



# *Inter-city Solidarity Newsletter*

World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity

March 20, 1995 No.4

## **On the 50th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombings**

Fifty years have passed since the end of World War II, the war which precipitated the world's first atomic bombing. In countries around the world this war stole away tens of millions of precious human lives, ravaged towns and countryside, and wreaked havoc on national economies.

For Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the fifty years since the end of the war have been years of rebuilding and praying for peace, years that have transformed them from cities of unforgettable tragedy to cities devoted to the search for peace and prosperity for all humankind.

This half century has seen a tremendous shift, away from the East-West Cold War stance that kept humanity poised dangerously on the brink of nuclear war, toward a time of reconciliation and the struggle for a new world order. During this period we hoped to see the realization of a peaceful society in which the world's people could live together in contentment. Sadly, this has yet to be achieved.

This year, member cities are planning to hold events commemorating the 50 years since the war's end, and to carry

out anti-war or pro-disarmament activities. As each looks back at these 50 years, we earnestly hope they will make this year one of great significance by taking powerful new strides toward a peaceful future.

At the outset of this important year, we renew our resolve that humanity will never repeat the error of a nuclear attack, and as we look toward the 21st century, we vow to join together with all of you to build a better world.



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



Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki  
Co-President of World Conference of  
Mayors for Peace through Inter-city  
Solidarity

## **Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity**

### *A Call for Participation of 32 Cities in the Asia-Pacific Region*

The Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity will be held in Hiroshima from June 27 to June 30, 1995. This meeting will be the first of its kind and among the projects developed to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing. It has been officially positioned as a block conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity for the Asia and Pacific region. The organization has held three general conferences since 1985 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The keynote theme of the conference is "Peace in the Asia and Pacific Regions and the Role of Cities—Toward the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons." Talks will be held regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons, the destruction of

the environment, starvation, poverty and other threats to the peaceful co-existence of humanity. Participants will be offered factual information regarding the Hiroshima bombing, and the chance to deepen mutual understanding and solidarity among the cities of the Asia-Pacific Region.

The secretariat office began disseminating information at the end of last year regarding this conference and soliciting the participation of cities in the 22 countries and regions of Asia, east of Pakistan, and the three island nations of Oceania, including the Federation of Micronesia. Local governments in Japan were also contacted. At present, we anticipate the attendance of sixty-four delegates from 32 cities abroad, and 80 delegates from 40 cities in Japan—a total of 144 delegates from 72 cities.

## Conference Outline

### World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity Asia and Pacific Regional Conference, Area targeted for invitations

Area	Country
Asia	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	Brunei Darussalam
	Cambodia
	China
	D. P. R. of Korea
	India
	Indonesia
	Japan
	Kazakhstan
	Laos
	Malaysia
	Maldives

Area	Country
Asia	Mongolia
	Myanmar
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Philippines
	R. of Korea
	Singapore
	Sri Lanka
	Thailand
	Viet Nam
Oceania	Marshall Islands
	Micronesia
	Nauru

#### 1. Conference name

Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the World  
Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city  
Solidarity

#### 2. Period

June 27, 1995 (Tues.) ~ June 30, 1995 (Fri.)

#### 3. Location

International Conference Center, Hiroshima

#### 4. Lodging

Hotel in the city of Hiroshima

#### 5. Sponsors

World Conference of Mayors for Peace through  
Inter-city Solidarity, Hiroshima City, Nagasaki City,  
Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

#### 6. Keynote theme

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

#### 7. Languages scheduled to be used

English, Japanese (simultaneous interpretation).  
Materials are to be printed in English and Japanese.

#### 8. Support (tentative)

United Nations Information Centre, United Nations  
University, United Nations Association of Japan,  
Hiroshima Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, NGO  
Committee on Disarmament, Inc., Parliament  
Association for Promoting International Disarmament of  
Japan, The Japan Committee 22 for the Nuclear  
Disarmament, National Council of Japan, Nuclear Free  
Zone Local Authorities (in random order).

#### 9. Cities scheduled to attend

Category	Number of countries and regions	Number of cities	Number of individual participants
Overseas	25	32	64
Domestic	1	40	80
Total	26	72	144

#### 10. Number of participants

Two people per city

## Deciding to Hold United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in Nagasaki — June 1995, the 50th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombing —

It has been formally decided that the next United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues will be held in Nagasaki, the realization of the long-held hope of the city and prefecture of Nagasaki. On October 12, 1994, Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima, the Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, and the Chairman of the Nagasaki city council visited the United Nations Headquarters, where they met with Mr. Marrack Goulding, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Prvoslav Davinic, Director of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs, and Tsutomu Ishiguri, Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. At the meeting, the visitors from Japan requested that the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues be held in Nagasaki.

Mr. Goulding conveyed a message from United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali indicating that he "basically accepted the request." With that, it was formally decided that the conference would be held in Nagasaki from June 12 to June 16, 1995.

In 1988, at the 3rd United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, then Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita proposed the holding of a disarmament conference in Japan. Thereafter, starting in 1989, a disarmament conference has been held every year. The conference was first held in Kyoto; other conference locations have been Hiroshima and Sendai. The conference draws people from different countries throughout the world working in the field of disarmament, including ambassadors, diplomats, experts, NGOs, and people related to the media, and its purpose is to encourage the promotion of disarmament through the frank exchange of opinions.

The city and prefecture of Nagasaki have continued to request the United Nations and Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the realization of their plan to hold a Nagasaki conference, as 1995 marks the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombings and of the founding of the United Nations. Upon receiving the final decision from the United Nations, the city of Nagasaki embarked on extended preparations toward the holding of the conference. While maintaining awareness of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) negotiations, which commenced again in January, and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) revision talks, scheduled to start from mid-April, the city will strive to make the conference a significant event appropriate for the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombings and a landmark on the path toward the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

From both Japan and other countries, 100 participants are expected to attend. Prior to the conference, the participants are scheduled to lay wreaths of flowers at the Peace Statue, visit the Atomic Bomb Museum, talk with survivors of the bombing and visit a nursing home for survivors, among other activities. The conference should prove to be a good opportunity to convey to the visitors the reality of the atomic bombing and the wishes of Nagasaki's citizens for peace.

### <Progress on Request to Hold U.N. Conference on Disarmament Affairs in Nagasaki>

#### 1993

September 20 Nagasaki Mayor and Nagasaki city council Chairman request Japan's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to hold the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in Nagasaki in 1995.

November 30 Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture and Mayor of Nagasaki City co-sign request to the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to hold the conference in Nagasaki.

December 1 Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture and Mayor of Nagasaki City co-sign demand to the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director for United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs to hold the conference in Nagasaki.

#### 1994

January 31 Mayor of Nagasaki City attends the 6th United Nations meeting on peace and disarmament in the Asia-Pacific Region held in Kathmandu, Nepal, where he submits his request to Prvoslav Davinic, Director of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs. The Mayor receives a positive reply.

May 23 At a press conference at the conference held in Hiroshima, United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs Director Davinic announces his desire to hold the conference in Nagasaki in 1995.

May 29 Following the 1993 conference, the United Nations and Disarmament Symposium is held in Nagasaki. Nagasaki Mayor requests Davinic to hold the conference in Nagasaki.

July 1 The United Nations Disarmament Conference Nagasaki Council is established (Secretariat: Nagasaki International Culture Hall).

September 12 International Culture Hall Assistant Director hands request co-signed by Nagasaki Prefectural Governor and Nagasaki Mayor to Mr. Marrack Goulding, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Prvoslav Davinic, Director of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs, and Tsutomu Ishiguri, Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific.

October 12 Nagasaki Prefecture's Governor, Chairman of the Nagasaki Prefectural Council, Nagasaki Mayor, and Chairman of the Nagasaki City Council request United Nations Under-Secretary-General Goulding to hold the 1995 United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in Nagasaki. They receive a positive reply.

October 12 Request is made to Prvoslav Davinic, Director of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs, and to Tsutomu Ishiguri, Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, to hold the conference in Nagasaki. It is announced that the conference is scheduled to be held from June 12 to June 16.

October 12 A courtesy visit is paid to the Hisashi Owada Permanent Japan Representative to the United Nations to request support and cooperation for the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues.

November 25 To prepare for the Nagasaki conference and to organize communication with the United Nations, Nagasaki City sends staff of the International Culture Hall to the United Nations Headquarters as long-term liaisons.



United Nations and  
Disarmament  
Symposium  
(May 29, 1994)

## Spirit of Hiroshima to the World's Cities

### *Participation in conferences such as the Antwerp International Colloquium*

Two representatives from Hiroshima, including Kiyoshi Wakisaka, Director General of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, attended three conferences held last year and appealed for the "Spirit of Hiroshima." The conferences were the Antwerp International Colloquium in the city of Antwerp, Kingdom of Belgium, from September 2 to September 4, 1994; the City in the World Conference in Arnhem in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, from September 8 to September 9, 1994; and the 7th General Assembly of Peace Messenger Association in Arnhem in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on September 10, 1994.

The Antwerp International Colloquium was held under the theme "The Testimony of Devastated Cities: From Ypres to Sarajevo." About 200 people attended the conference. During the 20th century humankind has experienced two major wars, and over many centuries cities have continued to be devastated, with no end in sight even today. The Antwerp conference was held to connect this past and the future, to collect memories, summarize the conflicts of our modern age, and open a way for constructing a better future. Sixteen representatives of war-ravaged cities together



Antwerp City's  
"Devastated Cities"  
Exhibition

with youth representatives reported on the destruction of their cities and attempts at restoration, among other subjects. The



Mayors  
Conference  
Director General  
Kiyoshi Wakisaka  
speaking at the  
Antwerp  
International  
Colloquium

city of Hiroshima testified about the damage brought about by the atomic bombing, the process of restoration, and the city's current efforts toward peace.

At the panel exhibition held at the same conference center, the war damage and subsequent restoration of the cities of Hiroshima, Ypres, London, Guernica, and Sarajevo were clearly exhibited through photographic and other panels.

The City in the World Conference was held in Arnhem under the theme "Regional Autonomies in International Cooperation," and 28 cities attended. The conference was held as one part of the 50th anniversary event "Battle of Arnhem." The final day of the conference saw the announcement of the "Arnhem Appeal," (See pages 10-11) which pledges to aim at a just and safe world through the solidarity and unification of regional autonomies.

Sixteen cities attended the 7th General Assembly of Peace Messenger Association, where deliberation focused mainly on establishing peace-messenger designated organizations in the United Nations. In addition, each city's representative at the assembly reported on their inter-city exchange activities.

## Carrying out Exchange with NGOs in Geneva

### **CONGO General Assembly**

The 19th General Assembly of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council" (CONGO) was held at the International Labor Organization, located in Geneva Switzerland, from November 1 to November 3, 1994.

Representing the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, one person from the city of Hiroshima and one from the city of Nagasaki attended the conference, increasing exchange with non-governmental organizations (NGO) from different countries. The Hiroshima representative was Norio Kondo, Director of the General Affairs Division of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, and the Nagasaki representative was Tatsuya Ito,

Director of the Nagasaki International Culture Hall.

The CONGO conference is held once every three years, and this year's drew about 200 participants from nearly 130 organizations, including the United Nations and NGOs from throughout the world. Active debates took place at the conference, whose theme was "The Future of the NGO-U.N. Partnership." A request was placed with the United Nations that, because this year marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, commemorative events should not just be ceremonies, they should be carried out to remove obstacles that prevent people from living happy lives.

On the final day, with the adoption of a resolution regarding the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombings, the conference came to a close.



## Diplomat Study Session in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

*United Nations Disarmament Fellows Come to Japan for the 12th Time*

The United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Program, initiated in 1978, has as its aim the deepening of the awareness regarding disarmament of young diplomats of United Nations member nations, particularly developing nations. Since 1983, U.N. disarmament fellows (special researchers) have visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki based on this program and learned about the reality of the atomic bombing. The last visit to Hiroshima marked the 12th such occasion.

In the morning of October 6, Dr. Sola Ogunbanwo, the director of the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Training and Advisory Services from Nigeria, arrived at the Hiroshima Airport accompanied by 29 fellows from 29 countries.

In the afternoon of the same day, the group visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, where they paid respects and dedicated flower wreaths at the Cenotaph for the A-bomb Victims. They then toured the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum where the evidence of the atomic bombing damage seemed to have a powerful impact. The activities that followed included a visit to a hospital to console atomic bombing survivors. At night, a reception party, hosted by the mayor of Hiroshima, was held in honor of the guests, deepening friendship among everyone.



Paying respects at the Cenotaph for the A-bomb Survivors (Hiroshima)

In the morning of the next day, October 7, the "Hiroshima Seminar" was held for the group to learn about the reality of the atomic bombing.

At the beginning of the seminar, the atomic bombing documentary film "Hiroshima: A Mother's Prayer" was shown, followed by a general explanation of the atomic bombing damage by experts in the field. Satoru Ubuki, an associate professor from the Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology started off with an explanation of the social effects of the bombing, pointing out that the survivors are now elderly or have died and their numbers have greatly declined. Next, Kazuo Neriishi, director of Internal Medicine of the Clinical Research Department of the Radiation Effects Foundation, explained the medical effects of the bombing, reporting that the survivors have many more malignancies than those not exposed to the bombing. These illnesses include leukemia and cancers of the thyroid, breast, colon, lung and stomach.

Two atomic bombing survivors gave testimonies of their experiences. First, Noriko Ueda, a story teller working for the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, spoke of her tragic experience, conveying her wish that "our beautiful green Earth not be damaged by nuclear weapons." Finally, Akihiro Takahashi, director of the Program Division of the same foundation, stated "I am totally opposed to 'peace based

on strength' centering around armaments. I want you all to understand the 'Spirit of Hiroshima — the denial of war and the desire for the total abolition of nuclear weapons' and I expect you all to play an important role in the United Nations."

Having reaffirmed their determination to seek peace, the group set out for Nagasaki — the next of their scheduled stops.

That evening at 7:00, the group led by Dr. Ogunbanwo arrived at the Nagasaki Station where they got into a waiting bus and made their way to their hotel.

On October 8, the guests showed up in the hotel lobby looking refreshed despite their busy early morning schedule. They then started for their first destination — the square in front of the city auditorium.

There they watched a traditional Nagasaki festival called Okunchi, which conveyed to the guests a taste of the city of Nagasaki. In the afternoon, the group visited Peace Park where they paid their respects at the Cenotaph for A-bomb Survivors. After laying flower wreaths at the monument, they toured the Peace Memorial Museum. The expressions of these usually good-natured people turned serious when they viewed the atomic bombing materials depicting the tragedy of the bombing.

Thereafter, story tellers of the Succession Division of the Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace and an assistant professor of the Nagasaki University Medical Department explained the situation at the time of the atomic bombing and the reality regarding the damage. The group then paid a visit to the Megumi-no-Oka Nagasaki A-bomb Nursing Home, where they visited the rooms of bedridden patients and talked with them while holding their hands.

At night, a welcome reception hosted by the mayor of Nagasaki was held in honor of the guests, who enjoyed their last night in Nagasaki amidst great joy and laughter, dancing with the Odoriko, or dancers, that were one of the attractions at the party.

It is our great hope that these young people, who finished their study session in the atomic bombed cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, take the appropriate leadership in promoting world-wide disarmament, and on our behalf, spread Hiroshima and Nagasaki's call for the total abolition of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

We will continue our appeal for peace and are now in the midst of considering an appropriate and ever more meaningful study content for this year, the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombings and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.



In front of the Peace Statue (Nagasaki)

## Participation in the Vienna United Nations Day Concert Hiroshima Reaches out to War-torn Bosnia and Herzegovina

On October 24, 1994, under the auspices of the U.N. Office at Vienna, the United Nations Day Concert was held at the Minoritenkirche church in Vienna, Austria. The Hiroshima Amateur Mixed Chorus and the Hiroshima Chuo Choir participated, joining in with the Vienna National University Student Orchestra and the Liszt Academy Choir to perform Mozart's Requiem. The event was a benefit for the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which continues to be racked by civil war. The proceeds went to help rebuild the elementary school of Gornji Vakuf in Bosnia, which is supported by the U.N. Vienna Office Development Program. Besides helping to underwrite the travel expenses of the Hiroshima Chuo Choir, Hiroshima City attended the concert and presented to the United Nations one million yen donated by the Hiroshima Chuo Choir and the citizens of Hiroshima, as well as a large amount of school supplies.



United Nations Day Concert at Minoritenkirche church

## Member City Introduction Aubagne (France)

Deputy Mayor in charge: Daniel Fontaine  
Date of Membership: May 27, 1985

### A City of Tolerance and Peace

Aubagne is a city of 43,000 that has fostered its own rich culture on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, where it has observed for centuries the dramatic history of Europe. Here, where city government is truly in the hands of citizens, the growth of the city depends on each person performing his or her allotted role.

As is evident from the fact that it has sent delegates to all three general sessions of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, Aubagne is a city that values peace. In the belief that the city's economy, society, and culture all depend on the three pillars of "tolerance, human rights, and peace," the city has been striving toward the practical realization of these goals.

Aubagne's Committee for Tolerance and Peace was established in 1985, after attending the Mayor's conference that year, that committee has attempted to make peace education available to all citizens.

### Peace Described by Children

The children of Aubagne, France have been drawing pictures and writing about peace. In October 1994, the city of Hiroshima sponsored a Children and Students Peace Poster and Picture Exhibition to offer children an opportunity to think about peace. Children from Aubagne submitted about 1000 works of art. This outpouring of enthusiasm was the fruit of peace parades, the Peace Dove Festival, and other city-wide events that invite participation from children, and of ongoing peace education efforts by schools, kindergartens, and sports centers.

In the belief that peace education for children and youth is indispensable if the city is to avoid the crises threatening the global environment, the city intends to continue hammering out concrete policies and working to strengthen the solidarity the city of Aubagne has found through exchanges of experience and opinion at the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity.



Winners of Children and Students Peace Poster and Picture Exhibition

## Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bomb Poster Exhibitions

### Chittagong (Bangladesh)

Last year on August 6-12, in anticipation of Hiroshima's 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing, a Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bomb Poster Exhibition and Hiroshima Day Seminar were held in Chittagong sponsored by the Hiroshima Academy. The week-long series of events began with the seminar and poster exhibition in the Zilla Parishad Auditorium.

From August 7 to August 12, the poster exhibit was on display in the auditorium of the Hiroshima Academy, where the closing ceremony was held. The 1,388 visitors were reawakened by the posters to the fact that the development, possession, and stockpiling of nuclear weapons is not only an enormous threat but also a crime against humanity. The exhibition helped to heighten public sentiment against war.



Chief guest of the Hiroshima Academy Mir Mohd. Nasir Uddin, former mayor of Chittagong City Corporation and Chairman, addresses the Hiroshima Day Seminar and opening ceremony of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bomb Poster Exhibition. (August 6, 1994)

### Number of Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bomb Photographic Posters Donated in 1994

The number of Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bomb Photographic posters our organization donated to other countries for the year period between January 1 and December 31, 1994, is as follows:

(1) Donations to member cities of the Mayors Conference to whom we had never previously sent posters, as of the end of 1993:	83
(2) Donations to cities that applied to hold a poster exhibition:	18
(3) Donations to schools or groups that applied to hold a poster exhibition:	12
Total:	113

Last year, the Secretariat of our organization donated many posters, mainly to cities that attended the 3rd Conference of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity. This year, the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombings, we hope that many cities decide to hold this poster exhibition in their cities.

### Warringham (Australia)

Warringham, a city promoting the ideal of international peace with the recent dedication of a special area which will become a peace park, planned a Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bomb Poster Exhibition to mark the International Day of Peace, September 20. Unfortunately, mayoral elections took place on the same day, so the city council rescheduled the exhibition for September 19th. Nevertheless, citizens were invited to a "Family Evening" in celebration of their International Day of Peace.

The event was held in the city council's Dee Why Library on September 19th, from 7:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., and included readings from *Zlata's Diary*, written by a young girl in Sarajevo, and *Sadako and the Thousand Cranes*, the story of a young girl in Hiroshima who folded paper cranes in the hope that doing so would cure her leukemia. Other activities for family participation included an origami workshop presented by Japanese students living nearby.

Posters were presented simultaneously to describe the conditions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, and the effects of the bombings. Through these posters visitors were led once again to contemplate the importance of peace. City Councilman Paul Couvret, who was himself exposed to the atomic bomb in Nagasaki, announced during this poster exhibition the opening of the Children's Peace Poster Competition.



Local newspaper announcing the holding of Family Evening

## **From Member Cities**

### **Letter Condemns Nuclear Weapons Use**

I write to voice the community of Wollongong's support for your bid to convince the International Court of Justice of the violation of the international law posed by the use of nuclear weapons.

Such a stance is totally in keeping with the anti-nuclear policy adopted at the National ALP and Council level over a number of years. For example, the Federal Government has long been a signatory to the Non-proliferation Treaty of Nuclear Weapons and a prime mover in the establishment of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone. The Australian Labor Party has also played its part through the development of a policy which encourages a positive role in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and promotes the development and implementation of effective international arrangements covering nuclear non-proliferation treaties, waste disposal, arm control and nuclear disarmament.

And last, but not least, your efforts are echoed in the work of the Wollongong City Council which has actively facilitated local anti-nuclear groups, declared the City of Wollongong a Nuclear Free Zone, established a number of peace gardens and involved itself in the Local Government Association of Nuclear Free Zone Cities.

In short, Council and the community of Wollongong readily support the position that the use of nuclear weapons violates international law and wishes you well in your bid to convince the International Court of Justice of that fact.

D. A. Campbell  
Lord Mayor of Wollongong, Australia

### **Letter Condemns Nuclear Weapons Use**

Thousands of persons who perished or were permanently maimed in the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the tangible proof of the inhumanity of the use of nuclear power in military conflict.

Therefore, it is proper that all public bodies should endeavor, by all means possible, to promote the abolition of nuclear weapons. International law is grounded in the ideal of humanism and international solidarity, and thus, nuclear weapons violate international law.

Moreover, possessing nuclear weapons is a crime

against the environment and world health.

On the contrary, people of all nations must create a peaceful society where everyone is free from fear, poverty and starvation.

So, it is necessary for the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity to focus on campaigns to promote the opinion that the use of nuclear weapons violates international law.

Dr. Paolo De Santis  
Alderman of Como, Italy

### **Struggle for Peace and Social Justice**

Let me state that the city of Santos fully endorses the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Declarations, and that we support your initiative to request the International Court of Justice to declare that the development and use of nuclear weapons is illegal and violates international law.

Let me suggest that the struggle for peace and the elimination of weapons that are a threat to humanity should be linked to the issues of poverty and social development that will be discussed during the Copenhagen Summit on Social Development in 1995. We cannot remain silent when more than 10 million children die of hunger and hunger-related diseases throughout the world. In fact, the struggle for peace and the struggle for social justice belong to the same trend and will lead to a more humane world. A stronger presence of mayors in the summit is important to advance these goals.

David Capistrano Filho  
Mayor of Santos, Brazil

### **50th A-bomb Anniversary Projects for Hiroshima and Nagasaki**

I was particularly impressed by the proposed commemorative projects for the 50th Anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

You will be pleased to learn that in June 1990, the Council of the City of Ottawa approved a resolution urging our federal government to actively support negotiations for a



comprehensive nuclear test ban. Hopefully, the end-result of steps such as the ones being taken by our respective municipalities will be the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

Jacquelin Holzman  
Mayor of Ottawa, Canada

### **Working Together for Peace**

Our city is very much attached to the values of peace which you defend. Therefore, we supported, in 1994, the Western Coordination of Local Communities, which work together for peace in the former Yugoslavia, and we gave the city of Tuzla a radio transmitter which permits them to keep up their democratic struggle.

The Municipal Council, in its meeting of April 19, 1994, therefore unanimously approved the payment of an exceptional subsidy to the Western Coordination of Local Communities and the text of a message of support to Mr. Selim Beslagic, Mayor of Tuzla, and to the Municipal Council of Tuzla, which read as follows:

Dear Mayor and Dear Colleagues,

By joining the campaign to endow your city with a radio transmitter adapted to your needs, the Municipal Council of Nantes salutes and supports your fight against "ethnic division" and your demand to open up the northern road and the airport.

For us as well as for all in favor of a multi-ethnic Bosnia, your resistance represents an example of hope.

Jean-Marc Ayrault  
Deputy Mayor of Nantes, France

### **Disarmament Leader Passes Away in Hiroshima**

I was most deeply saddened to read of the death of Mr. Takeshi Araki in the Inter-City Solidarity Newsletter and would like to begin by asking you to pass on my sincere sympathy to his family and friends.

Mr. Araki's creation, in 1985, of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity symbolized his will to encourage nations to come together to talk and find solutions to our differences through a better knowledge and understanding of each other. This is undoubtedly a step forward if we hope, one day, to achieve world peace. Mr. Araki has made a lasting and unforgettable contribution in the field.

The friendship between Caen and Hiroshima reflects that, despite the miles and cultural divides which separate us, it is possible to defend a common philosophy. Both cities have museums which tell of the suffering they endured, but which, more important, incite the visitor to reflect on the fragility of peace and of the constant need to defend it. This friendship, the seeds of which were sown with Mr. Araki, will continue to flourish in the years to come in defense of the cause which was so close to his heart—world peace.

Jean-Marie Giraut  
Senator-Mayor of Caen, France

### **New Member City**

I have read the Peace Declaration and I find that we in the Municipality of Gaza share with you these goals, as we ourselves have seen a lot of suffering during wars and occupation.

We would gladly participate as full members with you to strive toward lasting peace in the world.

Aown Shawa  
Mayor of Gaza, PLO

As you may already be aware, my country has suffered from a series of tragic wars for over two decades. We are, therefore, very grateful and honored that the capital city, Phnom Penh, is able to join your organization.

I will completely support the Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, and I am very pleased to accept the offer in becoming a member of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity.

Chhim Seakleng  
Mayor of Phnom Penh, Cambodia

## THE ARNHEM APPEAL FOR A JUST AND SAFE WORLD

We, 28 peace cities from throughout the world, together with representatives of non-governmental organizations, assembled in Arnhem in the Netherlands on 8th and 9th September 1994, subscribe to this ARNHEM APPEAL. In so doing, we assume the obligation to integrate into our policies the 8 recommendations set out below and furthermore to act in the spirit of this ARNHEM APPEAL. With this APPEAL we also call upon local authorities and non-governmental organizations throughout the world to unite behind the conclusions of our discussions on the role and mission of local authorities, in the broad context of just and sustainable development of the world. As a result of our experiences, we are convinced that it is precisely at the grass-roots level of municipalities and local communities that contributions can be made to promote and maintain a dignified and humane society in a healthy and sustainable environment.

We consider it our task to pursue this goal in our own communities. We undertake to encourage our citizens to do the same and to support citizens, who are already actively pursuing this goal. We undertake to test our policies and actions constantly against the principles of justice, solidarity and sustainability.

The world does not end at the boundary of our city or village. In our local communities we experience the consequences of tensions, inequality, backwardness and poverty in large parts of the world. Constantly increasing mobility and variation in means of communication bring us into close contact with other cultures, religions and ways of life. Worlds which, not so long ago, seemed far away have settled in our own city or village, in our own lives. Many view this development as an enrichment of their existence; others see it as a threat. Local authorities have increasingly been obligated to take into account international aspects of local policy. We, assembled in Arnhem, have agreed to pay full attention to these aspects in the exercise of our powers.

Taking this into consideration we have agreed to integrate the following 8 points into our policies. We call upon all local authorities and representatives of NGOs throughout the world to follow our example. Acting alone, we shall achieve little, but many local authorities acting in concert form a powerful force for peace, justice and the preservation of the planet.

### 1

In the interests of the quality and effectiveness of international local authority cooperation it is necessary that we collaborate with citizens and civic organizations. Local authorities should generate support for their policies among the population by helping to establish forms of cooperation and providing them with facilities. It is essential to strengthen the grass-roots level to reinforce the legitimacy of local authority action in the field of international solidarity. We are convinced that increasing awareness among the population also enhances the quality of the local community.

### 2

The offer, on a project basis, of local authority expertise to local authorities in the developing world and Central and Eastern Europe, the South and East is an important form of cooperation. The needs of the partners to whom this support is directed must be of prime importance. In addition to sharing expertise, methods, and technical development however, attention should also be paid to the negative aspects of economic growth in the industrialised world. Existing sources of subsidy should be fully exploited. Obstacles to the participation of interested city employees in the transfer of knowledge via traineeships for partner city representatives in the own city as well as via working visits to partner cities, should be removed as far as possible.

### 3

The efforts to achieve sustainable development will affect municipal policy in many local fields. Under Local Agenda 21 (action agenda Rio de Janeiro 1992) and in cooperation with active groups in their city, local authorities must develop instruments to test constantly their policies in practice against the norms and values of sustainable development (preservation of nature's resources, fighting air, water and land pollution, providing clean and healthy water facilities and promotion of public transport etc.).

### 4

International cooperation and multicultural aspects of the community are closely interrelated. International local

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

From September 1994 to 3. March, 1995, cities supporting the "Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities Toward the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" and those that had become members of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity are as follows.



### New Member Cities

Country Name	City Name	Membership
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	9. 07. 94
Bangladesh	Khulna	9. 12. 94
Cambodia	Phnom Penn	9. 16. 94
Palestine	Gaza	9. 26. 94
Moldova	Kishinyov	9. 30. 94
Zambia	Livingstone	11. 17. 94
Pakistan	Quetta	12. 08. 94
Slovak	Kosice	12. 22. 94
Cuba	Habana	1. 20. 95
Iran	Mashhad	2. 13. 95

(The state of Ohio withdrew on Jan. 20, 1995)

### Member Cities by Region

Region	Number of Member Countries	Number of Member Cities
Asia	27	90
Oceania	6	26
Africa	19	23
Europe	29	200
North America	10	55
South America	6	9
Total	97	403

## From the Secretariat

In the previous issue of our newsletter, we asked you to express your opinions about the article "Letter Condemns Nuclear Weapons Use." Your response was so great, we have decided to establish a readers column titled "From Member Cities." We want to encourage you to continue sending in your honest opinions regarding this newsletter.

In the next issue, we would like to concentrate on the reports about commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that take place this summer. In the future, we want to carry special reports about the 50th anniversary events in your cities, so we ask for your cooperation in sending information such as photographs or printed materials that you think would enhance the newsletter.

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

1-2 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima, Japan 730  
Tel: 082-241-2352 Fax: 082-242-7452 Telex: 653-755  
HIROSOM J

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authority cooperation projects gain considerable added value when immigrants (migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees) are actively involved in them. It involves them in the local community and promotes community spirit. It also shows that the local authority knows how to value respect for the individual and the rich elements of the world's multicultural society.

All authorities, and in particular the local authority, must understand this to be their responsibility, irrespective of the political conditions in which their country finds itself.

In the process of combatting nationalism, racism, and xenophobia, the local authorities should encourage and motivate its inhabitants, politicians and officials to exchange and discover each others' backgrounds and cultures. Also contact between organizations who are dedicated to the multicultural society and international cooperation is also important.

5

Local authorities are being increasingly asked to contribute to emergency aid campaigns. Initiatives from the population also deserve to be supported, because the involvement of the population in responding to emergencies promotes awareness of the fundamental causes of underdevelopment and the need to prevent conflicts. Specific expertise is a pre-condition for the proper implementation of emergency aid programmes. If such expertise is not available at the local level, the local authorities can support the initiatives of the national and international aid organizations.

Local authorities should also exploit their opportunities to contribute to conflict prevention (pre-conflict situations) and to reconciliation and reconstruction following conflicts (post-conflict situations). Thorough study has to be encouraged to better understand the character of conflicts and to find effective ways to prevent tensions from developing into conflicts. This also requires new forms of international local authority cooperation, in dialogue with expert peace and humanitarian organizations.

6

Local authorities in joint ventures should also be aware of the economic needs of their partner. If local authorities can contribute to the economic development of their partner, they must find ways to cooperate in this. Priority should be given to small-scale and environmentally friendly initiatives. Forms of cooperation must also be in accordance with a longer term commitment to sustainable development.

7

There is a great diversity in problems that municipalities are facing. Due to national legislation and the economic situation, they also have different possibilities to contribute to schemes for municipal international cooperation. In general, a policy supported by little or no resources (finance, facilities, personal dedication) could easily become an empty gesture and could signify, in fact, a failure to acknowledge the enormous gap between North and South and the enormous development needs of Central and Eastern Europe. Solidarity is not expressed solely in terms of money or goods. Local authorities should aim at reserving a set sum per inhabitant per annum or a certain percentage of the budget - to be set by the local council - for international cooperation.

They may consider that the sums raised from campaigns originating from and organized by the population can be enlarged by a certain amount from the city budget.

8

Local authorities should strengthen their policies in the field of international cooperation by affiliating to national and international local authority organizations active in the specific field of international solidarity. In this way, their policies will gain effectiveness and their voice will become more influential at the international political level.

National governments should respect the local autonomy and provide sufficient flexibility and financial facilities for international local authority cooperation.

Arnhem, 9 September 1994

Aalborg, Denmark	Kragujevac, Serbia
Arnhem, The Netherlands	Kruševac, Serbia
Atlanta, United States of America	Lausanne, Switzerland
Auschwitz, Poland	Narvik, Norway
Brighton, England	New Haven (Conn.), USA
Dakar, Senegal	Rheden, The Netherlands
Delft, The Netherlands	Split, Croatia
Geneva, Switzerland	Stettin, Poland
Gera, Germany	Tokyo, Japan
Gödöllő, Hungary	Verdun, France
Hiroshima, Japan	Volgograd, Russia
Huacho, Peru	Wageningen, The Netherlands
Kimberley, South Afrika	Warschau, Poland
Košice, Slovakia	Yokohama, Japan