horror of concentration camps. Visitors can also discover the value of peace and the ways to reach or keep it by visiting the International Youth Conference Center. In addition, the Center of Information, Meetings, Dialogue, Education and Prayer in Auschwitz was established as a facility for improving the relations between people of different nationalities and religions."

(10) Abdul Munaim Hamwi, Governor (Queneitra, Syria) — "The protection of human rights has been pursued for many years, but as we greet a new life with the end of the cold war, a greater effort than ever before must be made to release the future of humanity from any inhumane acts. Examples of inhumane acts are occupying the lands of others while swearing to the freedom of individuals, the adoption of policies that discriminate against human rights, and the use of weapons of mass destruction. We are looking forward to a world where there are no such inhumane acts."

(11) Elias Lizano, Councillor (San Jose, Costa Rica) — "In the city of San Jose, with the cooperation of the central government, we are proposing to have a peace zone in central America. Also, with central American governments, we would like to cooperate in activities to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. And, with regards to the disposal of toxic wastes, we are doing a lot of activities so that we can prevent toxic wastes from coming into our country."

(12) Dr. Bal Ram Gautam, Mayor (Siddharthanagar, Nepal) — "The role which cities must play is very great. Without the strength of each city for the realization of peace, nothing will happen. Doing what we can as a city as best we can will become a source of happiness for our own lives. I believe that is connected to our security and peace as citizens."

(13) A. F. M. Kamal, Chairman of City Council (Sylhet, Bangladesh) — "We must educate the young people who will carry the next generation with a sense of solidarity that transcends nationality, religion, skin color, and differences in beliefs. For that purpose, we should arrange symposiums and seminars in our cities. In addition, to learn about the tragedy of atomic weapons, we should have posters, photos and videos sent from Hiroshima and Nagasaki and young people should be called to those cities."

(14) Said Hallab, City Councillor (Tripoli, Lebanon) — "Now, for the last 17 years, the civil war and the constant

aggression and invasion into my country has resulted in over 200,000 people dead. And with more destruction of property than maybe 10 atomic bombs. Last week, Lebanese cities and villages were bombed for a constant three days, which resulted in 150 people dead and thousands lost their houses. All that I can ask in such a situation is for the big countries, the influential countries of the world, through the United Nations, to strive to solve the problems of small countries like mine.”

After these reports, Paul Couvret made the following comment from the floor: “I believe everybody here is of the same opinion that we must concentrate on the young people in particular. It is felt that if we can get through to the young generation, then the future of planet Earth may be safe. We believe that the best chance we have is when the peace movements come from the ground up. Not from the government at top. If the local cities, which are closest to the people, can raise their voice, I believe the national government will begin to listen. Cities and city councils should work hard at peace education and the prevention of nuclear war. Most of all, what we have to get through is that peace starts in my heart, in your heart, in everybody's heart.”

## Session IV

The coordinator, Ikuro Anzai, professor of Ritsumeikan University, began Session IV by delivering a keynote speech, summarized below.

“There are four causes of the nuclear arms race: 1) following World War II, two alliances, namely the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, confronted each other on a world-wide scale, creating the cold war structure; 2) due to the structure of this confrontation, one side would promote policies based on the theory of nuclear deterrence. The other side would counter based on the related principles of military balance; 3) the connection between the states and the military industry—the military industrial complex; and 4) based on political intentions and economic motivations such as those mentioned above, the wide-scale mobilization of state-of-the-art science and technology.

Based on these points, for us to totally abolish nuclear weapons by the 21st century, we have to create a non-nuclear majority of people who oppose the use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent, and we have to create the political will among the nuclear powers to move toward a non-nuclear world. Second, work toward the discussion and realization of an international treaty prohibiting all nuclear weapons is indispensable. Third, the safe dismantling and disposal of nuclear warheads must be monitored by an international organization. In addition,



Session IV

discussion must take place on international support for nuclear countries that would have financial difficulties in this regard. Fourth, the implementation of national projects that would reorganize and convert the military industrial complex to non-nuclear functions and assist scientists and technicians in finding civilian roles would be necessary. Finally, it would be important for this entire process to be publicized widely to citizens to maintain the continued attention of the people throughout the world.”

This speech was followed by comments from each of the representatives.

(1) Tony Scallon, City Councillor (Minneapolis, USA) — “As a first step in building a broad-based unified movement for social change in our area, many peace and justice organizations have joined into a relationship of communication and coordination known as the Minnesota Peace and Justice Coalition which was founded in 1982. The city of Minneapolis has also joined this Coalition. The goals of the coalition can best be described by quoting from its statement of purpose. ‘Our purpose is to promote a broad understanding of peace and justice based upon humane values, to include not only the avoidance of violence, the arms race and nuclear war, but also the promotion of peaceful conflict resolutions, social justice, human rights, economic well-being, ecological balance, self determination, and full participation in the system of government.’ Also in our city we conduct commemoration events every year that are held on anniversaries of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to work toward the realization of a peace which is free of nuclear weapons. We call for the end of nuclear testing and proliferation of weapons as measures to ensure a just and lasting peace.”

(2) John T. Williams, Member of the International Laborers Solidarity and Peace Committee (Los Angeles,



USA) — “I was on board a submarine off the coast of Okinawa in August 1945 when I heard the news of the successful bombing of Hiroshima. I applauded at the report along with everybody else. But now, however, as my repentance for this insidious applause, my mission has returned me to Japan during the past 20 years in order to participate in these observances as well as wherever there is a search for peace in a nuclear-free world.”

(3) John McNaughton, Mayor (Newcastle, Australia) — “For the elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century, we must have targets to achieve and they must be realistic and achievable. As operatives in local governments, we can only use our best efforts to influence our national governments to perform in the way we request. We must also ask the United Nations to form a transnational police force to investigate reported instances of the preparation and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. And, we must all prepare a list of cities within our nations who must be approached to join the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in their work through the Conference of Mayors for Peace to achieve the abolition of nuclear armaments by the year 2000.”

(4) Shun Hayama, Mayor (Fujisawa City, Japan) — “Local autonomies declaring their desire for peace and the abolition of nuclear and conventional arms first began in 1980 and currently number 4,700 throughout the world. The number of non-nuclear local autonomies in Japan now account for over half of all local governments and the population they represent is over 70 percent of the national total. Last year in November, the 6th International Council of Nuclear-Free Zones Conference was held in Yokohama, Japan, and was the largest ever held. I hope the Nuclear-free Zone of Local Authorities and the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity can join forces and work together to achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons.”

After these reports, comments were heard from the floor and discussions carried out on working against arms traffic and trade. The expansion of the system using the inter-city network of the Mayors Conference and other organizations was also discussed.

The next morning, August 9, participants toured the Nagasaki International Culture Hall (Atomic Bomb Museum) and learned the reality of the damaged caused during the bombing, feeling once again the shock of the tragedy that occurred. Afterwards, they participated in the Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony.

At 2:30 P.M., Plenary Session III was held and Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka announced the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal, which ended the phrase, “We have renewed our awareness of the importance of global inter-city solidarity... and we strongly request the United Nations to take the initiative in holding a conference on disarmament where a firm pledge for the prompt abolition of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons will be made in 1995 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations and the fiftieth annual commemoration of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.”

Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima closed the conference, emphasizing, “We must work to eliminate nuclear weapons by end of this century.”

Despite warnings of an approaching typhoon, participants attended the ‘Sayonara Party’ at 7:00 P.M. at the Nagasaki Prince Hotel and pledged to meet again in four years.

Representatives of World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity dedicating flowers of the Peace Memorial Ceremony in Nagasaki



# Member City Introduction HARRISBURG (USA)

Mayor: Stephen R. Reed  
 Date of Membership: February 10, 1983

### City of Government, Harrisburg

Many buildings remain in Harrisburg from over 200 years ago which speak of that time when the thirteen states of America declared independence in 1776. Pennsylvania was one of those states and Harrisburg is the state's capital. As of 1990, the population totaled 53,000 and the area of the city is 37.5 square kilometers. Harrisburg serves a center of administration for the state and its main industries include insurance, tourism and jet engine parts manufacturing. Harrisburg is also the first city in the world to join the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.

### Peace Garden to Honor Human Spirit

As part of a peace program held in support of United Nations activities, area citizen groups conduct annual August events and displays at the City Government Center in promotion of world peace and solidarity with support and a Proclamation from the mayor of Vancouver. Other parts of this program include ongoing development of alternative, non-polluting energy sources to reduce reliance on nuclear and other polluting fuels, international exchange programs, and the sponsoring of peace rallies.

Another peace program in Harrisburg is the development of the Peace Garden in the city's Riverfront Park. The organizations Physicians for Social Responsibility helps sponsor the project, and recently Dr. Bernard Lown, a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and former president of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), and Dr. Frederick Franck, who holds degrees in medicine, dentistry and fine arts, dedicated Franck's works of art which were contributed to the park in a ceremony.

Franck referred to his three sculptures as icons and dedicated them to past, present and future. One creation is "Seven Generations" which is a cutaway sculpture which shows the outlines of seven human figures in expression of the Iroquois belief that we should be mindful of the impact of our decisions on the seven generations that follow ours. Another icon speaks of the death and rebirth of humanity, the idea that the human inside each person never dies. The third icon is called 'Hiroshima' and is a representation of a person's shadow burned onto a wall by the blast of the atomic bomb there in 1945. Franck explains that the icon suggests "a human figure rising like a phoenix from the ashes. You can kill people, but you cannot kill the human."

The garden aims to prevent future war and conflict and, as Mayor Reed notes, "speaks of the durability of the human spirit."



## Opinions regarding the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace

*Surveys were sent to the participating cities of the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity to solicit their impressions of the recent conference. We introduce here a summary of impressions of the conference that we received from 19 cities by the end of December.*

### Conference registration fee

Concerning when cities decided to participate in the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, by October of last year, one city had already decided to attend. The majority of cities decided after the beginning of this year. Among these cities, only one decided at the beginning of the year, and one decided as late as August 1. Most of the cities decided to attend the conference between May and July.

Date of decision to attend:	
Oct. '92	1
Jan. '93	1
Aug. '93	1
Jun.-Jul. '93	13
No answer	3

The person in charge of deciding whether to attend or not was the mayor of the city in four cases, the city council in seven cases, the mayor along with the city council in four cases, and in another four cases, the decision was made by an individual not necessarily related to the government.

Decision to attend made by:	
Mayor	4
City Council	7
Mayor and City Council	4
Individuals	4

Concerning the 200\$US registration fee, one city felt that this amount was appropriate, five cities felt that this was too expensive, eight cities felt that it was inexpensive, and five cities felt that it should be free to attend the conference.

Registration fee	
Appropriate	1
High	5
Low	8
Should be free	5

The reasons given were as follows: The fee is too high if there is only one individual participant; The registration fee itself is not so expensive, but there are still other individual costs that are incurred. Some of the reasons that people gave as to why the conference should be free: The exchange of

currency is difficult; Because personal funds have to be used; It is simply not necessary. Also, one opinion had it that the registration fee should be determined based on each city's financial situation.

Financial burden	
Public expense	7
Personal expense	6
Other	1

Most opinions regarding the simultaneous interpretation at the conference were concerned with the English. One city said that the English interpretation was average, but the other 16 cities that responded to this question said that the interpretation was good. Concerning languages other than English, one city each said that the French and Italian interpretation was good. In addition, one city each said that the French, Italian and Russian interpretation was average. For the most part, people were satisfied with the interpretation, but five cities mentioned that they would like to see other languages added to the list: Three cities mentioned Spanish; and one city each mentioned Nepalese, Arabic and Hebrew.

Simultaneous interpretation		
English	Good	16
	Average	1
French	Good	1
	Average	1
Italian	Good	1
	Average	1
Russian	Average	1
Desired additional languages	Spanish	3
	Nepalese	1
	Arabic	1
	Hebrew	1

Concerning the schedule of the conference, the majority, 14 cities, said that it was just right, while five cities wrote that the schedule was too busy. Besides these clear opinions, there were no others.

Schedule	
Too busy	5
Just right	14

## Hiroshima, Nagasaki-Ideal locations for the conference

The following is a summary of the opinions concerning both the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Conferences. Please understand that we weren't able to include all of the opinions.

1. The conference completely lived up to my expectations. Many participants couldn't visit Hiroshima. I praise the volunteer interpreters in Hiroshima, who were so efficiently

helpful with the language problems. (Leuven, Belgium)

2. Both conferences were very well organized. More time should be given to city presentations that are prepared in advance and sent to Japan than those who speak at the last minute without any preparation. Both conferences gave the opportunity to meet and share many ideas. (Brighton, United Kingdom)

3. The Hiroshima Conference gave me an insight about the extent of the effects of the use of nuclear weapons to the environment and people. Such insight heightened my interest in participating in the efforts to free the world of nuclear weapons. The Nagasaki Conference deepened the insights I got from Hiroshima, especially after talking with the victims of the A-bombing, themselves. Nagasaki and Hiroshima are the ideal venue for the conference. (Muntinlupa, the Philippines)

4. This conference will add much more for the peace of the world and peace is of the utmost importance for development, so I strongly say such seminars should be conducted in the future. I am thankful to the organizers for conducting such a seminar and giving me the opportunity to express my opinions and ideas. (Siddharthnagar, Nepal)

5. Good. But decisions should be translated into concrete action in order to move world consensus to compel super-powers to abide by these resolutions. One way would be to enlist the support and solidarity of more countries. (Minuwangoda, Sri Lanka)

6. I would like to see the creation of smaller workshops in order to more easily facilitate the exchange of ideas. (Wollongong, Australia)

7. The conference was conducted very efficiently and the topics for the discussion were very informative indeed. Though the schedule was very hectic, there was time for relaxation and socializing. (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

8. An excellent organization of the conference in both cities should be noted: all the things associated with transportation, lodging, meals, etc. Also, the participants were very well provided with printed materials. (St. Petersburg, Russia)

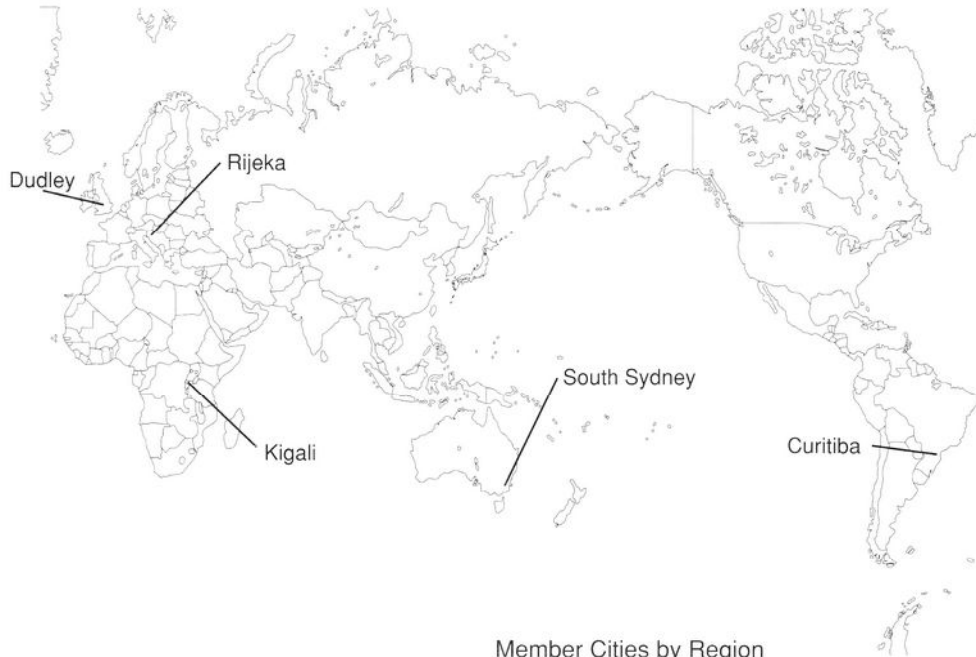
9. Private organizations should be given an opportunity to participate at the conference. (Hambantota, Sri Lanka)

10. Our delegates wished the August 9 ceremony could have been in Peace Park. Both conference facilities were terrific. (Minneapolis, USA)

The Secretariat Office of the Mayors Conference will make use of these impressions and opinions to help the conference and to aid in holding future conferences. Furthermore, they will be certain to help strengthen solidarity. We would like to thank the cities that took the time to answer our survey.

## New Member Cities of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

Cities which decided to support the "Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" and join the Mayors Conference following the 3rd General Conference which was held August 4-9, 1993, are shown below.



New Member Cities

Country Name	City Name	Membership
Australia	South Sydney	09.14.93
Britain	Dudley	10.05.93
Croatia	Rijeka	10.19.93
Brazil	Curitiba	10.20.93
Rwanda	Kigali	11.24.93

Member Cities by Region

Region	Number of Member Countries	Number of Member Cities
Asia	24	77
Oceania	6	26
Africa	19	22
Europe	26	197
North America	9	55
South America	6	8
Total	90	385

### From the Secretariat

To facilitate preparations for the 3rd World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, over the last two years, we have been working on designing a system to convert city information on member cities into a database using Macintosh computers and database software called 4th Dimension. We are currently working to gather the most current information on member cities, so if you have any information such as changes of address, etc., please send us a note.

In addition, we are using Macintosh computers, Aldus Pagemaker DTP software, and Microsoft Word word processing software for editing and publishing this newsletter. We hope to make this newsletter as effective as possible through contributions from member cities so please send us your editorials or information about A-bomb poster exhibits and other such events.

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