



核兵器のない世界へ

2020 核廃絶広島会議

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

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Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima
(International Conference Hall "Himawari")

主催 平和市長会議・広島市

Sponsors Mayors for Peace, The City of Hiroshima

後援

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Appeal from the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

- I. The Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020 brought together 204 participants from 69 cities and 51 NGOs in 16 countries on the eve of the 65th anniversaries of the atomic bombings to discuss the outcome of the May 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and explore the most effective means of facilitating progress toward a nuclear-weapon-free world. The conference welcomed the message from UN Secretary - General Ban Ki-moon, in which he declared: “Most of the world’s population today lives in cities. If the mayors of the world are uniting, the world is uniting.”
- II. The conference positively notes that this NPT Review Conference confirmed by consensus the commitment of the 190 States Parties to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world. Significantly, the final document, for the first time and despite considerable resistance from most of the nuclear weapon states, mentions a nuclear weapons convention and the role of civil society. Building on this foundation, we are determined to do everything in our power to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons.
- III. The final document notes that most nations advise establishment of timelines for the negotiation process. For forty years, the promise of NPT Article VI calling for good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament, has gone unfulfilled. Now, the survivors of the hell on earth experienced by Hiroshima and Nagasaki 65 years ago have reached an average age of 76 years. We demand that all governments, especially those of the nuclear- armed states, recognize the urgent need to abolish nuclear weapons, establish firm time tables, take concrete action, and produce results.
- IV. The international community carries a profound responsibility to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world while the *hibakusha* are still with us. The Mayors for Peace global network of over 4,000 cities has become a strong civil society voice calling for the abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020. The process to achieve a nuclear weapons convention set forth by Mayors for Peace in the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol is increasingly important and urgent.
- V. Prior to the Review Conference, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon advanced a 5-point plan for achieving a world without nuclear weapons. That plan clearly calls for a nuclear weapons convention, and we anticipate that the UN will make significant progress under the leadership of the Secretary-General. As he has stated, the abolition of nuclear weapons should be the UN’s highest priority. The nuclear-armed states and those under nuclear umbrellas must recognize that the Secretary-General’s proposed actions reflect the will of the vast majority of nations and people on this planet.
- VI. This conference looked toward progress within the UN, the global forum for comprehensive negotiations. However, we also looked at the Ottawa and Oslo processes through which the international community achieved bans on anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions. The human family deemed it wise to ban these indiscriminate weapons. Now, civil society and governments should begin acting with urgency to eliminate nuclear weapons – the ultimate indiscriminate weapon, which threatens human survival. Due to the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons, they clearly violate international humanitarian law. Every stage of the nuclear weapon cycle, including the development, manufacturing, testing, and use of nuclear weapons, has poisoned the environment and damaged human health and, therefore, we commend all efforts to control these stages effectively such as the CTBT.
- VII. What we need is political will and concerted action to abolish nuclear weapons. Mayors for Peace will demand leadership and action from not only Japan, the only A-bombed nation, but also other governments. This conference hereby calls for a broad, closely cooperating coalition to create and sustain the political will necessary to achieve a nuclear weapons convention.
- VIII. The key will be to rally our forces with a heightened sense of urgency. New studies show that the detonation – by accident or design – of even a very limited number of modern nuclear weapons equal to 100 Hiroshima bombs, would lead to catastrophic climate change resulting in famine and mass starvation on an unprecedented global scale. To avoid such a catastrophe, Mayors for Peace will be emphasizing the strong grassroots demand for a nuclear abolition process that sets deadlines. In addition to focusing on a timetable, we must prioritize organization. Now is the time for closer collaboration among all like minded countries, cities, NGOs, citizens and the UN to build a more powerful, unified global campaign for a comprehensive ban on the development, testing, production, modernization, possession, deployment and use of nuclear weapons. This conference calls on people and governments to join hands in a global effort to abolish nuclear weapons by 2020.



IX. Mayors for Peace and the participants in the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020:

- 1) In support of the UN Secretary-General's 5-point plan, call upon all governments to immediately start negotiations toward the conclusion of an international treaty banning nuclear weapons in time to eliminate those weapons by 2020. To this end, governments that have expressed their desire for a comprehensive legal process, in partnership with like-minded NGOs, should convene a special disarmament conference in 2011 to facilitate the start of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention.
- 2) Demand that all countries promptly cease all activities related to the development, testing, production, modernization, deployment, and use of nuclear weapons and related infrastructure. In this regard, we demand that countries redouble their efforts to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty into force urgently and without conditions. Special responsibility lies with the nine remaining countries which must sign and ratify the Treaty for it to come into force. Effort must also go toward bringing the Protocols to the Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zones treaties into force, responsibility for which lies with the nuclear-weapon states.
- 3) Call on governments to drastically reduce nuclear weapon and related military spending and to redirect those funds to meet human needs and restore the environment. We commend the US Conference of Mayors for calling on the US Congress to "terminate funding for modernization of the nuclear weapons complex and nuclear weapon systems, to reduce spending on nuclear weapons programs well below Cold War levels, and to redirect funds to meet the urgent needs of cities." To this end, local and national governments and private citizens could consider divesting funds from entities that support or benefit from nuclear weapons.
- 4) Demand that governments that are party to nuclear sharing agreements or that hide under nuclear umbrellas reject nuclear weapons as part of their military and security doctrines, concepts and policies. As the Secretary-General said in his message to this conference: "Nuclear disarmament is often dismissed as a dream, when the real fantasies are the claims that nuclear weapons guarantee security or increase a country's status and prestige."
- 5) Demand that governments uphold their nonproliferation commitments under the NPT by ensuring that their nuclear related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons.
- 6) Call on the Japanese government, which has declared that as the only A-bombed country, it will lead the way to a nuclear-weapon-free world, to take proactive measures to this end. For example, it could invite heads of state, especially of the nuclear-armed states, to a conference in Hiroshima or Nagasaki, where governments and NGOs will confront the future nuclear weapons hold in store for humankind, recognize the urgent need to eliminate these weapons, and work together toward a nuclear weapons convention.
- 7) Call on national governments and the UN to implement broad programs of nuclear disarmament education as stipulated in the NPT Review Conference final document. In doing so, we urge them to communicate fully the facts about the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the message of the *hibakusha*, with the goal of promoting critical thinking, developing leadership and fostering in young people the determination to abolish nuclear weapons. This education also needs to take place at the local level, in our homes, schools, workplaces and communities. We must develop innovative methods of communicating information about nuclear weapons to new generations.
- 8) Call on cities and other municipalities to join Mayors for Peace in order to: engage with, empower and educate their citizens about the urgent need to eliminate nuclear weapons; and to encourage their national governments to take proactive measures leading to a nuclear weapons convention.
- 9) In Japan, help Mayors for Peace to double its membership (now 772) and initiate meetings and seminars for citizens, NGOs, and local authorities in order to demand more effective action toward nuclear abolition by the Japanese government and the United Nations.
- 10) Strengthen collaboration among Mayors for Peace, Abolition 2000, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), the Middle Powers Initiative, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament and other global networks, NGOs and citizens groups. Working toward unity and broad-based participation, our goal is to intensify and strengthen global civil society's demand for a nuclear weapons convention and concrete nuclear disarmament measures.

July 29, 2010
Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Program

Profile of Keynote Speaker, Coordinators, etc.



Program

Date	Time	Event	Venue
Jul. 27 (Tue)	10:00~15:00	Registration	Cosmos, ICCH
	15:00~17:45	Tour of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, etc. Paper Crane Exhibition A-bomb Dome and Peace Memorial Park Offering Flowers at the Cenotaph Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum	Former Hiroshima Municipal Baseball Stadium, Peace Memorial Park
	18:00~20:00	Welcome Reception	Dahlia, ICCH
Jul. 28 (Wed)	9:00~9:30	Opening Ceremony	Himawari, ICCH
		Opening Remarks Tadatoshi AKIBA Mayor Congratulatory Address by Guests of Honor Hiroshi ARIOKA Deputy Governor Hiroyuki FUJITA Chairperson of the Hiroshima City Council Message of Congratulations BAN Ki-moon Secretary-General of the United Nations (Read for BAN Ki-moon: Berin McKenzie, Senior Specialist of UNITAR Hiroshima Office)	
	9:30~10:00	A-bomb Survivor's Testimony Keijiro MATSUSHIMA	Himawari, ICCH
	10:00~10:40	Keynote Speech A Nuclear Weapons Convention: The Time Is Now The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C. Chairman Emeritus of the Middle Powers Initiative (Former Canadian Senator and Disarmament Ambassador)	Himawari, ICCH
	10:40~10:50	Presentation of Hiroshima City Special Honorary Citizenship	
	11:00~12:30	Plenary Session I Theme: Strategic Implications of the NPT Review - The next step in the abolition of nuclear weapons - Coordinator, Hiromichi UMEBAYASHI Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO) Commentator, Aaron TOVISH Director of the 2020 Vision Campaign Secretariat	Himawari, ICCH
	12:30~14:00	Lunch	Dahlia, ICCH
	14:00~17:00	Plenary Session II Theme: Building a Global Movement - How Mayors for Peace can work with national governments, cities and NGOs - Coordinator, Akira KAWASAKI Executive Committee Member, Peace Boat (NGO) Commentator, Jacqueline CABASSO Mayors for Peace North American Coordinator	Himawari, ICCH
	17:20~18:30	Grassroots Activity Session Theme: What Citizens Can Do to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons by 2020 Coordinator, Noriko SADO Associate Professor, Faculty of Law at Hiroshima Shudo University	Himawari, ICCH
	18:30~18:45	Presentation of a Letter of Appreciation to the Citizen Groups for their Activities	
	20:00	Appeal Drafting Committee	ANA Crowne Plaza Hotel
Jul. 29 (Thu)	9:00~9:40	Meeting of Japanese Members Cities	Ran, ICCH
	10:00~11:30	Plenary Session III Theme: Abolishing Nuclear Weapons by 2020 Coordinator, The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C. Chairman Emeritus of the Middle Powers Initiative Commentator, Hiromichi UMEBAYASHI Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO) Commentator, Jacqueline CABASSO Mayors for Peace North American Coordinator	Himawari, ICCH
	11:30~13:00	Lunch	Dahlia, ICCH
	13:15~14:10	Closing Ceremony Announcement of the Appeal from the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020 Closing Remarks Tadatoshi AKIBA Mayor	Himawari, ICCH
	14:20~15:00	Press Conference	Cosmos, ICCH



Profile of Keynote Speaker, Coordinators, etc.

【Keynote Speaker, Plenary Session III Coordinator】



The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.

Chairman Emeritus, Middle Powers Initiative (MPI)

Mr. Roche was a Senator, Member of Parliament, Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament, and Visiting Professor at the University of Alberta. He was elected Chairman of the United Nations Disarmament Committee at the 43rd General Assembly in 1988. He has specialized throughout his 40-year public career in peace and human security issues. He lectures widely on peace and nuclear disarmament themes. In 1998 he advocated for MPI, an international network of eight non-governmental organizations specializing in nuclear disarmament issues and working with “middle power” governments to negotiate with nuclear powers for nuclear disarmament. He has received numerous awards for his work for peace and non-violence, including the United Nations Association’s Medal of Honour. In 1995, Pope John Paul II presented him with the Papal Medal for his service as Special Adviser on disarmament and security matters. He was born in 1929. He has published a memoir entitled, *Creative Dissent: A Politician’s Struggle for Peace*.

【A-bomb Survivor】



Keijiro MATSUSHIMA

Mr. Matsushima was directly exposed to the A-bomb at the age of 16 in a building at Hiroshima Industrial College (Senda-machi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima). Fortunately, he sustained only slight injuries, and aftereffects suffered immediately after the A-bombing were cured. He later became a junior high school English teacher. After retirement, he has given A-bomb testimonies in Japanese and English. He was born in Hiroshima in 1929.

【Plenary Session I Coordinator, Plenary Session III Commentator】



Hiromichi UMEBAYASHI

Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO)

Dr. Umebayashi has been one of the key leaders of the anti-nuclear/peace movement in Japan since 1972. In 1984 he co-established the Pacific Campaign for Disarmament and Security (PCDS). He has served as the Editor-in-Chief of Nuclear Weapon and Nuclear Test Monitor, a bi-weekly Japanese publication. In 1989, he established the Peace Resources Cooperative, predecessor to the Peace Depot, as chairman of the preparatory committee and has long served as Executive Director and President of the Peace Depot. The Peace Depot was launched in 1997 to promote peace activities based on donations from citizens and became incorporated as a Non-Profit Organization in 2000. The Peace Depot is an independent peace research, education and information institution pointing the way toward a security system that does not rely on military power. Dr. Umebayashi was born in 1937. He graduated from the University of Tokyo with a Ph.D. in applied physics.



【Plenary Session I Commentator】



Aaron TOVISH

International Director of the 2020 Vision Campaign Secretariat

After working at the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society, Mr. Tovish became a Research Worker and Deputy Director-General of Peace and Security Business of Parliamentarians for Global Action from 1982 to 1996. In 2002, he was appointed as a Director of the NPT Project of the NGO Committee for Disarmament in Geneva. He is an expert on disarmament and security. Since 2004, he has worked as an Executive Advisor to the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation. He was born in 1949 and now lives in Vienna, Austria. He earned a master's degree at the University of California, Los Angeles. He also attended graduate school at the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom.

【Plenary Session II Coordinator】



Akira KAWASAKI

Executive Committee Member, Peace Boat

Mr. Kawasaki coordinates the Global University program and the *Hibakusha Global Voyage* project on Peace Boat, which sails participants around the world, and interacts with local people and NGOs and to learn about peace, environmental and human rights issues. He speaks actively on nuclear abolition, security in North East Asia, security policy in Japan and Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution and serves as NGO advisor to the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND). He is also the Vice Chair of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). Mr. Kawasaki was born in 1968 and resides in Kanagawa, Japan. He graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Tokyo. His publications include “Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons – Can we generate a wind of disarmament?” and others.

【Plenary Session II and III Commentator】



Jacqueline CABASSO

Mayors for Peace North American Coordinator

Since 1984, Ms. Cabasso has worked on total abolition of nuclear weapons as an Executive Director of the NGO, Western States Legal Foundation (WSLF). In 1995, she worked hard as a driving force of World Court Project which is carried out by aiming to ask advisory opinion from International Court of Justice regarding to illegality of nuclear weapons. She is an expert on nuclear disarmament and played an important role in the activity of international peacekeeping NGO “Abolition 2000”. Since 2007, she has worked as an Executive Advisor to the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation. In 2008, she was awarded the 2008 IPB Sean MacBride Peace Prize for her longtime prominent activities towards abolition of nuclear weapons. She was born in 1952 and now lives in Oakland, CA, USA. She is a graduate of St. Mary's College of California.

【Grassroots Activity Session Coordinator】



Noriko SADO

Associate Professor, Faculty of Law at Hiroshima Shudo University

Dr. Sado specializes in international politics and has conducted many experimental studies in Europe and Asia, focusing on conflict prevention and peace building in the international arena. She researches the role of arms control and disarmament in conflict prevention and the peace building process. After working as an assistant at the Graduate School of Osaka University and as a researcher at the Japan Institute of International Affairs, Dr. Sado achieved her current position in 2005. She serves as the Secretary General of the Peace Studies Association of Japan. Dr. Sado was born in 1972 and resides in Hiroshima City. She received a Ph.D. in International Public Policy at the Graduate School of Osaka University. Her published works include, “Nuclear Disarmament and Nonproliferation in Europe – Regional Approach and its Limit” among others.

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Opening Ceremony

Date Wednesday, July 28, 2010 9:00 - 9:30
Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima
 International Conference Hall, Himawari

Opening Remarks

Tadatoshi Akiba President of Mayors for Peace/ Mayor of Hiroshima City

Congratulatory Address by Guests of Honor

Hiroshi Arioka Deputy Governor

Hiroyuki Fujita Chairperson of the Hiroshima City Council

Message of Congratulations

Ban Ki-moon* Secretary-General of the United Nations

*The Secretary-General's remarks were read by **Berin McKenzie**, Senior Specialist of UNITAR Hiroshima Office



Opening Remarks

Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima City / President of Mayors for Peace



Good morning, Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. In opening the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020, allow me to say a few words of greeting. First of all, my sincere gratitude goes to such a multitude of participants gathering here from both in and out of Japan. Thank you very much. It is a great source of pleasure to see that all of you kindly responded to the calls from Hiroshima City and Mayors for Peace hoping for nuclear weapon abolition and eternal world peace.

The distinguished participants in attendance today include a broad array of profiles, including representatives from the embassies in Tokyo, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Disarmament Office of the UN, the CTBTO, other international organizations and the representatives of peace NGOs. I extend my sincere gratitude to all of you in attendance and really expect very constructive opinions from multiple points of views. Particular thanks go to His Excellency, Ambassador Douglas Roche who will be our keynote speaker. Ambassador Roche has experience serving as a senator and a disarmament ambassador from Canada. He has also led the world movement for nuclear weapon abolition as the Chair of the Middle Power Initiative (MPI) and currently is very active as a Chairman Emeritus of MPI. Ambassador Roche has always been a good supporter and shows a great understanding of Mayors for Peace. Thank you very much indeed.

The status of nuclear weapons is changing dramatically. Even the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon proposed his Five Point Plan for nuclear abolition in October 2008. In April 2009, President Obama proposed a world without nuclear weapons. In September 2009, the UN Security Council passed unanimously a resolution reaffirming the goal of a world without nuclear weapons. In April 2010, the U.S. and Russia signed a new START treaty. Passions, expectations and demands for a nuclear-weapon-free world are on the rise. In the NPT Review Conference held in May this year, under the leadership of the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, a final document was adopted unanimously which includes a commitment by nuclear weapon states to accelerate the concrete progress in these steps leading to nuclear reduction and also the report for the undertakings to the PrepCom in 2014. It is quite significant that all the member nations, including nuclear weapons states, agreed to commence the specific actions toward nuclear weapons abolition. The document further referred to a nuclear weapons convention and also the need for establishing specific timelines. The conference also noted the need to recognize proposals from civil societies, which certainly gave us hope for the future. Under those circumstances, Hiroshima city, serving as the president of the Mayors for Peace, now with nearly 4,000 member cities in 144 countries and regions, is hoping to realize our 2020 Vision Campaign to abolish nuclear weapons by 2020 with the citizens of member cities, like-minded countries and peace NGOs. Also, for the NPT Review Conference, we formed the Mayors for Peace delegation and attended the conference to show the strong will of nuclear weapon abolition by citizens, the majority opinion of the world. Also in the Review Conference, we tried to submit the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol which shows the way to nuclear weapon abolition and called for its adoption and more than a million signatures in and out of Japan by CANT, the Cities Are Not Targets project, to the conference. In order to make what is written in the protocol reality, we are at this time proceeding to the next stage. What is needed is the political will of the leaders of nuclear weapons states and other countries. This political will will finally be formed by the people's opinion, the power of the people. Exactly what we have to do is to create an environment on a global basis. This conference is particularly to plan and execute new specific activities to put the vast possibilities in front of us into reality and to work together. In this convention today and tomorrow we will have intense discussions on what the next steps are. We will have active discussions. We will have new energy evolved from the conference and it will lead Hiroshima to a reaffirmed conviction to launch the activities. Thank you very much indeed for joining us in such a great way. Thank you very much and let me conclude by wishing you further prosperity. Thank you.



Congratulatory Address

Hiroshi Arioka, Deputy Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture



Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Arioka and I am the Deputy Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture. From all over the world, from all the corners of Japan, thank you very much for coming to the City of Hiroshima. I would like to extend my cordial welcome to all of you. Mayors for Peace members are the main participants in this forum. I know that you are making the best efforts to create a world without nuclear weapons, and I would like to pay my respects to your efforts. Realization of perpetual peace without nuclear weapons is the earnest wish of the citizens of Hiroshima Prefecture who have never forgotten the sufferings and the pains of *hibakusha* who experienced the unprecedented atrocity of the A-bombs.

However, there are a lot of countries who are in possession of nuclear weapons in the world and it seems that there are increasing threats of the proliferation of nuclear weapons as well as the development of nuclear weapons. In May this year, in the NPT Review Conference, a final document was adopted to renew our commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free world, as well as to undertake specific progress leading up to complete nuclear disarmament. Since there is global momentum for nuclear abolition, I believe this is indeed high time for all countries to take specific actions toward nuclear abolition. On behalf of Hiroshima Prefecture, I hope that we will be able to make further efforts for nuclear abolition. We hope that we will be able to train human resources building on the freedom of peace and reconstruction to realize permanent peace for all the participants. Here in Hiroshima, I sincerely hope that you will be able to obtain a full understanding of the reality of the destruction caused by nuclear weapons. Please look also observe and enjoy Hiroshima today, which has been beautifully restored from ashes and has come to believe so firmly in peace. I sincerely hope that today's forum is going to be a big step for further efforts toward a nuclear-weapon-free world. With my best wishes for the success of the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020, and for good health and prosperity for all involved, I would like to conclude my remarks. Thank you very much.



Congratulatory Address

Hiroyuki Fujita, Chairperson of the Hiroshima City Council



Thank you very much for your kind introduction. I am Hiroyuki Fujita, Chairperson of the Hiroshima City Council. In the opening of the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020, on behalf of the Hiroshima City Council, I would like to say a few words of greeting. In May, I went to attend the meeting of the NPT Review Conference held in the New York U.N. Headquarters accompanied by Mayor Akiba, Mayor Tanue of Nagasaki City as well as Mr. Yoshihara, Chairperson of the Nagasaki City Council, to appeal the message of the A-bombed cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the world. With mayors from all over the world deepening our exchanges with peace NGO people, as the only A-bombed cities, we recognized and renewed our commitment to take the leadership to enhance the momentum for nuclear abolition, because there are so many roles we can play in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. With the final agreement of the NPT Review, it seems that there was a certain level of success. But still I have to say the goal of nuclear abolition remains beyond reach. Further efforts are needed. Realization of the abolition of nuclear weapons means that we need to create a sense of community in society at large that allows us to do away with nuclear weapons. Next month, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon is expected to visit Hiroshima. He has given us many speeches on the roles to be played by civil society. In order to heighten such awareness of the people, it is necessary to go and cross over the framework of the nations and the cities and relate ourselves with the various groups and the people who are active in the world. In such circumstances, with Mayors for Peace as the central core, we have the gathering of the people, governments and NGOs who share like-minded spirits for the total abolition of nuclear weapons. I believe it is quite a significant opportunity to have this kind of forum today. I sincerely hope it will be fruitful. Now we will have the pleasure of listening to our keynote speaker, who is Chair Emeritus of Middle Powers Initiative, Ambassador Douglas Roche. Ambassador Roche will become an honorary citizen of Hiroshima later. Ambassador Douglas Roche has contributed much towards the realization of permanent peace in the world as well as the abolition of nuclear weapons. I would like to pay my heartfelt esteem and appreciation to him. Lastly, wishing for the great success of this forum, and wishing for good health and prosperity of all the citizens here, I would like to conclude my remarks. Thank you very much.



Message of Congratulations

Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of United Nations

The Secretary-General's remarks were read by **Berin McKenzie, Senior Specialist of UNITAR Hiroshima Office**

My name is Berin McKenzie, of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UNITAR. It is truly an honor to appear before you today. I have been asked by the director to the UNITAR mission to Japan, Mr. Alex Mejia, to extend his sincere regrets that he is unable to be here today. Before reading the words of our Secretary-General, I would like to briefly take this opportunity to state how proud UNITAR is to have an office in Hiroshima, where we benefit from a close and fruitful partnership with both the Hiroshima Prefectural Government and the City of Hiroshima. Being a capacity-building institution, we see time and again the effect simply being here in this eternally resonant city has upon the participants who attend our training sessions, the story of this city, of its tragic past, of its triumphant rebirth and of its vision and passion for the future, personified by the tireless work of the Honorable Mayor Akiba as well as the Mayors for Peace movement and its 2020 Vision Campaign allows our participants to put aside the immediate, to put aside the seemingly urgent and to focus on the truly important. This is something I'm sure we can all agree is simply too rare in today's world. It is also something that we who call Hiroshima home implore you to take away with you. I will now read the words of our Secretary-General.

*Message to Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020
Hiroshima, 28 July 2010*

"I am pleased to greet all the participants in the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020.

Nuclear disarmament is often dismissed as a dream, when the real fantasies are the claims that nuclear weapons guarantee security or increase a country's status and prestige. The more often countries make such claims, the more likely it will be that others will adopt the same approach. The result will be insecurity for all. Let us be clear: the only guarantee of safety, and the only sure protection against the use of such weapons, is their elimination.

I thank Mayors for Peace helping to point the way to a world free of nuclear threats. Most of the world's population today lives in cities. If the mayors of the world are uniting, the world is uniting.

My own five-point plan, which I put forward in October 2008 offers a practical approach to the elimination of such weapons, including support for the idea of a nuclear weapons convention. We must also build on the momentum generated by the successful outcome of this year's NPT Review Conference.

The timeline in the 2020 Vision Campaign to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons is especially important. I have deep admiration for the *hibakushas* and their determination to tell the world about their experience of the horrors of nuclear weapons.

I urge all leaders, especially those of the nuclear-weapon States, to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to see firsthand the drastic reality caused by nuclear war. I myself will go there in ten days' time for this year's peace memorial ceremony, at which I will appeal for urgent steps to advance the disarmament agenda.

I urge you all to intensify your efforts even further. Let us work toward the day when governments no longer have a choice but to respond to the will of the people for a nuclear-free world. Thank you all for your commitment to this great cause."

Thank you very much.

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

A-bomb Survivor's Testimony

Date Wednesday, July 28, 2010 9:30 - 10:00

Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima
International Conference Hall, Himawari

A-bomb Survivor **Keijiro Matsushima**



A-bomb Survivor's Testimony

Keijiro Matsushima



To the many mayors and representatives from various countries who are participating in this meeting, the citizens of Hiroshima extend a heartfelt welcome to you for visiting Hiroshima. In order to abolish nuclear weapons, you have been working very hard and are gathered here today for that reason. As the MC said, I was sixteen years old when I went through the atomic bomb. Sixty five years ago, Hiroshima was so different from what it is today, this very beautifully reconstructed city. It is hard to imagine what it was like sixty five years ago. It was a completely charred, flattened black city. Back in those days, most of Japan was near the final stage of destruction. Many cities had been bombed across Japan, devastated by air raids. However,

Hiroshima was safe. It had not been bombed and citizens of Hiroshima continued to believe that there would be no bombs dropped over Hiroshima.

Well, this is my school, where it was, on this map. It was a technical school located about 2 kilometers south of the epicenter of the atomic bomb explosion. At that time, all the students had been made to work in factories, but starting on the first of August, even though it was for a short time, we were told to come back to school for classes. Therefore, from the first of August to the sixth of August, we went to school. My dormitory was right here, near the Hiroshima Station. So we would take the tramcar to go to our school in the morning, on that very morning as well. In that sense, it was fortunate that our school commenced classes at eight o'clock in the morning. In other words, by eight o'clock in the morning we were already at school and in the school buildings, starting first period class which was mathematics. If the school had started at half past eight or nine as it is today, we would have been in the tramcar, right there close to the center of the explosion. We would have perhaps turned into charred, dead bodies like roasted barbecued pigs. But as I said, because school had started early, we were fortunately already at school. Our school was a two-story wooden building and my classroom was on the second floor. In that classroom there were about seventeen students. I was at the very front seat on the southern side of that classroom. And right next to me was a window. After the explosion, I did not go back to school so I don't know what happened to my classmates. But even within one classroom, it made a whole lot of difference whether you had your seat on the southern side or the northern side of the room. As we found out later, because the northern side was close to the epicenter, a student who was seated on the northern side, he suffered severe burns on his face and was knocked unconscious. He did not die but his condition was really, really grave. So even though it was just one small classroom, the fate and destiny of the students varied so dramatically depending on where they were seated, whether on the northern side or the southern side. Fifteen minutes after our class started, at eight fifteen, I happened to look outside of the window. It was a very clear sunny day. I was able to see very the clear blue sky and out there high above, I saw a B-29 flying very high, over 10,000 meters high, I think. They say there were three or four planes but maybe one of them had already dropped the bomb and was flying away. I only saw two planes. At that time, Japan no longer had warplanes to combat these airplanes. We knew that there were no planes that could fight against those American planes. There were no high cannon artilleries to fire at them and so the American airplanes were flying very freely and leisurely over the sky. We were a bit reckless and careless because we thought they were there just for reconnaissance. So I looked at that plane, white and silver, shining in the morning sky. "Ah, how beautiful it is." That's what I thought at that very moment.

A second later, the bomb exploded over our city and it was a world of yellow and orange. Such a strong flash assailed me. It seemed as if the entire world was in the midst of a very very strong evening sunlight, that flash. There was also the big, big explosion noise. At the same time, there was the heat wave. An intense heat wave surrounded and assailed me. Big flash, big shock wave, and the heat wave: these were the things that surrounded me. Since we were two kilometers away from the center of the explosion, the heat that we suffered was perhaps less than one twentieth of the heat wave that the people at the center had experienced. But I did feel very hot as if I was put into an oven. But now that I look back upon it, at that



very moment, the fate of the citizens of Hiroshima had been determined, whether you were inside a house or outside a house, whether you were under a shadow or a shade, all these small things made a great deal of difference in your fate. We found this out later. I knew that there was an air raid, there was an explosion, so I jumped under the desk with my eyes closed, my ears closed and then I heard this huge noise as if thousands of thunder were roaring above us, and then after that everything was completely dark, pitch dark. I couldn't see anything. I couldn't even see my nose. And then, just after that thunderous sound, suddenly we were into the dead quietness. There were so many students but none of them really said anything. There were no crying voices. It was dead quiet. Not one sound. Absolute silence. I had blood all over myself, my shirt had been torn apart. I was crawling on the floor and I said to myself, "Oh, I'm going to die," and I called out my mother's name. "Come and help me, save me!" And I also offered prayer to Buddha to come and rescue us.

So several minutes passed, I had been crawling on the floor. But then, bit by bit I began to see the light come in. Above our heads was the ceiling, the roof of the building. I then understood that the roof had collapsed over me. My seat was close to the door of the classroom and I was able to find a bit of space for me to crawl out and the staircase was still there so I went down the staircase. At that time, of course we had not known anything about that huge bomb, the atomic bomb. I just thought one bomb dropped just beside me. Everyone thought there was a bomb dropped beside them. But then I went out and I looked towards the school building. There was no school building left anymore. It had collapsed. And in the schoolyard, there were so many students sitting or lying down, all of them were injured, severely injured. There was not one single person without any injury. Everyone had suffered cuts, bruises, fractures. There were hundreds of them lying down there and I just couldn't figure out what had happened. There was a friend just next to me with a very severe wound on his head, asking me to help him. So I wrapped up his head with my towel and I decided to take him to the Red Cross Hospital. We went out of the school and we were stunned to see the scenes. The houses there, they had been completely flattened out, the roofs, the debris, every one of them had collapsed. We couldn't even walk. There is, as you can see on this map, a big buried street where the tramcar runs. Of course, the tramcars weren't running anymore and the electric power poles had collapsed. The electric wiring had also been torn apart and as I looked toward the center of the city I saw that the entire city was on fire and smoke was coming up into the sky.

It was a whirling smoke and I saw out of that smoke many people walking toward us from the central part of the city. They looked as though they were in hell. The way they looked was horrible because they were the ones who suffered the atomic bomb in the central part. All of them, without exception, had severe burns. Their hair was standing up, perhaps because of the blast. Some of them had no hair at all. Perhaps the hair had burned out. And many of them, from their heads to their feet, had suffered very, very serious burns and their skin had turned grey or black or brown, and the skin was peeling off from their bodies so you could see their red flesh from beneath their peeling-off skin. Some of them had been swollen up like a hog and their clothes had become black because they had been carbonized. And many of them had their clothes torn off so they were almost naked. Without exception, all of them were holding out their arms forward, perhaps because of the pain they were suffering. They were marching in procession. Person after person, so severely injured and burned, with their skin hanging from their bodies, they were marching towards us. I just couldn't believe it. I thought perhaps the American airplanes had dropped over us thousands of thousands of fire bombs all at once. That is what I thought. Finally, we managed to arrive at the hospital, but in the front yard of the hospital, we saw the space filled with injured people. Doctors and nurses themselves had also been injured and very few of them were trying to treat the people with just the little bit of medicine they had. It was clear that my friend could not be treated so I took him back to school. Fortunately, there was a rescue truck coming toward us and I was able to get him onto the truck here at this bridge and I later learned he was taken to an island nearby and survived.

This is what I saw immediately afterwards. I could not go into the central part of the city because the whole city was on fire. I was bleeding but the small pieces of glass caused only some superficial injuries and my bones were okay, so I think I was a very lucky survivor. But as you can see, tens of thousands of houses were crushed immediately with people beneath them. Those who survived could not get out of the crushed buildings and people had to run away from fire, knowing that their beloved family members were still in the crushed houses. Many of those who had been bombed on the street had crawled to the riverside



hoping to have some water, but they died on the riverbank, some went into the river and died. Crossing this bridge, I went through the devastated city. I went back to our dormitory. When I was crossing on the bridge, I could see the whole city on both sides of the river was burning. Black clouds and smoke were swirling up. I thought, "This is the end of Hiroshima." I felt very, very sad. When I came to our dormitory, I found out it was completely destroyed. With Hiroshima Station on fire, there were no train services, so I had to walk a long distance. At night, I could get on a rescue train. Through the whole way, I could see so many people suffering. They filled the whole city. A quiet summer morning turned into devastation with the killing of so many people and the extreme suffering. I was lucky because I was able to get on a rescue train. My mother was already living away from the city, closer to the mountain area and I could get to my mother at night. I think I was lucky because I had a place to go back to. But a lot of people bombed here did not have any places to go, so they had to stay in the elementary schools, in the suburbs or shrines or temples. That night these places were hell on this earth with wounded people, burned people asking for help and water. And indeed, the next morning came and many of them had died by then. It was in the midst of summer, the hot season, so those who were burned and injured severely suffered a lot because the wounds festered and even had become infested with maggots and we had to take maggots off with chopsticks, it was dire suffering. The people one by one died and this continued until the end of that year.

I was saying that I was lucky in many aspects but the day after the bombing, I started to suffer from diarrhea and high fever because of the effects of radiation. But in a week to ten days, because I was young, I could recover. And since then, I have never had any big disease and I feel very lucky that I have lived till today in Hiroshima. Two of my brothers were away from Japan because they were soldiers so they were not in Hiroshima, and my mother was living in a village away from the city. There was no damage to my family, but as for the citizens of Hiroshima, many of them have lost their family members. A friend of mine lost six members of his family in an instant. This friend never talks about his family because it's too hard for him to remember what happened to his family.

In a moment, a quiet summer morning turned into a hell with the complete devastation of Hiroshima City. We, citizens of Hiroshima, believe that this kind of terrible weapon should never be used again. This is our strong hope. Our anger and hatred toward atomic bombs will never disappear. However, I have no feeling to blame the citizens in America which dropped the bomb because we are the same as members of humanity, and for our common future, for our peaceful future, it's time for us to get together and cooperate. I know that the abolition of nuclear weapons is a very difficult task, but we have to find a way to make it happen. This is our biggest challenge. I sincerely hope that more and more people in the world should come to know the reality of what can happen with the dropping of nuclear weapons so that there will be a common public opinion forged in the world against nuclear weapons. That's where I want to make a contribution. And the voices of those who died in the bombing must be conveyed to all the people in the world. This is my task and for that I am doing my best. I know that our challenge is a very difficult challenge but the wishes of those survivors and those who died in the atomic bombing should be heard with your support and cooperation. Thank you very much.

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Keynote Speech

Date Wednesday, July 28, 2010 10:00 - 10:40

Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima
International Conference Hall, Himawari

Lecturer **The Honorable Douglas Roche, O.C.**

Chairman Emeritus of the Middle Powers Initiative,
Former Canadian Senator and Disarmament Ambassador

Presentation of Hiroshima City
Special Honorary Citizenship



Keynote Speech

A Nuclear Weapons Convention: The Time Is Now

The Honorable Douglas Roche, O.C.

**Chairman Emeritus of the Middle Powers Initiative
(Former Canadian Senator and Disarmament Ambassador)**



Mayor Akiba and members of the Hiroshima Council, Excellencies, and dear friends. I feel very humbled coming to speak immediately after Mr. Matsushima, to whom I would like to send my deepest respects.

My dear friends, a new moment has arrived in the long struggle to rid the world of nuclear weapons. For the first time, the subject of a nuclear weapons convention, which is a global treaty to ban all nuclear weapons, is on the international agenda with the agreement of all states.

Consider the progress that has so far been made: two-thirds of all national governments have voted at the U.N. to start negotiations on a convention. In 21 countries, including the five major nuclear powers, polls show that 76 percent of people support negotiation of a treaty banning all nuclear weapons. The governments of China, India and Pakistan, all with nuclear weapons, are committed to negotiations.

The European Parliament has voted for a convention along with a number of national parliaments. Long lists of non-governmental organizations want it. In Japan, 10 million people signed a petition for it. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has spoken repeatedly in favor of it. There is no doubt that historical momentum is building up.

No organization has done more to bring about a nuclear weapons free world than Mayors for Peace. This courageous group, led by Mayor Akiba, now embraces more than 4,000 cities around the world, which have joined a common call for action to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2020, which will be the 75th anniversary of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The unprecedented growth of Mayors for Peace, now representing more than three-quarters of a billion people, shows the determination of local leaders to protect their citizens from nuclear annihilation. I take heart from this valiant work. But we must not rest. The opposition is still strong. We must renew our work.

Nuclear weapons are about power and governments have never given up that which they perceive as giving them strength. The powerful military-industrial complexes are still trading on a fear that has been driven into the public. There is a virtual mainline media blackout on the subject, which makes it all the harder to have national debates. Yet, despite these obstacles, the tide is turning. The strong opposition to a convention at the 2010 Review Conference of the Non-proliferation Treaty by a powerful few shows that it is no longer ignored, but has entered the mainstream of governmental thinking.

The Final Document of the NPT meeting said, and I quote, “The conference notes the Five Point Proposal for Nuclear Disarmament of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which proposes *inter alia* consideration of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or agreement on a framework of separate mutually reinforcing instruments backed by a strong system of verification.” Now, this language is weak, and the nuclear weapon states had to be dragged along to agree to this much.

Yet the consensus reference to a nuclear weapons convention that survived the diplomatic battles is far from toothless. For the first time in an NPT document, the concept of a global ban, with all the necessary work to achieve it, is validated. In fact, grudging though it may be, the reference is given more heft by the statement preceding it. I quote: “The conference calls on all nuclear weapon states to undertake concrete



disarmament efforts and affirms that all states need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons.”

The concept of a convention is now embedded, and the advocates of a nuclear-weapon-free world have an agreed document we can build on. Our task now is to figure out the best way to get negotiations started on a nuclear weapons convention.

Advocates tried to have the NPT Review Conference call for the Secretary-General to convene a conference in 2014 for this purpose, but their proposal was blocked by the powerful states. A conference to amend the NPT has been suggested, but since India, Pakistan and Israel, all with nuclear weapons, are not members, the NPT is not the most propitious route. A special session of the U.N. General Assembly is sometimes proposed, but, with the major states voting no, it would be unlikely to get very far. Similarly, the Conference on Disarmament, a permanent body operating in Geneva, is stymied by the consensus rule. Short of mass demonstrations around the world demanding that all states convene to produce a convention, a comprehensive negotiation forum seems elusive at the moment.

The most likely practicable action would be a core group of countries calling their own conference to which interested states would be invited. This work could evolve, when some momentum is achieved, into the full-scale international conference called by numerous commissions. The crucial point is to start preparatory work now before the present window of opportunity closes.

In 1996, Canada called an open-ended conference of states concerned about the humanitarian, social and economic devastation caused by anti-personnel land mines. The “Ottawa Process,” as it was called, demonstrated a willingness to step outside the normal diplomatic process and work with a group of civil society experts. It was so successful that it produced a treaty within a year. It quickly entered into force and today 80 percent of the world’s states have ratified or acceded to the Ottawa Convention, and many of those that remained outside have adopted its norms.

In 2007, the government of Norway followed a similar process to build support for a ban on cluster munitions, which are weapons that eject clusters of bomblets with delayed explosive force. Again, within a year, a legally binding treaty was produced, prohibiting the use and stockpiling of cluster munitions “that cause unacceptable harm to civilians.” The signing ceremony in Dublin was attended by 107 nations, including seven of the 14 countries that had used cluster bombs and 17 of the 34 countries that had produced them.

The treaty was opposed by a number of countries that produce or stockpile significant amounts of cluster munitions, including the U.S., Russia and China. But when Barack Obama became president, the U.S. reversed its position and signed on. Opponents of the weapons hailed the decision as a “major turnaround in U.S. policy,” which overrode the Pentagon calls to permit their continued export. This action immediately started to influence other holdouts.

Some observers say the Ottawa Process cannot be replicated for nuclear weapons, which are an order of magnitude beyond conventional weapons. But they may perhaps be too timid in their assessment. A global process of law-making against weapons of mass destruction is an inescapable requisite for survival in a globalized world. Non-nuclear states have not only a right but an obligation to build an international law based on safety for all humanity. Not to exercise that right would be to surrender to the militarism that drives the policy-making processes of the nuclear states. If a national government’s primary duty is to protect its own citizens, how can it rationally sit silently in the face of threats from outside its borders?

Neither the landmines nor the cluster munitions produced perfect agreements. But they overcame diplomatic roadblocks, they raised international norms, and they forced the recalcitrant states into a “pariah” mode. A nuclear weapons convention, developed and signed by a majority of states, may well be rejected by the major states at the outset, but the opinion of their own populaces, seeing how other states are moving ahead, may then become a determining factor in the approval.



The fact that China, one of the big five, has already voted at the U.N. for a convention and spoken out in favor of it at the NPT Review Conference means that the nuclear weapon states do not have a united front. The United Kingdom has accepted that a convention would likely be necessary in the future and has started the requisite verification work. Even India and Pakistan, opponents of the NPT, have committed themselves to participate in global negotiations. Once a convention has become a reality, pressure will mount for all states to sign. Some, however, may not sign immediately and there may be a few holdouts for years.

It should be remembered that it took several years for China and France to join the NPT, which had simply started without them. Even if a nuclear weapons convention does not come into effect until all the nuclear weapon states and nuclear capable states ratify it, the world would be far better off than at present. The risk of starting a disarmament process without knowing in advance its completion date is far less of a risk than continuing the status quo in which a two-class nuclear world acts as an incentive to proliferation and heightened dangers.

The process for nuclear disarmament, once it starts, will embolden many states, which have hitherto been deferential to the major states. For example, NATO states particularly have been inhibited from acting to end the incoherency of maintaining their loyalty to the NATO doctrine that nuclear weapons are “essential,” while agreeing to the NPT context of an “unequivocal undertaking” to total elimination. Already, Norway, Germany and Belgium, all NATO members, are chaffing at the alliance restrictions. They are ready to join important like-minded countries, such as Austria, Switzerland, Brazil and Chile, which have openly called for a convention. A group of non-aligned countries, led by Costa Rica and Malaysia, have already met to start the process. When significant middle-power states enter the discussions, a new pact will be in the offing.

Today, through this great conference, the voice of which will extend around the world, I am calling for middle-power countries which have already declared themselves in favor of a global legal process to ban nuclear weapons, to step forward, and invite interested states to preparatory meetings. This will reinforce the leadership of President Obama, whose aspiration for a nuclear weapons free world is thwarted by those within his own administration who say that such an achievement is not obtainable. Middle-power governments and publics must support leaders such as President Obama and United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who have taken strong stands for nuclear disarmament.

The forthcoming visit to Hiroshima of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, and I congratulate you, Mayor Akiba, and your colleagues for issuing this historic invitation, his visit will send a historic message to the world that our hopes for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are grounded in reality. Now is the time for us to raise our voices to say for the entire world to hear: a nuclear weapons convention is not just a vision, it is a work in progress. A model treaty already exists.

Shortly after the International Court of Justice rendered its 1996 Advisory Opinion stating that all nations have an obligation to conclude comprehensive negotiations for nuclear disarmament, a group of experts in law, science, disarmament and negotiation began a drafting process. After a year of consultations, examining the security concerns of all states and of humanity as a whole, they submitted their model to the United Nations, and it has been circulating as a U.N. document ever since.

The model treaty was the basis of a book, which is called *Securing Our Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention*. And in the foreword to the book, Judge Christopher Weeramantry, who participated in the Court’s Advisory Opinion, called the logic of the model treaty “unassailable.” The model treaty begins with the words, “We the peoples of the Earth, through the states parties to this convention...” and continues with powerful preambular language affirming that the very existence of nuclear weapons, and I quote, “generates a climate of suspicion and fear which is antagonistic to the promotion of a universal respect for and observance of human rights...” It lays down the obligations of states.

I will just quote one sentence: “Each state party to this Convention undertakes never under any circumstances to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons.” This is spelled out to ensure states will not



“develop, test, produce, otherwise acquire, deploy, stockpile, retain, or transfer” nuclear materials or delivery vehicles and will not fund nuclear weapons research. Further, states would destroy the nuclear weapons they possess. Turning to the obligations of persons, the treaty would make it a crime for any person to engage in the development, testing and production of nuclear weapons, and would facilitate whistle-blowers.

The model treaty specifies five time periods for full implementation. In Phase One, not later than one year after entry into force of the treaty, all states party to the treaty shall have declared the number and location of all nuclear materials, and production of all nuclear weapons components ceased. In Phase Two, not more than two years after entry into force, all nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles shall be removed from deployment sites. In Phase Three, five years later, the U.S. and Russia will be permitted no more than 1,000 nuclear warheads, and the U.K., France and China no more than 100. In Phase Four, 10 years, the U.S. and Russia will bring their nuclear stockpiles down to 50 each, and the U.K., France and China down to 10 each. Other nuclear weapons possessors would reduce in similar proportions. All reactors using highly enriched uranium or plutonium would be closed or converted to low enriched uranium use. In Phase Five, 15 years, “all nuclear weapons shall be destroyed.”

All this disarmament activity would be supervised by an International Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons established by the Convention and verified by an International Monitoring System composed of professional inspectors. Basic information would be gathered, prescribed disarmament steps monitored, and re-armament prevented through detection of any objects or activities indicating nuclear weapons capability. Emerging technologies, including satellite photography, better radioisotope monitoring, and real-time data communications systems provide increasing capacity for the necessary confidence-building. A country found in violation of the Convention would be brought before the U.N. Security Council and appropriate economic and military sanctions imposed. If a dispute arises between two or more states, it would be referred to the International Court of Justice and its mechanisms for compulsory settlement of disputes.

Now, the model Nuclear weapons convention doubtless needs refinement. Perhaps there are other ways to frame the issues. As the process unfolds, new insights will be gained on the best way forward. The immediacy of the nuclear weapons problem demands that we start active work on elimination now.

The limited capacity of the NPT and associated safeguards, the deceptive arms agreements that are always accompanied by enlarged modernization programs, and the retention of nuclear doctrines that have all undermined the non-proliferation regime; these are reasons we must move ahead. Israel, India, Pakistan and North Korea have already joined the nuclear club. Iran is in advanced stages of uranium enrichment. Without a comprehensive plan to shut down all nuclear weapons, they are bound to spread further.

The list of immediate dangers includes terrorism. The opportunities for terrorists to acquire fissile material and fabricate a crude nuclear bomb are now alarming world leaders. A nuclear weapons convention would make it very difficult for a terrorist organization to steal the materials for a nuclear bomb. Perhaps not impossible, but the verification systems under a convention would make it easier to discover a potential terrorist threat. Another immediate benefit of a convention would be the strengthening of humanitarian law. The principle of one law for all, which a nuclear weapons convention underscores, also bridges the ongoing debate about which comes first: non-proliferation or disarmament.

The holistic approach to nuclear disarmament through a nuclear weapons convention has one other great, and perhaps determining attribute, and that is the involvement of civil society. It will be states that negotiate and ratify the treaty, but the involvement of leading individuals and organizations in education, public policy, law, health, human rights, environmental protection, social justice, ethics, religion and other fields will bring about a deep human dimension to work that has too often in the past been dominated by bureaucrats and arcane terminology.

It was, in fact, civil society leaders who wrote the model treaty. Now that the subject is on the international agenda, the way is open for scientists, engineers, technicians and corporations working in the nuclear field



to contribute their expertise to ensure that nuclear bombs are banished. The combined effort of citizens and non-nuclear weapon governments can lead the way in mobilizing public opinion for a global treaty.

A nuclear weapons convention is understandable and attractive because it is a single-focused idea to get rid of all nuclear weapons in a safe and secure way. It provides a legal basis for phasing in concrete steps with a visible intent to reach zero nuclear weapons in a defined time period. The public can easily understand this clear notion.

The work of Mayors for Peace, already a powerful worldwide movement, is now clear. It must mobilize its powerful constituencies of cities to demand that their governments start active work now on a nuclear weapons convention. Mayors are increasingly speaking out, as the U.S. Conference of Mayors has done in calling on Congress to redirect spending on nuclear weapons to the needs of cities. Mayors for Peace are challenged at this opportune moment.

Finally, we who are working in this field must have confidence in ourselves because we are on the right side of history. We take strength from the historical momentum now building up towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. Informed public opinion is with us. It is our job to energize the public at large. We must constantly appeal to the conscience of humanity to take steps to ban the instruments that would destroy all life on the planet. Through art, films, books, the Internet, and all forms of modern communication, we must reflect, inspire, deepen and utilize the feelings within all civilizations that the threat of mass killings cannot be tolerated.

The *hibakusha* animate us. Their suffering must never be in vain. In their name, we will succeed in ridding the world of nuclear weapons.



Presentation of Hiroshima City Special Honorary Citizenship

MC: In Hiroshima City, for honored visitors to Hiroshima we present the title of the Hiroshima City Special Honorary Citizen for those who show excellent efforts in goodwill and peace activities. To our keynote speaker, Ambassador Douglas Roche, we would like to present him with the title of the special honorary citizen for his wonderful achievements for peace. I would like to invite Mr. Toshiro Yuasa, Director General of Planning and General Affairs Division of Hiroshima City to introduce the achievements of the Honorable Douglas Roche.

Toshiro Yuasa (City of Hiroshima): Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to introduce to you the achievements so far of the Honorable Douglas James Roche.

In 1983, the Honorable Douglas Roche made his first visit to the A-bombed city of Hiroshima. The profound impression that he received through this visit acted as one of the catalysts for him to work very hard on nuclear weapon issues. Ambassador Roche served as a member of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons, as a diplomat of Canada, his country, as well as a leader of an international NGO.

Honorable Roche shows full understanding and great support for and of the significance of Hiroshima City's peace measures and contributed greatly to the promotion of such measures. In 1989, Honorable Roche participated as a lecturer in United Nation's Disarmament Symposium in Hiroshima. In 1999, he took part as a panelist in an international symposium for peace. In 2005, he participated as a lecturer in the Sixth General Conference of Mayors for Peace commemorating the sixtieth anniversary A-bombing. Today we have heard a special lecture entitled "A Nuclear Weapons Convention: The Time is Now." Such activities as these have made him very influential in raising awareness of peace among the people of Hiroshima.

Leading a global movement to limit nuclear weapons, Ambassador Roche served as a chair of the Middle Powers Initiative from 1998 to 2008. The MPI encourages nuclear weapon states to commence negotiations on the abolishment of nuclear weapons with the cooperation of middle power governments and eight international anti-nuclear weapon NGOs including IALANA, IPB, IPPNW and WILPF.

When Mayor Akiba visited the U.S. and Canada in April 2004 as part of the 2020 Vision Campaign, Ambassador Roche invited him to the MPI International Steering Committee and gave him an opportunity to speak on the 2020 vision. In response to the mayor's speech, MPI's full endorsement for the work of Mayors for Peace and MPI's cooperation and support as an organization were declared. Thanks to Ambassador Roche's support, many members of the Global Security Institute and anti-nuclear weapon NGO committee announced their support for Mayors for Peace. Moreover, the mayor's participation in the committee gave impetus to a meeting with Mr. Sergio Duarte, the current UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs. Ambassador Roche helped Hiroshima establish a network with global leaders.

In July 2007, Honorable Roche invited Mayor Akiba to a disarmament workshop, "revitalizing the nuclear disarmament," which was the Pugwash 50th Anniversary event and was co-sponsored by the MPI and Pugwash Conference of Science and World Affairs, an NGO working for peace. At the workshop, soliciting support for Hiroshima City's peace measures and Mayors for Peace activities, the mayor spoke to approximately 300 experts on nuclear disarmament including UN staff members, senior government officials, university professors and peace NGO leaders.

Honorable Roche's distinguished contributions thus help Hiroshima City and Mayors for Peace promote activities to limit nuclear weapons and achieve everlasting world peace for global society. Of particular note is Ambassador Roche's support for Mayors for Peace. It is not too much to say that his support has enabled the organization to gain international trust and evolve into what it is today. Honorable Roche's contribution to Hiroshima, a city that has experienced A-bombing, is truly remarkable.

MC: Thank you very much. We would now like to have a ceremony to present the Honorable Douglas



Roche with the title of Special Honorary Citizen and we would like to present him with the certificate and a medal. Mayor Akiba and President Fujita, please come to the stage. Ambassador Roche, could you please come forward? First of all, Mayor Akiba would like to present him with the certificate.

Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima City: This is both in Japanese and in English but since this is Japan and officially it's in Japanese, let me read the Japanese. You'll understand the content anyway. This is a certificate on the Hiroshima City Special Honorable Citizen's title to Honorable Douglas Roche of the MPI. According to city ordinance, the title of the Special Honorable Citizen is accorded to you. July 28, 2010. Mayor Akiba.



MC: Next, the president of the City Council, Mr. Fujita is going to present him with the medal. Thank you very much and we would like to have a short speech or address from Mr. Roche, please.

The Honorable Douglas Roche, O.C.: Before I begin, I would like to invite, if he's still here, Mr. Matsushima, if he would come and join with me on the stage. Mr. Matsushima and I are brothers. He said the atom bomb occurred here when he was 16 years old and in his classroom. On that very day, I was 16 years old and in my classroom in Canada. Now today, we are both 81.

We have weathered many storms, him much more than me, and I am humbled to be here as a fellow citizen and I feel in my heart the life that he has led, and this morning I heard inspiration from him so that together we go forward. We must look back to see what happened, but we are going forward so it will never happen again.

To be made an Honorary Citizen of Hiroshima is a dream beyond my expectation or imagination. I am thrilled, but also deeply humbled. It is the people of Hiroshima who should be named citizens of the world. Hiroshima is a name that symbolizes both suffering and hope.

So I begin by paying my respects to my brothers and my sisters and all those who died as a result of the atomic explosion of August 6, 1945 and to the *hibakusha* who have suffered through the years and have carried their story around the world. Hiroshima has built hope that the world will learn that this must never happen again.

To the *hibakusha*, I say: "Your suffering has not been in vain. Your voice has been heard. Your call for an end to nuclear weapons will be heeded." For the first time, a global treaty to ban all nuclear weapons is now on the agenda of the international community. Hiroshima must take much credit for this achievement.

I would like to also pay a heartfelt tribute to Mayor Akiba for his impressive and fearless leadership of Mayors for Peace. This organization, with more than 4,000 cities, is a powerful force for peace and will succeed in leading us to a nuclear weapons free world. I thank also the City Council and all the officers of Hiroshima for giving me this great honor. It is a privilege to belong to your great city.



Finally, to my fellow citizens of Hiroshima: I rejoice to be with you. I share your grief and anxieties, your joys and your hopes. I will carry the name Hiroshima with me wherever I go. Like you, I stand for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. I will fight for this goal as long as I live. Long live Hiroshima.

Keijiro Matsushima: I feel that I can share the same philosophy with you for peace in the world with no nukes anymore. Thank you.

MC: Mr. Roche, thank you very much. With this, we would like to conclude this Hiroshima Honorary



Citizenship Ceremony and Mr. Roche will be going down from the stage. Let us see him down the stage with a nice round of applause. Mayor Akiba, Mr. Fujita and Mr. Matsushima, would you please go back to your seats. To participants, at 11:00 we will start the Plenary Session I. We have a break until 11:00. The Plenary Session will start at 11:00. Let me repeat, Plenary Session I will start at 11:00, so we will have a short break at this moment until 11:00. Thank you very much.

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Plenary Session I

Theme: Strategic Implications of the NPT Review

—The next step in the abolition of nuclear weapons—

Date Wednesday, July 28, 2010 11:00 - 12:30

Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima
International Conference Hall, Himawari

Coordinator: **Hiromichi Umebayashi**, Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO)

Commentator: **Aaron Tovish**, International Director of the 2020 Vision Campaign Secretariat

Speakers :

1. **Aaron Tovish**
2. **Annika Thunborg** Chief Public Information and Spokesperson, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
3. **Randy Rydell** Senior Political Affairs Officer, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
4. **Hideo Suzuki** Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
5. **Tomihisa Taue** Mayor of Nagasaki City
6. **Tetsuo Inami** House of Representatives member / Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND)
7. **Ray Acheson** Project Director, Reaching Critical Will
8. **Tim Wright** The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)
9. **Susi Snyder** IKV Pax Christi
10. **Haruko Moritaki** Co-Director, The Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapon Abolition (HANWA)
11. **Nobuhide Okamura** Senior Managing Director, Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union
12. **Yoshihiko Yagi** The Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign
13. **Masao Tomonaga** Chair of the Executive Board, Nagasaki Global Citizens' Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
14. **Toshiyuki Tanaka** Board Member, The Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapon Abolition (HANWA)



Plenary Session I

Theme: Strategic implications of the NPT Review

— the next step in the abolition of nuclear weapons —

Coordinator: Hiromichi UMEBAYASHI, Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO)

Commentator: Aaron TOVISH, International Director of the 2020 Vision Campaign Secretariat

MC: Ladies and gentlemen, starting at 11:00 o'clock we are going to commence Plenary Session I, so if you're still in the hallway you are requested to take your seats. We will be starting the Plenary Session at 11:00. Please wait for a few more minutes. Ladies and gentlemen, we will be starting Plenary Session I. Please return to your seats.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us start the Plenary Session. In the Plenary Session, we are going to discuss the theme of the strategic implications of the NPT review, the next step in the abolition of nuclear weapons. Now the coordinator and commentator of Plenary Session I, the coordinator is from the NPO Peace Depot, Special Adviser Mr. Hiromichi Umebayashi. Commentator is Executive Advisor of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and International Coordinator of Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign, Mr. Aaron Tovish. Now then, I will give the microphone to Mr. Umebayashi as the coordinator.



Hiromichi Umebayashi, Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO): Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. This is going to be the start of the Plenary Session I. In this Plenary Session, for the preparation of this conference, the sponsoring organization does have a request and we have received the applications for taking the floor. This is going to be a 90-minute session, with the commentator, including Mr. Aaron Tovish's comment, we have already received a total of 17 people who would like to take the floor. Since time is limited, my focal point to perform my responsibility as the coordinator is to have a very smooth progression of the meeting. There may be some people who filed applications but who are not assigned as speakers.

Those who are going to take the floor are requested to take the floor at the podium. In order to have a smooth transition from speaker to speaker, let's say how we're going to coordinate this. I will give the order of speakers, so in accordance with the order I am going to indicate, "Please take the floor." As for the time you are going to utilize for your speech, I believe earlier that the Secretariat said that you could speak for five minutes, in the interest of time, for those who have come all the way from overseas we will give five minutes each. For the speakers who are here as the representatives of organizations with official status, again we will give five minutes each. But for the rest of the people, may we ask you to cooperate with us to limit your presentation to three minutes. That is going to be the time allocation. Now I will read out the order. Based on the NPT Review Conference, we are going to discuss and have the discussions as the next step. So those who are going to make statements in relation to this subject, on behalf of public organizations with public status, you will come first. From CTBTO, Ms. Annika Thunborg, you are going to be the first speaker, followed by Mr. Randy Rydell and then Mr. Suzuki from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and number four, City of Nagasaki Mayor Taue. From PNND Japan, acting Secretary-General, it is very difficult to translate that into Japanese, acting Secretary-General Mr. Tetsuo Inami, parliamentarian, and from overseas, Reaching Critical Will, Ms. Ray Acheson is number six. ICAN is number seven, Mr. Tim Wright, you're number seven. And number eight is IKV Pax Christi, Ms. Susi Snyder. So far, all of you have five minutes intervention time. Next, from Hiroshima and Nagasaki movements, we will hear the voice of Ms. Moritaki from HANWA of Hiroshima. Three minutes please. And Mr. Okamura, three minutes, from Hiroshima Cooperative and Yes! Campaign, Mr. Yagi, three minutes. And from Nagasaki, Dr. Masao Tomonaga, from Nagasaki Global Citizens Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, three minutes, and once again, from HANWA, Mr.



Toshiyuki Tanaka, three minutes. Those are going to be the speakers who are going to take the floor on behalf of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. And also from nationwide active organizations, we have received the applications from three organizations. Mr. Kawano, Japan Congress Against A and H Bombs. He is going to be speaker number 14. Number 15, Soka Gakkai Peace Committee, Mr. Kimiaki Kawai. And lastly World Federalist Movement of Japan, Mr. Shiohama, you are going to be the last speaker. In that order, we will go very effectively and smoothly. So those who are going to take the floor on the next round, you are requested to wait somewhere close to the podium. But we hope that we will have some extra time. Those who have not applied for an intervention, if you have any request to take the floor, especially many of the participants and mayors of Mayors for Peace, Mayor Taue was the only application amongst all the mayors, but for the rest of the mayors, we hope that we will be able to hear something from you if the time allows us to do so. It seems that there is a series of interventions including the proposals and illustrations of the experiences in the session. However, the theme of the subject we need to cover is based on the result of the NPT Review Conference and what is going to be the next step. This is going to be the theme we need to focus on. I would like you to also focus on that subject when you speak out, especially on the subject of the abolition of nuclear weapons. We have to think about this next step, as was indicated by Ambassador Roche. The purpose of this conference is to come up with the best ways and means to make the preparations to formulate the nuclear weapons convention. In this sense, nuclear weapons convention preparation can be started with this forum today. With these considerations in your mind, I hope you will be able to share your views with the rest of the people. As I have said before, there are many participants of Mayors for Peace in this forum. We hope that we will be able to give some clues to their further activities in order to have constructive and fruitful results from this forum. Now without further ado, shall we move on to the commentator based on what I have discussed as the purpose of the forum? Mr. Tovish, would you like to take the floor, please?



Aaron Tovish, International Director of the 2020 Vision Campaign

Secretariat: My task is to describe the work that Mayors for Peace has done in the context of the NPT review, a process that began back in 2003, with preparatory meetings that year, 2007 and then the following preparatory meetings in 2008 and 2009 and the Review Conference in 2010. I won't give you all the details blow by blow, but first I want to set the context.

The NPT is referred to as the single most important treaty to deal with nuclear weapons and that it is. But we have to recognize the historical context by which that treaty came into existence. In fact, it was the second best that we could do in the context of the Cold War. After the bombing of Hiroshima, the General Assembly met for the first time in January 1946. It was then identified immediately that the proper way to deal with nuclear weapons, which was immediately recognized as not only a weapon of mass destruction but by far the worst weapon of mass destruction the world had ever come upon, was to prohibit it and to ban it. Efforts were launched by the very first resolution of the United States to do just that.

But the development of the Cold War and the intense distrust between East and West made it virtually impossible to make proper headway towards a prohibition and thus the world began to drift. First Russia, then the United Kingdom, then France and then ultimately China showed that they had nuclear weapons capability by testing those kinds of weapons. There was great concern that, while the world struggled almost in vain to get a nuclear weapons convention, the problem would become totally unmanageable. Thus, it was felt that there needed to be something to contain the problem as a stopgap measure, as a temporary approach to the problem. It was recognized that this approach would have to be unequal in the sense that it would have to have some rules for those who didn't have weapons yet and other rules for those who already had weapons. But this inequality would be a temporary situation.

It was in that frame of mind, under the leadership of Ireland, that the world began to work on a nuclear non-proliferation treaty. What emerged and was signed in 1967 and entered in force in 1970 was the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty that we have today. So it's important to recognize that this was seen as a stopgap, temporary measure to contain the nuclear threat until the proper approach to deal with such a threat, namely, the prohibition of those weapons, could again be taken up and dealt with. Unfortunately,



the Cold War lasted for a very long time and people became used to the fact that there will be nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states. They became used to a very piecemeal approach to controlling nuclear weapons through capping and then slightly reducing, through limitations on the testing of nuclear weapons and so forth.

By the time the cold war ended, even though there were visionaries such as Gorbachev, who proposed, "Okay, the Cold War is over, let's prohibit these weapons, let's ban these weapons," that did not gain traction. Rather, people hoped that the very slow step-by-step approach would accelerate and could handle this problem in a step-by-step way. We have seen now that this step-by-step approach, lacking in overarching commitment and perspective that would be given to it, for example by a nuclear weapons convention, is extremely halting, extremely slow. We have a test ban; it hasn't been entered into force. We've been talking about fissile material cutoff for decades; the negotiations have yet to begin in the conference on disarmament, and so on. So more and more, as we heard in speeches today, there is a realization that we need to go back to a comprehensive approach. But we have to understand that the NPT itself is probably not going to be the vehicle through which this is going to happen, for reasons that Ambassador Roche mentioned. Proliferation has spread to at least four other countries since the treaty was brought into existence, so there has to be a way of involving them even though they are outside the treaty.

But we also have a review process which is hamstrung by a consensus approach, which means that bold and necessary steps that find opposition even from one country, are prevented from moving forward. So we are going to need to look outside the process. The NPT is basically limited to the task of getting us from one five year review to the next, keeping the proliferation aspects in check as well as possible. But the missing ingredient has always been and will be, until we do differently, the comprehensive approach of either a nuclear weapons convention or some sort of framework agreement.

So Mayors for Peace approached the NPT review process with this concept in mind. We felt it was unlikely that there would be a consensus decision. We felt in good faith that we had to try for such a thing. Already, back in 2007, we proposed a protocol to the NPT that could be adopted under ideal circumstances by the states parties at the 2010 Review Conference. That is what is now widely known as the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol. We also put this forward to really challenged countries to think in terms of what could be accomplished at the NPT Review Conference, if there was the political will to go forward that way.

We held an extensive series of consultations with governments on this protocol leading up to the 2009 PrepCom. At the 2009 PrepCom, Mayor Akiba and Mayor Taue presided over a luncheon session with a diverse group of diplomats. There were, among them, some of the leading countries in the Non-Aligned Movement. Among the things that happened at that meeting was that we brought to their attention an excellent document that had been produced immediately after the 1996 International Court of Justice findings on the illegality of the use of nuclear weapons. What they had done in the Conference on Disarmament was put forward a paper called Action Plan for the Achievement of a Nuclear Weapon Free World. In that action plan, they had identified 2020 as the year for achieving a nuclear weapon free world and we challenged them to update that plan. In fact, in the following year, under the leadership of Indonesia, which was the country responsible for disarmament work within the Non-Aligned Movement, they did exactly that. At the NPT Review Conference, they submitted an updated version. What they had allowed 34 years to accomplish in 1996, to achieve a nuclear free world by 2020, they compressed into a 15 year period. We would have preferred if they had identified 2020 as the date for the elimination of nuclear weapons, but they did come up with a proposal that would see the elimination of nuclear weapons by 2025. Indonesia succeeded in getting the full-backing of the nonaligned movement behind that, in other words, the majority of the countries in the world.

So it was a time-bound framework with very specific measures, including, of course, the negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention. Specifically on that regard, they picked 2020 as the year that the convention would not only be agreed upon by, but also have entered into force by, so that the final five years could be used to eliminate nuclear weapons. Now, we're still in conversation with them as to whether it really will take 15 years or 10 years, and of course many people have different attitudes about that. But we have



always and will continue to bring to this discussion the extreme urgency of achieving a nuclear weapon free world, and to do it absolutely as quickly as humanly possible. So we're very pleased by that.

Another thing and an extremely important development that occurred since we put forward the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol in 2007 is that in 2008 the Secretary-General put forward his Five Point Plan. We were very pleased that at the Review Conference when the Secretary-General spoke to us as he did to many other NGOs and organizations, he specifically talked about the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol as being very much in line with his thinking in the Five Point Plan. I think you heard that today in his message to this conference. After the PrepCom, we identified, in conjunction with other nongovernmental organizations and also governments who were speaking out on this issue, that the key issue was getting negotiations started. As I said before, the missing ingredient in this process, what keeps the NPT a stopgap, temporary measure, is that the job of banning and prohibiting nuclear weapons has yet to be returned to and taken on by the international community. So we identified the beginning of those negotiations as the key thing that we needed and we were extremely pleased that not just the Non-Aligned Movement, but many of the western countries came out forcefully and clearly in favor of starting negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention.

Other people have summarized, and Ambassador Roche has quoted for you, some of the key conclusions of the review process. Those are handholds. It's a very large document, but those we have identified as the openings that will allow us to move forward within the NPT framework. It's clear that the challenge ahead for us, and I can't go into detail in so little time, but the challenge ahead for us is to make sure that when the parties to the NPT gather again in 2015, there is already underway a process for the negotiation to establish a nuclear-weapon-free world. We must insure that the Review Conference in 2015 doesn't have to be speculating or coming to some consensus decision about whether to launch that process. It will already be underway and that will make the review process far more simple. It will make it far easier to buy five more years in order to complete the agreed upon process of eliminating nuclear weapons and accomplishing that task. I will stop there. Thank you

Hironichi Umebayashi: Thank you very much. Besides Vision 2020, there are various other NPT initiatives underway. I think the explanation covered these various initiatives. The opening of negotiations should start right now, this is the basic stance that he explained. In accordance with the order that I have stated, the first speaker will be Mrs. Thunborg who is from the CTBTO.

Annika Thunborg, Chief Public Information and Spokesperson, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-test-ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO):



Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is only by being in Hiroshima that one can start to really understand the horrors inflicted through the use of nuclear weapons. I'm very grateful to be here and hope that all experts on nuclear weapons and on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament from all countries, and especially those from nuclear weapon possessors or aspirants, will visit Hiroshima or Nagasaki very soon. Being here where the bomb was used may help them move forward and act on commitments to be made. I will now read a message to you from the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty organization, His Excellency Ambassador Tibor Tóth.

“Over 190 countries committed themselves in New York to a world free of nuclear weapons. Commitments are very important, but action is even more important. The natural next step in the abolition of nuclear weapons is to make sure that a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty enters into force. The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions. It prevents further nuclear weapons development and is part and parcel of a nuclear-weapon-free world. Over 180 countries and governments have already signed this treaty and in over 150 of them, their parliaments have also ratified it. The treaty is close to becoming an international norm.

Indeed, it is already a *de facto* international norm and has been applied as such since 1996 when the treaty opened for signature and ratification. Over 2,000 nuclear explosions were carried out between 1945 and



1996. A handful of tests have been conducted since then by India, by Pakistan and by North Korea. And in all these cases, the UN Security Council has condemned the tests.

The CTBT verification regime with its over 300 monitoring stations worldwide is already operational. Despite being only partially completed, it detected the tests immediately, including the tests conducted by North Korea, and could provide information about the location, magnitude, time and depth of the tests within two hours to all CTBT member states. The system showed how well it worked at that time, when North Korea tested both in 2006 and in 2009.

The information that the CTBT verification regime distributes is equal for everyone and it is equally distributed to everyone, both nuclear-weapon state and non-nuclear-weapon state alike. The data was provided to all the members of the UN Security Council hours before their deliberations on the two North Korean tests. This is significant progress but it is not sufficient.

Despite its large adherence, the CTBT hasn't yet entered into force. Nine additional specific ratifications are needed from Egypt, from China, from India, from Indonesia, from Iran, from Israel, from North Korea, from Pakistan and from the United States. Nearly all of them have committed themselves to a nuclear-free world. Nearly all of them have committed themselves to a CTBT entering into force. With the exception of India, Pakistan and North Korea, all of them have signed the CTBT and are active members of the CTBT organization in Vienna. But action is long overdue. Indonesia set an excellent example when it announced on the margins at the last NPT Review Conference in May, that they had initiated the ratification process of the CTBT. The Indonesian Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa explained that in the current political climate, Indonesia wanted to provide leadership and he hoped that others would soon follow Indonesia's example. He further said, "Let more countries follow Indonesia's example and let us all help make this happen."

This ends the statement by Ambassador Tibor Tóth. What Indonesia has pledged is what is needed. We need countries to provide leadership themselves and not wait for others to act before them and not link their actions to the actions of others. It is of course a good sign that the current US administration is committed to working with the US Senate so that the CTBT can be ratified. It is also a good sign that China has indicated that it will ratify the treaty once the United States starts. And it is a good sign that India and Indian experts have indicated that India will sign and ratify the treaty once the United States and China do, and that Pakistan closely follows what India does. It is of course a good sign that Egypt, Iran and Israel are committed to the CTBT and have signed political documents urging its entry into force. But it would be even better if all these countries took on a leadership role and led instead of being led. This is what a vast majority of non-nuclear weapon states have done throughout the nuclear era. A CTBT in force would show that countries are willing to adopt concrete measures to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world. In brief, commitments are excellent but what we need is action, action, action. Thank you.

Hiromichi Umebayashi: Thank you very much indeed for having been punctual, finishing your speech within the limited time. Can I invite Mr. Randy Rydell, a Senior Political Affairs Officer for the U.N. Office for Disarmament Affairs? Mr. Rydell.

Randy Rydell, Senior Political Affairs Officer, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs



(UNODA): Thank you, thank you all very much for coming today. I am very, very honored to be here. I come from an organization, the United Nations, which has had nuclear disarmament as its oldest goal.

It was the subject of the first resolution of the General Assembly in January of 1946. We have been working on this problem for 64 years, and we are not going to give up. I am going to speak briefly about the recent Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty that took place at the U.N. between May 3rd and May 28th of this year. The purpose of a Review Conference is to assess whether the treaty is living up to its purposes, whether it's achieving its goals. And it's also designed to try to identify reasons or ideas on how to improve implementation of the treaty.



There are about 189 members right now; 190 have actually joined the treaty; and 172 states attended and participated in this event. Indeed, 122 of these states made speeches in the beginning weeks of the conference. I'm mentioning these numbers because when 172 states representing the NPT treaty membership, when they can reach a consensus on something, even if it's only small steps, it's a very significant development and it's something on which progress can be built. But the significance of this Review Conference is not only the states that attended, but the nongovernmental organizations that did as well. There were in fact 121 different organizations that attended this event. And there were over 1,000, actually 1,155 representatives that were attending, representing these groups. These groups organized 126 different events during the course of the Review Conference. It is a very, very impressive record of contributing to this process.

The report itself has 64 recommendations. Many of them address disarmament, but not all. They also address non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In addition, there was a very significant agreement to convene a conference on the establishment of a zone in the Middle East, free of all weapons of mass destruction, and this conference will be convened in the year 2012. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has been asked to convene this conference, to select a facilitator for, and to pick a host government where it will take place.

I will not address the non-proliferation and peaceful uses parts of the conference, but will talk briefly about some of the highlights of the disarmament final language that was agreed. The Austrian government submitted a very powerful and detailed action plan for nuclear disarmament early in the conference. This was revised and the Main Committee I, the first committee, did submit a very robust proposal for an action plan on nuclear disarmament to the Review Conference. Many of the items in this plan had to be softened or weakened in order to achieve full consensus, in particular, agreement of the nuclear weapon states. Nevertheless, there were some positive elements that remained that were very noteworthy. Reference has already been made to the nuclear weapons convention: there's the fact that there were two references to this in the final report as well as two references to the Secretary-General's Five Point Disarmament Proposal.

Secondly, there was also the introduction of the issue of international humanitarian law into this report. This, I think, is a very, very significant development. It recognizes that nuclear weapons have horrific humanitarian effects and it says that any future consideration of use of these weapons must comply with international humanitarian law.

Thirdly, the conference also mandated the Secretary-General to convene a high-level ministerial meeting in September of the future of the Conference on Disarmament (CD). The Conference on Disarmament is a negotiating body that is supposed to negotiate multilateral treaties. If this conference is successful, there at least may be discussions beginning on nuclear disarmament in the CD, and if possible, could lead eventually to negotiations. This is a very significant development to watch in September. The conference also invited the Secretary-General to establish a database of actions taken by the nuclear powers to implement their disarmament commitments. Now this is significant. It's significant for you because it means the greater transparency there is over these actions, the greater possibility for accountability. Transparency and accountability are the way to keep countries disciplined to fulfill their disarmament commitments. The nuclear powers were also instructed to consult and engage with each other and to report by the year 2014 to the rest of the NPT parties on what they have done to implement disarmament and in the next year, the states parties will meet for the Review Conference to assess whether those actions meet their desired expectations.

I would like to conclude very briefly with a comment that the future of this treaty will be determined by political will as determined by three different layers or actions: first is enlightened leadership by nuclear powers, in particular, the states with the largest nuclear arsenals, namely the United States and the Russian Federation; secondly, strong support in the diplomatic community, especially from the middle powers; and third, active, persistent and growing efforts by civil society. We are very fortunate today that all three of these criteria seem to be in fairly good shape, they are working. There are improvements in each one of these areas that can be made but as for the prospects, I think, there is some basis for optimism. I would like



to conclude with a quote from an American writer named Robert Louis Stevenson who said, “Judge each day not by the harvest you reap, but by the seeds you plant.” When you consider this final document at the NPT, look at the seeds in it and help those seeds to grow. Thank you.

Hironichi Umebayashi: Thank you very much Mr. Rydell. Can I invite the representative from the Government of Japan, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Mr. Hideo Suzuki is the speaker. Mr. Suzuki from MOFA, Japan.

Hideo Suzuki, Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,



Japan: My name is Suzuki from the Arms Control and Disarmament Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As the person responsible for negotiations, I participated in the NPT Review Conference in May. From that perspective, I would like to briefly take you through the future initiatives the Government of Japan is planning to do.

At the NPT Review Conference held in May 2010, what did the Japanese government do? The Government of Japan, together with the Australian government, jointly submitted a working paper on nuclear disarmament along with preparation measures. In addition, the Government of Japan proposed various ideas regarding enforcement of IAEA safeguard agreements, nuclear power technological cooperation, and promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation. All such proposals received extensive support from many countries. In addition, we helped make the conference rewarding by taking the initiative in delivering ministers’ urgent call for unity of the states parties at the conference’s final stage and by building partnerships with representatives of many other countries in and outside the conference venue, showing a strong determination that we should reach an agreement.

For the first time since the conference in 2000, representatives of many countries worked together. As a result, participants of the conference were able to sustain the NPT regime which had been endangered by the failed 2005 conference along with the challenges related to Iranian and North Korean nuclear development. The Government of Japan is strongly determined to exert even stronger leadership toward realizing the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons, the vision that led to a successful conference.

Specifically, to the U.N. General Assembly, this autumn, we will submit once again the nuclear disarmament resolution which had been adopted with an overwhelming majority each year over the past sixteen years. The resolution will offer proper guidelines for promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The Government of Japan will also support commitments toward nuclear disarmament by individual countries.

Regarding the CTBT, Japan considers it to be an essential and practical step toward the abolition of nuclear weapons and has been working to put CTBT into effect by taking various measures, including the dispatch of specialists. During the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Indonesia, one of the Annex II states, announced that it would ratify the CTBT. The United States has begun taking procedures for ratification. That was also good news. In this context, Japanese government will strongly and persistently urge the remaining seven Annex II states including China and India to ratify the treaty.

Concluding the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty, FMCT, designed to ban the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, is also an essential step for promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Regrettably, however, even intergovernmental negotiations have not yet been initiated. Maintaining close partnerships with the governments of other countries, Japan will continue to work on the prompt inauguration of negotiations. Nuclear abolition will take a long time since it is difficult to persuade nuclear-weapon states to abandon their weapons.

To verify the abolition of nuclear weapons, we must continue as we will be responsible for national security. By combining persistent efforts on the parts of governments with the patient efforts of civil society, I believe we can make the whole world step toward nuclear abolition, a process that must be steadily advanced without turning back.



In the final document from the NPT Review Conference, there are seven disarmament-related recommendations. In the future we hope to persuade and urge all the states to carry out the agreed disarmament plans, while carefully watching the progress of the action plans. Besides such efforts, the Japanese government will host a foreign ministers' meeting in New York during the U.N. General Assembly to be held September 2010, so as to have in-depth discussions regarding ways to carry out agreements reached at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and the direction of global efforts toward realizing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Lastly, the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons represents an ideal state of the world. To realize this mission, both nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states must agree to carry out individual and concrete policies. To prepare international commitment toward realizing a world free of nuclear weapons, the Japanese government will prepare and present concrete proposals. Thank you very much.

Hiromichi Umebayashi: Thank you. I know that if we had time, everybody would want to ask questions but I have to proceed with the agenda items. The next speaker is Mr. Tomihisa Taue, Mayor of Nagasaki City. Please.

Tomihisa Taue, Mayor of Nagasaki City: Thank you very much. I am Tomihisa Taue from Nagasaki City. On behalf of the Nagasaki people, I would like to convey the hopes and expectations of the citizens of Nagasaki. But before I do, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Roche for his wonderful presentation, the keynote speech.



In May of this year, the 2010 NPT Review Conference was held. At this meeting, as expectations for the realization of a “world without nuclear weapons” were on the rise, the five nations that possess nuclear weapons and the nations that do not possess nuclear weapons, mainly non-aligned nations, conflicted sharply over President Cabactulan's Draft of Final Document.

There were two primary points of contention in the debate. The first point was a debate concerning “a fixed time frame for nuclear disarmament activities.” In the presidential draft document, a fixed time frame for disarmament activities was included, but those with nuclear weapons violently opposed that, saying this was “not realistic.” The second point of contention was debate over the creation of a “non-nuclear zone in the Middle East.” The 118 nations that do not possess nuclear weapons and form the “non-aligned countries” strongly asked for this under the name of “Implementation of the act related to non-nuclear zone in the Middle East.” This proposal stated that America should not only focus on Iran, but should work towards the abolition of nuclear weapons in Israel, which in reality, possesses nuclear weapons while not being a member of the NPT. The proposal strongly encourages activities towards the non-nuclearization of the Middle East.

There was a big debate on the final document proposed by the president, but because people wanted to avoid a breakdown of this conference, the presidential draft document was passed in its final form after many amendments were added. A major success of the final document on the second point was “the creation of a nonnuclear zone in the Middle East now.” There was an agreement to hold a meeting on the non-nuclearization of the Middle East in 2012. If this materializes, this is really going to be quite an epoch-making event and I look forward to efforts by global society in that direction.

Now as for the first point for the “deadline for nuclear disarmament,” still a major issue remains. Nations possessing nuclear weapons agreed to report on the results of nuclear disarmament at the Preparatory Meeting for the 2014 NPT Review Conference, but a fixed time frame for disarmament was removed due to the strong resistance of nuclear powers. From the perspective of a city that has suffered a nuclear attack and had hopes for a “meaningful agreement,” this was in no way a satisfactory agreement and there has been much criticism of these results.

Nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear power are the three main pillars of the NPT. In 1970, the possession of nuclear weapons was deemed permissible only for those which already



had them, others could not have them. So this was quite an unequal treaty even though nuclear powers have the responsibility to disarm. But this treaty was a marginal rule or a temporary measure to ensure that humanity does not destroy itself with the “nuclear weapons that have fallen into its hands.” Forty years have passed since that treaty came into force, but the reality is that India and Pakistan have not joined the NPT but possess nuclear weapons. Israel has also become a nuclear power country. North Korea has manufactured nuclear weapons and withdrew from the NPT unilaterally. Also, we think that Iran is trying to hold nuclear weapons. So when examining the structure of the NPT, countries that possess nuclear weapons have neglected to make sufficient efforts towards their reduction and in reality, this treaty has gone astray.

I believe that the current conditions of nuclear disarmament and the progress of the debate at the NPT Review Conference may have created doubts concerning the limitations of the NPT framework in many people. Now is the time for us to start seeking a new wisdom and new rules. New ideas were incorporated into the final draft declaration of this NPT Review Conference. The nuclear weapons convention was included in the final draft, using the words, “We take note of this as a noteworthy method towards the abolition of nuclear weapons.”

As Mr. Douglas Roche mentioned, the nuclear weapons convention was an idea from civil society. It was drafted by international NGOs and submitted to the UN by Costa Rica first in 1997 and then again a new one was proposed in 2007 with an amendment. This draft is getting popular partially due to the support from UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. Of course, it will not be easy to get the nuclear powers to ratify the treaty. It would be more difficult to do so than to hold them to the responsibility to disarm as article XI mentions in the NPT Review Conference. However, it is often said that there is a strong possibility that the five non-member countries that possess nuclear weapons, including India, might even become members of the nuclear weapons convention by pursuing the NPT system with international society and NGOs.

Humanity should neither have created a nuclear weapon nor have used it. However, in reality, humanity acquired a nuclear weapon and used it. Moreover, humanity could use it again as long as these weapons are on the earth. To overcome this obstacle, the world now faces the time to come up with new wisdom against nuclear weapons and take action. A nuclear weapons convention could promote this action. This movement is just a small bud or sprout emerging from the earth’s surface. Nuclear weapons possessing countries can easily crush it, but we must remember that all great trees were at one time no more than just a small sprout from the earth. We should never forget that and pursue the potential of the nuclear weapons convention. That is our new wisdom and our next step. Thank you very much.

Hiromichi Umabayashi: Thank you very much. As I was listening to the interventions by many people, I noticed that the agreed final document was quoted from the NPT Review Conference. For the participants, in your program you can find the final document and its Japanese translation. Just to do some advertising for Peace Depot, this is something we translated in our organization. I hope you will be able to take time to read through the points at your leisure.

Now the next speaker, on the 11th of July there was an election in Japan. As you know, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament Japan also was required to make a swift shift after the election was over. The acting Secretary-General who is going to be the Secretary-General, Mr. Tetsuo Inami, parliamentarian, is here with us. He is from the Democratic Party of Japan. Please.

Tetsuo Inami, House of Representatives member / Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND):



Hello, everyone. Thank you for kindly introducing me, Mr. Umabayashi. I undertook the responsibility to be a representative of Mr. Kono, acting Secretary-General from the ruling political party, LDP. However, though I took such a responsibility, we have not held the conference confirming it. So strictly speaking, I would like to say that I am not here as on behalf of PNND Japan but as a private individual instead.

PNND is an organization of parliamentarians for nuclear disarmament containing 700 members from 75



countries. Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament Japan (PNND) Japan, is an organization with about 50 members. So I would like to talk about how PNND Japan would respond to the theme, “A Nuclear Weapons Convention: The time is now” which is the theme of our keynote lecture.

PNND is not an organization that conducts either movement strategy or pursues policy agreements. Rather, we aim to be a place where a great number of parliamentarians can agree on the initiatives of the members of PNND. Less than 50 parliamentarians participate in PNND Japan as of today. This is too small a number, as Japan is the only nation in the world to be bombed with atomic weapons. So I would like to pledge the expansion of this organization in Japan as the first step toward answering the call of this conference.

I would like to tell you one episode. At the end of last year, I had a meeting with “a group of concerned scientists” in the US. What we had talked about in the meeting is that although the NPR was already in the final stage while Mr. Obama assumed the presidency, faulty information about Japan had been conveyed. That is we want to rely on nuclear deterrence under the former regime. In other words, the Japanese government wants to maintain the system of nuclear deterrent force and this is the will of the Japanese people. Thus, what we talked about in the meeting and must convey to President Obama is that there are some parliamentarians who take the side of “Sole-Purpose” or “negative security assurance,” opposing views on nuclear deterrent force.

At that time, I was not a member of PNND yet, but we consulted on this issue with the federation of democrat diet members for nuclear disarmament and solicited approbation from the parliamentarians. As a result, at the beginning of March, more than 200 ruling-party Diet members joined in with the proposal and agreed to convey to the U.S. Ambassador Roos to send a letter to President Obama. The letter urges him to conduct the report under the circumstance the NPR has been delayed. Consequently, it did not seem that we were particularly productive on the policy of "Sole-Purpose" or "No First Use". However, President Obama created the policy of no use of nuclear weapons over the countries who abide by the NPT, which is the "negative security assurance" foreign minister Okada had been arguing. So I believe our activities had a substantial impact as a consequence.

My second promise to you is to convey your various activities, knowledge and wisdom to the parliament. Since my youth, I have participated in the activities of The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. At that time, since nuclear disarmament was not really in progress, we always made sure to continue the activities throughout a year, trying not to do the activities only in August. However, in reality, the activities were limited only to August. Now the Obama administration is with us and some significant items were agreed in the NPT Review Conference for the first time in 10 years. With that outcome, various activities are ongoing proactively. And with this momentum, PNND would like to take a leadership role and hold informational workshops and meetings within the House of Representatives following this conference.

As one of the ways to address nuclear disarmament, PNND Japan has been collaborating with others to realize a Northeast Asia nuclear free zone treaty. Within Northeast Asia, China and Russia possess nuclear weapons and tensions are high on the Korean Peninsula. Therefore, our first assignment is to reinforce our ties with Korean parliamentarians and make progress on the Northeast Asia nuclear free zone treaty with PNND Japan and PNND Korea.

In order to realize a nuclear weapons convention, which is the theme of the keynote speech, we pledge to continue working harder. Thank you very much.

Hiromichi Umebayashi: We have only 30 minutes left and I will invite 3 speakers from abroad. Ms. Ray Acheson from Reaching Critical Will, please.

Ray Acheson, Project Director, Reaching Critical Will: Hello. I would like to thank Mayors for Peace for inviting me to Hiroshima. It is my first time here and hopefully it won't be my last.

The NPT Review Conference was a mixed success from the perspective of many NGOs involved in



campaigning. It has a lot of elements that we can work with, which Senator Roche and Randy Rydell have outlined today, among others. But it also revealed some key challenges for us.

The outcome document conceals some resistance. The adoption of the document conceals the resistance by nuclear-weapon states to any kind of firm or time bound commitments on nuclear disarmament and it also concealed some reluctance by some non-nuclear-weapon states to agree on further substantial measures for non-proliferation. For the most part, the document maintains the status quo in both areas. It was carefully crafted to stay within the red lines of every delegation and it was, as the president of the Review Conference described it, the best that could be offered at this point in time. There are some very good seeds as Randy mentioned, that we can dry out and work with and help to grow. But we also need to think outside of this document.

The benefit of this particular NPT review process was not necessarily the adoption of a final document. One real positive outcome was the emergence of a new debate on the relevance and legality of nuclear weapons and the overwhelming support from the vast majority of countries for a legally binding agreement to achieve their abolition. Most states, not to mention representatives of civil society, repeatedly expressed their frustration with the slow, incremental pace of disarmament. Their frustration was reflected in the process and in some of the innovative approaches for pushing the disarmament agenda forward.

For example, the Swiss and Norwegian delegations brought the question of international humanitarian law to the heart of the current debate on nuclear weapons during this Review Conference. The final document included language expressing deep concern at the catastrophic human consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and reaffirming the need for all states at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law. While it was watered down from its original incarnation in an earlier draft, this sentiment could be a valuable tool by which to further delegitimize nuclear weapons, which could help facilitate concrete nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

In the end, a document is just a document. The key indication of the current state of play over these issues can be found in the process itself which led to the document. From studying the process, we can glean information not just about government positions, but also about their tactics, their pressure points, their relationships to each other, their understandings of equity and fairness and their interest in truly advancing peace and security.

The process also clearly indicates the weak points of the NPT regime itself and indicates that something more is needed if nuclear weapons are going to be eliminated forever. This "something more" is a nuclear weapons convention and legally binding restrictions against the development, modernization or sharing of nuclear weapons infrastructure. But the NPT review process is not the only place where concrete action can be taken on nuclear weapon issues, and this Review Conference in particular demonstrated the need for states to consider, where do we go from here. One idea is that concerted international, national and local action is needed to halt the continued production, modernization and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to stigmatize the possession and development of these weapons.

As the Secretary-General suggested in his message to this conference, there is a need for people everywhere to renounce nuclear weapons as a legitimate tool of national or international security and to make it clear that not only their use, but their possession is unacceptable. Governments that do not possess nuclear weapons or that are sheltered under security relationships with nuclear-armed states have a big role to play in putting pressure on the states that do. Governments can negotiate a nuclear weapons convention that makes the development and possession of nuclear weapons illegal. Governments and NGOs can use international humanitarian law to argue that the use and therefore the possession of nuclear weapons is also illegal. They can conduct inquiries into nuclear modernization programs to question how they are compatible with the espoused vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world and with the NPT review final document.

There are countless ways to actively engage citizens and all countries can help change the game. I look



forward to hearing many suggestions today. Thank you very much.

Hikomichi Umebayashi: Thank you very much. The next speaker is from ICAN. Mr. Tim Wright from Australia, please.

Tim Wright, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN): Ladies and gentlemen,



“*Minasan, Konichiwa, Hajimemashite*” it's my Japanese. It's a pleasure and an honor to be here in Hiroshima, at the heart of the global anti-nuclear movement. I wish to thank Mayor Akiba for kindly inviting me here to speak, and the conference organizers for all of their work. I couldn't imagine a nicer city to which to come and escape from the Australian winter for a few days. We do everything backwards down at the bottom of the world.

I first learnt about the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki when I was eight years old. It was much more than just a history lesson. It was for me, as it has been for many others, an urgent call to action. I couldn't believe that, despite the horrors of 1945, these weapons still exist in the thousands. Why, when we have witnessed their devastating effect, have we not yet mustered the political will to rid the world of this menace?

If this year's Non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference had taken place here in Hiroshima, instead of New York, the outcome might have more closely reflected what we in civil society had demanded of our governments: a clear commitment to begin work now on a nuclear weapons convention. Because in this city, it's not so easy to speak of nuclear weapons in abstract terms, as our leaders so often do. Being in this city, one cannot pretend that these are simply instruments of political power.

Of course, the NPT Review Conference has generally been hailed as a success. After all, consensus was reached and the idea of a nuclear weapons convention was mentioned in the outcome document for the first time, not once but twice. But the reality is that many of the so-called disarmament “actions” were more like “aspirations.”

This wasn't good enough in the minds of the many *hibakusha* who had travelled to New York to attend the conference. And I imagine it's not good enough to the mayors in this hall, whose cities are potential targets of nuclear attack. We don't want aspirations. What we want and so desperately need are actions because the price of delaying disarmament could be beyond our imagination.

For 65 years we have lived with the bomb. For 40 years the nuclear-weapon states have promised to disarm. As UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon asked governments in May: “How long must we wait to rid ourselves of this threat? How long will we keep passing the problem to succeeding generations?” Surely missing from current disarmament talks is a sense of real urgency. Our task is to change that.

Just two weeks ago, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton told officials involved in the negotiations of the new START treaty with Russia: “I am personally very grateful for everything you've done to move us toward our goal of a world someday, in some century, without nuclear weapons.” In some century. Not necessarily this century. Perhaps not even next century. Just “in some century.”

Russia's vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world seems to be no different. Shortly after the NPT Review Conference it announced a 50-year modernization program for its nuclear arsenal. And France has said that it considers nuclear disarmament to be a centuries-long process: first we must abolish war.

I say this because the greatest mistake we could possibly make now would be to twiddle our thumbs and wait to see if the nuclear-weapon-states are in fact prepared to do what they have said they aspired to do. Because, in all likelihood, we will go to the next NPT Review Conference in five years time and the world will be in no safer a state. It's time for people everywhere to take control of the disarmament process, to shift the focus from non-proliferation to abolition, and to build an irresistible groundswell of public support for a nuclear weapons convention. It's time to outlaw nuclear weapons, just as we have outlawed



biological weapons, chemical weapons, landmines and cluster munitions.

Our message to leaders is simple: begin negotiations on a convention now. Not in a decade's time. Not after the next NPT Review Conference. But now, almost two-thirds of all governments are behind our idea. We saw in New York an unprecedented number of countries express their support for an abolition treaty. This is not a radical idea. In fact, it's radical to believe that nuclear weapons shouldn't and can't be banned.

I commend Douglas Roche for outlining so convincingly in his keynote address the unassailable logic of pursuing a convention. Our challenge now is to build links with national and international humanitarian, environmental and human rights groups to create a formidable global network of campaigners who are committed to prioritizing a nuclear weapons convention as the next big negotiating objective of the international community. If we waste time, we may waste the opportunity. *Domo arigato gozaimasu.*

Hirohichi Umebayashi: The next is Ms. Susi Snyder from Pax Christi from the Netherlands.

Susi Snyder, IKV Pax Christi: Thank you very much. I would like to start by thanking Mayor Akiba and the City of Hiroshima for hosting this conference. It's really a great pleasure to be back here in this city of Hiroshima. I currently live in Utrecht in the Netherlands, about one hour's drive from about 20 US nuclear weapons. The country I live in, like Japan, sits under the shadow of a US nuclear umbrella. This does not make me feel safe. Five European countries host US nuclear weapons as part of NATO nuclear sharing agreements: Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey. And there is a growing understanding among these NATO members that they have responsibilities to respond to the global disarmament agenda and those decisions taken using Cold War logic to address European security in the 21st century harm non-proliferation and disarmament objectives.



In February of this year, the Foreign Ministers of the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and Norway requested that NATO's nuclear policy be put on NATO Foreign Minister's agenda. This is significant because it has shifted the debate from solely one of defense ministers and the nuclear planning group, into the foreign minister's realm. It indicates that there is also a growing recognition that these so called tactical nuclear weapons are actually impractical weapons. They are no longer a weapon of war, and solely a political tool and it is time to take away that political tool.

In a statement at the NPT, the European Union encouraged the US and the Russian Federation to further develop the unilateral Presidential Initiatives and include non-strategic nuclear weapons in the next round of their bilateral nuclear arms reductions. We can't wait for the US and Russia to take the leadership on this. The time is urgent and momentum must be picked up and we must find new leaders to help the negotiations forward to move us toward a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention.

I focus on the issue of tactical weapons in Europe because by eliminating and disarming those weapons, we meet NPT obligations among five so-called non-nuclear weapon states and will reduce the number of countries with nuclear weapons on their territory from fourteen to nine. As Germany's Minister of State, Dr. Werner Hoyer, said during the NPT General Debate, "The sub-strategic nuclear weapons, which up to now have not been subject to any kind of arms control mechanism, must also be included in the ongoing disarmament process. They no longer serve a military purpose and do not create security."

We in Europe need a message from others, who sit under the US nuclear umbrella that nuclear weapons are no longer required for your security. Just like in our Dutch parliament, we had a resolution earlier this year which called on our Foreign Minister to explicitly express to the United States that we are, and I quote, "no longer attached to the protection of the European continent through the presence of American nuclear weapons in Europe and regard the withdrawal of these nuclear weapons as desirable."

We're working for a Europe free of nuclear weapons by 2015. That's our contribution so that we can achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world by 2020. I hope we can do so together. Thank you.

Hikomichi Umebayashi: As had been expected, if I still had to finish the meeting by 12:30, that will allow only two speakers to speak. But I believe that if an extension of this meeting is possible, it will be ten minutes or so, as I mentioned earlier, there will be three minute speeches by five people from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, so we would like to invite them. In the afternoon plenary, we would like to ask three speakers from the nationwide campaigns. This will be a change of the schedule but I hope you understand the situation. From Hiroshima, I would like to invite Ms. Moritaki of HANWA, Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapon Abolition, to speak.

Haruko Moritaki, Co-Director, the Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (HANWA):



After the A-bombing, the anti-nuclear campaign centered on the *hibakusha*, was based on two fronts: one focusing on the campaign against atomic and hydrogen bombs, and two, the A-bomb victim relief campaign which was based upon the enactment of A-bomb survivors' support. The inhumane act of the A-bombing which forced victims to experience an unparalleled tragedy has been accused as a crime against humanity. When it comes to the nuclear abolition movement, we must universalize our stance to return to the basics of the damage to Hiroshima and Nagasaki done by the A-bombing and the damage related to nuclear development.

The development of nuclear materials has reaped great destruction upon humans and the environment in every process, from start to end. Serious radioactive damage has been done by nuclear materials in various ways, such as through uranium mining, uranium refinement, uranium trading, uranium concentration, the manufacturing of nuclear weapons, nuclear testing, the use of nuclear weapons, nuclear power generation accidents, radioactive leaks, and the use of depleted uranium weapons made from nuclear waste. It is an indispensable problem for us.

While involved in nuclear development in India, I encountered serious radioactive contamination problems and also there was a survey done in Iraq related to the use of depleted uranium bombs. We know that the damage from the depleted uranium bombs is very inhumane and disastrous. We need to have a comprehensive view of what nuclear materials can do, not only nuclear weapons but also depleted uranium.

These days, investigation by the Iraqi government and Ministries of Health and Environment has gradually revealed various abnormal situations and radioactive contamination problems, in places such as Bagdad, Fallujah and Najaf. To abolish nuclear weapons, it is essential to reveal the actual situation of problems occurring in each step of nuclear development and then to widely develop nuclear ban campaign activities both domestically and internationally, under the principle "Humans cannot Live with Nuclear Materials." It has been 65 years since the A-bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, at long last a nuclear weapons convention has come to common recognition among international NGOs and I feel myself that sharing the view even in this meeting, I am greatly reassured by this movement.

In the NPT Review Conference, we actively raised several questions to emphasize the growing trend toward the abolition of nuclear weapons. Although it is insufficient, the fact that the necessity of a nuclear weapons convention had been touched upon is significant. Though the significance is genuine, we have to face the reality. On the one hand, the U.S. advocates the principle of "a world without nuclear weapons," and on the other hand it upholds the importance of maintaining powerful nuclear deterrence to enhance national security with a large nuclear umbrella and increases its nuclear related budget. There was also a US-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative promoted by the US. Also in Japan, and there is movement to start negotiation on the Japan-India nuclear negotiation.

We strongly request Japan to realize the three nuclear weapon principles and to get rid of the nuclear umbrella of the U.S. This is important to focus on, or we cannot attain the real security of the country. In Hiroshima and Nagasaki, so many people were forced to experience the inhuman acts of nuclear war and have since fought for the wish for absolute negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention. The cause for the abolition of nuclear weapons must gather as many people's voices as possible, consciously seek to send the



voices as a strong message, and promote campaigns to realize the abolition of nuclear weapons. We are encouraged by the realization of the Land Mine and the Cluster bomb Ban Treaties. We really have to establish a uranium weapon ban treaty and a nuclear weapon convention, that has become a critical issue necessary to realize the abolishment of nuclear weapons, which is the biggest threat to the countries of the world. We really have to have good cooperation among the courageous countries as well as international NGOs to try to establish those conventions. In each country, we have to give pressure to the government not to rely on the threat of nuclear weapons. Thank you very much.

Hiromichi Umebayashi: Next, Mr. Okamura from the Hiroshima Prefectural Union of Consumers Cooperatives.

Nobuhide Okamura, Senior Managing Director, Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union:



Thank you very much. I am Okamura from the Hiroshima Prefectural Union of Consumers Cooperative. I would like to talk about what we can do. Actually, I have five action plans we can take in order to raise awareness of the people based on the outcome of the NPT Review. I was there in New York from April 30th to May 6th this year, with 105 representatives of Co-op. The group of representatives from Co-op was active alongside the *hibakusha* and worked to share the reality of the damage caused by the atomic bombings with citizens of New York and at schools.

Many of the participants who heard the testimonies of the *hibakusha* came to understand the terrible nature of the nuclear bomb. They were able to feel the spirit of the *hibakusha*, that is, a profound kindheartedness with no feelings of revenge, doing this work because they feel that no one should ever have to suffer as they did. Many of the youth and other city residents who did not previously know the effects of the nuclear bomb were able to hear direct testimony from them and it seemed it became obvious to them that it was a mistake to drop the nuclear bomb.

Fortunately, the NPT Review Conference, just before the time ran out, had produced the final document which included reference to a nuclear weapons convention. I feel that I have reaffirmed my view that this movement can come only when *hibakusha*, citizens and NGOs join forces. The strength of the future movement lies in that alliance.

Now I move on to our proposed future activities. We have to focus on the issue of the illegality of nuclear weapons and sharing the stories of *hibakusha*. Using these issues, it is important to galvanize public opinion by promoting “learning and teaching activities” and “tie-up between citizens and NGOs.” The Japanese government should leave the nuclear deterrence theory and display leadership as the only country in the world to have suffered nuclear attack. Our five proposed actions are based on local activities, creating networks, and making requests to the government.

The first one has to do with development of activities to tell, learn and spread the stories of *hibakusha*. We must create a variety of learning opportunities to promote discussion with youth within the family, community, school and workplace. More concretely, we should include testimony by the *hibakusha* in films, pictures, written testimonies, viewings of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, visiting cenotaphs, peace marches, peace drawings and so on.

The second has to do with the creation or strengthening of peace education in school by actually telling people about the atrocity of nuclear weapons and the importance of humanity and peace. And those who live outside of Hiroshima Prefecture are recommended to come to Hiroshima City and look at what actually happened here, visit the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and to hear and feel the stories.

Third is that we will be making use of a variety of organizations which will create a network based on the common point of agreement to abolish nuclear weapons that will include: *hibakusha*, the youth such as high school and university students, citizens, NGOs, labor unions, governments, companies and Co-ops. One idea is to have a peace concert. There are famous musicians from this region, Shinji Harada and Tamio Okuda, and the Hiroshima Orchestra as well, who should collaborate in the detailed process. We



will convey the message of the concert from Hiroshima to the rest of the country and abroad using the peace network. And also, we are promoting what we call the Peace Nighter, that is a baseball night game hosted by the Hiroshima Carps, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, and The Chugoku Shimbun. This picture is from last year. We put this poster up and this is an official professional baseball game to be held under the title of “Peace Nighter.”

Fourth, over 700 Japanese cities are members of Mayors for Peace and I think it is important after the registration to have a dialogue with citizens at the municipal, prefectural and national levels. Co-op is going to call on various organizations to join in these kinds of activities.

The fifth is our efforts toward ratification of a nuclear weapons convention. In the last ten years or so, we have been presenting a petition to the Japanese parliament on a nuclear weapons convention. We have not been successful so far, but now that we have seen the results of the NPT Review Conference, maybe there is more likelihood of our appeal succeeding more than before. And we also think it is going to be important to have a venue to exchange views between the local citizens and the prefectural assemblymen as well as the national parliamentary members.

So with all these activities to galvanize the public opinion both domestically and abroad, we want to take concrete steps to promote the movement. Thank you.

Hiromichi Umebayashi: The next is Mr. Yagi from Yes! Campaign.

Yoshihiko Yagi, the Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign: Good afternoon, everyone. As an A-bomb



survivor, as a *hibakusha*, I would like to say several words. For the reduction and abolition of the nuclear weapons, well, I really think that international conferences on this theme should be held in A-bombed cities and government representatives and experts in the area should be invited in conjunction with such international conferences to the A-bombed cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to really see with their own eyes what happened in the cities and to hear the direct stories of the reality of damage and fear of aftereffects from the *hibakusha*. We really think that all the ears and eyes of the world should be invited to A-bombed cities to create irreversible, substantial and aggressive nuclear related conventions with the requisite, specific timeline for nuclear weapon abolition. A-bombed cities should send all possible information to the world. I think that is another important task.

From the side of *hibakusha*, we don't feel anything positive about the approach from the Government of Japan in the past toward nuclear abolition as the sole A-bombed country. Although in the press conferences, prime ministers used to say positive words that we will lead the movement for nuclear abolition as the sole A-bombed country that statement was never accompanied by actions at all. That is the truth. Even in the NPT Review Conference held in May in New York this year, although the conference continued for four weeks, a long period of time, neither Prime Minister Hatoyama nor the Foreign Minister Okada visited and attended the conference and our expectations were completely betrayed. The government never took the chance that only comes once in five years, and never took the lead.

The government, we believe, should appoint a ministerial level official who would be dedicated to the nuclear issues as a person from the A-bombed country, and invite the international conferences and people to the A-bombed related facilities and also invite foreign students to A-bombed cities for the peace education to establish an institution for succession. As a *hibakusha* at the age of eleven years and who lost five family members, I really hope the anti-nuclear movement will be passed along to the next generation through witnesses of A-bombed *hibakusha* and peace education.

Hiromichi Umebayashi: And the next speaker is Mr. Masao Tominaga from Nagasaki, please.

Masao Tominaga, Chair of the Executive Board, Nagasaki Global Citizens Assembly for the Elimination of the Nuclear Weapons: In Nagasaki, we have an NGO coalition called the Nagasaki



Global Citizens' Assembly. Some 30 organizations are members of the coalition, and together with the Nagasaki Municipal Government, we hold an international conference once every three years or so. Of course in the interval we conduct many activities as well.

At the NPT Review Conference, 16 representatives with Mayor Taue went to New York and some of those were *hibakusha*. We pushed their wheelchairs and we conducted our activities there. At the Review Conference this time, it's very pleasing that an agreement was reached. But we regret the fact that there was no concrete roadmap finalized at that conference, no timeframe roadmap. So we are disappointed about that.

I am a medical doctor and the head of a hospital addressing *hibakusha*. Some 9,000 people are hospitalized in my hospital. About 30% of them die of cancer. Now it's been so long since the atomic bombing, and yet the suffering of *hibakusha* still continues. This is not very well known in the world. Our organization is trying to convey the experience of all *hibakusha* as well as what has been happening all the way through up to the present.

After President Obama's speech in Prague, conditions have improved, we believe. But he said in his Prague speech that the abolition of nuclear weapons is not possible during his lifetime. But we, *hibakusha*, should not lose heart because of that. The *hibakusha* can participate in a very meaningful way toward establishing a code of conduct toward the future world. I felt this very strongly in New York.

As Mr. Roche emphasized, the joint work by citizens' groups and civil society, is the most powerful force for changing the mentality or thinking of the world's leaders. That is what we believe and so we want to muster that cooperation among the citizens. We will be hosting and we will be cooperating with Mayors for Peace and various international organizations. And when we have the NPT conference in the year 2015, we hope that we will have made good enough preparation to make it a success. Thank you.

Hironichi Umebayashi: The next speaker and the last speaker is Mr. Toshiyuki Tanaka from HANWA.

Toshiyuki Tanaka, Executive Committee Member, the Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapons



Abolition (HANWA): On behalf of HANWA, the Hiroshima Alliance on Nuclear Weapons Abolition, I would like to pick up some our salient points of the appeal presented to the NPT Review Conference, utilizing the additional protocol of the Geneva Convention.

When it comes to the model convention, Ambassador Roche has given us a very detailed explanation. Thank you indeed very much on behalf of HANWA. A model nuclear weapons convention has to be implemented. We hope that we will be able to implement the nuclear weapons convention. With ICAN, as was represented by Tim, we hope that we will be able to join hands with them as well.

Now about the nuclear weapons convention: development, experimentation, production, storage, transport, use, deterrence, all those related activities are to be banned. So we hope that we will be able to put it into law and ratify it, but it will be a time consuming process because it is complicated. Maybe five to seven years is needed to ratify it. But when it comes to Hiroshima and *hibakusha*, the earnest wishes is never to use nuclear weapons. That is a strong wish and the will of the *hibakusha*. We hope we will be able to realize this as soon as possible. Therefore, we hope we will be able to formulate and establish the nuclear weapons convention as soon as possible.

One of the ways is to use the 1977 protocol additional to the Geneva Convention. I believe you can find the appeal in your hands. Article 51 through article 55 is the additional protocol. Indiscriminate attack against the citizens and protection of the natural environment and the protections of the civilian populations are added.



And also in 1957, Red Cross issued the draft rules for the limitation of the dangers incurred by the civilian population in time of war. Again, the prohibition of nuclear weapons was included. And in the draft process of the additional protocol in 1977, several countries proposed the ban of all weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons. DPRK, you might be surprised at this, also made the proposal, but UK, US and France, nuclear weapon nations, adamantly opposed it. So the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction was not put into international convention.

But now that you have the heightening of momentum, we hope once again we will be able to give it a try. Therefore, as a section 4 of the additional protocol, we propose to add an article which states that weapons of nuclear power like uranium with radiation and other weapons of mass destruction should not be utilized.

The utilization of this additional protocol does not cause any complicated discussions deriving from a nuclear weapons convention as I mentioned. It is a very simple process to only add this article to the additional protocol. Without taking time, we will be able to add this article. This is something we want to realize. This proposal, together with the Red Cross International Committee, is something we are working on. Mr. Jakob Kellenberger, the Chair of the International Committee of the Red Cross, is quite positive about this. And the Australian Red Cross says this is a very good idea and they are going to appeal this movement to all the chapters of the Red Cross.

As Ambassador Roche mentioned, the anti-personnel landmine convention and the cluster prohibition convention are already with us. We hope that we will be able to utilize this additional protocol and realize the treaty to abolish nuclear weapons. We now believe that this is the quickest way to abolish nuclear weapons. And of course, US, UK, and France will refuse this. That's okay with us, but it is important to create the treaty and put it into the statement and provisions, which will become an international monitoring law. That way, no one will be able to use nuclear weapons. This is our proposal. Thank you very much for your cooperation in advance. Thank you very much.

Hikomichi Umebayashi: Thank you and we have listened to all the statements for this morning session. I would like to give you, Aaron, one minute to summarize, please.

Aaron Tovish: I feel like I have been watching a slow motion tennis match for the last hour and half. I have picked up many interesting ideas. But I want to return, in the one minute, the half minute I have left, to the two words that Tim Wright reminded us about: "some century." I described at the beginning how each NPT Review Conference buys us five more years to try to get back to the basic approach to nuclear weapons, which is their prohibition. If Secretary of State Clinton thinks that they have an indefinite period of time, five years and another five years and another five years and another five years, I don't have enough time to say how many five years', before we finally get around to doing what has to be done and was recognized as the right thing to do. Within half a year of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, she is living in a world of total fantasy. We need to bring reality into this picture. There is no point in postponing this return to the basic approach of prohibiting nuclear weapons any longer. It needs to be done before the next Review Conference. We need to confront those who are prepared to postpone this indefinitely, they are completely out of touch with reality.

Hikomichi Umebayashi: Thank you very much. This session will become the basis for tomorrow's morning session where we are going to have a discussion on concrete steps toward nuclear abolition. We have offered the actual scene of the UN, concrete material at NPT Review Conference, the policy of representatives of the Japanese Government, the story of Diet members and the activity abroad and in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We could listen to a variety of elements in this session, and these elements must be the basis of the next discussion of what we should do concretely. With this, we would like to conclude this session and I am going to ask three more speakers who could not have time to wait until the next Plenary Session. Thank you for listening to this session earnestly for a long time.



MC: Thank you very much. We would like to express our thanks to the coordinator and the commentator.



Thank you very much. We would also like to express our thanks to those who gave us their statements. With this, I would like to conclude Plenary Session I.

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Plenary Session II

Theme: Building a Global Movement

– How Mayors for Peace can work with national governments, cities and NGOs–

Date Wednesday, July 28, 2010 14:00 - 17:00

Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima

International Conference Hall, Himawari

Coordinator: **Akira Kawasaki**, Executive Committee Member, Peace Boat (NGO)

Commentator: **Jacqueline Cabasso**, Mayors for Peace Coordinator in North America

Speakers :

1. **Jacqueline Cabasso**
2. **Aureliano Santiago** Mayor of Telde, Spain (Read by Acting Mayor Antonio Garcia Algarra)
3. **Kanthi Kodikara Kariyawasam Haputantri Gamage**
Mayor of Maharagama, Sri Lanka
4. **Toshio Ishii** Mayor of Chosei Village, Chiba Pref.
5. **Kiyotaka Okugawa** Director of General Affairs Department of Yaizu-City, Shizuoka Pref.
6. **Melvin Hardy** Hiroshima Children's Drawings Committee of All Souls Church
7. **Hiroko Nishiyama** Board Member, Co-op Yamaguchi
8. **Yukiko Shibata** President, Children's Library Linking Hiroshima and the World
9. **Osaaki Hasegawa** Secretary, Kyoto Association for a Non-nuclear Government
10. **Koichi Kawano** Chairman, Japan Congress against A-and H-Bombs
11. **Kimiaki Kawai** Director, Soka Gakkai Peace Committee
12. **Osamu Shiohama** Managing Director, World Federalist Movement of Japan
13. **Yuji Mizutani** Executive Director, Department of Organizational Affairs, Japanese Trade Union Confederation
14. **Amarilli Villegas** Minister-Counselor and Consul General, Embassy of Republic of Costa Rica in Japan
15. **Jeau-Claude Bordes** Chargé d' Affaires a.i., Embassy of the Republic of Haiti in Japan
16. **Jacqueline Cabasso**
17. **Ray Acheson** Project Director, Reaching Critical Will
18. **Aaron Tovish** International Director for the 2020 Vision Campaign
19. **Annika Thunborg** Chief Public Information and Spokesperson, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
20. **Hideo Suzuki** Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
21. **Susi Snyder** IKV Pax Christi
22. **Tim Wright** The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)
23. **Randy Rydell** Senior Political Affairs Officer, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
24. **Masao Tomonaga** Chair of the Executive Board, Nagasaki Global Citizens' Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
25. **Hiroo Iso** The Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign

Plenary Session II

Theme: Building a Global Movement

—How Mayors for Peace can work with national governments, cities and NGOs—

Coordinator: Akira KAWASAKI, Executive Committee Member, Peace Boat (NGO)

Commentator: Jacqueline CABASSO, Mayors for Peace North American Coordinator

MC: Ladies and gentlemen, let us start Plenary Session II. The theme of this session is: Building a Global Movement: How Mayors for Peace Can Work with National Governments, Cities and NGOs. I would like to introduce you to the coordinator and the commentator for the session. The coordinator for this session is Executive Committee Member of international NGO Peace Boat, Mr. Akira Kawasaki. The commentator is the North American coordinator for Mayors for Peace, Ms. Jacqueline Cabasso. So, Mr. Kawasaki, please.



Akira Kawasaki, Executive Committee Member, Peace Boat (NGO):

Thank you for the kind introduction, I'm Kawasaki. In the morning, we listened to many statements, and we had to ask some of them to wait until this session. And for this session I have received a request for making a statement by 24 participants. That's something very wonderful because we have rich material that will form the basis for tomorrow's discussion, and we wish to leave some time so that we can exchange those ideas with participants on the floor after listening to the statements.

Before introducing the order of presentation, let me say a few words. The theme for this session is: Building a Global Movement: How Mayors for Peace Can Work with National Governments, Cities and NGOs. I visit various countries by sea because of our organization, Peace Boat. I can feel that the earth is round, and the world is one - all of us are connected. On the map, you can see the borders between countries, and different colors are given to different countries. But wherever you go, you don't find any of those colors. Trees are green everywhere, the sky is blue, the sea is blue everywhere I go.

When it comes to the issues of nuclear weapons and international relations, it's usually about negotiations between states, relationships between governments, national defense and national security. That's how we tend to frame various issues. But as long as the global movement is concerned, there is a perspective to see the world as one sphere, a kind of community, or a global village. If we can have that kind of concept, although all of us who have gathered here are different because we're from different countries with different nationalities, it can readily be said that all of us are ultimately one member of one global community.

Today and tomorrow, there are mayors, citizens, and many others involved in grassroots activities toward nuclear weapons abolition. Why is it that these actors are involved in activities that are usually connected to the highest levels of the government? Government leaders and military leaders may be thinking that those at the grassroots level cannot make any contribution. However, we are all members of the global community. So for this global community, it's clear that nuclear weapons present a common threat that must be eliminated, in collaboration with all the members of the community. That's why NGOs and citizens, on an equal footing with international and national organizations should participate in discussion. We heard a lot about a nuclear weapons treaty, and it's true that there is going to be negotiation among states, and it's a very highly political process, but we should not think that this is a process separate from the citizens. We have to find a way to bring those negotiations closer to the civil society.



As for the order of the presentations, we are going to include those who could not make a presentation in the morning. First, we are going to invite representatives of the cities.



The first is Telde, Canary Islands, Spain, then Maharagama, Sri Lanka, Chosei Village in Chiba, and Yaizu in Shizuoka. We're going to invite four municipalities to speak first. Then, the regional groups are invited. From Washington DC, Unitarian church group, and Co-op Yamaguchi, the Children's Library Linking Hiroshima and the World, Kyoto Association for a Non-Nuclear Government. Then we are going to invite the Japan Congress Against A- and H-Bombs, Soka Gakkai, the World Federalist Organization, and the Japanese Trade Union Confederation, RENGO. Then the missions in Japan are invited. First, Costa Rica, and then Haiti are invited. Then international NGO representatives are called upon, our commentator, Jackie Cabasso, is going to give a presentation, and Ray Acheson for Reaching Critical Will. And then, Mr. Tovish for 2020 Vision Campaign. Then we're going to invite the representatives of international organizations, CTBTO, followed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, Mr. Suzuki. And coming back to NGO representatives, IKV Pax Christi and ICAN, and the UN ODA. Then from Nagasaki, Nagasaki Global Citizens' Assembly, followed by the Yes! Campaign Committee. So there will be 24 speakers. I would like to urge all the speakers to speak within the time given to you, so that we can have discussion - you have three minutes each. Three minutes for each speaker.

But before inviting all of them, we, first of all, would like to invite Jacqueline Cabasso, the commentator, to talk about Mayors for Peace.



Jacqueline Cabasso, Mayors for Peace North American Coordinator: Konnichiwa. It's my pleasure to be in Hiroshima again. I have now been here many times, and even though I am not now formally an honorary citizen like Senator Roche, I hope that someday I will be. I also want to thank the interpreters. Without them, this conference would not be possible - we owe them a lot of gratitude. Finally, I wanted to especially acknowledge Mr. Matsushima, because I had the pleasure of meeting him several years ago in California, where he and I toured the Livermore Nuclear Weapons Laboratory. Going through a nuclear weapons laboratory with a *hibakusha* was a profound and unforgettable experience. And I thought that Mr.

Matsushima was incredibly courageous to go through and see the system that continues to perpetuate nuclear weapons. So I honor him.

Thank you also, Mayor Akiba and Mayor Taue for inviting me here once again. So, I'm glad that my colleague Aaron Tovish talked about the history of the Mayors for Peace, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, and Mayors for Peace's role in the NPT, so I don't have to cover that, because I've been asked to talk about the role of Mayors for Peace in the global movement to abolish nuclear weapons. And really, Mayors for Peace offers endless possibilities, but I'm only going to take a few minutes to give a bit of an overview. There are both quantitative and qualitative dimensions to Mayors for Peace. I will talk a little bit about both. But first, let me give you just the very briefest history of Mayors for Peace as a context. To prevent a repetition of the A-bomb tragedy, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have continually sought to inform the world about the inhumanity and the cruelty of nuclear weapons, and have consistently demanded their total abolition. Founded and led by the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Mayors for Peace, through its 2020 Vision Campaign, launched in 2003, is working internationally for the global elimination of nuclear weapons by 2020.

Something that often isn't mentioned, but I think is important to recall, is that, as documented in its covenant, Mayors for Peace is also committed to pursuing lasting world peace by working to address the issues of starvation, poverty, refugee welfare, human rights abuses, environmental destruction, and other problems that threaten peaceful coexistence. At the second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament in 1982, then-mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki, proposed a program to promote the solidarity of cities towards the total abolition of nuclear weapons. This proposal offered cities a way to transcend national borders and work together to press for nuclear abolition. Succeeding mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have called on mayors around the world to support this cause. So Mayors for Peace is composed of cities throughout the world that have formally expressed support for the program that Mayor Araki announced in 1982.



Mayors for Peace has grown incredibly rapidly. In 2003, membership stood at under 600, whereas as of now where did I write it down - the exact number, I believe its, as of July 1st there are 4,037 member cities in 144 countries and regions.

So membership has grown more than six-fold, which is a testimony, I think, to the attractiveness, the viability of the message that Mayors for Peace offers. Members include more than half of the world's largest cities, and nearly half of the world's capital cities.

Now, I've talked about the quantitative growth of Mayors for Peace, which I think is significant and important. Mayors for Peace is hoping, with your help, to reach at least 5,000 members by the end of 2010, at which time we could honestly say that we represent more than a billion people around the world.

Now, let me talk about how the quantitative growth of Mayors for Peace relates to the qualitative engagement of its mayors. Through the means of recruitment, recruitment of members happens through many different mechanisms. One is recruitment by mayor to mayor, by which mayors reach out to surrounding communities and engage membership that way. Or another way, very commonly pursued, is as a grassroots initiative, providing a way for local citizens groups to organize themselves and go to their mayor and convince him or her to join Mayors for Peace. This is the way it's usually done in the United States, where I live, and also has been very successfully done here in Japan through the Yes! Campaign.

Another way is through the influence of some federal government-level official, as in the case of Nicaragua, through the initiative of its Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure. As a result, Nicaragua is the first country where 100 percent of its mayors are members of Mayors for Peace, and we think that Japan could be the second country to have 100 percent membership in Mayors for Peace.

Now, at the local level much more can, and much more needs to be done to engage mayors in public education to build the kind of political will that almost every speaker has mentioned in one way or another. And mayors have a tremendous amount to offer in that regard. And I think that later this afternoon we will hear some examples of the kinds of creative initiatives that mayors are undertaking in their cities.

Let me give you one example, though, of something that I just found out about that I think is quite exciting. Last September, Mexico City, which is the second-largest city in the world, joined Mayors for Peace at a United Nations conference in Mexico City, where Mayor Akiba was one of the keynote speakers, along with the Secretary-General. On August 6th, the 65th anniversary of the US atomic bombing of Hiroshima, the mayor of Mexico City is leading a very major commemorative event for the first time ever in Mexico City. It will be held at Tlatelolco, where the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the Latin American nuclear-free-zone was signed. It will start early in the morning, the Japanese Ambassador to Mexico will be there, a *hibakusha* will speak, there will be a moment of silence at 8:15, the moment the Enola Gay dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and Mayor Ebrard will speak. He will then invite a number of mayors from surrounding cities to come forward and publicly join Mayors for Peace, and the ceremony will end with the children of Mexico City releasing a flock of white doves. But that's not all. The following day, in Mexico City, the mayor will host an all-day peace concert in one of Mexico City's parks. So, this is the kind of local initiative which could have a major impact. Mexico City, as I said, is the second-largest city in the world. And the mayor of Mexico City also has joined the leadership of Mayors for Peace. Now, at the national level there are a lot of different ways that Mayors for Peace are working around the world, both through national associations of Mayors for Peace members - there are active Mayors for Peace associations in countries including Belgium, Germany and Italy.

There are also related but independent municipal associations, like the Nuclear Free Local Authorities in the UK, established in 1982 in Manchester, the first city to declare itself a nuclear-free zone. And here in Japan, the Japan Council of Nuclear Free Local Authorities, which is now collaborating very closely with Mayors for Peace. Then there are also the national mayoral associations in many countries which have adopted resolutions supporting Mayors for Peace, in several Latin American countries. And notably in the US Conference of Mayors in the United States, and I'm going to talk about them a little bit later in my second intervention.



I guess that's moving to the international level. So it is through these associations, I think, that mayors have the most, kind of, collective political influence to lobby their national governments, and I think we can really work to increase the efficacy of that political pressure. Then, finally, at the international level, Mayors for Peace has put together delegations to lobby at the UN, and at the various Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty preparatory committee and review conferences. Groups of mayors in Europe have jointly signed letters, for example, calling for the removal of US nuclear weapons from NATO bases, and other initiatives like that.

At the 2007 meeting of the United Cities and Local Governments, which is the organization representing cities worldwide, the United Cities and Local Governments endorsed the Mayors for Peace campaign, and its Cities Are Not Targets initiative, and their final declaration states: "We recall that the use of conventional armaments is at present the cause of unbearable suffering for civilian populations. We support, moreover, the initiative of the Mayors for Peace campaign, which lobbies the international community to renounce weapons of mass destruction. We call on all nation-states and armed groups to cease considering cities as military objectives - cities are not targets." And in fact, in 2007, the UN Population Fund calculated that for the first time in history, the majority of humankind became city dwellers, which again, gives mayors a particularly relevant voice in shaping international policy.

I want to - although it's a bit like, if I can use a metaphor that may not make sense here, but I know Mayor Akiba will know what I mean, like bringing coals to Newcastle - I'm going to quote Mayor Akiba, because in 2006, he made a speech in connection with the 10th anniversary of the International Court of Justice opinion on the illegality of nuclear weapons - this was in The Hague. And he explained the role of cities in a way, I think, that cannot be improved upon. He said when one contemplates nuclear weapons, one contemplates the fate of cities and civilization itself. Cities, citizens, civilian and civilization all derive from the same Latin root. Cities were the cradle of every civilization. For all their many problems, modern cities are the repositories of everything that makes civilization possible. As the cities led the world in economy, art, education and many other worthy fields, the cities in the 21st century are to lead the world in most of these areas.

As a matter of fact, we have come to the conclusion that the 21st century is one of the cities. While we have been raised to look to our national governments to provide security and prosperity, perhaps it is time to look a little deeper. Cities need to step forward to support international efforts, especially when the nation-state is failing to deliver. Through our Cities Are Not Targets project, cities across the world will break out of the Cold War spell and mutiny against the tyranny of nuclear madness. We will no longer be the docile hostages to such inhuman and illegal threats. Good faith is an essential part of any functioning society. A mayor is entrusted with the faith and fate of the citizen. It's not enough for the mayor not to break the law; the mayor must act in good faith at all times. Our proximity as mayors to our citizens makes mayors honest and therefore makes it easier to carry out the obligations of good faith. I think that's a really succinct statement about why we are here.

And so finally, I will say that - and I've been really impressed with this as a lifelong NGO-type activist - is that at all levels, Mayors for Peace stresses the importance of working inclusively with other sectors of society, and nongovernmental organizations. In particular, these have included, for example, Abolition 2000, the Middle Powers Initiative, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms, and many others. And most recently, Mayors for Peace was very much a collaborative partner in the May 1st conference at the Riverside Church in New York City, and the May 2nd rally in Times Square and march to the United Nations, and in the collective delivery of over 17 million signatures collected on petitions calling on the governments to commence negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention. The number one million has been cited here in connection with the Cities Are Not Targets campaign petition, but there was also a petition explicitly supporting the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign circulated by the International Trade Union Confederation, which collected over 7 million signatures. So with this and the other signature campaigns around the world, we presented over 17 million signatures. Among those partners that I have named, I want to underscore the International Trade Union Confederation as a



very worthwhile partner to work with in the future, and the International Committee of the Red Cross - as well as something that we have been encouraged to do more and more - to collaborate more closely between mayors and parliamentarians through the Parliamentarians Network for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament.

So I will stop there. I saved one final quote from the Secretary-General's welcoming remarks this morning. I think this says it all: "If the mayors of the world are uniting, the people of the world are uniting." Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. We would like to invite the speaker who wishes to speak. I hope that you use only three minutes. Since we have 24 speakers who wish to speak, we would like to take the time for a break somewhere in the list of the 24 speakers.

Mr. Antonio Garcia is going to read the message from Spain. That will be done in Spanish, which will be translated into Japanese; English will be available through an interpreter, a simultaneous interpreter. They are from Telde, Canary Islands, Spain, Antonio Garcia.

Aureliano Santiago, Mayor of Talde, Spain / read by Acting Mayor Antonio Garcia Algarra: Good



afternoon, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Antonio Garcia. Unfortunately, the mayor of Telde, Mr. Santiago, was not able to attend this meeting due to his health problem. He has conveyed this message to me, so I would like to read his message on his behalf.

"Dear Government of Japan and the people of the local governments, distinguished representatives, mayors, and also those who are invited to this conference, and dear citizens. Without any doubt, we are facing a new age, different from most of the previous century. In the previous century we made the Cold War into an event of the past. Now, at the dawn of a new century, we are faced with a new group of threats to peace. The problem we are facing is due to the abuse of power by several politicians, we are at risk of facing acts of terrorism which induce the danger of using nuclear weapons. There is a need not only to ask each government to be aware of the need for nuclear abolition, but also to ask each government to abolish weapons of mass destruction that could kill so many people instantly. We also have to abolish famine, tragedy, injustice, and environmental degradation. These are crimes against the entirety of humanity, which we have to get rid of.

The city of Telde is on one of the islands in the heart of the Canary Islands, among seven in the Atlantic Ocean. It is located 100 km to the north west of Africa. In the city of Telde there is a Nagasaki-Hiroshima square, to remind the islanders of the experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This is a useful approach to remind the islanders that the United States committed a crime against humankind by using the atomic bomb on two cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Further, it fosters awareness in the islanders of the new generation that we shouldn't repeat this tragedy in the future.

The girls and boys who learn about that square, every single girl and boy and their parents on our islands and all innocent people of the world, under their names we actually increase support of your message, and proclaim that we should unite together in our efforts. I would have liked to attend the conference to give more weight to my address. That was quite unfortunate. But in heart, the city of Telde will be always with you in the future. Please remember that. With firm holding and a strong wish for the abolition of nuclear weapons - this message was delivered by the mayor of Telde, Mayor Santiago."

This is not in the message, but I would like to say one word. At the foyer, near the reception desk, there is a paper to describe Nagasaki-Hiroshima Square, which actually introduces Article 9 of the Japanese constitution in Spanish. This is material prepared by the city, and available to you. General Franco was remembered in the history of the islands and of the revolts in Spain, and the islanders really pursued peace. By creating this plaza, and showing Article 9 of the constitution, waiver of war, denunciation of war, the city thought that these values are completely in harmony with the wish of the citizens. So that's how Article 9 was inscribed.



Akira Kawasaki: Then I would like to invite Ms. Kanthi Kodikara, the Mayor of Maharagama City. Mayor Kodikara is going to speak in Sinhalese, so the interpretation will be translated into Japanese first by simultaneous interpretation, and English version will be displayed on the screen.

Kanthi Kodikara Kariyawasam Haputantri Gamage, Mayor of Maharagama, Sri Lanka: Good afternoon. Honorable Chairman, members of the organizing committee, Esteemed Mayors and Mayoresses, members of the media and other distinguished guests.



Dear Friends, on the behalf of the Government and the people of Sri Lanka and members of my delegation, I take this opportunity to thank the organizers for inviting Sri Lanka to the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020.

Today we are passing a stage where the world has reached the zenith of technological development and industrialization, following the era of the industrial revolution. In this situation knowledge had gained immense value in the construction of a knowledge-based world. But I wish to recall with a deep sense of sorrow how this same knowledge was used during the Second World War for the destruction of humankind.

Hiroshima city, which is the venue of this meeting today, and Nagasaki were completely burned and razed to the ground in a matter of seconds by two atom bombs dropped by American forces. I take this opportunity to condole with the families who lost their loved ones in that attack, wish speedy recovery to the injured, and in keeping with my Buddhist religion's tradition, wish the blessing of Nibbana to those who lost their lives during this tragedy.

Such a calamity should never happen to any nation in the future. Now I wish to bring into focus the process taking place in Sri Lanka as a member of this organization. First of all let me take this opportunity to highlight some of the activities taking place in my local municipal area and the immense development work under way in rebuilding Sri Lanka as the pride of Asia.

Our country, which has inherited the proud history of over 2600 years, is popularly known as the pearl of the Indian Ocean. Within our country one can experience two different climatic extremes within a mere three hour trip, in the hilly country or in the Northeast and South. Our country is rich in biodiversity with tropical rainforest as well as dry zone areas. It is a beautiful and picturesque country with varied environmental conditions, which are tourist attractions.

Similar to other poor and developing countries, we too have faced onslaughts from both foreign and local enemy forces. The most recent case in point was the disaster caused by the scourge of terrorism unleashed by the LTTE, the most ruthless terrorist outfit in the world, which was avoided and abetted of by a certain section of the western world. However, incumbent President His Excellency Mahinda Rajapaksha was able to end the 30-year war within two and half years of his assumption of office and usher in Peace and Development in the country irrespective of any communal differences. The immense sacrifices made by all citizens, including members of the armed forces and police to save the country from the clutches of terrorists by shedding all petty differences and rallying round for the cause of the unity and sovereignty of the country symbolized the quality of his leadership. However, by shedding all petty differences we would like to enforce sovereignty of the country in a manner symbolized the qualities of his leadership. This was a great relief to all sections of the people, including, Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims and Burghers as well as other communities. Now the people of Sri Lanka are enjoying freedom and liberty in the true sense of the words.

Earlier the scourge of terrorism prevented the people of the South from visiting the North or the people of the North visiting the South. It also prevented the free exchange of goods and services, the movement of people between the North and South and the development of thereby impeding the country's economics and social development. Two and a half years ago Sri Lanka became a peaceful country, where the sun rises and sets as usual. This peace has created many development effects by proudly marching forward to



achieve set goals which will be a challenge to other countries. I highly value the concepts and examples we can draw from Japan for the success of our endeavors.

Today, Sri Lanka is being transformed into the pride of Asia under the Mahinda Chinthana concept. Systematic plans are being implemented to make Sri Lanka an international hub for navigation, air travel, power and knowledge. All Sri Lankans, including expatriates, are committed towards achieving the goal of shedding differences of cast, race and religion. In keeping with this trend, a properly identified socio-economic development program is being implemented in my local authority area of the Maharagama Urban Council based on its human and natural resources. My objective is ensuring the development and welfare of future generations. We are meeting here today to have a discussion to ensure a better future for the children. I have implemented a program themed “MOTHER” to give protection to the child and the mother beginning in the pre-natal period to provide mental and physical nutrition to the child after birth to create a well educated, knowledgeable citizen, who will be an asset to the nation. A chain of Pre-Schools are being set up to ensure mental and physical development of children from early childhood. The local authority that I lead has planned to start special educational institutions for mentally and physically retarded children.

Various programs including library services have been provided to develop educational standards and foster the morals, values and leadership qualities among children. I have also planned to start ten computer training centers as well as welfare centers for elders, and conduct mobile medical clinics to provide security and medical facilities to senior citizens. I would gladly welcome sponsorship and assistance from any willing developed city or city council for further development of these services and facilities. All Urban Council cemeteries are being developed and modernized to offer a fitting farewell to elder citizens in their last journey.

In addition to infrastructure development and other regional development activities my local council has ventured on a unique human development programs which have not been attempted until this time. My local council is also enthusiastically involved in a garbage recycling program.

On behalf of Sri Lanka, I wish to thank you all for giving me the opportunity to give a brief account of the various services of large socio-economic development programs being undertaken in my country. Finally, I cordially invite you to select Sri Lanka as the venue for your next International Conference session of Mayors and Mayoresses to be held in 2011. Thank you. May the blessing of the Noble Triple Gem be with you all. Wishing a bright future.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. That was a very precious statement. But we still have a long list of speakers, so I will appreciate it if you could finish your speech within the allotted time. Well, the Secretariat will show you the time card which says one minute remaining, or such. So please, I hope you understand the situation. Then, I would like to invite Mayor Ishii from Chosei Village of Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Toshio Ishii, Mayor of Chosei Village, Chiba Pref.: To completely get rid of nuclear weapons on the earth by 2020, with that as a goal we saw a lot of participants in the audience from Japan and outside the country. And also distinguished representatives from other countries, which are not A-bomb attacked countries, I really would like to deliver sincere thanks to all of you, and I pay deep respect to all of you. (applause)



Last year, the Mayors for Peace General Conference was held in Nagasaki. And I would like to have gone to that conference, but I wanted to attend as the mayor and not as an individual because there is a particular significance in that. But my village has a population of 15,000, and the travel expense was 120,000 yen. This expense was proposed to the village council, but it was rejected. So the village wouldn't pay for my traveling cost. But during my election, in my platform I made a public promise to make the village a peace village. So last year at the Mayors for Peace General Conference in Nagasaki, I paid for my expenses by myself, to pursue my goal. I thought I should deliver the information and opinions I gathered from the



conference to my village. Therefore, I brought my PC to the conference and wrote my private bulletin based upon the conversations and discussions of the conference. Three days after I came back home, I distributed my newspaper so that 15,000 villagers could read it.

After joining Mayors for Peace, I have tried to introduce peace activities into my village activities. One thing I can report to you is on July 24th, together with Chiba Prefecture and City, we conducted the citizens' gathering to wish for peace, 2010. And with other panelists, the Mayor of Hiroshima, the Mayor of Chiba, the Mayor of Sakura, and the Mayor of Shiroy, I had a discussion about peace with 400 people in the audience. One impression I got from the conference was that the youth sometimes do not know how tragic war experience could be, and that the youth do not fully appreciate the significance of peace. So I thought that it would be a good opportunity for the young people in the village to pay a visit to Nagasaki and Hiroshima, to see with their own eyes the tragic experiences of the A-bombed cities. The kids of my village should visit those two cities, and we are now considering a visit to the A-bombed cities within the whole range of peace education of the kids in my village.

And there are several proposals to further enlarge the circle of the peace movement. The other day I visited the Hiroshima City Hall, and there was a big banner saying, "Get rid of nuclear weapons by 2020." I proposed we distribute that banner, calling for nuclear abolition by 2020, to every member city of Mayors for Peace. Town head of Ichinomiya and I share the same opinion of this.

As you also know, the Nagasaki-Hiroshima secretariat currently bears the expense running this peace movement. Last year at the Mayors for Peace General Conference, there was a request for the member cities to share some portion of the expenses to run the activities. Membership in Mayors for Peace is free of charge, and in the future, to the extent possible, of course, Hiroshima and Nagasaki are welcome to continue to contribute to facilitate to run the activities. But I think all the member cities should be well motivated to make some financial donations and contributions to run these Mayors for Peace activities, and my village will do that.

Today, the municipalities association of Miyagi Prefecture is here at the conference. I am a member of local municipal association of Chiba Prefecture. But in Chiba Prefecture all the town heads are not members of Mayors for Peace, I will call all of the members to persuade them to join Mayors for Peace. I will make a formal request to work for nuclear abolition by 2020 - that is my plan.

Lastly, the phrase that I cherish the most so far is the phrase I learned from Shuri Castle in Okinawa. Okinawa's history, actually, is characterized by making friends and getting rid of the swords and weapons. I think we can share the same slogan that we should give up nuclear weapons to make friends with one another. Chosei Village is a small village, 27 square kilometers, with 15,000 people located in the southern part of Kujukuri-hama, or 99-mile seashore. I would like to share with you, and I would like to work with all of you, in and out of Japan, in our efforts toward the abolition of nuclear weapons. With this I would like to complete my speech. Thank you very much.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much for a wonderful report. As the coordinator it was reported to me that it took seven minutes. Now, from Yaizu City, Mr. Kiyotaka Okugawa, in charge of the general administration of the city, please.

Kiyotaka Okugawa, Director of General Affairs Department of Yaizu City, Shizuoka Pref.: Good



afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much for your kind introduction. My name is Okugawa, from the city of Yaizu of Shizuoka Prefecture. Yaizu is a city that, just like Hiroshima and Nagasaki, has *hibakusha* amongst its citizens, and is located almost in the center of Japan. Today, I am here, representing the Mayor of Yaizu City at the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020. Thank you very much for this opportunity to talk about our city's hope for peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Yaizu is a city that has developed through the fisheries industry. The *Daigo Fukuryu Maru*, the *Lucky*



Dragon No. 5, was a vessel registered to the Yaizu Port and this vessel and its 23 crew members were exposed to the hydrogen bomb during the US nuclear testing in Bikini Atoll of the Marshall Islands on March 1st, 1954. Based on our city's experience with exposure to this hydrogen bomb, and in order to achieve our heartfelt desire for the human race, on June 19th, 1985, Yaizu City made the "Yaizu Declaration for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons." In order to make this determination represent a call from those who desire the abolition of nuclear weapons from the world, we hold the "*Daigo Fukuryu Maru* Incident, June 30th Citizens Meeting" and we work to ensure that this incident is passed on to the later generations and not forgotten. Last year, in order to transmit peace to the world from Yaizu, which stands alongside Hiroshima and Nagasaki as cities with a history of damage from nuclear weapons, we created the Yaizu Peace Prize to recognize individuals and organizations, both within and outside of Japan, that are working passionately towards the abolition of nuclear weapons and the realization of everlasting world peace. One million yen is the monetary prize, although I did not bring this one million yen with me today, the brochures are available for you free of charge at the outside booth describing the Yaizu Peace Prize.

Now, the Yaizu Peace Prize was awarded at the 1st Presentation Ceremony last month on June 30th. The Public Interest Incorporated Foundation known as the *Daigo Fukuryu Maru* Peace Association, which operates the *Daigo Fukuryu Maru* Exhibition Hall at Yume-no-shima in Tokyo, received the prize. The selection of this award was made after requesting recommendations from member cities of Mayors for Peace and 20 educational institutions in Japan. We also made a request to the Mayors for Peace administration of recruiting through a link on the Mayors for Peace website. In the end a selection committee chose the winner from 12 individuals and 14 organizations from a total of 26 entries.

The selection committee was made up of seven members. We requested the assistance of four local dignitaries and one person each respectively from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which share our history as victims of the nuclear bomb. The member from Hiroshima was Mr. Steven Leeper, Chairperson of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, whom you all know well. The member from Nagasaki was Mr. Teruyuki Yokose, President of the Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace. The last member was Ms. Miho Cibot, the advisor of Association Française des Communes, Départements et Régions pour la Paix (Association of French towns, villages and cities for Peace). Our selection committee members came all the way to Yaizu City and after passionate debate, they selected the *Daigo Fukuryu Maru* Peace Association as the recipient of the 1st Yaizu Peace Prize. I would like to express our message of peace to the world continually through this Yaizu Peace Prize.

As Yaizu City was the home port of the *Daigo Fukuryu Maru*, it is our duty to advocate the abolition of nuclear weapons in the world. In conjunction with the member cities of Mayors for Peace around the world, we want to further invigorate public opinion towards the abolition of nuclear weapons and make a contribution to the realization of everlasting world peace.

Finally, I would like to express our sincere desire for a new path to the abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020 at this conference, and I will conclude by making the pledge that Yaizu will continue to contribute to the realization of the world without nuclear weapons. Thank you very much.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Next we would like to hear about several activities from Washington DC. Can I invite Mr. Melvin L. Hardy? Melvin is from Hiroshima Children's Drawing Committee of All Souls' Church.

Melvin Hardy, Hiroshima Children's Drawings Committee of All Souls Church: Japanese friends,



please allow me to bow to you both. And bow to the audience as well. My speech that I have presented earlier is much too long, so I will shorten it and I'll provide a summary.

My topic and my particular emphasis is the outreach to various communities around the world, to embrace the big ideas of our time. Amongst those big ideas are the issues of the abolition of nuclear weapons. It has been stated much more clearly than I can by voices much more clarion than my own, that the opportunity for miscalculation and misunderstanding for



those states and non-states actors who possess and hold nuclear weapons is fraught with danger for us all. So I ask for you, *hibakusha* amongst us, to allow me to join your numbers and advocate for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

I come from Washington DC to bring you greetings from many. I represent, here, the Hiroshima Nagasaki Peace Committee of Washington DC. From New York I represent the International Artists for Peace and World Harmony. Based in Harlem, New York, I had the benefit of being with Ms. Jackie Cabasso to think about the implications for that group, for all of us. I am especially representing the All Souls' Church and the Hiroshima Children's Drawings Committee. We are here to continue a story that started in 1945 - a gift of compassion and recompense between children from Washington DC, All Souls' Church, given to children at the Honkawa Elementary School. I bring the gift of compassion, these artworks that have been created at that time, back to Hiroshima, to bring them so that the artists who are still living today, these *hibakusha*, can be reunited with their drawings and their art creations. We invite you to the Honkawa school on the 31st of July this week, to come to the opening exhibition. It is a wonderful story. A film crew is here from TV station in Washington DC to document this reuniting. It is a most important story. We are honored to be here to represent that story, and to present it to each and every one of you. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Co-op Yamaguchi and Hiroshima, the Children's Library Linking Hiroshima and the World, and also the Kyoto representative to call for the abolition of nuclear weapons toward government, are to follow to make their presentations. Now, Ms. Hiroko Nishiyama, board member of Co-op Yamaguchi, please.

Hiroko Nishiyama, Board Member, Co-op Yamaguchi: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I am



Nishiyama from Co-op Yamaguchi. I would like to talk about the peace forum, which was held at the end of June, together with the Mayor of Hiroshima, Akiba, to think about a future without nuclear weapons. The Yamaguchi prefectural peace action committee consisting of five groups, including Co-op Yamaguchi, hosted this forum. All the municipalities in Yamaguchi Prefecture joined Mayors for Peace this May, and this year commemorates the 65th anniversary of the atomic bomb tragedy and the war end. This motivated us to hold the peace forum. Yamaguchi Prefecture is the second following Hiroshima Prefecture in terms of complete registration to Mayors for Peace within Japan. It was delightful to see the accomplishment of our annual dialogue with the municipality heads asking them to join Mayors for Peace. And we wanted to share this accomplishment with the many residents of Yamaguchi Prefecture. Furthermore, we thought it would be a good idea to have the peace forum in order to spread the peace movement throughout with municipalities and citizens altogether.

This program started with a lecture by Mayor Akiba, and the second session was the discussion on thinking about peace with your mayors. We asked our all mayors to participate in the forum to listen to the lecture of mayor Akiba, and to learn and think about peace together with the citizens. Eight local authority heads and deputy heads participated in the forum. And those heads who were not able to attend that meeting had sent a message to the peace forum. This was unprecedented, with the participation of many heads and deputy heads of the local authorities. This probably owes to the annual dialogue with government.

Together with the heads and the deputy heads, there was a participation total of 475. In part one, the lecture by Mayor Akiba, we listened to the needs and the importance of the peace movement of the citizens. And in the discussion on thinking about peace with your mayors, we had the gathering of the heads of the local authorities, Mayor Akiba, *hibakusha*, and the citizens' representatives. This is what we call relay talk. Each one of the words, I am sure, has given new opportunities for all the participants to digest the importance of peace. Lastly, we have received the messages about what they think about peace. People said "love," "family" and "life." Those wishes for daily peace were quite impressive.

In the grand finale, Chihiro, a singer from Yamaguchi Prefecture, sung a song called "me, bird and bell" together with everybody also using sign language. The lyrics say that we can be different; and that we can have the compassion of others. These words represented the forum itself and we could share the same



feelings at the venue together. The heads and deputy heads of the eight local authorities, together with the citizens, got together with the presence of Mayor Akiba. I thought it was a very wonderful moment, quite an opportunity and significant for the furtherance of our peace activities.

It is the first step to be a member of the Mayors for Peace, and as the next step we need to take action with municipalities and citizens who call for the total abolition of nuclear weapons. I believe this forum created such a first step for the future. In Yamaguchi, we hope that we will be able to cooperate with Hiroshima, and together with Mayors for Peace. Thank you very much.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Next is Yukiko Shibata, the Children's Library Linking Hiroshima and the World.

Yukiko Shibata, President, the Children's Library Linking Hiroshima and the World: Good



afternoon. And I would like to welcome you all to Hiroshima. I am Yukiko Shibata from the Children's Library Linking Hiroshima and the World. I have worked with children and children's books for the last 40 years. In Hiroshima, there are many opportunities for children to learn and think about peace: at Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, schools, public facilities, libraries and local libraries throughout the year. They listen to *hibakusha*, they read books and they watch movies. Through those opportunities children are given the opportunity to think about peace and learn about peace. I receive these words from many children: "We do hate war," "I know that the atomic bombs killed many people, and we do prefer peace." "Adults always say that peace is important, there should be no war. Then why is it that grown-ups get in wars?" "Why is it that the grown-ups do produce terrible weapons like nuclear weapons?"

Every year on August the 6th children read the children's declaration, and they have sent a series of letters for peace to President Obama since his inauguration. So the issue is how we, the adults, can accept and respond to these aspirations for peace by children? After the end of World War II, some of the major states insisted on the dominium over Antarctica. At that time, Japan had just went back to the international diplomatic forum. Japanese diplomats proposed the Antarctic Treaty and it was accepted. So the current system is based on peace, and there is peaceful cooperation in research and development among researchers from various countries.

International treaties are only adopted among states. But today, we see a strong trend toward peace and NGOs play many very essential roles. Mayors for Peace has members from 144 countries, with 4,037 cities as members. This is unprecedented, the largest NGO in the world. It's quite important to expand the activities of Mayors for Peace all over the world, and using various information networks to let the world know about the entity and objectives of Mayors for Peace, we can build momentum for the abolition of nuclear weapons. In order to achieve this, it's important for us to inform the media around the world, especially the nations in the nuclear powers, about the existence of 23,000 nuclear weapons that could kill the all of humanity a thousand times over. So the issue for this conference is, how can we communicate the outcome of this conference to the people in the world? We should appeal to solidarities within each country of the participants, so that they can take the leadership to appeal to their governments and parliaments for the abolition of the nuclear weapons. Especially for the Japanese government, now that we have the new government, taking leadership toward the abolition of nuclear weapons will enhance the assessment of Japan in the international society.

Two years ago the G8 Speakers' Meeting took place in Hiroshima, last year, there was the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament, this year, there was the annual plenary meeting of InterAction Council. There are also many UN-related and affiliated meetings are taking place in Hiroshima. Having these meetings in Hiroshima is quite important. Not only having these meetings, but in each opportunity, we have to cooperate to pursue the realization of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone over the entire world. Mayors for Peace should take a central role in the big movement toward abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020.



Even though we are a small citizen's organization, we have been sending picture books from Hiroshima to all over the world to deliver the hope for peace of Hiroshima citizens. We have received thanks from various readers, including elementary school students in China, high school students in Pakistan, the Speaker of the House in the States, and the US Secretary of State. This is our great pleasure and hope.

The first astronaut, Gagarin, when he was able to see the globe from space, said that the earth was blue. The globe is very beautiful, but humans are engaged in wars which destroy the beautiful earth. This is really ridiculous. Peace and prosperity on this earth must be passed over to the future generations. This is the responsibility that we adults making today's world must take up. And I request to scientists as follows: Instead of producing weapons, please make a contribution to society based on peace. For example, a way to convert energy of thunder and typhoons into electricity - those are the kind of topics that should be pursued vigorously by scientists. Thank you again for giving me this opportunity, thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Now I would like to ask Mr. Osaaki Hasegawa, from the Kyoto Association for a Non Nuclear Government.

Osaaki Hasegawa, Secretary, Kyoto Association for a Non-Nuclear Government: Hello everyone. I am a secretariat staff of the Kyoto Association for a Non Nuclear Government and the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Network Kyoto.



First, I would like to take this opportunity to give thanks for the wonderful message shared with us when Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba of Hiroshima visited us in November last year, and later, when the Chairperson of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, Mr. Steven Leeper, visited us in June. Thank you indeed very much for those visits. During the preparation for your visits, the network of organizations and groups of NGOs that are working together against nuclear weapons and for peace in Kyoto expanded, and I would like to report that the coordination with local governments has also improved to a new level.

The organizing committee for the Mayor Akiba's lecture meeting included members from 14 organizations, including the YMCA and YWCA, Co-op, and IPPNW Kyoto. The organizing committee visited all 27 local governments in our prefecture and appealed for their attendance at the lecture meeting. They also asked a message and called for them to join Mayors for Peace. At his lecture meeting, Mayor Akiba emphasized the importance of continuing the nuclear weapons abolition movement on the local government level and spoke very convincingly of the "2020 Vision." We had as many as 450 people in attendance, with messages delivered from the mayors of Kyoto, Uji, and the village of Oyamazaki. The departments in charge of peace promotion from seven local governments also participated. In Kyoto, exchange between local governments and NGOs and the joint sponsorship of an event like this had not been seen in recent years. But this time it was possible. I believe that it was because of the emphasis put on the meaning of the existence of Mayors for Peace.

After gaining confidence through this experience, we began work on the activity entitled "From the Ancient Capital, Kyoto - Appeal to the People of the World to Abolish Nuclear Weapons" immediately prior to the NPT Review Conference. We have called for sponsorship, and we have received the sponsorship from leaders such as Toshihide MASUKAWA, and Jakucho SETOUCHI and 12 other eminent Kyoto residents. This call emphasized, and I quote: "From the ancient capital of Japan, Kyoto, which was also a candidate city for the nuclear bomb attack, to all national leaders and to all the people in the world, at the NPT Review Conference, we desire from the bottom of our hearts that the overdue agreement on a treaty to abolish nuclear weapons be achieved." In just a short amount of time, we received signatures of agreement from 272 eminent people, primarily living in Kyoto. And this appeal was translated into English and we were able to present this to Mr. Sergio de Queiroz Duarte, the United Nations High Representative for Disarmament on May the 2nd, and over 800 copies were passed out during the parade in New York.

Next, on June 23rd of this year, Mr. Steven Leeper visited us in Kyoto and spoke to us about the NPT Review Conference. We also sent invitations to the people in charge at each local level to come to this meeting. Mr. Leeper analyzed and evaluated the agreement reached at the NPT Review Conference and



emphasized the major role played by the grassroots anti-nuclear peace activists, emphasizing the need for even higher levels of urgency.

Through these three activities during this year inter-relationship between the organizations and groups in Kyoto, in coordination with local government, has greatly improved. However, we have not yet been able to bring the government of Japan to take a stance on the world stage befitting the only country in the world that suffered a nuclear attack. In order to achieve this, we are determined to continue to expand the network of organizations and groups, and further strengthen coordination with local governments. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. The next presentation is delivered by the Japan Congress Against A and H Bomb, Soka Gakkai, and World Federalists. And with that we are going to cover half of the planned statement. The first speaker now is Mr. Kawano from Japan Congress Against A and H Bombs.

Koichi Kawano, Chairman, Japan Congress Against A-and H-Bombs: I am Kawano from Genseikin, and I'm also one of the survivors of the Nagasaki bombing. President Obama of the United States said that the US was the only country which dropped the A-bombs, and then, Japan is the only country which actually suffered from the atomic bombings. So we feel that we have a big responsibility toward the 2010 NPT Review Conference. However, I have to say that Japan, I don't know whether Japan has been able to fulfill its responsibility.



I'm not happy with all the aspects of the final documents. But more than that, the large concern is the decision or consensus at the NPT Review Conference. The issue is how especially Japan and other countries will and shall promote the implementation of the decision. Immediately after the NPT Review Conference, Japan and India started a process to have cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. It is not acceptable for us. Does it mean that Japan is taking steps to destroy the processes at the NPT? The three non-nuclear principles of Japan should be urgently authorized in terms of the legal setting. But it is virtually reduced to 2.5 principles as if we approved bringing nuclear weapons into Japan. A private counsel to the prime minister issued a recommendation which undermines the three non-nuclear principles - it's not acceptable and out of the question.

As PNND mentioned earlier, on August 9th of two years ago, a nuclear-weapon-free zone initiative in north-east Asia was announced, and this is the biggest responsibility for Japan, where Japan is required to do its best to make it happen. Now the Democratic Party of Japan is the government, I would like to urge the ruling party to do it. Thank you very much.

Akira Kawasaki: This is Mr. Kawai from Soka Gakkai Peace Committee

Kimiaki Kawai, Director, Soka Gakkai Peace Committee: I'm Kawai from Soka Gakkai. We heard from Mr. Randy Rydell, who said that the principle of humanitarian law is one of the important points of the NPT final document. My speech is going to focus on that point.



As for the NWC, I understand that the important points in the negotiation for a NWC discussed today might be the point that we should emphasize, which the NPT final document repeatedly noted the importance to observe the principles of international humanitarian law. This was confirmed by many countries. Nuclear issues should not be limited to the military and political spheres - we should go above that level and we should discuss this issue at the level of humanity. I understand that the agreements of this meeting pointed this out. From the recognition that simply maintaining - not to mention using - chemical weapons and biological weapons is an international disgrace came the convention banning these weapons. Similarly, it is quite important in approaching a nuclear weapons convention to establish humanitarian law as a principle to be applied to nuclear weapons. Civil society should consciously make appeals from such humanitarian perspectives repeatedly.

Unfortunately, honestly speaking, among various nuclear issues especially the nuclear weapons convention,

social interest in these have not developed so much, even in Japan, except among members of NGOs that have been engaged with nuclear disarmament issues. So we therefore have the important task of determining how we should overcome this situation. There is no place for a cross platform discussion and a forum which the citizens can join as the place where they can exchange information, discuss and have a dialogue in the real Japanese society. To make this happen, I propose that the NGOs, local governments and religious organization, deeply involved in the human dimension, as Ambassador Roche pointed out, the “deep human dimension”, work together and help to foster awareness amongst citizens that each of them are tasked toward the realization of a NWC. We have to overcome this situation so that we can gain momentum from the public toward a nuclear weapons treaty. Now is the time to discuss these things earnestly. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. And next I would like to ask Mr. Osamu Shiohara of the World Federalist Movement of Japan.

Osamu Shiohama, Managing Director, World Federalist Movement of Japan: Hello. There is this kind of pamphlet outside - would you please have a look at it?



What we can do before the abolishing nuclear weapons is to have a nuclear weapons convention. Then, how and where do we make this convention? Well, I would like you to take a note this under the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court. In Article 8 of the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court, there is a provision concerning war crimes, and there, use of poison gas is prohibited. There are various examples, but the use of prohibition of poison gas is included. And I would like to see the use of nuclear weapons also expressly forbidden in this article. And I think prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons would be a big step towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. This is all I wanted to say. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: And next I would like to have Mr. Yuji Mizutani from the Japanese Trade Union Federation, RENGO, for his intervention.

Yuji Mizutani, Executive Director, Department of Organizational Affairs, Japanese Trade Union Confederation (RENGO): Hello everyone. I am Mizutani from RENGO, and today it is my pleasure to



say a few words as to the peace activities conducted by RENGO, the national center of labor unions. RENGO was created in 1989. Ever since then we have been promoting peace activities. As one of the major pillars of RENGO activities from June to September every year - we call this a period of peace activities - we have involved ourselves in various activities.

More specifically, in June, we are active in Okinawa, working towards the consolidation and reduction of US military bases and the fundamental revision of the Japan-US Status of Forces Agreement. In August we are involved in activities in Hiroshima and Nagasaki pursuing the abolition of nuclear weapons. And in September we are involved in the pursuit of the return of the four northern islands back to Japan. We conducted this in Nemuro. Our activities in Hiroshima at the nuclear bomb site aiming towards abolition of nuclear weapons include the gathering of over 5,000 RENGO members around the country, and we hold the "Nuclear Weapons Abolition and Peace in Hiroshima Meeting and Symposium" jointly with other organizations, including Gensuikin and Kakkin. In cooperation with RENGO Hiroshima, a local branch, we hold an event to listen the A-bomb survivors' testimony as peace seminars. Through these activities, we, the labor union, is making an appeal for the realization of everlasting world peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons, and providing an opportunity to continue telling the stories of atomic bomb victims and sharing its terror.

Apart from those four activities, in May this year in New York, when there was the NPT Review Conference, we conducted our own activities called “2010 New York Action” there. Prior to these activities we conducted in New York, through our RENGO local chapters, we collected signatures throughout the country such as in front of stations and also using a network of RENGO affiliates. And we presented those signatures, altogether 7,300,000, to the chairman of that review conference. In conjunction



with the ITUC, the International Trade Union Confederation, we hosted the event "Unions of the World Unite for Peace, Security and Democracy" and made an appeal towards realization of a world without nuclear weapons. Both Mayor Akiba from Hiroshima and Mayor Taue from Nagasaki participated in this meeting. We will continue to make use of ITUC so that labor unions around the world can contribute towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. And we will continue our coordination with Mayors for Peace to strive towards the realization of everlasting global peace and abolition of nuclear weapons. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much for many valuable reports of your activities. Our time is constrained, and so we are not able to give you so much time, but our next speakers will be from the Embassies of Costa Rica and Haiti. And after that there will be another report by Jackie Cabasso. And then we'll have a break. And now can I invite a representative from Costa Rica, Excellency Ms. Amarilli Villegas, Minister-Counselor and Consul General of the Republic of Costa Rica in Japan. Madam Amarilli Villegas, please.

Amarilli Villegas, Minister Counsellor and Consul General, Embassy of the Republic of Costa Rica in Japan:



Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. For Costa Rica, a small country in the middle of Central America, this is a real honor to be part of the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020, and we sincerely appreciate the kind invitation of Hiroshima Mayor, Mr. Tadatoshi Akiba.

Costa Rica would like to express to the people of Hiroshima, especially to the *hibakusha*, to the Japanese people in general, and to all the states parties of this meeting, that since 1948, our country took the decision to abolish its army, with the sincere thought to dedicating all those economics funds to the most important objectives: health and education. Then, in the 80s, more than 20 years ago, our country once again made an effort to achieve peace in our region, Central America, convincing our neighbors that living in peace and harmony is the best way of living of any human being.

Today, our country declares peace, not only to the rest of the world; we declare peace also with nature. We declare peace with any biological, botanical and zoological species living on the earth and in the oceans of the planet. According to a Gallup Survey, Forbes Magazine, and the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy of Yale University, last year, Costa Rica took the first place as the "happiest people in the world." This year we took the third place as the greenest country and the same place as the cleanest country in the world. Here there are three important reasons why living in peace, free of armies and weapons, certainly can make us better human beings with the proper conditions for life.

Costa Rica is promoting disarmament in all the international forums and in as many governments as possible. We hope to achieve a responsible consensus between all the states regarding the importance of living in a world free of nuclear weapons, and to reduce all the armaments as soon as possible. Costa Rica's people is convinced that allocating budgets to buy any kind of arms and weapons can perfectly be limited, and re-oriented to urgent tasks. The arms control, disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear arms are fundamental for the maintenance of peace and international security. As Mr. Tadatoshi Akiba says, "Total abolition of nuclear weapons is the most urgent issue facing humankind today," and Costa Rica is strongly convinced of this. That's why during the next 20 years, Costa Rica should invest 1 percent of its IGP a year to achieve the goal to be the first country in the world fully carbon neutral in 2021, thanks to the resources that will come from the peace dividends of not having an army for more than sixty years.

As a Costa Rican poet wrote once: "We have the obligation to fight for a better destiny for mankind. For a wonderful destiny. We are not allowed to be observers or simple witnesses of the fights of our people. In a period of time like this time, to be neutral is to betray mankind's destiny." Please take our message of peace and freedom into account; the time of change has come. The only power that must exist in the world is the power that all children teach us. This is our cry; this is our prayer - to preserve peace in the world. Thank you, Sadako Sasaki, for your wonderful lesson of peace to mankind. Domo arigato gozaimasu.



Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Next is Chargé d' affaires, Jean Claude Bordes, Embassy of the Republic of Haiti in Japan, please. He will be delivering this speech in French. As for the English, the translation document is already in your handouts.

Jean-Claude Bordes, Chargé d' Affaires a.i., Embassy of the Republic of Haiti in Japan: I would like to first to congratulate Mayor Akiba for undertaking the great initiative to organize this conference, and give us an opportunity to express ourselves. As Ambassador Douglas Roche said this morning in his wonderful presentation, "It's the time to raise our voice for a nuclear free world. I have the opportunity to do so and also to be on the right side of history."



Distinguished participants, today, I am truly awed to be able to attend this moving ceremony here in Hiroshima, a symbol of tragedy. Taking this opportunity, I plead for national governments and representatives of international organizations to cease unstoppable arms races of weapons of mass destruction and to stem the expansion of nuclear weapons. The future of human beings rests with such actions. If huge budgets are set aside for wars and policies of destruction, that money can be appropriated to the relief of tens of millions of people who live under the most insecure conditions.

I would like to particularly emphasize that women play important roles in the pursuit of global peace. As the gender responsible for nurturing new lives, women can undoubtedly persuade their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons to do everything we can to protect precious lives on this planet, because the divine beauty of the earth, on which we live, is worth the greatest appreciation. All of us, who have assembled here, promise to take the necessary steps towards peace. On this occasion, I would like to pay my respects to all people who have discussed the framework for the reduction of nuclear weapon stockpiles and who have signed agreements related to that matter, and to extend my sincere gratitude to them personally and on behalf of all human beings. I desperately hope that the example of these leaders with deep insights and of messengers of hope will be handed down to all future decision makers.

My deepest desire is that individual humans can live in a harmonious and peaceful world, which is the simple and fundamental purpose of every human being. Thank you very much.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Then, the next person will be Ms. Jackie Cabasso, the last speaker before the break, please.

Jacqueline Cabasso: Thank you again. The terrible earthquake in Haiti, a little over six months ago, killed at least as many people as the two atomic bombs dropped by the United States in 1945 killed that year. That was a natural disaster, but it illustrated once again that there could be no adequate response to the far larger disaster of a nuclear weapon's use anywhere. And I think it's important for us to remember that a nuclear weapon's use is a 100% preventable, manmade event - which should give us some hope.



I'm going to give a little commentary on military spending and nuclear weapons spending, which was raised by both of the two previous speakers. Despite the global economic crisis, global military spending, that is, money for killing, is rising at an alarming rate, at the expense of addressing urgent human needs. Arms races in many parts of the world are escalating, more and larger military bases are being built, space is being used for war, and nuclear arsenals are being modernized. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) 2010 Yearbook estimates that total global military spending in 2009 rose to 1,531 billion dollars, an increase of 6 percent in real terms compared to 2008, and 49 percent since 2000. SIPRI notes that the global economic crisis has had little impact on world military spending. SIPRI also reports that natural resource revenues appear to be a significant driver of military expenditure in many developing countries, as a result of rapidly rising revenues from oil and other commodities.

And they warn: "This may lead to increased military spending as a means of protecting resources from internal or external threats, while resource revenues are often a source of funding for arms purchases." In



2009 the ten largest military spenders accounted for 75 percent of world military spending, with the US alone accounting for 43 percent. Nuclear weapons are not cheap. The United States is a case in point. Atomic Audit, a study by the Brookings Institution, completed in 1998, found as a conservative estimate that the US spent 5.5 trillion dollars on nuclear weapons from 1940 to 1996. Nuclear weapons spending during that period exceeded the combined total federal spending for all of these categories: education, training, employment and social services, agriculture, natural resources and the environment, general science, space and technology, community and regional development including disaster relief, law enforcement, and energy production and regulation. It is truly mind boggling. In fiscal year 2008, the US spent an estimated 52.4 billion dollars on nuclear weapons-related programs alone, more than the entire military budgets of every other country in the world, with the exception of China, France, the UK and Russia.

US Senate ratification of the new START Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is being politically conditioned on massively increased spending on nuclear weapons. At the midpoint of the recent NPT Review Conference, in connection with submission of the START Treaty to the Senate, President Obama submitted a report on a congressionally-mandated plan to maintain and modernize US nuclear forces. In stark contrast to the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision campaign, the plan includes investments of 80 billion dollars to sustain and modernize the nuclear weapons complex, including new bomb factories in New Mexico, Tennessee and Missouri, and well over 100 billion dollars to maintain and modernize nuclear weapon delivery systems by the year 2020. Funding for nuclear weapons research and production programs will increase by more than 40 percent, from 6.4 billion in 2010 to 9 billion in 2018, 43 percent above the Cold War annual average.

And the US is not alone. All of the nuclear-weapon states are modernizing their arsenals. The 2005 United Nations Human Development Report noted: "On any assessment of threats to human life, there is an extraordinary mismatch between military budgets and human need." The report stated that for every one dollar invested in development assistance, another ten dollars is spent on military budgets. The UN Millennium Development Goals, agreed in 2000 by all of the world's governments, aimed at slashing poverty, hunger, disease, maternal and child deaths, and other ills by a 2015 deadline. Fulfilling these commitments will cost far less than war. Each year, about 1.3 trillion dollars goes into the world's military coffers. Estimates are that a 10-year commitment of 76 billion dollars per year would lead to fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals. The September 20th to 22nd high level Millennium Development Goals summit at the UN, called by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, could provide an opportunity to bring this point home. According to Ban, our world possesses the knowledge and the resources to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Our challenge today is to agree on an action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. And I will note that global spending on nuclear weapons alone would provide enough money to meet those Millennium Development Goals, and the Mayors for Peace has called for the completion of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention by 2015, the same year the Millennium Development Goals set to be achieved. That is a very nice match.

The US Conference of Mayors has demonstrated how cities can take leadership in making the transition from militarism to human security. In June, it unanimously adopted a groundbreaking resolution which directly challenges New START and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, noting that, quote: "Cities have been hard hit by the recent recession which has left them with rapidly rising unemployment and declining revenues, forcing them to make severe cuts in critical public services such as public officers, fire fighters, teachers, medical and emergency workers, and bus drivers." The resolution declares, quote: "The US Conference of Mayors calls on the US Congress to terminate funding for modernization of the nuclear weapons complex and nuclear weapons systems, to reduce spending on nuclear weapons programs well below Cold War levels, and to redirect funds to meet the urgent needs of cities." When cities are struggling to maintain decent services for their citizens, the overriding priority given to expenditures on nuclear armaments in the nuclear armed states is an outrage. Nuclear competition fuels military spending on conventional weapons, and an obscene international arms trade. An end to nuclear acquisition and deployment would free up hundreds of billions of dollars, and display good faith toward negotiating the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Then we would like to have a break at this moment. Currently it is 3:50, so we would like to take a 10 minute break, and we would like to resume the session at 4 o'clock.

* * * **break** * * *

Akira Kawasaki: We are very sorry that we were only able to give you a very short break. Commentator Jackie is coming back, so when she gets on the podium we will start the session. But we are scheduled to finish and wrap up the session at 5 o'clock, so we do have a little less than an hour. We have already received the applications for taking the floor - nine more speakers to go. If everybody complies with what has been promised I am sure we will be able to finish all the speeches by 5 o'clock.

In the first half, the comments started with local activities and diversified to the problems of policies taken by the central government of Japan as well as the other governments, economic perspectives, educational importance and the roles to be played by religions. Here are some things which will be discussed after break in the second half. Once again we would like to come back to the activities of international NGOs, international organizations, and government's roles. Just to give you the quick round up of who is scheduled to take the floor, we will go accordingly. So, if you are the second speaker, please be prepared.

Reaching Critical Will, Ms. Ray Acheson; 2020 Campaign, Mr. Aaron Tovish; and CTBTO, Ms. Annika Thunborg; and from MOFA, Mr. Suzuki, Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Division; IKV Pax Christi, Ms. Susi Snyder; ICAN, Mr. Tim Wright; and Mr. Randy Rydell, UN Office for Disarmament Affairs; and Dr. Tomonaga, Nagasaki Global Citizens Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons; and Yes! Campaign Committee, Mr. Iso. Now, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Reaching Critical Will, Ms. Ray Acheson, please.

Ray Acheson, Project Director, Reaching Critical Will: Hello. I would like to thank Mayors for Peace for inviting me to Hiroshima. It is my first time here and hopefully it won't be my last.



The NPT Review Conference was a mixed success from the perspective of many NGOs involved in campaigning. It has a lot of elements that we can work with, which Senator Roche and Randy Rydell have outlined today, among others. But it also revealed some key challenges for us.

The outcome document conceals some resistance. The adoption of the document conceals the resistance by nuclear-weapon states to any kind of firm or time bound commitments on nuclear disarmament and it also concealed some reluctance by some non-nuclear-weapon states to agree on further substantial measures for non-proliferation. For the most part, the document maintains the status quo in both areas. It was carefully crafted to stay within the red lines of every delegation and it was, as the president of the Review Conference described it, the best that could be offered at this point in time. There are some very good seeds as Randy mentioned, that we can dry out and work with and help to grow. But we also need to think outside of this document.

The benefit of this particular NPT review process was not necessarily the adoption of a final document. One real positive outcome was the emergence of a new debate on the relevance and legality of nuclear weapons and the overwhelming support from the vast majority of countries for a legally binding agreement to achieve their abolition. Most states, not to mention representatives of civil society, repeatedly expressed their frustration with the slow, incremental pace of disarmament. Their frustration was reflected in the process and in some of the innovative approaches for pushing the disarmament agenda forward.

For example, the Swiss and Norwegian delegations brought the question of international humanitarian law to the heart of the current debate on nuclear weapons during this Review Conference. The final document included language expressing deep concern at the catastrophic human consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and reaffirming the need for all states at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law. While it was watered down from its original incarnation in an

earlier draft, this sentiment could be a valuable tool by which to further delegitimize nuclear weapons, which could help facilitate concrete nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

In the end, a document is just a document. The key indication of the current state of play over these issues can be found in the process itself which led to the document. From studying the process, we can glean information not just about government positions, but also about their tactics, their pressure points, their relationships to each other, their understandings of equity and fairness and their interest in truly advancing peace and security.

The process also clearly indicates the weak points of the NPT regime itself and indicates that something more is needed if nuclear weapons are going to be eliminated forever. This "something more" is a nuclear weapons convention and legally binding restrictions against the development, modernization or sharing of nuclear weapons infrastructure. But the NPT review process is not the only place where concrete action can be taken on nuclear weapon issues, and this Review Conference in particular demonstrated the need for states to consider, where do we go from here. One idea is that concerted international, national and local action is needed to halt the continued production, modernization and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to stigmatize the possession and development of these weapons.

As the Secretary-General suggested in his message to this conference, there is a need for people everywhere to renounce nuclear weapons as a legitimate tool of national or international security and to make it clear that not only their use, but their possession is unacceptable. Governments that do not possess nuclear weapons or that are sheltered under security relationships with nuclear-armed states have a big role to play in putting pressure on the states that do. Governments can negotiate a nuclear weapons convention that makes the development and possession of nuclear weapons illegal. Governments and NGOs can use international humanitarian law to argue that the use and therefore the possession of nuclear weapons is also illegal. They can conduct inquiries into nuclear modernization programs to question how they are compatible with the espoused vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world and with the NPT review final document.

There are countless ways to actively engage citizens and all countries can help change the game. I look forward to hearing many suggestions today. Thank you very much.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Then, Mr. Aaron Tovish, please?

Aaron Tovish, International Director for the 2020 Vision Campaign: We've just heard from Jackie



Cabasso and from Ray Acheson about the impact that nuclear weapons have, even if they're never used, simply being because they've diverted so many resources that could have been put to far better uses to secure people's lives worldwide. But we have also heard from the *hibakusha* what happens when these weapons are used. I want to talk a bit more about that, because there's new information that comes to bear on that.

I have been told by people who raise money that if you want to raise money for starving children, don't show a hundred starving children, just show one. People relate much more easily and directly to the suffering of a single child, and are overwhelmed when they see a picture of 10, 15, 20, 100 children starving to death. And so for this presentation, I'm going to be talking about a lot of suffering, unfortunately, but I want you to focus on the one earth that we have. We have this fantastic planet that we live on, and I want you therefore to keep that image in your mind as I talk about the impact of nuclear weapons. OK. So the title of the talk is Reckless Endangerment: Why cities are in the forefront of the global effort to establish a nuclear weapon-free world?

The concept of deterrence is basically a huge gamble. If the adversary knows that they will get hit back hard if they hit first, they're less likely to start a conflict. Nuclear deterrence, however, goes beyond just the probability of that, and believes that if you threaten to strike back very, very, very hard, the adversary will never, ever strike first. This is a key premise of nuclear deterrence - that it will never have to be used. And



this is an act of faith. How high do the stakes have to be before such a risky venture becomes utterly irresponsible?

During the Cold War, hitting back really hard meant genocide on a scale dwarfing even Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This has not changed fundamentally since the end of the Cold War. Cities are still targets. Many have long considered this a totally unacceptable and risky endeavor - indeed an illegal one - but leaders of the nuclear armed states are actually expected to gamble this way every day with the lives of millions, or even hundreds of millions of people.

As high as the stakes were thought to be during the Cold War, we now know that they have actually been much higher than we've ever realized. This realization stems from two new science-based findings which we need to take into account. Briefly, the first is that the explosion of a nuclear weapon over a city will ignite a firestorm, secondly, that the equivalent of 100 Hiroshima's will cause catastrophic climate change because of those firestorms. Firestorms very rarely occur in nature. However, during World War II, the systematic carpet firebombing of cities, and the use of nuclear weapons against Hiroshima and Nagasaki, incinerated at least a dozen cities.

Firestorms are characterized by storm force winds being drawn in to feed the fire and raise its temperatures extremely high, burning efficiently everything that's flammable. Firestorms then and now, in the '50s it was thought that nuclear explosions would only trigger firestorms under very special circumstances. We now know the reverse is true - that it is very difficult to use a nuclear weapon against a city without triggering a nuclear firestorm. So what is the significance of this? If we link it to what we now know about climate change, and of course we know a lot more now than we did back in the beginning of the nuclear age - we have powerful new methods for evaluating what the impact of different human-generated inputs will be into the climate.

We find that the smoke from the firestorms rises far above the rain clouds, and is constantly warmed there by sunlight, and remains aloft for very long periods of time. Within a month the smoke layer spreads worldwide, reducing the amount of sunlight reaching the earth's surface everywhere. Unlike global warming, which is gradual, takes decades, the impact is felt immediately, within months, throughout the world, and is thus catastrophic - much harder to accommodate and address and deal with.

Year after year, long winters mean shorter growing seasons and much smaller harvests. Famines will hit the most vulnerable people and countries first. Then pandemics will spread from these weakened populations throughout the entire world. In the 100-Hiroshima-equivalent use of nuclear weapons, it has been conservatively estimated that one billion people will die within the next decade. What does one billion people mean? All the wars, famines and pandemics of the 10,000 years of recorded human history, amount to probably just a bit more than one billion people. What does it mean to compress all that suffering of humanity into 10 years? How could humanity cope with such a catastrophic failure? If it isn't already clear, it must now be that this gamble with humanity and its catastrophic consequences must stop. And it gets worse, but I don't have time to describe how it gets worse. Take my word for it.

“Gross negligence” is a legal term, as is the title of the talk - Reckless Endangerment - but basically what it means is that if you know something that other people should know in order to live more safely, then you should let them know about it, and if you don't know about it, that's “gross negligence”. So there is no sign that the leaders of the nuclear armed states have factored this new scientific information into their nuclear policy planning. No sign whatsoever. You can search the whole Nuclear Posture Review for any mention of climate change - it's not there. They've long inured themselves to the prospect of killing millions of people, so perhaps one billion may seem like an irrelevant factor. What will it take to get them to see that their gamble is recklessly endangering humanity? Cities are not for burning. Cities categorically reject that they are just large accumulations of flammable material, awaiting incineration in a nuclear firestorm. Cities who are in the forefront of efforts to counter global warming absolutely refuse to be the agents of catastrophic climate change. Cities demand governments negotiate the elimination and abolition as the only way of preventing this catastrophe.



Sorry to end on an unresounding note, but I think the situation is extremely clear - cities are in a position to sound the alarm, bring the word of this threat to all of humanity and this wonderful planet to the attention of their people and their governments. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. As was just said, many of which will be also revisited in the discussion to come tomorrow. Now from CTBTO, spokesperson Ms. Annika Thunborg, please.

Annika Thunborg, Chief Public Information and Spokesperson, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO): Thank you very much. Earlier today, I emphasized that the proof is in the pudding. And as we only know that countries are truly committed to what they say when they act on commitments made, and carry out concrete measures as specified in one of the five points in the UN Secretary-General's plan.



This afternoon I wanted to emphasize how important it is that mayors are the leaders of cities, and parliamentarians, citizens and civil society worldwide make sure those governments and their parliaments act on commitments made. The international test ban campaign, the Nevada-Semipalatinsk Movement, Greenpeace action in the Pacific, just to mention a few, were all instrumental in achieving the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in the mid-1990s. Today, we need cities and NGOs in all the nine countries that hold up entry into force of the CTBT, to hold their governments and parliaments accountable.

In the United States there is a well organized, mainly Washington-based think tank-led movement to lobby the US administration and Congress on the benefits and significance of the CTBT. There is also a grassroots movement, and here I would like to pay special tribute to the downwinders, mainly in the southwestern states. Recently it has been particularly powerful when mayors, former senators, religious leaders, prominent media, and activists in Utah have spoken up in favor of a CTBT. And the US Conference of Mayors played a significant role in passing a resolution calling on the US Senate to ratify the CTBT without conditions and delay. More, of course, can be done in the US. What is needed is a strong public movement, both nationwide and in specific states.

What we see much less of, and what we would need to see much more of are grassroots movements and actions by mayors, other leaders of cities, and citizens and civil society in other states, to put the CTBT in place, and to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world. We need action in China, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel and Pakistan to mention, but a few key countries that have committed themselves to a CTBT or a nuclear-weapon-free world, but still haven't delivered on it. It is very important that commitments are not used as an excuse to not move forward on concrete measures. It is a paradox that several of the countries that have committed themselves to a nuclear-weapon-free world are the same countries that still have to move forward on concrete measures. The step-by-step approach became tainted in the past because it was used as an excuse by those who didn't want to move to a nuclear-weapon-free world.

But we have to be equally vigilant today, so that those who have very little intention of adopting concrete disarmament measures do not use the vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world as an excuse for inaction.

A nuclear-weapon-free world can only be achieved if concrete measures are undertaken, and governments have to be held accountable in this regard. Thank you very much.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Next is Director, Arms Control and Disarmament, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, Minister Hideo Suzuki, please.

Hideo Suzuki, Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,



Japan: Thank you for giving me this second opportunity to talk. I would like to talk about the importance of government and civil society partnerships through disarmament and non-proliferation education.

As for the disarmament and non-proliferation education, Secretary-General



submitted the report to the General Assembly in 2002, which contained 34 recommendations, it served as the guideline for international committees. One of the objectives of this report is promotion of knowledge and skills about disarmament among all people in the world. In line with that recommendation of the report, the Japanese government is committed to its original program, including invitation of young diplomats to Hiroshima and Nagasaki from various countries, as the only country ever to suffer an atomic bombing.

During the NPT Review Conference, the Japanese government delivered a working paper on disarmament and non-proliferation education. On behalf of 42 countries, the Japanese government issued a joint statement on disarmament and non-proliferation education. This working paper noted the vital roles played by civil society and the importance of the partnership between government and civil society. This paper also contained suggestions for providing opportunities to promote dialogue using digital media to record the testimonies and experiences of *hibakusha*, who are in their old age, to pass it down for the next generation. The paper also suggested holding a “Global Forum” with each country’s government and civil society. Furthermore, in the joint statement, with the participation of nuclear-armed country Russia, it noted the importance of education concerning the devastating outcomes of nuclear attacks and the partnership between the governments, the UN, international organizations, NGOs and civil societies.

So as a result of these efforts, for the first time in the history of NPT review conferences a need for disarmament and non-proliferation education was incorporated into the final document. The fact that 42 countries participated in the joint statement gave a strong impact on other participating countries.

On the other hand, in order to promote education concerning disarmament and non-proliferation, efforts made by national governments alone is not enough. The government and civil society must cooperate and align with each other. The Japanese government believes that civil society can play an extremely important role in international disarmament and non-proliferation programs. In particular, civil society's activities to impart *hibakusha*'s first hand experience to the international community are essential, since as a witness the *hibakusha* can convey the devastating outcomes of a nuclear bombing, which will help create momentum for the disarmament movement.

I believe that the Japanese government pursues a common goal with Mayors for Peace, since we both seek to realize a peaceful and safe world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible occasion. From the point of view that we need the cooperation of the government and civil society, Vice Foreign Minister Fukuyama introduced the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol in his general debate at the NPT Review Conference. This was a good opportunity to show the international community that Japan has a multi-layer approach in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. In addition, his remarks showed to representatives from other governments the importance of government and civil society partnership.

The Japanese government will continue to hold discussion with the civil society so that we can reinforce our partnership.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you, I would like to ask Susi Snyder of IKV Pax Christi for her intervention, please.

Susi Snyder, IKV Pax Christi: I am going to apologize to the interpretation team in advance, because after hearing so many good statements already, I've significantly changed and very much shortened my own remarks. So my apologies to the team doing interpretation and my extreme gratitude to you for doing that.



I wanted to start, though, by bringing in an idea that was mentioned by the Bulgarian foreign minister just a couple of weeks ago, on the 13th of July. He said: "Nothing, no fear, no suspicion, no perception of a single country or group of states should be in a position to prevent us from undertaking the most effective possible steps towards the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament." I think that's quite a nice thing, coming from the Bulgarians.

But now, I want to ask a question to the people here. I want to ask: Where is the military? Where is the

right wing? Where are the people who do not necessarily agree with our “peace” objective, but who do agree that we need nuclear abolition? To reach this 2020 goal, we need to talk to new and different people: people that we may not agree with on a lot of other things. People that we may not actually like. We may not want to sit down to dinner with them, but people that we will need as part of a broad coalition to abolish nuclear weapons.

The conservatives in many of our governments want to cut spending, so as we’ve heard several times already, let’s start with the spending on nuclear weapons. Let’s follow that with spending on nuclear weapons infrastructure in states that possess nuclear weapons, but also in non-nuclear-weapons states, like the one I live in, in the Netherlands, that has infrastructure to support the nuclear umbrella. In the Netherlands, one of our tactics is to disarm by dismantling this nuclear weapons architecture, and our current target is the F-35, or the Joint Strike Fighter. We want to prevent our government from investing in this dual-capable aircraft, so that we can get rid of our nuclear sharing task.

Now, mayors have the unique ability to reach across national borders, to reach across party divides, and to reach out to those in other communities. And I’m hoping that mayors will consider reaching out to veterans’ associations, and across the full complement of society that lives in their cities, in order that we can work together, even with those who we may not like, to achieve a nuclear-weapons-free world. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Next is Mr. Tim Wright, from the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons.

Tim Wright, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN): I also apologize to



the interpreters, because I’m going to follow Susi’s lead and deliver a speech altogether different from the one that I submitted.

Some governments, including the Australian and Japanese government, tell us that a nuclear weapons convention is too soon - it’s premature. But how can it possibly be too soon to outlaw and eliminate nuclear weapons when we’ve been waiting 65 years? At the NPT Review Conference, Jodi Williams, a Nobel Peace Prize winner who led the international campaign to ban landmines, told us that when a small group of determined individuals set out to convince governments to ban land mines, diplomats told them to go away. They said it would never happen that they were dreamers who didn’t understand real politic. Well, the mine ban treaty was negotiated a few years later, and yet these same diplomats are today telling us that a nuclear weapons convention is impossible. We shouldn’t listen to them. They should be listening to us. Because we’re more than just a small group of determined individuals - we’re a fast growing movement.

On May 2nd, the day before the NPT Review Conference, 15,000 of us marched through the streets of New York from Times Square to the United Nations, calling on governments to disarm now. On the same day, 20 million petition signatures, many of them from Japan, were hand delivered to the conference president, filling dozens of boxes. And on June 5th, in response to the conference outcome, 80 simultaneous actions in 30 countries were held with one simple message: It’s time for a nuclear weapons convention. Our campaign, ICAN, has sought to unify diverse groups around this basic message. We invite all of our partner organizations to join in a new initiative called Million Please, which we will launch next week to coincide with the 65th anniversary of the atomic bombings. Our aim is to create the world’s largest video chain or video petition to be delivered to leaders. And schoolchildren at this conference feature in an ICAN TV advertisement for the initiative that will be screened around the world. We look forward to working with Mayors for Peace over the next years, and of course, Mayors for Peace was one of our very first partners. So thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. And next Randy Rydell, Senior Political Affairs Officer from the United Nations Disarmament Office, please.



Randy Rydell, Senior Political Affairs Officer, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs



(UNODA): Eliminating nuclear weapons will require sustained efforts by: (1) the nuclear-weapon states; (2) the international diplomatic community as a community; and (3) by civil society, especially very diverse non-governmental organizations, mayors and legislators at both the local and national levels. Cooperation at levels 2 and 3, that is, between the diplomatic community and civil society, has already had a very positive impact at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and will likely continue in the years ahead. With respect to the nuclear-weapon states, their challenge is to incorporate their official disarmament commitments and pledges into domestic law, regulations, institutions and budgets—this will help to create some infrastructure—as what Susi was referring to—to enable and sustain disarmament negotiations.

A global mass movement would certainly help this cause, but it is not necessarily an absolute prerequisite for encouraging progress in disarmament—although it will be essential in ensuring its final achievement. Solving other related problems, such as abolishing war, solving regional disputes, and ending all proliferation and terrorist risks would also help, but these too should not be seen as absolute pre-conditions for progress in disarmament. The greatest contributions of global movements are in helping to establish a disarmament priority in national policies, in informing and building support among the public, in promoting accountability, and in stimulating greater interest of the news media. Yet global movements also face some very serious challenges. They often differ in approach, with some favoring a greater emphasis on fears aggravated by current policies, and others arguing more for hope for a better future. These movements have to overcome the problem of funding, as many governments and foundations have been reluctant to support mass movements, especially over many, many years. They have the challenge of coordinating activities across diverse national borders and regions – tactics that work in some areas might not be appropriate in others. They have to persuade society and political leaders of specific benefits for disarmament – for peace, security, and economic development, as well as the risks of the alternatives of development, such as endless military spending, and reliance on missile defense and deterrence and others. They have to measure progress better. They have to help in shaping opinion, influencing policies, as they did during atmospheric nuclear tests and abolishing land mines. They give everybody an opportunity to participate in advancing disarmament, and creating a common stake in its success. To this extent, they are indispensable, and I urge you today to please, all of you, keep up your work. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Next is Mr. Tomonaga, the Chair of the Executive Board, Nagasaki Global Citizens Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

Masao Tominaga, Chair of the Executive Board, Nagasaki Global Citizens Assembly for the Elimination of the Nuclear Weapons:



Thank you for giving me this second opportunity. I did not prepare a paper this morning, and neither again for this session.

There is an old saying in Japan: Despite small differences we should try to cooperate for a bigger cause. Nagasaki Global Citizens Assembly has worked together with the Nagasaki City government for the past ten years, in the spirit that we can work toward a big cause despite small differences. The Mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Ito, supported this idea. Nagasaki City, representing all the citizens of Nagasaki and about 30 NGOs, with their own specific objectives and activities, all of us decided to work together for the big cause of nuclear weapon abolition. For example, taxes of the citizens have been used so that we can have a big conference every 3 years. Each NGO is small and weak in terms of funding, and each one of those organizations is not able to invite people from abroad. But thanks to this kind of cooperation, we've had four conferences so far, and through the conferences, exchange with the Japanese government has started. We now have a loose solidarity among NGOs in Japan. Mr. Kawasaki is taking the leadership and we now have a regular forum for NGOs in Japan to get together. This is because we believe that we have to work for a big common cause despite small differences.

The realization of a nuclear free zone in the North East Asia is one of the objectives of our organization, but what the foreign ministers of Japan are thinking is quite different from us. This difference may look big,



but we consider it is still a small problem. Because we believe that paradigm shifts can happen in world of politics, we hope that that is the level the situation will change. So because we believe in the need to work for a big cause, we work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Suzuki, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, talked about the Japanese government's commitment to education, and I do acknowledge the efforts made by the Japanese government, because we also believe that education is quite important. Some times we visit the US, and I'm thinking of having exchanges in that field as well, and we do hope that the Government of Japan and other governments will offer support, so that we can get closer to the big challenge that we want to overcome together. Thank you very much.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. So this will be the last scheduled speaker - Mr. Hiroo Iso of the Yes! Campaign Committee.

Hiroo Iso, the Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign: Thank you very much. I'm in charge of the caravan band of the Yes! Campaign. Our activities are focused on collecting signatures for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol. I'm Hiroo Iso. There are 1,750 local governments here in Japan. Last year from the 28th of September to April of this year we visited about 900 such local authorities. About 60 percent of those 900 local authorities have agreed on our goals. These are the local government chiefs. They expressed their support to the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol. Yes! Campaign is focused on supporting that Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol.



That is what we did here in Japan, and then overseas in New York, we had the so-called *Hibakusha* Story. We visited high schools, churches and peace organizations. We visited these organizations last year, and this year also, and about 4,000 students and about 1,000 people involved in peace movements listened to the testimonies of *hibakusha*. As we conducted that program, something that impressed me very much was that now that 65 years have passed since the atomic bombs, teachers and students in the United States hardly know anything at all about what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That made me think about making use of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. In the museum, there are numerous exhibited materials that speak eloquently of the atomic bombs. And my proposal is to produce DVDs showing these materials, and distribute them to various parts of the world - the schools and so forth.

I don't know whether this is possible or not, but to provide schools or interested parties with this kind of DVD for conducting peace education worldwide, and charging a some small sum of money for the DVD would provide funds to support a range of activities for Hiroshima to continue with their goals. And one other thing is that we would like to have peace conferences, such as the NPT conference, to be held here in Hiroshima. That would be a wonderful idea, I think. Thank you.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. As I was watching the audience from the stage, we heard many statements; you were all more than patient. What I want to say is that all of you were listening very sincerely and seriously, and all the speakers tried to clarify their points in a very limited time, and quite miraculously, we have listened to all the statements, and we have five minutes available, so that we can get some comments from the participants on the floor. I think we can hear from two people who wish to make some comments after listening to all of these wonderful statements. If you want to share your thoughts, two people can be accepted. Could you raise your hand if you would like to make some comments? Then everybody turns very quiet and shy. We found one person. Another, anybody? No? Oh, yes, you. So each of you will have two minutes. Please, this person, and that person over there. You will have two minutes each, and please speak through the microphone.

Speaker 1, Hiromichi Umebayashi: As for the Japanese government's education of disarmament and non-proliferation, I have been wanting to make a comment, and I think this is a wonderful opportunity.

As for the partnership between the government and civil society, the importance of the partnership was clearly mentioned. We can have a globally effective educational system for disarmament and



non-proliferation. But as a prerequisite, within the Japanese government, or I mean the public education in Japan, there should be a good partnership between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, because there has been no partnership within the Japanese government. Even the Japanese people may not have the opportunity to learn about what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and obviously the textbooks for public education in Japan are giving less and less spaces about what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. So this is not a problem of the civil society but a problem of the government. Within the agenda of public education, there should be better partnership between the agencies in the Japanese government.

Akira Kawasaki: And so the person at the far end.

Speaker 2, Maeko Nobumoto: My name is Nobumoto and I am from Yes! Campaign. Here we have a person from the Foreign Ministry, so I have a proposal to make. Vice Foreign Minister Fukuyama talked about education, and inviting exchange students to come and stay and study in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Now, I feel that the Foreign Ministries don't have information on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the embassies and consulates they have overseas at all. People from Nepal and India, for example, planned to hold an exhibition of the atomic bomb and went to a Japanese embassy to get some information. But they were not able to get any data at all and they didn't have any idea where to visit. So I hope that the Japanese Foreign Ministry should offer a service of delivering the information or the contact information about Hiroshima and Nagasaki at embassies all over the world.

If the Japanese government would like to take leadership on the education program, I don't think it will cost a lot. If that is realized, then more people overseas will be able to get information and get stories about Hiroshima and Nagasaki as they want. And it will help to give those people an opportunity to think about Hiroshima and Nagasaki closely. That is my special request to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much. Thank you for giving concrete proposals about disarmament and non-proliferation education. I would like to ask Mr. Suzuki to bring back those ideas and consider them.

It's about time for us to conclude the session, and I would like to ask Jackie Cabasso to give us the concluding remark. But while she is thinking about it, please allow me to summarize the major points made by the speakers.

There are so many local activities which were reported to this conference, and concerning the expansion of the activities of Mayors for Peace, there was a proposal that the member cities can have common stickers or banners as symbols. And Sri Lanka and Yamaguchi suggested they want to be the host of the next conference of Mayors for Peace.

As for the concrete policy measures, the North East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone initiative was suggested and the issue of the nuclear umbrella was repeatedly mentioned. We heard in the morning that the issue of the nuclear umbrella in Europe is discussed as an important issue of NATO. Japan and Korea are working together concerning this issue. There were also policy issues for thinking the problems on a regional level, across borders.

And another emphasized point was the aspect of economy or the funds spent on nuclear weapons that should instead be used for the sake of human development. And the industrial and business communities are required to play a bigger role. And another thing to note, as already pointed out, is that the ongoing Japanese internal negotiations with India on cooperation in nuclear energy – a strong concern about it was expressed.

As for civic activities, the role of religion and the role of education attracted great attention. As for education, how education about the reality of atomic bombing can be expanded globally and how citizens' role can be better connected with the government level efforts for disarmament education were mentioned many times. What was encouraging was that, from the Japanese government, the representative said that they strongly recognized the devastating result of using an A-bomb or nuclear weapon and it is with that



understanding that they think of disarmament education. I do hope that there will be further steps forward concerning what we have been discussing in the morning, a nuclear weapons convention. There should be educational efforts to support the recognition that a nuclear weapon itself is a weapon that shouldn't exist. In the direction of realizing this, I hope that we will continue to see a partnership between civil society and governments.

And as we heard in the second half, the use of nuclear weapons today would have a serious impact, including catastrophic climate change, and many, many people's lives would be lost. This would endanger all the people on the globe. At the beginning of this session I said that "the earth is round" and environmental impact is another aspect where we strongly feel that we share one globe. "Let's think of our world as one global society".

Another encouraging issue was that the conclusion of the CTBT driven by civic activities based on the suffering of the *hibakusha*. This fact was again reported. Concerning a nuclear weapons convention, we had so many discussions, and as you hear more and more, you may start to feel that it's a faraway dream, but that's not true. We the citizens must take initiative to insure the creation of this convention.

So these are the major points we heard today in the session, although I could not cover everything. And now I would like to ask Jackie to give us her assessment and the final comment on how to discuss related things tomorrow as a person involved in the Mayors for Peace activity. Please.

Jacqueline Cabasso: At the beginning of the session I made some opening remarks, and I said that Mayors for Peace offers endless possibilities, and I also said that I hope that we would hear some specific examples of activities that cities have undertaken. And I think that in both of these cases, we had a very good and rich discussion of the possibilities of Mayors for Peace, and some very interesting and creative activities that are going on. We heard reports from cities in Spain, and Sri Lanka, and a number of Japanese cities, and also a number of international and national civil society initiatives. What I was struck with in this session is the range and depth that we are incorporating into our analysis of where to go next.

We're here in Hiroshima, where we are rooted in the horrific reality of what nuclear weapons use really means. And yet we're not stuck in the past. We're looking forward, and we're beginning to grapple with some of the deeper reasons why nuclear weapons are still with us 65 years later. And so here, I think we had some very useful discussion about the economic impacts on basic human security caused by nuclear weapons, we raised the very difficult question of who benefits from nuclear weapons, because clearly somebody does. And we had some very interesting suggestions about how to begin looking at that question.

We had some very interesting new information about climate impacts of even very limited nuclear weapons use. We had a recurring theme of recognizing that while global public opinion supports the abolition of nuclear weapons, there's a very low level of information about nuclear weapons in a lot of parts of the world, and we had some very useful suggestions about how that might be addressed. And throughout it all, we heard an incredible determination not to give any ground, not to give any slack to demand action from governments, and to demand a reasonable timeline for the world's governments to finally make good on the promise they made in the NPT 40 years ago to get rid of nuclear weapons.

So I think that Kawasaki-san and I are going to have to digest these reports a little bit this evening, so that we can put together a more coherent report in the session tomorrow morning. But I want to just really appreciate everyone for the thoughtfulness they put into their presentations, the efforts that they made to stay within the very limited time that was allotted, and the general sense I feel here of global community recognition, as Kawasaki-san says, that we all live on this one small planet, and we really have a lot to give and receive from each other. And it's a real honor to participate in this way.

Akira Kawasaki: Thank you very much, and with this we will close this Session II. This Session II has given us a foundation for the topics of Session III of tomorrow. So thank you very much for your contribution.



MC: Mr. Kawasaki and Ms. Cabasso, thank you so much, once again a big applause to show our appreciation for moderating this session. And to all of you who have given comments, once again thank you for your comments, and with this we would like to conclude Session II.

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Grassroots Activity Session

Theme: What Citizens Can Do to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Date Wednesday, July 28, 2010 17:20 - 18:30

Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima
International Conference Hall, Himawari

Coordinator: **Noriko Sado**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law at Hiroshima Shudo University

Case Report :

1. **Maeko Nobumoto** President, the Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign
2. **Megumi Kajihara, Maki Murota, Haruka Inokuchi, Mako Ando, Ami Itagaki**
Students at Hiroshima Jogakuin High School, the Executive Committee of the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Signature Campaign by the Hiroshima junior and high school students
3. **Noriko Nakajima** Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union



Grassroots Activity Session

Theme: What Citizens Can Do to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Coordinator: Noriko SADO, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law at Hiroshima Shudo University

MC: Thank you very much for waiting. We would like to start the last program of the day, which is the public session, dialog with citizens. The theme for discussion of this session is: What Citizens Can Do to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons by 2020. I would like to report to you that we will be hearing presentations from three organizations that are very active in peace movements. How we can cooperate and enhance the collaboration among organizations certainly is a topic of interest. I hope today's public session will be beneficial to you.

Today we have Associate Professor Noriko Sado of Shudo University, Department of Law. Her research focus is international politics, and she is serving as a secretary general in Peace Studies Association of Japan.



Noriko Sado, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law at Hiroshima Shudo University: My name is Noriko Sado. First of all I would like to introduce the two objectives of today's public session. The first objective is to share experiences among us, and also make mutual proposals on the possible approach that will assist activities in the future. The second objective is to propose what will be shared with the drafting committee members of the Hiroshima Appeal, so that the viewpoints of our citizens will be well reflected in the appeal.

The time schedule up to 6:30 will be as follows: As I mentioned earlier, the first objective is to share the experiences of citizens' activities for nuclear abolition. We will be updated on the activities with three organizations. Through these reports we will be learning the features, results and challenges of three different approaches. The first approach is to set up the specific objectives and to roll out the activities in an intensive way for the short term. The second is to continue activities through the young generation. The third one is a long term approach be rolled out and deeply rooted in the life of the citizens. Each organization will present 10 minutes reports.

Then after that, we would like to further deepen the sharing of experiences with the citizens on the floor. And I would like you to provide us with information of what objective you have set in your daily activities and what methodology you are using in you're activities, and finally what support or assistance do you think we will be required for future activities. We need these three pieces of information. We have only a limited time, so I will ask the people who wish to speak up to be precise and clear.

And we will spend the time for discussions with you up to 6:15, so the audience on the floor can represent their views up to 6:15, and the remaining time will be utilized for summing up. Then let us go to the first report. The first report is from the Yes! Campaign. Ms. Nobumoto will give a report of the organization's activities.

Maeko Nobumoto, President, the Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign: Hello, I represent the executive committee of Yes! Campaign. My name is Nobumoto.



I will be using those screens to explain our activities. [using slide presentation] Yes! Campaign is yes to a nuclear-free future. Yes! Campaign says yes to a nuclear-free future, yes to Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, and then also yes to joining hands for a future, rather than just opposing nuclear weapons. We have conducted many activities opposing things, but our activities say yes, rather than just opposing. Yes for a nuclear-free future.



As for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, I'm sure that you all know quite well about that Protocol. It was initiated and announced by Mayors for Peace, and it provides the pathway to the abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020. Our aim and purpose of the Yes! Campaign was to get this Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol adopted at the NPT Review Conference held in May 2010 this year. In order to achieve that objective, of course we needed a country that would propose the protocol at a UN meeting, and Japan being the only country that had suffered atomic bombings, it stood to reason that it is important for Japan to take proactive actions towards abolition of nuclear weapons.

So what can we do in order to get the Japanese government to take actions? Well, our answer was to raise public opinion in favor of it. At that time, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol was not very well known. Not even Hiroshima citizens heard or knew about it. And so our activity number one was to get as many people as possible to become aware of the presence of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, and to get them to understand the meaning of that protocol.

Protocols are often difficult to understand, the language used there is difficult, and nobody enjoys reading it. Even if you go through it, the content is difficult to understand, so what can we do? OK, why not write a picture book? It is important for everyone to be able to read it, and easy to understand. So that was our main objective. Seitaro Kuroda is a very famous illustrator in the world, thanks to the Pica-don project - abolition of nuclear weapons and so forth. We consulted with him, and he assisted and helped us. In July 2010, that picture book was completed.

The second activity was to get support for this protocol from as many people as possible. The quickest way was to get support signatures from the local government chiefs across Japan. And as of August 6th, 2009, 365 local authorities out of the total 1,772 local authorities gave signatures to support it. We wanted, really, to get the support of more than 1,000 local authorities.

To that end, we started our caravans on the 28th of September. Mr. Iso, who spoke in the earlier session, and Mr. Yagi, who spoke in the first session, the two of them went to Shimane Prefecture from Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, and taking two-and-a-half days, they went around Shimane Prefecture, to the villages and towns. They had the opportunity to meet and speak with the village chiefs and town chiefs, and talked about that protocol in order to get their support. Sometimes they were able to get the signature immediately on the spot. They came back with those signatures and gave them to the executive director, Mr. Honda. This one shows Mr. Iso receiving signatures from one of the local authorities he visited.

During that time, in the secretariat, of course we wanted to sell the books, the picture books. We also had to promote positively the activities of Yes! Campaign, so we organized various events. And we went around the country. Then in November we went to Hokkaido because soon the snow would come to that region, so before the winter we sent four *hibakusha* to Asahikawa City in Hokkaido. And we had YMCA people in Hokkaido assist us with our campaign. But at times when they were not able to assist us, the four *hibakusha* went around Hokkaido by themselves.

Meanwhile, we went to the head office of Peace Boat, their office in Saitama, in Yokohama and so forth, as we conducted the caravans. When the caravans were there, Mr. Iso and others also gave presentations. And this shows Toshiko Tanaka, who was on the caravan. She was meeting with the local authority chiefs to get their signatures. And this picture shows Mr. Yagi and Mr. Yamamoto receiving the signatures. Mr. Iso was explaining the gist of our movement, about the protocol, the support for the protocol, as well as recruiting membership for the Mayors for Peace.

The people in Tokyo supported our activity. There was a group in Tokyo. And from then on, we started making friends and colleagues in New York, and 100 days before the NPT Review Conference, we had an event together with our friends in New York. Through the internet, we had a meeting with people in Tokyo, New York and Mr. Leeper in Tokyo on business. We shared our feelings and thoughts by reading out the words in the protocol in Japanese in Japan, and in English in New York.



And we started getting signatures for support from many local authorities; the more places we visited the more signatures we got. On August 6th, 2009, we had only 365 local authorities supporting us, but on March 19th, 2010, we got 951 local authorities to support us. By the end of March, we received signatures from more than 1,000 local authorities. And so with the 1,000 signatures from 1,000 local authorities, instead of meeting with the prime minister or foreign minister, which was our first wish, we went to the Foreign Ministry and had a meeting with the senior vice minister and presented this signature list to our senior vice minister, Mr. Takemasa, who said that he accepted these signatures very seriously, and with a great deal of importance. We asked the Foreign Ministry to propose that protocol at the NPT Review Conference, but at that time, we were not able to receive word that they would indeed promise to propose the protocol. Then we went back to Japan.

We asked the vice secretary-general of Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) to cooperate with Hiroshima citizens, by using the mediator DPJ member Koji Sato from Hiroshima Prefecture and these signatures. This is the ceremonial commemorative picture taken with Mayor Akiba and the signatures from the many local authorities.

And when the NPT Review Conference was held in New York we dispatched two members from our organization to start up with a special Hiroshima-Nagasaki tent, and there were also two people from the Tokyo branch. And together with the collaborators in New York, they presented our activities, and also they reported to us about what was happening in New York. This shows our display board in New York, someone was there reading our activities. And this is the UN Assembly.

And then at night in New York, there was the candlelight service. We had a special function by candlelight. Two candles in our hands and one of them was to hand to people who were passing by, and asking them to come and listen to the testimonies. And this was in the Yomiuri newspaper, there was an article concerning our New York activities. And this picture shows Mayor Akiba with us. And this shows a special prayer session with the candlelight.

And this was just in front of our tent, and somebody was here speaking about our activities, and there were people who were listening to that. And this one, I think this was in someone's talk on the 5th of June. This was a joint action around the world - nuclear abolition day, June the 5th. This was our last meeting of the Yes! Campaign, concerning the NPT Review Conference and other activities. As a result, we were able to sell 17,000 copies of the picture book about the protocol.

And so, starting from August last year to May this year, in 10 months, we were able to sell 17,000 copies. With the proceeds from the sales we were able to organize the caravans. And we went to about 900 local authorities ourselves, but because we were in the news, and the newspapers really carried articles about us, there were some mass media who were very interested in pursuing Mr. Iso's activities, and so altogether, as of 25th of June, 1,166 local governments have given their signatures of support. And we have been able to take these signatures to the Japanese government. In this way, we were able to show the feelings of the people.

Senior vice minister Mr. Fukuyama was at the NPT Review Conference; neither the Japanese prime minister nor foreign minister came to that NPT Review Conference, but Mr. Fukuyama did and the following is the excerpt from the last part of his speech. "During this NPT Review Conference, *hibakusha* from both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, both in these places as well as on the streets of New York, gave testimonies of the horror of the nuclear bombs. We would like you to share their feelings. And it is the responsibility of our country to tell the tragedy of nuclear weapons; it is our responsibility to humanity. And as shown in the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, the enthusiasm of civil society would greatly help, and in fact is essential, for carrying through the momentum of the citizens groups. And with each country and civil society, we will continue to promote our activities related to the education on disarmament and non-proliferation."





We would like to keep this speech in our mind and we would like the Japanese government to follow through with what he said. With the awareness of that ours is the only country that has suffered atomic bomb attacks, we want the government of Japan to do its best.

Members of Mayors for Peace are doing their best. And we, the citizens, are also doing our best, from July last year all the way to June this year. This is the end of our report. We would welcome your input and your advice to us, so that we can further enhance our citizens' activities. Thank you very much.

Noriko Sado: Thank you, Ms. Nobumoto. Next, let's hear the high school students' presentation on the Signature Campaign by Ms. Kajihara, Ms. Inokuchi, Ms. Ando, and Ms Itagaki. The PC will be operated by Ms. Murota and Ms. Kawashima, a chair of the executive committee of their activities, is in the floor. This is going to be the Executive Committee of the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Signature Campaign by the Hiroshima junior and high school students.

Students at Hiroshima Jogakuin High School, the Executive Committee of the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Signature Campaign by Hiroshima junior and high school students



Megumi Kajihara: Good afternoon. We are from Hiroshima Jogakuin High School. I am from the executive committee of the Signature Campaign. My name's Megumi Kajihara, vice chairperson.

Mako Ando: I am a freshman in high school, my name is Mako Ando.

Haruka Inokuchi: Likewise, Haruka Inoguchi, freshman, high school.

Ami Itagaki: Freshman, Ami Itagaki.

Megumi Kajihara: Today, I would like to introduce to you the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Signature Campaign by Hiroshima junior and high school students. [using slide presentation]

Mako Ando: Good afternoon. Let me start with what conditions we started out our activities. In Shogaku High School in Okinawa, Eishin High School in Fukuyama, and Hiroshima Jogakuin High School, we have "peace learning" processes and the classes respectively before. However, in March 2008, these 3 schools got together to hold the Hiroshima Junior and High School Peace Summit. Okinawa was the only place where there was battle on the land, and also Fukuyama was bombed very severely. At the time of the Peace Summit, one of the *hibakusha*, Dr. Lee, said "*hibakusha* are becoming elderly - they're losing their ability to move easily. The young generation is given the peace baton and needs to take action - that is my expectation." Since we heard his message, we have thought about what we can do specifically for nuclear abolition.

As one of the conditions and assumptions of such activities, what we thought was something junior and high school children can do. And secondly, something that's meaningful, because it's done by us, high school students. And three, something we can continue to do. Those are the three assumptions. Based on which, in those days the second year of the high school and our senior members who are freshmen in college, thought about this street signature campaign. We thought about what are the types of signature campaigns, which are fitting to high school students? Through the discussions, our senior members came to the conclusion that we should focus on CANT - Cities Are Not Targets Signature Activity 2020 Vision.

Haruka Inokuchi: Now, I would like to talk about the reasons we are engaged in the CANT signature campaign. This is because we are not going to be influenced by national interests. For example, there are the conflicting nations Israel and Palestine. They are both participating in Mayors for Peace. From Israel, 48 cities, and from Palestine, 28 cities are participating. Cities from those two countries hope for the abolition of nuclear weapons, with which we share the same feelings.



And secondly, Mayors for Peace is an NGO, related to the first item. Mayors for Peace cannot be influenced by national interests and can advocate the abolition of the nuclear weapons in the earlier NPT Review Conference. Although this provides an official way for countries to have discussions, there are a lot of active voices to be heard by the representatives of NGOs as well. Therefore, I believe the 21st century is the period of NGOs.

Thirdly, Mayor Akiba is the president of Mayors for Peace. As the mayor of the international peace city, Mayor Akiba has always continued to advocate very aggressively the abolition of the nuclear weapons with a lot of new ideas. Because Mayor Akiba is the president of Mayors for Peace, and also together with Mr. Leeper the Chairman of the Hiroshima Peace Cultural Foundation, and other members of the city government of Hiroshima, we thought we could do something for the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

Ami Itagaki: Now, I would like to touch upon what we have done specifically. In FY 2008, we always have a week dedicated to the prayer for peace in June at Hiroshima Jogakuin High School, this is when we started collection of signatures in Hiroshima. We started our signature collection in Fukuyama, and also in Okinawa in the areas surrounding the two high schools at various points in July and August. We embarked upon these three signature collection activities. This activity continued through the fall cultural festival season, and into the winter season until the end of March 2009. There was participation of 27 schools, and 4 organizations in this undertaking and we were able to collect as many as 41,952 signatures. This was phase one.



In phase two, in FY 2009, two high school students of Hiroshima Jogakuin High School, who were freshmen in 2008, said: "We would like to pass this baton to our junior members." And they organized the executive committee.

In May 2010, there was heightening of momentum related to the NPT Review Conference. On the other hand, however, because of the swine flu, we were not able to be engaged in our full activities at school. But because of the steadfast participation of 31 schools and 13 organizations, by the end of March 2010, we were able to collect as many as 44,967 signatures.

Megumi Kajihara: In phase three, in May 2010, we took the initiative to call for the cooperation of collecting the signatures with Eishin Junior and High School, and 3 other schools, Okinawa Shogaku High School. In Hiroshima Jogakuin School we started in-school signature collection in June, and we have sent the request to cooperate to 150 schools throughout Japan. We have visited Notre Dame Seishin High School, Hiroshima Inokuchi High School, and Shudo High School to give a presentation and to call for participation in the signature campaign by other Hiroshima junior and high school students. We will continue to do that.

No *hibakusha's* life can be wasted. We have to take the initiative and the leadership for the sake of peace-making. This is the mission given to the children in Hiroshima. We can do this because we believe in the abolition of nuclear weapons. We believe that in every signature we can feel each one of the people's feeling who suffered from the war. We carry the feelings of Hiroshima on our shoulders. We hope that we'll be able to collect the as many signatures as possible. Thank you very much for listening.

Noriko Sado: Thank you very much. And now, we would like to invite the third speaker, Nakajima, from Hiroshima Prefectural Co-op Association.

Noriko Nakajima, Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union: I'm Nakajima from Hiroshima Prefectural Co-op Association. I would like to share with you what we have done with the Hiroshima Co-op and other co-ops from all over Japan. [using slide presentation]

Peace and a better life are the founding principles of the Co-op, and we have conducted a campaign named



Abolish Nuclear Weapons. Mayors for Peace proposed a 2020 Vision, and in order to make it into reality, various co-ops participated. As for the CANT signatures drive, the co-ops in 32 prefectures participated in. 1.02 million signatures were presented to the president of NPT Review Conference, and about 70 percent - 742,374 signatures were collected through co-ops. It has been a long time since SSD3 (Third Special Session on Disarmament), when the co-ops collected so many signatures. Consumer members of co-ops also collected signatures to request the head of their cities and towns to participate in Mayors for Peace, and there were many members of co-ops who tried to get access to the municipality leaders requesting them to make a decision to participate in Mayors for Peace.



Before beginning activities like signature collection, we conducted studies and had meetings. We've invited Mayor Akiba and Mr. Leeper, president and chairperson of Hiroshima Peace Culture Center respectively, to give us lectures, and there have been wonderful responses. All the meetings were full of participants. Based on that, workshops of smaller group took place to learn more about these kinds of campaigns.

This slide shows how CANT signature activities are progressing. We deliver the products to member consumers every week, and we gave them leaflets to ask for their signatures. At Co-op shops we also requested signatures and the two pictures at the bottom right show you how we were collecting signatures from the people who were shopping. We also collected signatures at the workshops, on the streets and around the busiest areas, like in front of the Sogo Department Store and Deo-Deo Electric Appliance store. And the picture at the left bottom shows that Co-op Yamaguchi had a signature collecting activity in the shopping area. You can see the star festival decoration with a hanging banner with a message of "No More Hiroshima-Nagasaki." And Osaka, Kanagawa and Saitama did the same.

This picture shows you the scene when the members visited the municipality. Together with the CANT signature, signatures for a petition for participation in Mayors for Peace were collected. And those signatures to ask for participation were brought to the head of the municipality. You can see the children were there. Co-op Kanagawa had a meeting with the mayor, and as the picture at the bottom left shows, the Co-op Yamaguchi hosted Peace Forum, as you heard in the morning today. We thought this was wonderful. In the Peace Forum they had the participation of eight mayors, and all of them pledged that they would like to take up peace issues quite actively. There are many reasons why so many co-ops in Japan responded to the appeal from Mayors for Peace and spread the activities.

First, inviting mayor Akiba and Mr. Leeper was significant because we had learning opportunities. After we heard their lectures, the members of Co-op started to be very active in terms of taking initiatives, because they started to believe that the 2020 Vision can bring us a world without nuclear weapons. Various NGOs showed us the possibility of the abolition of nuclear weapons. But Mayors for Peace is unique because we have the participation of our own mayors. Although what's written in the protocol may sound difficult, it they felt intimate because Mayors for Peace is a forum with our own mayors.

The Japan Co-op organization was established in 1951, and the founding principles since then have been peace and a better life. That has been the basis of activities of co-ops, and this has led to the foundation of our ongoing campaign. We are very much interested in issues like food, environment and livelihood, and we believe that in order to achieve a better life, peace is the prerequisite. That's why the Co-op is regularly working on peace issues.

This slide shows an example from Kyoto. You can see "peace" spelled out by people in front of the world heritage "Chion-in" temple. This was because these people were inspired by a lecture given by Mr. Leeper. And this is the peace night games of baseball, possible because of cooperation between the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, the Hiroshima Toyo Carp baseball team, the Chugoku Shimbun, and the Hiroshima Co-op. You can see the details in the booth. And we also invited children to learn about peace, and there is an ongoing effort to publish booklets with testimonies. We have a guidebook with activities that include visits to various monuments, and the cenotaph. We also published the guidebook on the 3/1 Bikini incident at the site of Yaizu Shizuoka. You can see those books when you come to our booth.



In May, we had peace processions, and many children participated in this kind of procession in various parts of Hiroshima. Today we did it in Fukuyama, and we did it yesterday in Mihara of Hiroshima Prefecture. Every year on August 5th, we have a gathering named Nijino-hiroba (rainbow plaza) and Japan Co-op and Hiroshima Co-op co-sponsors a series of programs that run from August 4th to 6th, where we visit various cenotaphs and monuments and listen to the *hibakusha's* testimonies. This is held in Nagasaki as well.

Co-op Hiroshima makes a partnership with these various organizations. For example, under the title of 2020 Network, Hiroshima Jogakuin School and Hiroshima Peace Seminar joined us to form a network every month. In line with the 2020 Vision, on the 20th day every month, we go to the streets to collect signatures. We did it for nine months from last June to this March, and a total of 224 people participated, and we collected 2,394 signatures. We worked with Yes! Campaign as well. And we asked co-ops nationwide to help them distribute the picture books about the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol.

And this slide shows you 2020 Network, a street campaign for collecting signatures. Unless there was a heavy rain warning, during either midsummer or midwinter, every month we had about 20 participants, and the Co-op members were encouraged by the young high school students, and vice versa.

We sent the Co-op mission of petition activities to the NPT Review Conference. And 105 members of Co-ops went to New York. We offered support to some *hibakushas* from Hidankyo, so that they give an atomic bombing exhibition and deliver testimony to schools. You can see our mission marching on the top left. And next to that, you can see the *hibakusha's* testimony at the middle school, and the bottom left shows you the atomic bomb exhibition held in the United Nations, supported by the financial contribution of Co-op members nationwide. And we also had medical co-ops that were participating as members of a Gensui-kyo.



We were able to listen to the Mayors for Peace conference held in New York. You can see the signatures in support of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, and CANT signatures handed to the president. This was a moment when the activities by Co-op and various supporting organization members made a difference. Lastly, on the bottom left, you can see Mr. Tsuboi, and you can see our members together with *hibakusha* from Hiroshima. We're pleased that all the co-ops in Japan will work together to abolish nuclear weapons. Thank you very much.

Noriko Sado: Now then, let's move on to the next step. We would like to hear comments from the floor. As I had proposed earlier to the audience, please explain what various activities you are engaged in, what are the objectives you are trying to accomplish, what are the types of approaches you are employing, and what are types of support you are receiving, and what types of assistance would you like to get? We hope that we will be able to share many ideas to accomplish the second target. As we focused earlier, we hope that we'll be able to share the information. Anybody who could give us your input from the floor, please raise your hand and identify yourself with your name when I assign you to take the floor, please. Anybody from the audience? Yes. And you are the next. The one sitting at the back in the center.

Speaker 1, Mariko Komatsu: Thank you. I am from Peace Boat. My name is Mariko Komatsu. In our organization, on 25th of July, a 101-day world trip was completed. In this Peace Boat, this was the third round of *hibakusha* to go around the earth. Titled "*Hibakusha* on the round-the-world trip, the testimony voyage", *hibakusha*, nine people from Hiroshima, took 101 days to tour the world and visit as many as 21 or 22 countries, to state their testimonies.

We held testimony conferences and exchanged views for peace, together with citizens. We also visited elementary schools and we also participated in government assemblies to have opportunities to talk about and to understand peace through dialogues. So this was a very rare opportunity to have dialogues with



hibakusha on a one-on-one basis. It seems that the participants were very much inspired and very much shocked by the *hibakushas'* testimonies. They were surprised by the fact that after 65 years there is still a lot of aftermath, such as cancers and problems at genetic levels. But they were very moved by the wish for peace which couldn't be extinguished even among the wartime and that wish is now shared by citizens all over the world.

Today Mitsuo Kodama and the second generation of *hibakusha*, Etsuko Nakatani, both of them participated in the trip, they are here with us. With the witnesses we are going to have a meeting on the 7th of August, from 10:00 o'clock at YMCA as well as the 12th of August to give the report of the tour. While I was on the round-the-world trip, I strongly felt that the succession of the testimonies of *hibakusha* is going to be a very critical thing. On the grassroots level dialogues and opportunities to talk about peace is very important - that is how we felt. Thank you very much.

Noriko Sado: Three groups have given to different approaches, and now a person from Peace Boat, has given another example. So instead of my talking, shall I give the microphone to the other person who would like to take the floor. Please.

Speaker 2, Kozo Watanabe: I am Watanabe, a Hiroshima City Council member. Since this conference is held in Hiroshima City, on behalf of the Council of Hiroshima City, I tried to reserve my position not to talk, and give the opportunities to other people. But since Mayor Akiba, president of Mayors for Peace, is the mayor of our city, although we are in the position of inviting your comments, I would like you to allow me to make a few comments here on behalf of the Hiroshima City Council.

Concerning the NPT Review Conference, it seems that we have already started the next step of the discussion - 2020 Vision - by 2020 we hope to abolish the nuclear weapon. We would like to appeal to the world from Hiroshima. In February and in June, in the council meeting, as the representatives of the citizens, we discussed that we should not just wait for 2020 to come, as was discussed in the morning time. What's important is to take an action, as was emphasized by all the speakers. Concretely speaking, our proposal is to have the meeting of the people in the year 2015, five years before 2020, and to try to accomplish our target 2020. Not only in Hiroshima but also in Nagasaki, we hope that we'll be able to hold the summit for the abolition of the nuclear weapons in 2020. We hope that we'll be able to get a lot of comments and opinions in this forum today and tomorrow. We hope that we will be able to reflect our voices in your report. And we hope that we will be able to give our input to the report of the mayors which will be sent on August 6th.

Nobel Prize laureates are going to visit us in Hiroshima to have the meeting. So I believe this year marks a very important milestone. Discussion is important, but above all, specific action on the measures is very important. We hope that we will be able to hold the Nagasaki Hiroshima Summit for the Total Abolition in the year 2015, five years before our target, 2020. We believe that we'll be able to realize the abolition of the nuclear weapons in 2020. This is something we would like to take the initiative on in our Hiroshima City Council.

The importance of Mayors for Peace was mentioned just before. We hope that we'll be able to take advantages of the use of the parliamentarians In Mayors for Peace. There were some cities who are not members of Mayors for Peace yet. We hope that we'll be able to fulfill our strong mission on those matters and expand our network. And we hope we are able to give support to the local authorities who are still not members of Mayors for Peace. Thank you very much.

Noriko Sado: Thank you very much. We just heard two new comments and approaches. We have so far heard about large scale activities, but some of you on the floor may be thinking about the smaller scale activities that you can, or you are already doing in your daily life on a private basis. This is a session for citizens, so you don't need to be a member of an organization to make your contribution here. So you may be doing something in your daily life and we do feel it's important to listen to those ideas and activities. Of course we welcome the comments from those who are the members of organizations as well. So, yes please, the person in the center.



Speaker 3, Mariko Ishii: My name is Mariko Ishii. I'm from Hiroshima, and my grandmother is *hibakusha*, and I was on the 63rd Peace Boat, together with 103 *hibakusha*. I visited various countries, and I also participated in the signature collecting activities for their joining Mayors for Peace. And on behalf of one organization, let me say something which may not agree with what you're hearing today.

Let me mention Kakadu National Park in Australia. There is a uranium mining site, and there are Aborigines living in the area. I belong to an organization which supports Aborigine people who live in the mining area of uranium. Because of bad management, 150,000 liters of polluted water are coming into the environment, and larger damage is expected because there have been no measures taken. Uranium from Australia is not exported to the nuclear weapon countries. Directly, but indirectly, it may be reaching some countries. The Miral tribe of Aboriginal people, indigenous people, suffers a lot because mining is done in their sacred places. And they don't know to whom the uranium is offered, and they know that the uranium from their region is causing damage to many people.

I visited that area myself, and I participated in a meeting held there. I am from Hiroshima and my grandmother is *hibakusha*, and when I went there I was very warmly welcomed. Some had tears in their eyes.

When we talk about the abolition of nuclear weapons, we have to think about what makes up a nuclear weapon. We have to go back to basics. And this is what I want you to do. Think about it. We know that nuclear weapons are not made of air or water. But people tend to forget the basic materials used for nuclear bombs.

Hibakusha on the Peace Boat and my grandmother were the sufferers at the final stage of the nuclear bombing process. But we have to think about the people who are suffering at the very upstream end of the production of nuclear weapons. They are *hibakusha* as well because they suffer from the effects of radiation. So we are fellows, and they are with us in wishing for peace, we should never forget about people who suffer from the upstream process of nuclear weapon production. Thank you.

Noriko Sado: What Ms. Ishii says is, in fact, what all three groups have pointed out is all quite important, I think. I will come back to that issue later when I summarize comments. I think maybe we can accept one more person's comment. I see two people raising their hands, and you are both accepted, but please try to be brief. The person over here, please. Then the second person.

Speaker 4, Etsuko Nakatani: My name is Nakatani. I was on Peace Boat. I am a second generation *hibakusha*. I am going to comment very briefly. There was one point missing.

There were nine *hibakushas* on the boat visiting various countries, offering our testimonies. In this current voyage, 14 cities gave their signature which says that they will to become members of Mayors for Peace. Against the threat of nuclear weapons, cities and towns all over the world who are responsible for protecting the lives of the people, or citizens, clearly showed that they are concerned about the threat of nuclear weapons, this is what I felt very strongly.

And as you have just heard, when we think about nuclear weapons, we also have to think about damages including uranium mining activities, production facilities, testing and *hibakusha*. We have to look at different stages of damage of nuclear weapons production. Today, Mr. Randy Rydell from UNODA is here. The nine of us got together and wrote an earnest letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, who is going to come to Japan this summer. And one of the messages in the letter is that the sufferers of nuclear weapons must be able to form solidarity with the support of the United Nations. This is a message from the nine *hibakusha* on the Peace Boat. Nuclear damages can happen to anybody, anywhere, so we have to look at those issues clearly. As I listened to the previous speakers, this is what I wanted to share with you.

Another thing is, young people who were aboard supported our activities. There were many young



participants aboard. They said they knew nothing about the nuclear threat, but they were happy to offer support, and offering support to us, I believe young people could learn a lot. They will be coming to Hiroshima on August the 6th, and what I'm thinking about is how we can develop solidarity. They are from different cities, those younger people, and they can go to their own mayors to ask for participation in Mayors for Peace. This is the pledge they made when they left the boat.

So we know that having communication with young people may be difficult, but when we were quite sincere, I could see that young people were eager to listen to what we wanted to share with them. This is what I really felt. I am sorry for speaking for such a long time.

Noriko Sado: Thank you very much. The last person is Ms. Moritaki of HANWA organization, please.

Speaker 5, Haruko Moritaki: I had the opportunity to take the floor in the plenary session one, so I tried to reserve my comments, but listening to the comments of the others, I had the feeling that I should be speaking.

As I said in plenary session one concerning the abolition of nuclear weapons, whenever we think about this issue over the past 65 years in Hiroshima, what are the things that *hibakusha* have suffered from? That is radiation, damage caused by the radiation after the A-bomb explosion. The *hibakusha* with whom I have worked, although they were not very old, have passed away because of radiation. Mention was made about uranium mining in Australia. Of course, one person cannot be everywhere in order to take an action, but we have to have a very inclusive perspective. For myself, since I am engaged in this activity, a movement in Hiroshima, I am directly involved in the Jadagoda Mine in India, and at the very beginning of the fuel cycle, there is the radiation damage. As was mentioned, the biggest damage caused in the case of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was the radiation caused by the A-bomb. The depleted uranium is also causing a lot of damage as well.

In the United States there are the uranium mines, and Japanese companies are now trying to develop new uranium mines in the States. In the summertime, I am planning to invite the activists who are involved in this movement. Recently we have invited medical doctors who are fighting against the depleted uranium bombs dropped in Iraq, where there is so much suffering DU. We have to look at what's happening in other countries. There are *hibakusha* who continue to suffer because of the damage done 65 years ago. Those A-bomb victims have to have a liaison connection with *hibakusha* in other countries, and that initiative has to be linked to our initiative. We hope that we'll be able to find such an opportunity in Hiroshima. Then our movement for the total abolition of the nuclear weapons will be more convincing.

As a small effort the international conference, ICNND, was held in Hiroshima. Although I cannot say this in one word, I believe the conclusion was not exactly what we had expected; it was just like the NPT Review Conference. Plainly speaking, there was a consensus that there would be no time-bound abolition of the nuclear weapons. Even if it was included implicitly, it was far beyond our distant future. So in this conference, and also in the NPT, HANWA has been advocating the establishment of a nuclear weapon convention. And now, it seems that a positive conclusion has come. In the case of the ICNND, this is from Japan, or rather from Australia, there is a specific movement to form a preparatory committee for the initiation of negotiations.

And last year, the city of Hiroshima and NGOs of Hiroshima have started many movements. What's on the surface of the 2020 is made by the children who held paper, and NO NUKES was made by the huge amount of paper cranes. There were a lot of impactful messages which were given to the ICNND memberse. And in front of the A-bomb Dome, we said "NUCLEAR FREE NOW!" That was the message conveyed with the 1,200 candles. We have created the executive committee to make the preparation, and we have invited also the grassroots people to participate in the first meeting with the ICNND. Mr. Evans said it was a fantasy to discuss the nuclear weapon convention, this is rather unrealistic, he said so in Hiroshima.

But to continue to appeal is very important for us. Although each effort is very small, I believe that it will bear fruit. We hope that we'll be able to expand our power with the strength of NGOs. We hope there is a

liaison between cities and NGOs. That is the expectation I was able to feel. Thank you very much.

Noriko Sado: Thank you very much. After listening to the presentations by the three groups, we were also able to entertain very insightful comments from the floor. In summarizing, so far we've listened to the experiences and various programs. Probably we'll be able to find two very good proposal.

On one side, in order to take an action, there's the menu from which we will be able to find applicable methods - signatures, workshops, caravans, and testimonies - and to create new organizations, to utilize conventional organizations and to appeal with the voices of *hibakusha*.



Secondly, other successes are the clues and ideas with which we will be able to take action. For example, Yes! Campaign raised some of the issues. The message has to be put forward very positively. There has to be a shift of the paradigm. This is quite innovative.

As presented by some organizations, in order to spread their activities, it is important for them to be understood easily and to be close to people's day-to-day life. Dialogues also have to be utilized. Dialogues seem to be one of the most effective ways of communication. Mayors for Peace proposed that setting a time-bound goal or time limitation is very important; and to make the best use of events in each season. In other words, it is necessary to have the timely action.

Also nuclear issues, especially uranium production related problems such as uranium mining was mentioned. We have to think about the nuclear weapons issue as a realistic current issue in order to take effective action. So to consider this as the current action, something I felt very strongly is this: There are different types of solidarity. We hope that we'll be able to have solidarity with a lot of different victims. High school students have expanded their scope of activities, not only in Hiroshima, but also in Nagasaki and South Korea, to link the *hibakusha* in different sites and places. By having the connection and liaison of the *hibakusha* in different places, we hope that we'll be able to have a very effective campaign.

Listening to the presentations and your input, we hope that we would be able to create useful lists of specific ways for us to take an action. This was the point of the citizens' dialogue. Whenever we talk about citizens, it seems evident to me that citizens are able to take actions based on their own feelings. For example, nations with even with the best intentions cannot just ignore national interests. Citizens are not fettered in such a way, and citizens seem to be the only actors that can act so freely. We hope that we'll be able to make the best use of the experiences and information we have listened to here, and apply it to future actions, because the voices of the citizens and the activities and movements of the citizens are linked to NGOs and local authorities, and to the central government. We hope that we can provide them with the standards and basic knowledge to take action. Unless there's a movement amongst the citizens, there won't be any movement in the higher levels of the government. I hope there will be continued momentum to abolish nuclear weapons by utilizing the thoughts and methods proposed today.

Thank you very much. This is going to be the end of my coordination, and to the three groups, and also the persons who took the floor, thank you very much for your participation.

MC: Thank you very much. It was wonderful to see such eagerness to exchange these wonderful ideas. We would like to express our thanks to Professor Sado, and those of you who gave presentations on the stage. With this we would like to conclude the dialogue session with citizens. We would like to express our thanks to Professor Sado again. Please clap your hands for her again.

Those of you who gave presentations are requested to stay on the stage. The three groups: Yes! Campaign, the Executive Committee of the Nuclear Abolition Signature Campaign Hiroshima of the Junior High and High School Students; and the Hiroshima Co-op are going to receive a letter of thanks from Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba. Those of you who were called, could you come to the front of the stage? Can I ask Mayor Akiba to come on to the stage?



Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima City: I would like to express my thanks to Professor Sado, and the representatives of the three groups. What they have reported was wonderful. And I would like to express my thanks from the bottom of my heart for their wonderful activities, worthier than the reports suggested.

As for the Yes! Campaign, the Executive Committee of the Nuclear Abolition Signature Campaign Hiroshima of the Junior High and High School Students; and the representative of Hiroshima Co-op, which represents many Co-ops all over Japan, their activities are wonderful and full of energy. At the Review Conference, at NPT, the things of great value that you put into today's conference also made their way into the final document, thanks to the various efforts made by these organizations. It is a wonderful addition to the international society.



In adopting the final document, not only President Obama's speech in Prague, and the contribution by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon were important, but also efforts made by all of you toward the abolition of nuclear weapons, and your passion took root in the final documents. From my heart, I especially appreciate the four thousand cities belonging to Mayors for Peace, the 2020 vision campaign which accepted the hopes and wishes of *hibakusha* very sincerely, the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol and the promotion to participate in Mayors for Peace.

When I was listening to your presentations I thought about Cornel West, a professor at Princeton University. He wrote about four principles for change in his book. These four principles for change were actually embodied in your own activities. This is the impression I had. I'd like to explain the four principles simply.

The first principle is that the power for change is in yourself. And in the historical context, you have to use the power. This is said to be the first principle. And the second principle is that the life can be many things, and life can mean your livelihood, your own life, and all the living things on the earth - you have to think about all of the meanings of life in order to realize change. So you can start with something very close to you so that you can be involved in global activities. The Co-op members and the high school students started to see what they can do in their daily activities. And it's the same for the Yes! Campaign members - they tried to think about life, all the living things, the lives and the livelihood of mankind from the point of view of each member. The third principle is that all of the changes should be for our future, and for our children. And the fourth principle is about a leader, while you act in cooperation with each other, a leader is needed. You took wonderful leadership in your respective activities. Professor Cornel talked about the requirements for being a good leader in his book. There are many, but I will talk about two of them.

The first requirement is that you have to be free from the conventional way of thinking. You have to be flexible enough to think about problems in a new way. When President Lincoln cited from the bible "better angels of our nature" that means that we have the power to take out the best in ourselves. With that leadership, all of you, the three organizations, brought about a wonderful outcome.

You presented us with concrete examples of successful activities, and throughout this conference, we make sure to expand those activities, so that we can achieve nuclear weapons abolition by 2020. I renewed my determination to it. So on behalf of Hiroshima City, I would like to present a letter of thanks to the three organizations. Thank you very much.

MC: Thank you. Now the letters of appreciation will be presented. First the Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign.

Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima City: This is a letter of thanks to the Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign. You have a good understanding of how Mayors for Peace activities are trying to





achieve a world without nuclear weapons and have made a great contribution to the promotion of the 2020 Vision campaign. In appreciation of your activities we would like to express thanks. The President of Mayors for Peace and Mayor of Hiroshima Tadatoshi Akiba, on July the 28th, 2010.

MC: Thank you. Now the letter is presented to the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Signature Campaign by the Hiroshima junior and high school students.

Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima City: This is a letter of thanks to the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Signature Campaign by the Hiroshima junior and high school students. Same as the above mentioned.

MC: Thank you. And the letter of appreciation is now presented to Mr. Tomita, the Chairperson of Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union.

Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima City: So this is the letter of appreciation to the Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union. Same as the above mentioned.

MC: Thank you very much, and please give a round of applause again. Now that we have presented the letters of appreciation. We would like to conclude the public forum for Day One of the conference. I would like to express our thanks to your participation. Tomorrow the program starts at 10 o'clock, with Plenary Session III. We hope to see you all again tomorrow. Thank you very much.

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Plenary Session III

Theme: Abolishing Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Date Thursday, July 29, 2010 10:00 - 12:30

Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima
International Conference Hall, Himawari

Coordinator: **The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.**

Chairman Emeritus of the Middle Powers Initiative
Former Canadian Senator and Disarmament Ambassador

Commentator: **Hiromichi Umebayashi**, Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO)

Commentator: **Jacqueline Cabasso**, Mayors for Peace North American Coordinator

Speakers :

1. **Hiromichi Umebayashi**
2. **Jacqueline Cabasso**
3. **Itsuro Soga** Mayor of Nakagawa Village, Nagano Pref.
4. **Koichi Kawano** Chairman of Japan Congress Against A-and H-Bombs
5. **Tomoko Fujiwara** Chairman of screening Committee, the Shirota Family and the 20th Century
6. **Jeau-Claude Bordes** Chargé d' Affaires a.i., Embassy of the Republic of Haiti in Japan
7. **Melvin Hardy** Hiroshima Children's Drawings Committee of All Souls Church
8. **Junko Ogawa** Executive Director, Asian Flowers
9. **Jacqueline Cabasso**



Plenary Session III

Theme: Abolishing Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Coordinator: The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.,

Chairman Emeritus of the Middle Powers Initiative

Commentator: Hiromichi UMEBAYASHI, Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO)

Commentator: Jacqueline CABASSO, Mayors for Peace North American Coordinator

MC: Good morning everyone. Now we would like to begin the second day of the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020. This is plenary session III of this Hiroshima Conference.

In this session III, which is entitled “Abolishing Nuclear Weapons by 2020”, we will be trying to find directions for the efforts of peace NGOs and the Mayors for Peace, and other organizations, based on sessions I and II.

Let me introduce the coordinator for the session, Mr. Douglas Roche, who gave the wonderful keynote speech yesterday. In order to give a summary report on sessions I and II that we had yesterday, we have the coordinators who will be commenting on the sessions. First, Dr. Hiromichi Umebayashi will be reporting on session I, and Jaqueline Cabasso will be reporting on session II. I would like to ask Ambassador Roche to moderate the session now.



The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C., Chairman Emeritus of the Middle Powers Initiative: Thank you very much. Mayor Akiba, Excellencies. We are meeting this morning in this third plenary meeting to principally take a review of what went on yesterday, and because I will not be here this afternoon, because of my travel schedule, I would like to take just a moment while I am speaking, before I introduce the distinguished panel, I would like to take a moment to express my deep appreciation to all present at this truly historic conference.

A little bit later, you will be looking at the statement to be published from this conference, the statement that will go out around the world. What I would like to say at the outset is that I give this statement my wholehearted support. It is a brilliant statement, and you know, I think I would like to exercise my new privileges as an honorary citizen of Hiroshima to suggest to the mayor that he gives some medals to the members of the drafting committee for their heroic work last night in bringing together all the diverse and important ideas. But Mr. Mayor, I will not be eligible to receive such a medal because I went to bed at half past ten, but the members of the drafting committee were heroic, and many of them did not go to bed until 4 o'clock this morning. So you have very dedicated people who have served this conference well.

I have found that this conference was a perfect reflection of the strength of Mayors for Peace, and the prestigious position that Mayors for Peace is now holding in the world. Not only because of the 4,000 plus city members, that quantity is certainly important and will doubtless grow, but also because of the quality and the vision of the work that Mayors for Peace is doing. I can tell you that when this statement is issued and read by important people around the world, they will notice that this is the first substantive statement anywhere in the world that has been issued following the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and thus you have struck a leadership note here, in affirming for the world the course ahead.

So the 203 participants at this conference, from 132 cities, countries and NGOs, should take pride in having participated. In a statement that is boldly visionary and highly practical, for this conference will be calling for support of the Secretary-General's 5-point plan, which includes a nuclear weapons convention, and calling for all governments to immediately start negotiations toward the conclusion of an international



treaty banning nuclear weapons in time to eliminate those weapons by 2020. Then very specifically, to this end, governments that have already expressed their desire for a comprehensive legal process in partnership with like-minded NGOs should convene a special disarmament conference in 2011 to facilitate the start of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention. That is very specific work, and it is embedded in this document that you have produced, which will now go around the world to influence important policymakers.

I hope it will be successful, but I will say this, if people like us do not speak out for what must be done now to implement the 2010 NPT Review, then I will guarantee you that nothing will happen. Or let me turn that sentence around, the only way to make something happen is for us to push. We are doing this in a very intelligent way.

Finally, this conference has been propitious, extremely timely, not just because it follows the NPT Review but because it precedes the historic visit to Hiroshima by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who in a few days will be here, as we all know, historically, to deliver a message and that of course by definition, when the Secretary-General of the United Nations speaks from the platform in Hiroshima, he is speaking to the world. So I cannot let this moment pass without saying how deeply touched, in the moment that is now inscribed in my heart, and in my mind, forever.

Mr. Matsushima came yesterday and stood with me and we interlocked arms on the platform. Fate brought us together, the same age. I thought it was quite remarkable that both our experiences at 16, he was so poignant at the age of 16, and then here we are together at the age of 81, and I reflected on this last night – the meaning of that moment: How two men started out life in different parts of the world but are united forever by the Hiroshima event, and are determined to spend our remaining lives giving inspiration and work to those who are around us.

The forward movement, the centerpiece of our meeting today, is a nuclear weapons convention. We must stay focused, sharply focused on making this happen. I have said this first conference following the NPT Review is important because you have started this ball rolling, but we cannot rest, we cannot just think that “well, I will put it out there, and somebody will do it.” We, in all our ways in which we affect opinion in our communities, and indeed our countries, and around the world, we must help people to come to the realization that the time for a nuclear weapons convention is now, and that the goal of this conference – to have a total abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020 – is real and we must make it happen. Thank you very much.

It is my pleasure now to invite Dr. Hiromichi Umebayashi to give us a report from yesterday’s meeting.



Hiromichi Umebayashi, Special Advisor to Peace Depot (NPO): Thank you very much and good morning everyone. I will report on the session I where we had presentations by 16 people. This was a 90-minute session, so three of them had to defer their statement to the afternoon session. Let me summarize briefly the statements by those 16 people. I will not be going person by person, but I shall just sort out the topics and themes that were raised by them, and the response and follow-up opinions on those specific topics.

One big common theme was the NPT, Non-Proliferation Treaty. What is it? What were the results of this review conference of the NPT? There were many views expressed about this. The NPT is a product of history and it is important for us to confirm and affirm that this was the product of history. Several people mentioned this, and Mayor Taue of Nagasaki said that the NPT was wisdom that was mustered up for the survival of mankind. It had some constraints to start with, but this was really the minimum most-needed wisdom for the survival of mankind.

On the review conference several views were presented, perhaps the tone overall was welcoming, but with certain reservations. Part of the reason why we welcome that NPT Review Conference was because, as



many of the speakers pointed out, in the history of review of NPT for the first time this word “nuclear weapons convention” was included in the recommendation by unanimous consensus. This was a great achievement. Another opinion was the document created by the NPT Review Conference touched on international humanitarian law. Now, again, was the first time that abiding by international humanitarian law was mentioned in the document. Another thing was that 122 countries gave opening speeches and these 122 countries at that conference showed their support and agreement to the contents of that final document, unanimously. That again is a very significant event.

As I said, there were certain reservations expressed by other people, one of which was that the time frame disappeared from the document. As an achievement there was the inclusion of a nuclear weapons convention, which stayed in the final document, but then in the final document the request for a clear timeframe, which was an original request, met resistance by the nuclear powers and in the end was dropped. As a result of that, the nuclear powers said that they will continue to have nuclear weapons for the time being, and an agreement without the timeframe is no more than a status quo, which is quite harsh. But I think one thing was very important and expressed very well. Randy Rydell mentioned, and I think these were the words by the UN High Representative Mr. Duarte. My quotation may not be correct, but “What is important is not how much you have harvested, but how many seeds you have planted.” So I think this is one perspective to look at the situation, and that left a deep impression in my mind.

The second topic was why it is necessary to take a comprehensive approach as represented by the nuclear weapons convention. And yet at the same time, the need to have step-by-step achievement has also been pointed out, and so there were those two views as a conclusion. What you can say is that this is a certain achievement because those people who emphasized the importance of the step-by-step approach also acknowledged the need for a comprehensive approach. This acknowledgement owes to the results of the NPT Review Conference. Therefore, we have gone into a new phase, the step-by-step approach as part of the comprehensive approach. And what has been emphasized in the step-by-step approach is the importance of entry into force of the CTBT (the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty), that this is a must, and in order for it to come-into force, ratification by 9 countries is needed. Some of the countries have not even signed yet, but these 9 countries have to ratify for the CTBT to come into force. In order to get that ratification, each small individual effort is needed, and from the Japanese government it has been pointed out that the need to work on those 9 countries to ratify the CTBT. I believe that the opportunity was also given to the Japanese government to take the floor, referring to the agreed document by of the U.N., to acknowledge the need for the comprehensive approach, which is the framework of the nuclear weapons convention. So a comprehensive approach is one thing, but in accordance with this, it is possible in parallel to take the step-by-step approach, which was advocated by the citizens’ groups.

The third topic was the appeal on urgency. A lot of people in this forum talked about the level of urgency. We cannot entirely depend on the activities of NPT. Outside of the scope of NPT it is necessary to create a consultative framework to discuss the impending issue. That is one methodology that was proposed by the participants. Also the nuclear weapons convention negotiation should not be started at the next NPT Review Conference in 2015, it has to be started right now! By the time we reach 2015 there has to be something concrete to point to. We have to start our preparation immediately, now.

As the fourth topic, nuclear sharing was mentioned. Non-nuclear countries in NATO are able to share the nuclear weapons of the United States through nuclear sharing. Japan and South Korea are also protected under the US nuclear umbrella. The non-nuclear weapons countries are dependent on these nuclear weapons. That has to be completely changed. Those are some of the opinions we heard. That theme is common among European and NATO countries. In Europe, among the members of NATO, the issue of nuclear weapons deployment as tactical nuclear weapons is a major theme. It is obvious that those tactical weapons must never be used. In spite of that self-evident fact, the policy is still maintained. That has to be changed. Now, what about the Japanese relationship with the nuclear umbrella? As an A-bombed country, it is necessary for us to get out of our dependency on the nuclear umbrella. It is necessary to seriously think about the establishment of an Northeast Asia nuclear-free zone as one of the methods to get out of the nuclear umbrella. Japanese and Korean politicians have already started working to this effect. In relation to all these matters, the Japanese government is requested to create an Ambassador who dedicates



himself to the progress of nuclear disarmament, and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The fifth topic was prohibition of use of nuclear weapons. That has to be realized immediately. Several people made such comments. In the beginning it was noted that international humanitarian law was mentioned for the first time in the final report of the NPT Review Conference. There has to be prohibition of nuclear weapons following other treaties to ban inhumane weapons. That has to be added explicitly to the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention, and that also has to be stipulated in the ICC Rome stipulations. Also, in order for us to promote the nuclear weapons convention, prohibition of use from the moral/ethical perspective is going to be very effective. Those are some of the opinions that we entertained.

The last topic discussed concerned sympathy and solidarity. I would like to put all those opinions under this theme. From many different perspectives, there were a lot of similar comments that we heard. Considering the origin of the Hiroshima movement, we have to give thoughts to the issues which surround all the different nuclear and radiation victims. Particularly noted was uranium mining issues surrounding the production of uranium weapons, where residues are created during the fuel production cycle. We have to shine a light on the many different victims of radiation effects as well as our own issues. It is necessary to broaden the scope of our activities with sympathy. We hope that we will be able to broaden the scope of our solidarity on the moral basis and the ethical basis as well. We hope that we will be able to introduce the notion of morality into the psychology of the people so that we will be able to deepen our solidarity. Also, as Ambassador Roche said, we need to focus on the roles to be played by *hibakusha*. Indeed their roles are great; they have a strong power to move the people's minds and hearts. He repeated the need for sympathy with *hibakusha* and the importance of conveying their experiences. Also, as a specific method, we could use music and recruit artists and musicians to collaborate with them to appeal to public opinion. That is another comment that we heard.

So, altogether, those were the six topics. Those were the themes we discussed in the Plenary Session 1, based on all the opinions raised at that time.

I was listening to all those discussions so, in conclusion, allow me to relate an anecdote. I'm very sorry for my interpreter. I hate to say something like a proverb but this is a word from the Chinese ideology of the philosopher Mencius. Probably people say, "People's harmony is stronger than the geographical advantage. Geographical advantage is stronger than celestial advantage." This applies to the battlefields but it can also apply to our lives as well. So let me specify those words. Our battle is the fight to create a nuclear-free world. That is our campaign, or specifically speaking, to create a nuclear weapons convention. That is our fight. Mencius says that "Geographical advantage is stronger than celestial advantage." In other words, timing, or chance is the most critical one, so this is something we can share. Timing is the key to success. "People's harmony is stronger than the geographical advantage." In other words, formation in the battlefield is very important. We have to create our formation according to how we are going to do our fighting. That is how I take the point about geographical advantage. Like-minded civil societies and like-minded nations can stand up together by sharing our thoughts. In the civil societies, we have Mayors for Peace, the parliamentarians' movements, and also the international NGOs which are represented by many here today. Labor unions, religious societies, and grass-roots activities; all of those organizations and societies are the fighters, or the members in this battle. So those are the parties and stakeholders. How can we create our formation in our battlefield? That is why Mencius tells us how important the geographical advantage is. But a much more important thing is that people's harmony is stronger than the geographical advantage. That means we all require solidarity, sympathy, and unity. Celestial advantage, geographical advantage and human harmony are to be demonstrated with the most strength. Throughout Plenary session I, I was able to feel the importance of this work. Thank you indeed very much. This is the end of my report. Thank you.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: I would like to thank you very much for an outstanding report. As you were speaking I was reminded myself, how lucky Japan is to have you as such an informed and articulate NGO leader. Indeed you are the only NGO present on the new special committee that has been established, and I think that is because of the recognition that you have received in your own country from your work in the Peace Depot, and certainly internationally in the Middle Powers Initiative, you have



contributed from your perspective, but as a representative in Japan you have brought to the international field highly informed views of the Japanese situation and the potential, and when you closed today on the note of harmony, I think you resonated with all of us in the room, so I would like to thank you.

We are fortunate at this session to have two distinguished NGO leaders, for through Jackie Cabasso's work with the Western States Legal Foundation in Oakland, California, and her many other associations, Jackie has come to a position where she is a preeminent analyst of the strategic doctrines. She couples her intellectual work with very strong grassroots activism, so the Abolition 2000 movement benefits enormously from Jackie Cabasso's presence. I think all of us who have dealt with her here at this conference understand well the tremendous capacities and commitment, and I would even say heart, that this woman has and combines with her brain to move the nuclear disarmament scene forward. So it's a pleasure to invite Jackie to speak about the second panel.



Jacqueline Cabasso, Mayors for Peace North American Coordinator:

Thank you Doug, for those very kind words. I'm going to be making a report from Panel II, in place of Akira Kawasaki, who was the coordinator, as you recall, I was the commentator. Kawasaki-san had to return to Yokohama to prepare for an important Peace Boat press conference later today, so I am going to try to fill in. I also want to make the following disclaimer that I was one of those people working with the drafting committee until 3:30 this morning and so I didn't really have time to prepare properly for this report, but I do feel that in listening to Hiro's report and in thinking about what I was going to say, that really the key points are reflected in the final Appeal,

that you will be having a chance to look at later today.

Panel II was entitled Building a Global Movement: How Mayors for Peace can Work with National Governments, Cities and NGOs. So we began that panel with an overview of the role of Mayors for Peace in the global movement to abolish nuclear weapons, and in that overview I talked about both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of Mayors for Peace, and some of its activities at the local, national and international levels. I concluded with the note that Mayors for Peace offers endless possibilities, and I think that many of those possibilities were alluded to in the presentations that we heard from our 24 speakers as well as two presenters from the floor. Now the conference, as I learned, working on the Appeal, brought together 203 participants from 69 cities and 51 non-governmental organizations in 15 countries, and I think that we had a good representation of those numbers in the second panel. We had presentations from mayors, from Spain and Sri Lanka, as well as several Japanese cities, those mayors gave us very detailed reports on the very creative and important initiatives that they are taking at the local level to educate and empower their citizens to work effectively for the global abolition of nuclear weapons.

In terms of those grassroots bottom-up activities, we heard about various public conferences that were convened by the mayors, here in Japan we did hear a number of times about the very important contribution to those seminars made by Mayor Akiba, and Steve Leeper from the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation. Of course here in Japan you have the very unique situation that you have the mayors of the two A-bombed cities, who are sometimes able to travel around the country and assist. And we heard some ideas that could be applicable internationally, such as having standardized posters and banners, among member cities of Mayors for Peace, in an effort to unify Mayors for Peace and project a higher profile internationally for the organization. We also were reminded in the course of discussions about these grassroots bottom-up activities, that civil society movements can be the determining factor in making change happen, as in the case of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which really came to fruition as a result of a civil society movement coming together in solidarity with the victims of nuclear testing. We also heard from government representatives, including the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan, and international organizations, including the United Nations and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization, as well as international NGOs and Japanese NGOs.

We had a rich and diverse array of presentations, and I'll just go through some of the themes that emerged as we heard those different presentations. Not surprisingly, there was quite a bit of continuity with Panel I,



indeed it would have been disturbing if there hadn't been. I think that I can say that in Panel II, we also saw or experienced the sense of unity and international solidarity that Umebayashi-san mentioned, so there was a continuing emphasis on ways and means to facilitate a nuclear weapons convention, and there was quite a bit of continuing discussion on the question of nuclear sharing and the nuclear umbrella in terms of not only the need for pursuing the Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-free Zone, but also in terms of the NATO issues and the campaigns in Europe to remove US nuclear weapons from NATO bases in Europe. We heard an expression of the importance of international solidarity in talking about those nuclear umbrellas from Suzie Snyder for example, who said I'm going back to the Netherlands, I need to return with a strong message that nuclear umbrellas as a means of supposedly ensuring security is not acceptable in Northeast Asia, it's not acceptable in Europe. We did in fact have discussion about the need to eliminate nuclear weapon's role in security policies. This was one of several different occasions where the fundamental idea of the need to redefine security in humanitarian and environmental terms, instead of in terms of military, might came up.

We had very interesting presentations from the representatives of Costa Rica and Haiti, both of whom talked about the relationship between disarmament and development, and alluded to the theft of resources needed to provide for human needs, by being diverted into the military. That led to several presentations on the extreme distortion of the global economy in terms of the disproportionate resources that are being expended on nuclear weapons and the military, and the desperate needs around the world for those resources to be redirected to meet human needs, to provide for basic human services.

We had a somewhat more specific discussion of some activities that can be undertaken at the local level by cities and non-governmental organizations working together to investigate the extent of nuclear weapons and the military activities in their communities, and to try to discover who is benefitting from these activities. Which corporations, for example, and exploring the ideas of perhaps divestment campaigns to withdraw support from those entities that are benefitting from nuclear weapons and militarism. We also had discussion about another dimension of nuclear sharing, that is the nuclear cooperation deals that are now being made for example between the United States and India, now Japan and India in terms of providing nuclear materials to a non-NPT nuclear weapons state, which could divert those nuclear materials to nuclear weapons programs, and raised the question again, of who benefits? We are weighing here the crossing benefits of economic gain for a small elite as opposed to the risks of further nuclear proliferation.

We had quite a bit of discussion about the need for nuclear disarmament education at many levels, at the grassroots or community level, and again the role that mayors can play in facilitating that kind of education, and then we also had some discussion about formal education and the role of the Japanese government in propagating nuclear disarmament education. In that regard we had some very interesting comments from the floor, and a very interesting proposal. It was noted that the Japanese Foreign Ministry which actually is leading the program to develop nuclear disarmament education materials is not communicating very well with the Education Department in Japan, and in fact domestically there is less emphasis in public education materials on nuclear disarmament education while the Foreign Ministry is promoting nuclear disarmament education at the international level, that needs to be rectified.

And then we had this very interesting proposal from the Yes! Campaign, that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs establish special centers for education regarding Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japanese embassies around the world, so that there are places where people can go to get information, to learn about and not forget the important lessons of this history. Again, in terms of returning to this theme of redefining security in humanitarian terms, it was pointed out that this nuclear disarmament education should focus on the humanitarian dimensions of nuclear weapons. This idea of the humanitarian effects of nuclear weapons came up in several regards in connection with international humanitarian law and in connection with this disarmament education.

We introduced two areas that are relatively new to our discussion in this session, one was the economic impact of nuclear weapons and military spending, which I have mentioned, and the other was the new information about the catastrophic climate change effects that would be incurred by the unfortunate



consequence of the detonation of a relatively small number of modern nuclear weapons. We heard that the equivalent of 100 Hiroshima-size bombs, which would be many fewer than 100 in terms of modern nuclear weapons, could lead to catastrophic climate change that would result in unprecedented global famine. We were urged to incorporate this information into our campaigning as another way of conveying the urgency of the need to get on with the abolition of nuclear weapons. This also underscored the point that was made in a number of different ways, that there are no national boundaries in terms of the global impacts of any nuclear weapons use.

Finally, and I think I have said this in several different ways, but one of the themes that really emerged several times was the need to put a human face on the nuclear threat, both by sharing and promoting the testimonies of the *hibakusha*, and also by elaborating these new dimensions in terms of economic impacts, which are happening today, and environmental impacts which are happening today, as Hiro mentioned in terms of all of the different phases of the nuclear fuel cycle, and also the potential as I said for this cataclysmic climate change.

I think I'll just conclude by, in terms of returning to what the theme of this panel was, to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's welcoming remark, that "if the mayors of the world are uniting, the people of the world are uniting." That's it.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: Jackie, thank you very much indeed for a wonderful, comprehensive and thematic presentation. You really helped us to get an overview of the important themes that we need to go forward.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we have a little more than half an hour left to open the floor for discussion to those who would like to make contributions, and I have two speakers at the beginning, Mayor Soga from Nakagawa village, please come and speak.

Itsuro Soga, Mayor of Nakagawa Village, Nagano Pref.: Thank you, Dr. Roche and distinguished panel. My name is Soga, from Nakagawa Village. First of all, in three days I have learned and experienced a lot. I have learned much new information, have been stimulated by your very enthusiastic participation in the conference. I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to Mayor Akiba and the secretariat staff of the conference.



As a member of Mayors for Peace, I would like to make a proposal to the participating members of Mayors for Peace. When we ask the reason why the nuclear-weapon states hold nuclear weapons, the answer is because of deterrence. In order to abolish nuclear weapons we have to get rid of the logic of deterrence. Actually two days ago, in a Japanese newspaper, there was coverage on the opinions of the Prime Minister's "private advisory organ on security and defense capabilities in the new age", and that private consultative organ says that Japan will need to actually review one of the three non-nuclear principles, the principle "not to bring in any nuclear weapons". Does this mean that Japan will hold on to the Western nuclear umbrella? If this is true, we, all of us, no matter how hard we appeal to the world for nuclear abolition, would not really seriously turn their ears to our opinion. If we are weak and we can't really overcome our weakness, and we can't really get rid of our dependence on deterrence, the abolition of nuclear weapons will never be realized.

When nuclear weapons are brought in, even once, a military base in Japan with conventional weapons will turn into a nuclear military base. Nowadays we see small nuclear weapons which could be used tactically and also depleted uranium munitions, so the demarcation line between nuclear weapons and conventional weapons has become blurred. We are now in this new situation and we should not only negate nuclear deterrence, but we also must negate military deterrence in general, in its entirety. Well, actually Japan's government, based on the reasoning of nuclear deterrence, tries to build the new US Marine Corps station in Henoko Ocean, as if they think that the US can protect the Japanese nation through military deterrence, and this places unreasonable burden on those in Okinawa.



But actually, military power does not deter wars but actually heightens the attention of already suspicious minds. Military facilities will easily become a target of attacks, they will call in attacks. We insist that cities are not targets, and this is a right assertion but it is not sufficient. We really have to get rid of the nuclear facilities which could become the target of attacks near day-to-day living space. That is to say, each municipality should negate the logic of deterrence, and also each city should make a declaration in public in the city ordinance and such, to show their will to exclude or get rid of nuclear facilities. This is not an easy task, of course. There will be residents and citizens who become concerned in the absence of deterrence and will oppose such an idea. But despite of this possible residents' anxiety or concern, we really should persistently persuade the residents that military facilities will invite attacks, and that deterrence will in fact induce wars. I think that the case of Costa Rica is quite encouraging to all of us.

When the nation tries to make military ties with other countries in alliance or become hostile against another, no matter what the country's government might do, we, Mayors for Peace, will indicate the reality of deterrence logic. We have to create a good network to negate the military facilities, to join hands for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Thank you.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: Thank you, Mayor Soga. Now Chairman Kawano from the Japan Congress Against the A- and H-Bombs.

Koichi Kawano, Chairman, Japan Congress Against A-and H-Bombs: Thank you very much, to the chair and panel. My name is Kawano, from the Japan Congress Against the A- and H-Bombs. As has been explained, there was a change in Japan's administration, and we had anticipated the Japanese government's posture towards nuclear issues might be more positive. In actuality, the submission of a report by the private advisory group to the Prime Minister actually causes more concerns. Because it eloquently illustrates how weak we are and there is a possibility that the US Marine Corps base will be built in Henoko in the Okinawa area.



When the LDP lost, the advisory group report was submitted to the Hosokawa regime. This advisory group report was different from the past reports made to the LDP, and actually negated the old LDP administration's thoughts on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. This new report was rather contrary to the previous report in terms of its previous affirmative definition of the treaty, succeeding the idea of Koizumi regime and Abe regime. The DPJ was in the recent election in the Upper House. How can we get rid of this critical situation? A number of countries in the world have great expectations of what Japan can do as the only A-bombed country, particularly with Article 9 of Japan's constitution. In the past 65 years no war has been fought by Japan, and there has been not a single life lost by war in Japan, so there are expectations that the world community has towards Japan. The Japan-U.S. Security treaty is in the process of being redefined, and Japan will be fully incorporated into the US security framework and this causes a new breed of concern in our minds: that we will not be able to get out of the nuclear umbrella.

We finished the NPT Review Conference and we are now starting afresh. We have to seriously consider how best we can deal with the situation after the Review Conference, otherwise the international community will become suspicious of what Japan will do. Of course, there will be no immediate answer to this question. As I said yesterday, a Japan-India nuclear cooperation agreement is one cause for concern. Concerning the export of weapons, Japan used to have very strict control criteria but that set or control criteria might be somewhat relaxed in the future, and that's another issue we have to tackle. Unfortunately I can't really give you specific proposals against these situations, but we would like to work with Mayors for Peace and many other NGOs hand in hand to overcome the situation.

Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo), and with the Japan Congress Against A and H-bombs (Gensuikin), and the National Council for Peace and Against Nuclear Weapons (KAKKIN), we all will have a rally meeting from August 4th to August 6th, and also we will have another big meeting in Nagasaki on the 7th, 8th, and 9th. We will identify the issues in the meetings and aim to come up with better ideas on what we can specifically do in our policies and measures. Thank you very much.



The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: Thank you Chairman Kawano for your very informative comment. Now there may be from the audience three or four persons who have not yet had an opportunity to speak, either yesterday or today, and who would like to make a contribution to our overall thinking. So if there is somebody who has not spoken yet, or even if you have spoken before, but if you would like to make a contribution now, a short contribution of two or three minutes, this is the time for you to speak. It's hard for me to see into the audience, because the lights are so bright in my eyes, but I did see a lady there and I saw the representative from Haiti here. Yes, would you please come forward?

Speaker 1, Tomoko Fujiwara: Yesterday, actually on behalf of the Mayor of Telde City, I made a comment and I read the message on his behalf. I am Fujiwara from The Executive Committee of "The Shirota Family and the 20th Century."

I think the message of the mayor of Telde City was conveyed to you clearly, but I would like to talk more about the monument which has the inscription of Article 9 of Japan's Constitution and is placed in the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Square in Telde City. I think Telde City is the only place where a monument inscribed with Article 9 of Japan's Constitution exists. "Why was that square, and a Spanish monument with Article 9 inscribed on it built?" I asked this question to the mayor in the movie of "The Shirota Family and the 20th Century". "Because," the mayor answered "the Article 9 language is the hope of the world." The reason the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Square was constructed was that it was known that the mayor was strongly against the event when Telde City acceded to NATO. Also, concerning the event when General Franco started the revolt that led to the unfortunate Civil War, the mayor was fully convinced that that experience should not be repeated. In the message of the mayor, he said the reason for the construction of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Square is that they thought that the citizens of Telde wanted to convey this message to the younger generations of the city and he said clearly that the Article 9 language was inscribed in Spanish to represent the ideal of humanity.

At first the mayor was scheduled to come here but he could not come to Hiroshima because of his health, but I just wanted to supplement the explanation of why the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Square and the Article 9 monument were constructed.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: Thank you, thank you very much. And we have the gentleman from Haiti now.

Speaker 2, Jean-Claude Bordes: I am not bringing anything new today, but after listening to Ms. Jackie Cabasso's brilliant analysis of what had been done yesterday, I decided to come back to insist you to put emphasis on the participation of women.

In the world, there are lots of capable people, as indicated in Jackie Cabasso's statement. I believe we should make better use of women's abilities in a meaningful way. Women have a lot of places to demonstrate their abilities in the world. If we utilize the frame of the Ministry of Education, of the role of women at school and in the house and such, the situation would be highly improved. We can put emphasis on women's abilities since all of us were raised by women. Women can influence their husbands, fathers, brothers, sons and everybody around them and consequently they can undertake an invaluable role to help us reach the goal of the 2020 Vision. Thank you.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: Thank you very much, sir. And I'm going to give Jackie 30 seconds to respond.

Jacqueline Cabasso: First of all, thank you very much for your very kind words. I'll just make the following observation. Most of the decision-makers and policy-makers in the field of nuclear weapons and militarism, generally are men, no matter what their nationality is. Those few women who rise to that level tend to, I think, take on typical male behavior in order to get where they are going, yet at the grassroots level, as we have seen at this conference, much of the leadership is by women, so I think you have made a very important point. In fact I wanted to commend the organizers of the conference for the third panel yesterday, which for the first time since I have been in Japan, on many occasions, featured entirely women,



outside of a women's conference. So it's very important and I thank you for recognizing the grassroots leadership of women, because I do believe that change will come from the bottom up, as you have said.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: Thank you very much. The gentleman from Washington DC, please.

Speaker 3, Melvin Hardy : I greatly appreciate this invitation to perhaps expand upon that which I only intimated yesterday, so thank you again.

I am here representing an expression of empathy and compassion, dating from the events of 1945. The circumstances and the back story, which in part brings me here today has to do with a response both in Washington, and here in Hiroshima, to children, who in seeking education, were responded to.

In the first instance, the notion of the church, who, having seen the atrocity of the mushroom cloud, and responded from the pulpit, a religious response, a ministerial response, and then the mobilizing of children to respond to a witness by a member of General MacArthur's staff, to see children seeking the continuance of their education amongst this great devastation. The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum in the other building has pictures of children in open air, seeking education. It's so very vital.

The response by All Souls Church, in Washington DC, upon hearing a request to respond to the basic materials for education – pencils and paper, materials for the creation of art, baseball caps, anything that could help. This response was given by the children of All Souls Church. Some two container loads were shipped but what came back as recompense, as a thank-you for this gesture of empathy and compassion, were a set of 48 drawings. Watercolors, crayon drawings, pencil drawings, that were so beautiful, that responded to a vision of the world that belied that which those children of Hiroshima, from the Honkawa Elementary School, had experienced just two years earlier.

My purpose and there is a delegation that will arrive here later this evening – I'm part of the advance team – our purpose as this delegation is to reunite those living *hibakusha* who created these works of art with the original drawings that they created, and sent to All Souls Church. This will be the first time in some 63 years that they will have seen these works. There is so much excitement around this, but the story is how we get people at one time in great enmity, to join together in community, across borders and across waters, to engage in peace and reconciliation with one to the other, using the language of art and culture to share in this great gift we call humanity. How do we as organizations and institutions fostered by conferences like Mayors for Peace, in the issue of the abolition of nuclear weapons, how do we support these gestures of empathy and compassion? We are here to do that today. Later today I will have for you invitations for the exhibition of these art works that will occur at the Honkawa School on the 31st of July. You are all invited. We would welcome you. This is such a great story. There are many of you here and I have met others of you who have children's drawings. This will be the first time that they will have been exhibited in Japan, as originals. We are honored to be the couriers of this work to this country, and also to this great city of peace. It is my great honor, I welcome you to join us. Thank you.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: Thank you, sir, for that very compelling message. Thank you. Now, I don't see anybody at the table. Is there a woman in the audience who would like to come forward and speak? Please.

Speaker 4, Junko Ogawa : My name is Ogawa, Asian Flower Bouquet is the name of my organization. We conducted this display of atomic bomb remnants in Mongolia, many many times, but we asked the Embassy for assistance and we found out that they did not know much about Mayors for Peace. People in Mongolia knew that Hiroshima existed and that the atomic bomb was dropped over it, but they did not know the degree of atrocities. It's the same in the United States. Mr. Steven Leeper conducted many of those display caravans, and by that people began to notice and realize the real atrocities of the atomic bomb.

Yesterday, somebody presented the request that they want the Japanese embassies to store those materials



and data and so forth across the world in all the embassies and consulates where there are the quarters or branch offices of Mayors for Peace. I do ask you to please take stock of those materials, witnessing Hiroshima and what happened there.

In Mongolia, they will start the extraction of uranium this year, and the situation is going to be very hard there too. I think it is important for the world to know what really happened in Hiroshima, and I think it's one of the missions of Mayors for Peace. We want people in the world to know what kind of hell on earth people had gone through here in Hiroshima. That's my urgent appeal.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: It was very important and compelling. It is not only in Mongolia that people don't understand what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In my own country of Canada, and my own students, they don't have a comprehension, and I think this is true right around the world. So we have tremendous work to do, to project constantly to new generations the meaning of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, because as was said here a day or so ago, the *hibakusha* can only do that job for so long, and it's going to require great systems of education to keep informing people. This is why we have to stay on the 2020 timeline that's been given here. It's so important that while the *hibakusha* are still alive to accomplish something in the lifetime of the remaining *hibakusha*, but also because of the urgency of the moment now, to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons. So it's a constant educational matter that we are engaged in here. Anyway, you provoked that comment from me, I was so touched by what you said.

Do I see a hand back there? If not, I'm going to pose a question to Jaqueline Cabasso, in a moment, but I want to be sure that I'm not depriving anyone who wishes to speak, of an opportunity to do so.

We have a couple of minutes left, so I want to return to the subject that Jackie did mention, and others have also, and it's coming now into more of a prominent position in our thinking, and that is the question of the cost of nuclear weapons and the opportunity cost, and the theft, as Eisenhower once put it, of weaponry from the poor of the world. The question that I put to Jackie is that we have come up in September, a major conference at the United Nations on the progress report at the two-thirds mark of the Millennium Development Goals, which as you know are eight goals generally for social and economic development of people who are the most vulnerable and marginalized, and who are also at the root of the human security question. These goals would cost about 50 billion dollars a year. The governments are giving nowhere near that, it's much lower than 50 billion, but that's the goal. But if you take 50 billion for the Millennium Development Goals, and compare it with what is spent on arms, you find that this is only 3% of the 1.5 trillion dollars per year on armaments of all kinds. And when you break that down, into spending for nuclear weapons, about 90 to 100 billion dollars per year by the nuclear states, and by the United States perhaps some 52 or 55 billion a year is spent. These figures become not only staggering but grotesque, when one considers the needs of the world.

So the question I'm putting to Jackie is how can we get this point made more vivid, with people who are experiencing cutbacks in government spending on social needs with Millennium Development Goals not being achieved, social needs at home and all our countries not being met, but that the military budgets are untouched, and worse, the spending for nuclear weapons is going ahead? Even President Obama announced during the NPT that 80 billion dollars over the next 10 years are for additional spending for nuclear weapons in the United States. I find this outrageous. And for a long time the United Nations has studied this problem, and held a major conference on it in 1987, on the relationship between disarmament and development, and the conference concluded that security would be greatly enhanced as we move both disarmament and development down the tracks at the same time. That is a message that is now sort of eroded, and the governments didn't want to hear it.



Jackie, do you think that the time has come when those of us in the nuclear disarmament movement and the abolition movement, can or must now use the economic argument in a more poignant way? It is absolutely wrong to be spending so much money on nuclear weapons that cannot be used, and that are a



threat to the security of everyone, when the real human needs of people, defined through the Millennium Development Goals are not being met.

Jacqueline Cabasso: Well, thank you for asking me this very difficult question. It's something that I have been thinking about a lot and trying to develop the argumentation for over the last several years. Of course there's no easy answer, but I think we are facing a rather unique moment in history, where because of the internet, and many avenues to get information, more people around the planet are aware of the multiple crises that humanity is facing than has been the case in the past. So a lot of people, I think, are at least marginally aware that we are facing an environmental crisis of historically unprecedented proportions in terms of climate change, and in terms of looking at the end of fossil fuels, the growing shortage of water and other issues, and at the same time, people all over the world, including in the most developed countries, are experiencing something close to a great depression, financially. That's the case in the United States. They don't like to use that word "depression" but I think that's actually what is going on.

And so it seems like there is an opportunity for people to kind of reassess what they need, how they need to think about moving forward if we are going to survive, and this involves I think a growing recognition that people around the world have to transcend their national identities and their ethnic identities, and their religious identities, and so on, to find common cause. Will they do that? That's a good question, because something that I've observed in the United States which may or may not be true in other places, I don't presume to project it, but in the United States I have observed that a lot of people who are suffering from the loss of jobs and the loss of basic security like health insurance and things like that still tend to identify themselves with the elites at the top, who are getting richer and richer.

Mainly because they want to be wealthier themselves, they aspire to that, but instead they should be identifying themselves, I think, with the poor and disadvantaged people all over the world, with whom they have a lot more in common. The challenge is how to make that paradigm shift. Now when I talk to people in the US, which is probably the sort of case in point for this. This problem is compounded by the lack of mainstream media attention that has paid to the issue that we have been talking about here. I did say that there is lots of access to information through the internet, but there's so much information it's hard to find the filter it and figure out what's true and what isn't. In the United States we are constantly bombarded with the message that the most important thing in our individual lives is our national security, and our national security is seldom really defined, except in terms of the need for massive, overwhelming and endless military spending, an endless projection of military dominance around the world to ensure our national security.

But our national security is actually undermining our fundamental human security, and so I have found some receptivity in audiences, when I've had a chance to talk to people who are not already as fully involved as we are, to say now, let's stop and think for a minute, what do you really need to feel secure? You need housing, you need food, you need clean water, you need education and you need healthcare. Is this military-industrial complex providing you with those things? Increasingly the answer is no. Then you say, OK, what does the average person in Costa Rica or Haiti, or Afghanistan, or Japan or France need? And it's the same things, because basically that's what everybody needs.

And then that opens the door to have a discussion about OK, let's see, hmm, gee I have more in common with those people in Haiti who are suffering the terrible after-effects of the earthquake, than I do with this global corporately-owned, this military-industrial complex that's taking all of my tax money to make fewer and fewer people rich. I think that's the way the discussion kind of unfolds. Now, it's a challenge, because as I said, I think that a lot of people in the middle, and at the lower parts of the economy are still tending to identify with the people at the top. I think that is the challenge, to define our common humanity in terms of our common human security needs, and I will give one example of something that shows some potential in the United States, which is where I live, so that's the country that I know the most about.

We have, as I said, a depression, essentially. We have the highest rate of unemployment in modern history, and also the highest military budget, and the highest nuclear weapons budget ever, believe it or not. Some of the traditional civil rights and labor movements are starting to mobilize around the issue of the need for



jobs creation, and they are calling for a big march on Washington DC, October 2nd, under the banner “One Nation.” This is being led by civil rights and labour groups, but we have been in conversation with them in terms of having a peace and demilitarization platform associated with the mobilization, and we don’t know exactly how that is going to work out, but they have been receptive to that idea, that there is going to be a “Cost of War” dimension to this. So the peace movement is really going to be mobilizing to get people involved and to really forge a new broader coalition of these different interests, and I think that this will get some mainstream media attention, which is one of our big challenges, and I think that this provides the possibility for some serious new social movement development in the United States.

I think similar things are probably in the works in other parts of the world. So I have some hope that while we are in a terrible period of crisis we are also in a period of openness for opportunities that we haven’t had for a long time.

The Honorable Douglas ROCHE, O.C.: Thank you Jackie for that informative answer, and I like the phrase that you used towards the end, “working towards a broader coalition” in the event that you described coming up, but those words, “a broader coalition” you will find in the final statement of this conference, that you will be examining this afternoon, and I think with that we can close this morning’s session on that note, that all of us in our own fields that we are working in, we do need to extend ourselves outwards into ever broader coalitions for the sake of getting a common view in society that nuclear weapons must be eliminated, in order for all of society to survive and thrive. You have been a great audience and we would like to thank you very much indeed. This meeting is adjourned.

MC: Thank you very much Ambassador Roche, Ms. Cabasso and Mr. Umebayashi, thank you for your cooperation. Ambassador Roche is going to leave Hiroshima. Thank you indeed very much for acting as a coordinator. As an honorary citizen of Hiroshima city, Ambassador Roche, with our appreciation, may I ask you to give a big round of applause to the Ambassador again? And also those who have taken the floor thank you very much. This session is adjourned. Thank you.

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Closing Ceremony

Date Thursday, July 29, 2010 13:20 - 14:00
Venue International Conference Center Hiroshima
 International Conference Hall, Himawari

Introduction of members of the Appeal Drafting Committee

Tadatoshi Akiba, President of Mayors for Peace/ Mayor of Hiroshima City

Progress Report by a member of the Appeal Drafting Committee

Aaron Tovish, International Director of the 2020 Vision Campaign Secretariat

Announcement of the Appeal from the Hiroshima Conference for
the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020 (The Hiroshima Appeal)

Mariko Komatsu, the Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign

Closing Remarks

Tadatoshi Akiba, President of Mayors for Peace/ Mayor of Hiroshima City

Closing Ceremony

MC: Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for waiting. We are going to start the Closing Ceremony of the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020. We had discussions for two days throughout this conference and the outcome of this conference, the “Hiroshima Appeal”, has been prepared by the drafting committee. I would like to introduce to you the members of the drafting committee. May we ask the members of the drafting committee to come up to the stage?

Mayor Akiba, please. Mayor Akiba will now introduce the members of the drafting committee.



Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima City: I would like to express my thanks to the members of the drafting committee, for being with us after a long travel. We had wonderful discussions, which continued until late. You even stayed until today, and thanks to your efforts, we have a wonderful appeal ready for adoption.

Let me introduce the members first. In addition, this morning, Ambassador Roche expressed his thanks by saying that they should receive medals but we have something better with which to express our thanks. As I introduce the drafting committee I would like to present the gifts. With the help of computers, we don't write a lot, but your brain is required to write something, and you are going to receive these wonderful pens which are very kind to your hands and fingers. You can write as many letters as you want and there will be no burden on your hand. In fact, this pen was invented by a doctor in Hiroshima, and the Arthritis Association of the United States has acknowledged this pen as a wonderful writing utensil, so you are going to receive it.

Dr. Hiromichi Umabayashi from Peace Depot, he has been a leader in the discussion on nuclear abolition. He is one of the wonderful leaders among Japanese NGOs, and he served as coordinator for our Plenary Session I.

From the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. He served a very important role at the Blix Committee. He is an expert on disarmament, Mr. Randy Rydell.

From New York, Reaching Critical Will, a peace NGO, Ms Ray Acheson. At the NPT Review Conference, she was the person who coordinated activities among NGOs. When I was preparing my speech I could not submit my paper within the time limit, and I asked you to stay until very early this morning. You overcame those difficulties because you are so young and active.



From Australia, a Peace NGO, ICAN, Mr. Tim Wright. He was the person who led the discussion at the Committee and the Peace March at the NPT Review Conference at Times Square. He was a wonderful coordinator and leader at the rally at Times Square. I'm sure he is going to be one of the leading young NGO people.

Among the domestic members of Mayors for Peace, we have Mayor Warabi of Sakura City in Chiba Prefecture. Mayor Warabi gave us wonderful input and he said that his city is conducting a lot of demonstrative activities that the members of Mayors for Peace can learn from. Thank you very much.

Lastly, from the 2020 Vision Campaign, we have Mr. Aaron Tovish and Ms. Jaqueline Cabasso. They are both experts on peace issues, and for Mayors for Peace and the 2020 Vision, last night they were the persons who gave the best they could offer for our cause.

There were 12 members, including myself, and four more people were actually with us, I'm sorry that they are not with us but let me introduce them. The keynote speaker and Coordinator for the Plenary Session III,



Ambassador Douglas Roche. From Peace Boat, Mr. Kawasaki, Coordinator for Plenary Session II. Mayor Taue of Nagasaki City, and Susi Snyder from Pax Christi. They had to leave earlier, but we would like to express our thanks to them. I would like to offer my thanks again to all the members of the drafting committee. Thank you very much.

MC: (Thank you very much.) Mayor Akiba, could you have a seat on the stage? Concerning the discussion at the drafting committee, may I ask Mr. Tovish to give some review?



Aaron Tovish, International Director of the 2020 Vision Campaign Secretariat:

Thank you. It was a great pleasure working with this outstanding group of peace activists, researchers and representatives of cities to on this document after all of the excellent input that we got in the course of the first day of the conference. It was not hard, actually, it was rather easy work, but we wanted to get all the details right, and so we did consume four hours going over the excellent draft that had been prepared by the Hiroshima secretariat of Mayors for Peace, and we believe that we improved upon it a bit. I also want to express special thanks to Akira Kawasaki, who is not with us, but also to Ray Acheson, and Jackie Cabasso because the way we operated was, we first had a thorough discussion of the document, and went through it paragraph by paragraph, but in each case we were giving guidance to what we called the editorial committee. But no one knew who that was until these three in the very last moment volunteered and they worked a further three hours in order to produce the document that is in front of you. So that is how we went about our work.

I just want to emphasize that throughout, while we are cognizant of the important work that is going on to get the disarmament process moving, we felt that it was the responsibility, and it in fact reflected the work of this conference, that the key missing ingredient is an effort to get an overarching approach to the actual establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world. And that needed to be the message that came through clearly and strongly without neglecting the other key efforts that are underway, the commitments that have been made, and the follow-up that is needed in order to turn those commitments into actual disarmament results. So I hope that you will agree that comes through in this document.

We also were at pains not to let it become too long. You may find that certain points that were interesting, maybe didn't make it into the document but we felt in those cases, and we stand to be corrected, the floor is open to suggestions, but we felt in those cases that either the ideas were not fully enough developed yet, or they were of too technical a nature to be put in a document that is going out to a very broad public, and that there were other venues and means of moving those ideas forward, developing them further, to see what might come of them, rather than this particular appeal. So with that in mind, I am happy to give you the time that you need to read the document, and as I understand it, the procedure is that we will entertain corrections, additions, and deletions as you see fit. But obviously we are at the end of the conference and we want to keep this as short and efficient as possible, so I beg your indulgence on that.

Any other thoughts from our committee on this? Are we at that point? Ah, yes. This is something we did do last night, we kept the interpreters working until after midnight, and I think we have gotten a lot of hard work out of the interpreters, here in this plenary hall as well, and they deserve our warm thanks for making it really possible for a fully bilingual conference to produce both an English and a Japanese version of this document, based on all the work that they have done to facilitate that, so please let's thank the interpreters.

I already thanked the secretariat for the draft that they provided us, but I think that they also provided us with all the other necessary elements of convening and working, and making the overall experience easy and pleasurable. So I think a special round of applause for the secretariat is also in order.

During the conference, all the young volunteers have been so helpful to us throughout this conference. Thank you. I open the floor to praise, to condemnation, whatever the people may want to say briefly about the appeal. Assuming that everyone is awake, I take it then that you find this appeal to be a good reflection of the work that we have done, something worthy of being distributed throughout Japan and throughout the



world, and that is what we intend to do. It is adopted. Thank you very much.

MC: Thank you very much. We are going to read the document out. We are going to announce officially the appeal. We will read out the appeal formally. A Grassroots activist from YES! campaign, Chief of the Organizing Committee, Ms. Mariko Komatsu. She went to New York in May. Ms. Komatsu is going to read out the appeal for us. Please.

Let's give a big round of applause for her to read the Appeal from the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020



Mariko Komatsu, the Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign: Appeal from the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

I. The Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020 brought together 204 participants from 69 cities and 51 NGOs in 16 countries on the eve of the 65th anniversaries of the atomic bombings to discuss the outcome of the May 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and explore the most effective means of facilitating progress toward a nuclear-weapon-free world. The conference welcomed the message from UN Secretary - General Ban Ki-moon, in which he declared: "Most of the world's population today lives in cities. If the mayors of the world are uniting, the world is uniting."

II. The conference positively notes that this NPT Review Conference confirmed by consensus the commitment of the 190 States Parties to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world. Significantly, the final document, for the first time and despite considerable resistance from most of the nuclear weapon states, mentions a nuclear weapons convention and the role of civil society. Building on this foundation, we are determined to do everything in our power to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons.

III. The final document notes that most nations advise establishment of timelines for the negotiation process. For forty years, the promise of NPT Article VI calling for good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament, has gone unfulfilled. Now, the survivors of the hell on earth experienced by Hiroshima and Nagasaki 65 years ago have reached an average age of 76 years. We demand that all governments, especially those of the nuclear-armed states, recognize the urgent need to abolish nuclear weapons, establish firm time tables, take concrete action, and produce results.

IV. The international community carries a profound responsibility to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world while the hibakusha are still with us. The Mayors for Peace global network of over 4,000 cities has become a strong civil society voice calling for the abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020. The process to achieve a nuclear weapons convention set forth by Mayors for Peace in the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol is increasingly important and urgent.

V. Prior to the Review Conference, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon advanced a 5-point plan for achieving a world without nuclear weapons. That plan clearly calls for a nuclear weapons convention, and we anticipate that the UN will make significant progress under the leadership of the Secretary-General. As he has stated, the abolition of nuclear weapons should be the UN's highest priority. The nuclear-armed states and those under nuclear umbrellas must recognize that the Secretary-General's proposed actions reflect the will of the vast majority of nations and people on this planet.

VI. This conference looked toward progress within the UN, the global forum for comprehensive negotiations. However, we also looked at the Ottawa and Oslo processes through which the international community achieved bans on anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions. The human family deemed it wise to ban these indiscriminate weapons. Now, civil society and governments should begin acting with urgency to eliminate nuclear weapons – the ultimate indiscriminate weapon, which threatens human survival. Due to the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons, they clearly violate international



humanitarian law. Every stage of the nuclear weapon cycle, including the development, manufacturing, testing, and use of nuclear weapons, has poisoned the environment and damaged human health and, therefore, we commend all efforts to control these stages effectively such as the CTBT.

VII. What we need is political will and concerted action to abolish nuclear weapons. Mayors for Peace will demand leadership and action from not only Japan, the only A-bombed nation, but also other governments. This conference hereby calls for a broad, closely cooperating coalition to create and sustain the political will necessary to achieve a nuclear weapons convention.

VIII. The key will be to rally our forces with a heightened sense of urgency. New studies show that the detonation – by accident or design – of even a very limited number of modern nuclear weapons equal to 100 Hiroshima bombs, would lead to catastrophic climate change resulting in famine and mass starvation on an unprecedented global scale. To avoid such a catastrophe, Mayors for Peace will be emphasizing the strong grassroots demand for a nuclear abolition process that sets deadlines. In addition to focusing on a timetable, we must prioritize organization. Now is the time for closer collaboration among all like minded countries, cities, NGOs, citizens and the UN to build a more powerful, unified global campaign for a comprehensive ban on the development, testing, production, modernization, possession, deployment and use of nuclear weapons. This conference calls on people and governments to join hands in a global effort to abolish nuclear weapons by 2020.

IX. Mayors for Peace and the participants in the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020:

- 1) In support of the UN Secretary-General's 5-point plan, call upon all governments to immediately start negotiations toward the conclusion of an international treaty banning nuclear weapons in time to eliminate those weapons by 2020. To this end, governments that have expressed their desire for a comprehensive legal process, in partnership with like-minded NGOs, should convene a special disarmament conference in 2011 to facilitate the start of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention.
- 2) Demand that all countries promptly cease all activities related to the development, testing, production, modernization, deployment, and use of nuclear weapons and related infrastructure. In this regard, we demand that countries redouble their efforts to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear test Ban Treaty into force urgently and without conditions. Special responsibility lies with the nine remaining countries which must sign and ratify the Treaty for it to come into force. Effort must also go toward bringing the Protocols to the Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zones treaties into force, responsibility for which lies with the nuclear-weapon states.
- 3) Call on governments to drastically reduce nuclear weapon and related military spending and to redirect those funds to meet human needs and restore the environment. We commend the US Conference of Mayors for calling on the US Congress to “terminate funding for modernization of the nuclear weapons complex and nuclear weapon systems, to reduce spending on nuclear weapons programs well below Cold War levels, and to redirect funds to meet the urgent needs of cities.” To this end, local and national governments and private citizens could consider divesting funds from entities that support or benefit from nuclear weapons.
- 4) Demand that governments that are party to nuclear sharing agreements or that hide under nuclear umbrellas reject nuclear weapons as part of their military and security doctrines, concepts and policies. As the Secretary-General said in his message to this conference: “Nuclear disarmament is often dismissed as a dream, when the real fantasies are the claims that nuclear weapons guarantee security or increase a country's status and prestige.”
- 5) Demand that governments uphold their nonproliferation commitments under the NPT by ensuring that their nuclear related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons.
- 6) Call on the Japanese government, which has declared that as the only A-bombed country, it will lead



the way to a nuclear-weapon-free world, to take proactive measures to this end. For example, it could invite heads of state, especially of the nuclear-armed states, to a conference in Hiroshima or Nagasaki, where governments and NGOs will confront the future nuclear weapons hold in store for humankind, recognize the urgent need to eliminate these weapons, and work together toward a nuclear weapons convention.

- 7) Call on national governments and the UN to implement broad programs of nuclear disarmament education as stipulated in the NPT Review Conference final document. In doing so, we urge them to communicate fully the facts about the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the message of the hibakusha, with the goal of promoting critical thinking, developing leadership and fostering in young people the determination to abolish nuclear weapons. This education also needs to take place at the local level, in our homes, schools, workplaces and communities. We must develop innovative methods of communicating information about nuclear weapons to new generations.
- 8) Call on cities and other municipalities to join Mayors for Peace in order to: engage with, empower and educate their citizens about the urgent need to eliminate nuclear weapons; and to encourage their national governments to take proactive measures leading to a nuclear weapons convention.
- 9) In Japan, help Mayors for Peace to double its membership (now 772) and initiate meetings and seminars for citizens, NGOs, and local authorities in order to demand more effective action toward nuclear abolition by the Japanese government and the United Nations.
- 10) Strengthen collaboration among Mayors for Peace, Abolition 2000, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), the Middle Powers Initiative, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament and other global networks, NGOs and citizens groups. Working toward unity and broad-based participation, our goal is to intensify and strengthen global civil society's demand for a nuclear weapons convention and concrete nuclear disarmament measures.

July 29, 2010

Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020

Thank you very much.

MC: Thank you very much. The Hiroshima Appeal was just read. Once again. May I ask you to join us for acclamation please? Thank you very much, Ms. Komatsu.

Now Mayor Akiba, may I ask you to give us the closing remarks.



Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima City: Now, in the closing of the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020, I would like to say a few words of greetings as concluding remarks. It gives me great privilege that we were able to finish this conference with a great level of success to all the people who are engaged in all the preparations and worked at back stage. I believe already Mr. Tovish took the words out of my mouth, but I would like to thank first, the volunteers. The volunteers worked very hard, they have given us their support. They are high school students and also ordinary volunteers, and also the singers in the chorus, Hiroshima City choir and chorus groups. I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation.

Also Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has given us the message that the national governments have to respond to our voices to call for the abolition of nuclear weapons, which was a strong message. Also Ambassador Douglas Roche, the keynote speaker, has talked about the need for creating a nuclear weapons convention and we have to take quick actions for the preparation and for the coordinators, the speakers and the chairmen from overseas and from the local cities in Japan, and the leaders of the NGOs and the representatives of the embassies from all over Japan, CTBT organization and the members of Mayors for Peace, and also activists and active organizations and citizens' groups of Hiroshima, indeed we did have a



very condensed discussion in this forum because of your dedication and efforts. The situation surrounding nuclear weapons is changing very dramatically and in May at the NPT Review Conference, right after the final document was adopted, we had decided to hold this conference, I think this was quite opportune. Thanks to your dedication, we were able to declare this wonderful Appeal, which is going to be the basis for the new direction of our forward-looking approach. I hope this is also going to be a call to other NGOs and other organizations. We hope we will be able to take the leadership vis-a-vis the central government in each country as well as all the related parties.

Other than what is contained in the appeal, we did listen to many wonderful comments and proposals. We are unfortunate that we were not able to include everything in this appeal, because of the limitation of the space of the document. Maybe on the next round we hope that we will be able to incorporate what you have suggested to us in our activities and actions to come. High school students and young people are also active in looking toward the future. They have given us a lot of reports. Also there was the presentation by the citizens' groups whose activities are closely linked with their day-to-day lives. No matter what their activities are, I think they are all informative and very useful in order for us to successfully abolish nuclear weapons, I think you have given new creative energy and clues. In the opening remarks, I said I hoped I would be able to generate a new energy, and that we would be able to reactivate our energy with this forum. I think that what I had said was quite right.

Lastly, in the drafting committee meeting, and also in the past three days, there have been several people who have given us a lot of effort, and people who have worked backstage, the secretariat, interpreters, I thank you all.

Concerning the Hiroshima Appeal, I hope that we will be able to appeal this to the world, and to link with our activities. That is going to be the next step for us to do. Mayors for Peace will immediately take action after this conference. In each city, in each organization, and on the individual basis, we hope that we can take action based on our capacities. I'm sure that the majority of people will share the same views with me. What's important here is the impending issue. We have to consider this as the urgent issue, and we have to start to take action. We cannot defer the solution further. In order to realize a nuclear-free world, we hope that we will be able to cooperate and take action together with you. If we can put our hands together, we will be able to accomplish our common target by 2020. That is my firm belief.

Once again I would like to thank you all for joining in this conference. Thank you indeed very much. And lastly, YES! Campaign spirit, YES, that's in English, YES — So, can I end my speech with “YES, we can”? Thank you very much.

MC: Thank you very much, Mayor Akiba. And we would like to express thanks to the members of the drafting committee, thank you very much. Could you go back to seats? With that, we come to the end of the Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020. Thank you very much for your interest and participation today.

Appendices

1. Participant Numbers
2. List of Participants
3. Conference Photographs
4. Newspaper Articles
5. Staff



Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020 Participant Numbers

Section	Number of countries	Number of cities and organizations		Number of people
Domestic cities	1	65	Cities	83
Domestic NGOs		46	Organizations	89
Subtotal	1	111	Cities and Organizations	172
Overseas cities	4	4	Cities	8
Overseas NGOs	4	6	Organizations	13
Subtotal	8	10	Cities and Organizations	21
Government officials (including Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)	9	9	Countries	10
International organizations	/	3	Organizations	3
Subtotal	9	12	Government officials and international organizations	13
Total number of countries	16	133	Cities, organizations, government officials and international organizations	206

Conference Participants: 300
 (including public gallery)



Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020 List of Participants

【Participating Governments & International Organizations : 13 People, 3 Organizations, 9 Countries】

Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in Japan
Frederic Verheyden Minister-Counselor

Embassy of the Republic of Cameroon in Japan
Appolinaire Essomba First Counselor

Embassy of the Republic of Chile in Japan
Miguel Poklepovic Chargé d' Affaires a.i.

Embassy of the Republic of Costa Rica in Japan
Amarilli Villegas
Minister-Counselor and Consul General

Embassy of the Republic of Ghana in Japan
Kwaku Totime Minister-Counselor
Beatrice Totime Wife of Minister-Counselor

Embassy of the Republic Haiti in Japan
Jeu-Claude Bordes Chargé d' Affaires a.i.

Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Japan
Tabu Irina Second Counselor

Embassy of the Republic of the Marshall Islands in Japan
Alfred Jr., Alfred Deputy Chief of Mission

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Hideo Suzuki
Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
Annika Thunborg
Chief Public Information and Spokesperson

UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
Randy Rydell Senior Political Affairs Officer

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office
Berin McKenzie Senior Specialist

【Participating Overseas Member Cities: 8 People, 4 Cities, 4 Countries】

Kukuom-Asunafo South Constituency, Ghana
George Boakye Parliamentarian

Binan, Philippines
Marlyn Belizario Alonte Mayor

Telde, Spain
Antonio Garcia Algarra Acting Mayor
Hiroo Inoue Hiroshima-Spanish Society Vice-president
Leo Sirota Production Committee
Reiko Tomita Representative
Screening Committee of "The Sirota Family and the 20th Century"
Tomoko Fujiwara Representative
Yoshiko Uno Freelance Journalist

Urban Council-Maharagama, Sri Lanka
Kantheni Kodikara Kariyawasam Haputantri Gamage
Head of Municipality

【Participating Overseas NGOs : 13 People, 6 Organizations, 4 Countries】

Dove Welfare Association (Pakistan)
Rizwan Saeed Mirza
Tariq Aziz
Amir Rashid Zia
Asif Rasheed

Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation (Australia)
Mariko Ishii

Hiroshima Children's Drawings Committee of All Souls Church of Washington, DC (U.S.)
Melvin Hardy
Juanita Hardy
Bryan Reichhardt
Suzanne Tolford
Mark Betancourt

ICAN : The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (Australia)
Tim Wright

IKV Pax Christi (Netherlands)
Susi Snyder

Reaching Critical Will (U.S.)
Ray Acheson


**【Participating Member Cities in Japan :
63 People, 46 Local Governments】**

- Shikama Town, Miyagi Pref.
Takuya Ito Mayor
- Taiwa Town, Miyagi Pref.
Hajimu Asano Mayor
- Misato Town, Miyagi Pref.
Koetsu Sasaki Mayor
- Takasaki City, Gunma Pref.
Kenji Shiono Chief Officer
- Sakura City, Chiba Pref.
Kazuo Warabi Mayor
- Ichinomiya Town, Chiba Pref.
Magoichiro Tamagawa Mayor
- Chosei Village, Chiba Pref.
Toshio Ishii Mayor
- Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo
Noriyuki Noguchi
Director, General Affairs Department
Kunio Yamakawa
Senior Staff, Peace and General Affairs Division
- Chuo Ward, Tokyo
Yoshihide Yada Mayor
Kiyofumi Kamei Director of Secretary Office
Yoshihisa Nakashima
Director, General Affairs Section
- Minato Ward, Tokyo
Seiko Wakai
Director, Human Right and Gender Equally
Promotion Planning Division
- Musashino City, Tokyo
Morimasa Murakami Mayor
Souichiro Okuno
Assistant Director, Civic Collaboration Section
- Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Pref.
Yasunori Ebine Mayor
Hideji Ide
Co-existence Society Promotion Section Chief
- Yamato City, Kanagawa Pref.
Satoru Oki Mayor
Kiyotoshi Hayasaka Director
- Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.
Makoto Sekiyama
Director of the Office of International Policy
- Nakagawa Village, Nagano Pref.
Itsuro Soga Mayor
- Tajimi City, Gifu Pref.
Masanori Furukawa Mayor
- Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Pref.
Naoyoshi Komuro Mayor
Yoshihiro Ishikawa
Chief Manager of General Affairs Department
- Yaizu City, Shizuoka Pref.
Kiyotaka Okugawa
Director of General Affairs Department
Shigemi Muramatsu
Counselor of General Affairs / Director of Peace
Promotion Office
- Kusatsu City, Shiga Pref.
Hirosi Imai
Deputy Director, Human Rights and Citizen
Coproducton Department
- Konan City, Shiga Pref.
Eigo Tanihata Mayor
Fumihiko Kojima Director
- Kyoto City, Kyoto Pref.
Masaki Yoshida
Chief of General Affairs, Policy Planning Office
- Takaishi City, Osaka Pref.
Shinroku Sakaguchi Mayor
Saburo Sekiguchi
Executive Director, Board of Education
- Habikino City, Osaka Pref.
Tsuguo Kitagawa Mayor
- Yao City, Osaka Pref.
Chiaki Nishitani Chief
- Takarazuka City, Hyogo Pref.
Tomoko Nakagawa Mayor
Tomotaka Kishimoto Sub-Chief of Secretarial Section
- Yamatotakada City, Nara Pref.
Sachiyuki Ueda Director
- Akitakata City, Hiroshima Pref.
Kazuyoshi Hamada Mayor
- Onomichi City, Hiroshima Pref.
Sachie Watanabe Human Rights Promotion Specialist
- Kure City, Hiroshima Pref.
Kazuo Ichikawa Supervisor
- Hatsukaichi City, Hiroshima Pref.
Katsuhiro Shinno Mayor
Masanori Nakamura Director of General Affair
- Higashihiroshima City, Hiroshima Pref.
Koji Makihara Deputy Mayor
- Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Pref.
Tadatoshi Akiba Mayor
- Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Pref.
Kazuhiko Kanao
Director of Community Development Promotion
- Mihara City, Hiroshima Pref.
Kenji Takeno
Director of Environment and Civil Affairs
- Akiota Town, Hiroshima Pref.
Shinji Kosaka Mayor
- Kumano Town, Hiroshima Pref.
Hirosi Mimura Mayor
- Yanai City, Yamaguchi Pref.
Kentaro Ihara Mayor
Taro Miyamoto Chief Examiner, Secretary of Mayor
- Takamatsu City, Kagawa Pref.
Akihiko Kato Director General of Bureau
- Hidaka Village, Kouchi Pref.
Masayuki Tokaji Mayor
- Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Pref.
Yasuhiro Morinaga
Administrative Management Manager
- Tagawa City, Fukuoka Pref.
Toshinobu Hino
Head of the Comprehensive Policy Division
- Yukuhashi City, Fukuoka Pref.
Kouichi Yatsunami Mayor
Junichi Inoue Section Chief of Secretariat
- Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Pref.
Tomihisa Taue Mayor
Akitoshi Nakamura Director, Peace Promotion Section



Amakusa City, Kumamoto Pref.

Kimihiro Yasuda Mayor
Akihisa Tsuruda Chief of Secretary

Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Pref.

Akira Kayano Director of Planning Section
Planning and Information Department

Hitoyoshi City, Kumamoto Pref.

Nobutaka Tanaka Mayor
Akihiko Saisho Staff

**【Participating Non Member Cities of Japan:
20 People, 19 Local Governments】**

Ogawara Town, Miyagi Pref.

Kiyoshi Sai Mayor

Osato Town, Miyagi Pref.

Masayuki Akama Mayor

Onagawa Town, Miyagi Pref.

Nobutaka Azumi Mayor

Kami Town, Miyagi Pref.

Sumio Sato Mayor

Kawasaki Town, Miyagi Pref.

Shoukou Sato Mayor

Zao Town, Miyagi Pref.

Hideto Murakami Mayor

Shibata Town, Miyagi Pref.

Shigeru Takiguchi Mayor

Tomiya Town, Miyagi Pref.

Hidetoshi Wako Mayor

Shichigahama Town, Miyagi Pref.

Yoshio Watanabe Mayor

Shichikashuku Town, Miyagi Pref.

Teruo Umetsu Mayor

Matsushima Town, Miyagi Pref.

Takeo Ohashi Mayor

Marumori Town, Miyagi Pref.

Masami Watanabe Mayor

Minamisanriku Town, Miyagi Pref.

Jin Sato Mayor

Murata Town, Miyagi Pref.

Hideo Sato Mayor

Rifu Town, Miyagi Pref.

Katsuo Suzuki Mayor

Watari Town, Miyagi Pref.

Kunio Saito Mayor

Ohira Town, Miyagi Pref.

Masahiro Atobe Mayor

Mizuho City, Gifu Pref.

Mayor Takamasa Hori
Reo Hirabayashi Staff

Asago City, Hyogo Pref.

Tadashi Sagayama Deputy Mayor

**【Participating NGOs in Japan:
89 People, 46 Organizations】**

Asian Flowers

Junko Ogawa Executive Director
Fumie Morimune Member
Hisako Igarashi Member
Katsumi Kanemori Member

Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign

Maeko Nobumoto President
Erika Abiko Secretary General
Hiroo Iso
Takeshi Inokuchi
Mitsuo Tachibana
Yoshihiko Yagi

Physicians Against Nuclear War

Kazuo Matsui Director

Japan Physicians for the Prevention Nuclear War
(JPPNW)

Katsuko Kataoka Secretary General

Japan Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms
(JALANA)

Takeya Sasaki Vice President

Hiroshima Alliance for Nuclear Weapon Abolition
(HANWA)

Katsuaki Aoki Co-Director
Mitsuo Okamoto Co-Director
Haruko Moritaki Co-Director
Toshiyuki Tanaka Board Member
Yukuko Fujiwara Board Member
Yoshie Funahashi Board Member

Kyoto Religionists of Council of Peace

Narumi Tomita Staff of the Secretariat

Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

Masakazu Yasui Assistant General Secretary

Japan Congress against A- and H-Bombs

Koichi Kawano Chairman

Co-op Kagoshima

Miyuki Nakajima
Kimiyo Haraguchi

Co-op Kanagawa

Keiko Takahashi Board Member
Keiko Takemori Board Member

Co-op Kobe

Mayumi Otake Director
Emiko Muguruma Staff

Saitama Prefecture Cooperative Union

Yasuo Oshima Executive Director Assistant

Okayama Co-op

Chizuko Kado Secretariat Staff

Co-op Shizuoka

Setsuko Sugimoto Executive Director
Noriko Nakamura Executive Director

Co-op Yamaguchi

Hiroko Nishiyama Board Member
Yukari Nakahara
Chief of Union Member Activities Group

Hiroshima Consumers' Co-operative Society

Toshiko Itano Director
Kazutada Akasaka Director



Japanese Committee of the World Conference of Religions for Peace

Yoshitaka Hatakeyama Under Secretary General
Yoshinori Shinohara Coordinator for Disarmament

The 21st Century Forum of World Federalist Movement of Japan

Yoshitaka Narita Deputy Director-General

World Federalist Movement of Japan

Osamu Shiohama Managing Director
Mineko Morishita

NPO Cetra Hiroshima

Machiko Hashimoto Director

Soka Gakkai

Hirotsugu Terasaki Vice President

Soka Gakkai Peace Committee

Kimiaki Kawai Director
Emiko Kubo Program Coordinator

Soka Gakkai Hiroshima

Yasuro Kubo Director General
Daisaku Shiode Director of Public Relations
Tomihiko Shiota Chief of Public Relations
Shoichi Kimura
Chair of Hiroshima Youth Peace Committee

Tsukuba University / Peace Depot (NGO)

Mamadou Falilou Sarr Intern

Tokyo Consumers' Co-operation Union

Kazue Nitta Staff

Nagasaki Global Citizens' Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

Masao Tomonaga Chair of the Executive Board

Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

Masaharu Mori
Assistant Director, General Affairs Division

Japan Federation of Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Unions

Eiji Shibata Vice President

National Council of Japan Nuclear Free Local Authorities

Akinori Kuroda

Japanese Trade Union Confederation

Yuji Mizutani
Executive Director
Department of Organizational Affairs

Hiroshima Local of Japanese Trade Union Confederation

Takumi Kunichika Secretary General

Kyoto Association for a Non-nuclear Government

Osaaki Hasegawa Secretary
Yoshiko Baba Assistant Secretary

Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union

Iwao Tomita President
Nobuhide Okamura Senior Managing Director
Noriko Nakajima Secretariat

Hiroshima City A-bomb Survivors Council

Shinji Asakawa Secretary General

Hiroshima City University

Naoki Asada President

Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University

Kazumi Mizumoto Professor

Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University

Noriyuki Kawano Associate Professor

Children's Library Linking Hiroshima and the World

Yukiko Shibata President
Akiko Awa Member
Keiko Kawase Member
Misuzu Kihana Member
Yumiko Nitta Member
Taeko Mikamoto Member
Masako Miyasato Member
Hiroko Yonehara Member

Hiroshima Bar Association

Shuichi Adachi
Vice Chairman, Peace and Constitution Committee
Jin Imaeda Committee Member

Radiation Effects Research Foundation

Toshiteru Okubo Chairman

Mie Consumers' Co-operative Union

Hisayoshi Niu President
Harunori Kurasawa Bureau Chief

Miyagi Prefectural Association of Towns and Villages

Hidero Kato Director
Miiko Ito Section Manager
A Takahisa Kato Assistant Section Manager
Hidenori Hoshina Clerk

Sennan Local Association of Towns and Villages, Miyagi Pref.

Nobuo Okazaki Director

Miyagikurokawa Local Association of Towns and Villages, Miyagi Pref.

Mitsuo Chiba Director

Watari Local Association of Towns, Miyagi Pref.

Tadanori Mori Director

Rissho Kosei-Kai

Hiroshi Shiina Director, Chugoku Diocese
Yasutomo Sawahata
Chief, International Team External Affairs Group
(Interfaith)

Conference Photographs

July 27 (Tue.)

【Tour of Paper Crane Exhibition and Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum】



Paper Crane Exhibition (Former Municipal Baseball Stadium)



A-bomb Dome



Peace Memorial Park



Offering flowers at the Cenotaph



Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

【Conference Registration】



【Welcome Reception】



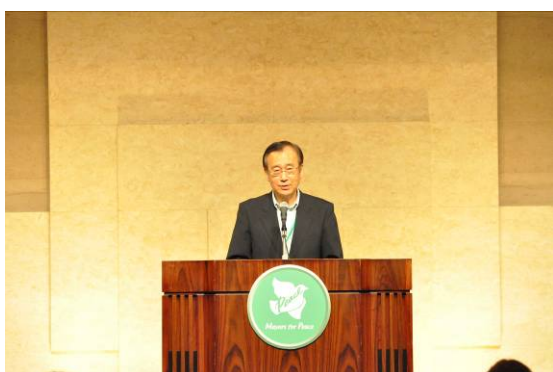


July 28th (Wed.)

【Opening Ceremony】



Hiroshima City Hall Choir



Address by Dr. Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima



Congratulatory address by Mr. Arioka,
Deputy Governor of Hiroshima



Congratulatory address by Mr. Fujita,
Chairperson of Hiroshima City Council



Message from UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon
(Read by Mr. McKenzie, Senior Specialist of UNITAR
Hiroshima Office)

【A-bomb Survivor's Testimony】

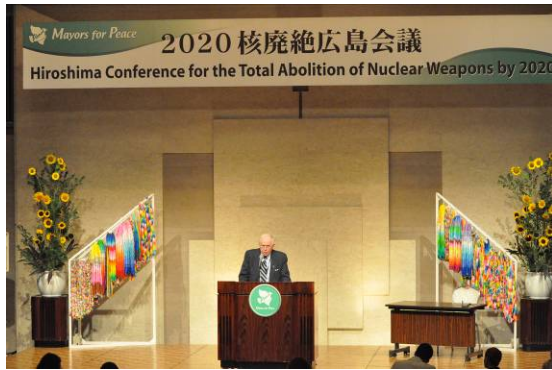


A-bomb Survivor's Testimony by Keijiro Matsushima



【Keynote Speech】

A Nuclear Weapons Convention: The Time Is Now



Lecturer: The Honorable Douglas Roche, O.C., Chairman Emeritus of the Middle Powers Initiative



Presenting the Honorable Douglas Roche, O.C., with the Hiroshima City Special Honorary Citizenship

【Plenary Session I】

Theme: Strategic Implications of the NPT Review – The next step in the abolition of nuclear weapons-



【Plenary Session II】

Theme: Building a Global Movement

– How Mayors for Peace can work with national governments, cities and NGOs-





【Grassroots Activity Session】

Theme: What Citizens Can Do to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons by 2020



Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign



Hiroshima Jogakuin High School



Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union



Statements from the floor



Presenting a letter of appreciation to the citizen groups for their activities



July 29 (Thu.)

【Meeting of Japanese Member Cities】



【Plenary Session III】

Theme: Abolishing Nuclear Weapons by 2020



【Closing Ceremony】



Report from a member of the Appeal Drafting Committee



Reading out the Hiroshima Appeal



Closing remarks by Mayor Akiba of Hiroshima



Pueri Cantantes and Hiroshima Junior Chorus



July 28 (Wed.) — July 29 (Thu.)

【Information on cities and exhibition of NGO activities】

List of booths by exhibition groups:

- Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Union
- Peace Night Game (CO-OP Hiroshima, Hiroshima Toyo Carp, The Chugoku Shimbun, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation)
- World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP) Japan
- National Council of Japan Nuclear Free Local Authorities
- Executive Committee of Yes! Campaign
- Children's Library Linking Hiroshima and the World
- Koudoukan, Hiroshima University of Economics
- Paper Crane Booth (Hiroshima Jogakuin University Paper Crane Circle, Hiroshima City)



Participants making paper cranes



Mayor Akiba of Hiroshima writes a message on a paper crane portable shrine



Hiroshima Conference for the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons by 2020 Staff

【High School Student Volunteers】

Hiroshima Kenritsu Akifuchu High School

Ayaka Kudo, Momoko Kudo, Sarah Bressan, Marika Terado, Hayane Hagiwara, Ikuho Hamamoto, Saki Horimoto, Mayuko Miguchi, Yuka Mouri, Narumi Morishima, Tatsushi Tonoshige (teacher)

Hiroshima Municipal Funairi High School

Saki Amatsu, Natsuki Aritaki, Miwa Ikeda, Moe Iwata, Wen Ying Tan, Shiori Ueki, Rina Omori, Mariko Kaji, Shiho Kanetsu, Aoi Kamata, Ayaka Komai, Emi Saito, Yuriha Sakata, Ayumi Sakane, Manami Takeda, Yuka Tamura, Midori Teramoto, Hatsune Nakamura, Kazumi Nakayama, Masako Nishimura, Aoi Harada, Senchi Hirata, Mako Fujita, Sae Fujimoto, Jyunna Maekawa, Mizuki Yada, Kouki Yabuki, Yuri Yamakawa, Masaki Sato (teacher)

Junior and Senior High School Students *No Nuke Network Hiroshima*

Hiroshima Gakuin High School : Ryuichiro Ishii, Hiroyuki Otsubo, Takuya Bajou

Hiroshima Jogakuin Senior High School : Yuna Uchida, Syouko Masuda

【Volunteer Interpreters】

Hideki Aoi, Takako Arima, Akiko Awa, Harumi Ikeda, Keiko Ishii, Fumiko Inoue, Masaya Imano, Harufumi Ueno, Yumiko Utsumi, Sachiko Kamata, Fujie Kume, Takeshi Kurata, Yuka Kotajima, Yoshiko Shiokawa, Takeomi Sekino, Syoko Tajima, Miwa Chiba, Kozo Nishio, Hiroko Nishida, Kuniko Hamasaki, Kenichi Harada, Kazuhiko Futagawa, Keiko Miyamoto, Yuko Yajima, Yoshiyuki Yanagida

【Administering Volunteers】

Kaoru Wada, Saburo Nagoshi, Mitsuo Tachibana

【Office Staff Supporters】

The City of Hiroshima

Peace Promotion Division, International Peace Promotion Department

Yoshio Shibata, Director; Motonobu Yokoyama, Assistant Director; Seiki Araki, Chief; Toshiko Utada, Chief; Haruaki Nakagawa, Chief; Yasuko Okane, Supervisor; Tatsuya Sumida, Supervisor; Yujiro Toi, Supervisor; Atsuko Tatedori, Hiroe Matsuura

Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

General Affairs Division, General Affairs Department

Koji Nakamoto, Assistant Director; Yuuki Yamaoka, Hiroko Yanagitani

International Relations and Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department

Noriko Morioka

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

Natsuki Okita, Momoko Kunihiro, Ayako Sakaya, Kahori Wada

International Conference Center Hiroshima

Rie Nakanishi

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims

Ai Sasaki, Inori Yanou

【Staff】

Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Steven Leeper, Chairman of the Board

Zenpei Kunimoto, Executive Director

Kensuke Wakabayashi, Director General, International Affairs Department Director

Peace and International Solidarity Promotion Division, International Affairs Department

Manabu Iwasaki, Division Director of Mayors for Peace Secretariat; Norio Shiotani, Assistant Director;

Norikazu Komatsu, Supervisor; Yasuko Furuta, Supervisor; Mihoko Sakamoto, Reiko Imaoka, Naoko Okimoto,

Naomi Kagawa, Noriko Oka, Masako Kigami, Megumi Sakaibara, Yutaka Nishikado, Mai Yoshida, Kyoko

Niiyama

The City of Hiroshima

Peace Promotion Division, International Peace Promotion Department

Daisuke Tanaka, Supervisor; Rei Takiguchi

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Mayors for Peace Secretariat

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<http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/english/index.html>

E-mail: mayorcon@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp