

PEACE CULTURE



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The special exhibition

“Children of Hiroshima : Testament of the Boys and Girls of Hiroshima”

Period: January 1 ~ December 28, 2015

Place: Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims B1F

Admission free

At the Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims, each year a special exhibition is held on a specific theme, displaying testimonies and memorial writings, with the aim of communicating the truth of the atomic bombing.

In 2015, following on from 2014, we are presenting 38 essays about atomic bomb experiences authored by children who were in the fourth and higher grades of elementary school at the time of the bombing, from the book “Children of Hiroshima : Testament of the Boys and Girls of Hiroshima” which was edited by Osada Arata, Professor at Hiroshima University, and published 6 years after the bombing.

On August 6, 1945, one atomic bomb destroyed the city



First edition of “Children of Hiroshima: Testament of the Boys and Girls of Hiroshima” (1951)

of Hiroshima in an instant, indiscriminately taking the precious lives of hundreds of thousands of people. Children became the victims of atomic bomb, too. In these testimonies, children who lost their family in the bombing write about sorrow, hardship and brave and positive thoughts to grow up.

Here we have selected two excerpts of the exhibited testimonies to share with you: those of Ms. Naoko Masuoka and Mr. Kenji Takeuchi.

Ms. Masuoka was a junior high school student at the time. On August 6, 1945, she went out to help the building demolition work as a part of student mobilization.

... When I came to, the neighborhood was pitch dark and I had been knocked over onto the ground. I could not breathe for the dense cloud of dust. Sobbing voices cried out, “Mother, mother, help me!” I too was sobbing. ... It got a little brighter in front of me, and I was astonished on seeing the appearance of my friends. Some had brood all over them, some had been burned and their skin was bright red. My hands were hideously burned, and fat was flowing from them like sweat. ...

Mr. Takeuchi was an elementary school boy at the time. Since he had evacuated from Hiroshima city to the home of relatives, he heard the situation of his family at the time of

bombing from an older sister.

... My father made my sister escape ahead, and tried to move the pillars, but they wouldn't budge. The flames were spreading steadily out, and a powdery fire rained down on my father. My mother put her hand out through a gap and said: “I can't be saved any more. So you must escape.” Father said: “What are you saying? I can't escape leaving you behind. If I can't save you, I'll die here together with you.”

You can read the full texts of the testimonies in the Special Exhibition Area and the Library at the Memorial Hall.

In addition to the testimonies, the displays at the Memorial Hall also include photographs taken immediately after the bombing, A-bomb Drawings by Survivors, and atomic bombing artifacts such as clothes of children who experienced the bombing. The testimonies are also presented in audio and video format, using related photographs and pictures. All videos, including those made for previous special exhibitions, may be viewed in the Library. DVDs of the videos are also available for rental as peace study materials.

Please listen to their hearts and words.



Prof. Osada (Editor) handed each children (Authors) a book “Children of Hiroshima”. (1952)

Photograph provided by: Ms. Yuriko Hayashi

[Inquiries]

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims

TEL: 81-82-543-6271 / FAX: 81-82-543-6273

E-mail: info@hiro-tsuitokenkan.go.jp

Request for Leader Cities for Mayors for Peace Trip to Europe

In June and July 2014, Mr. Yasuyoshi Komizo, Secretary-General of Mayors for Peace (Chairperson of this Foundation) visited Sarajevo in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Vienna in Austria, and Rome in Italy, where he held discussions and asked each city to assume the position of Leader City in Mayors for Peace. Discussions were also held on the expansion of Mayors for Peace activities in each of the regions. Mr. Komizo participated in the events held in Sarajevo commemorating the centenary of the start of World War I, and gave a speech at an international conference held in Paris, France, on the reality of the damage from the atomic bomb and Mayors for Peace initiatives. Mr. Komizo also went to Japan's diplomatic missions in the countries he visited, and asked for support for the initiatives being implemented by the Mayors for Peace member cities in each of the respective regions.

Mr. Komizo's main activities are as described below.

June 27

Mr. Komizo attended the International Conference for a Nuclear Weapon-Free World held in Paris by the France branch of Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND), and appeared on stage together with Mr. Des Browne, former British Minister of Defense, and Mr. Paolo Cotta-Ramusino, Secretary-General of the Pugwash Conferences. Mr. Komizo gave a presentation on the reality of the damage from the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and the Mayors of Peace activities, attracting great interest from the other presenters and the audience.

June 28

Mr. Komizo was invited to attend the events held in Sarajevo commemorating the centenary of the start of World War I, as representative of the Mayor of Hiroshima City. This day marked 100 years since the assassination at Sarajevo that triggered the start of World War I. The first event held was a tree-planting ceremony of a ginkgo sapling (tree that survived the atomic bombing) brought from Hiroshima. At the ceremony, the atomic bomb survivor trees were presented from Hiroshima as a symbol of peace, reconciliation and recovery. The trees were planted together with Mr. Ivo Komšić, the Mayor of Sarajevo, who was also presented with paper cranes that had been dedicated to the Children's Peace Monument in Peace Memorial Park.



Planting of the atomic bomb survivor tree (ginkgo) together with Sarajevo Mayor (right)

The Mayor seemed very moved, and said that they would look after the sapling as a symbol of friendship between the two cities and the whole of the European Union, as well as world peace.

Discussions were also held regarding assuming the position of Leader City. The Mayor responded that Sarajevo would accept the position, and he expressed his gratitude for Hiroshima City and Mayors for Peace.

June 30

Mr. Komizo then traveled to Vienna, where he held discussions with Mr. Toshiro Ozawa, Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Vienna, on setting up a new

permanent atomic bombing exhibition in the Vienna office of the United Nations.

Mr. Komizo then met with Mr. Alexander Kmennt, the Director for Disarmament in the Austrian Ministry for European and Foreign Affairs. They held a discussion in preparation for the 3rd International Conference (Vienna Conference) on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons (held in Vienna, December 8-9, 2014). Mr. Kmennt said that Austria has been seriously addressing the abolition of nuclear weapons, and said that as this will be a place for discussions with nuclear weapons nations as well as other nations, he would like to hold proactive negotiations with the relevant nations and maintain transparency in the discussions and produce significant results.



Meeting with Mr. Alexander Kmennt, Director for Disarmament in the Austrian Ministry for European and Foreign Affairs

July 1

Mr. Komizo met with Mr. Lassina Zerbo, Executive Secretary of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. They discussed setting up a permanent atomic bomb exhibition in the Vienna office of the United Nations, and Mr. Komizo also met with Mr. Genxin Li, Director of CTBTO's Legal and External Relations Division and Ms. Tomiko Ichikawa, minister of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Vienna, and asked for their support for the establishment of a permanent atomic bomb exhibition.

This was followed by a meeting with Ms. Nadja Schmidt, representative of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) Austria. She provided information on events that her organization is planning in line with the 3rd International Conference (Vienna Conference) on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons. They also discussed involvement by Mayors for Peace.

July 2

Mr. Komizo visited Vienna city hall, where he met with Mr. Thomas Resch, Vienna City's Chief Executive for European and International Affairs, and asked Vienna to take on the role of Leading City in Austria. Mr. Resch stated that he is well aware of the important role that Mayors for Peace plays, and said that he would report to the mayor and consider the request.

Mr. Komizo next met with Ms. Elena Sokova, Executive Director of the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation. As the Center is focusing on training of young people in nuclear disarmament, the two held a discussion on the possibility for future cooperation between the two organizations.

July 3

Mr. Komizo traveled to Rome, where he met with Mr. Masaharu Kono, Japan's Ambassador to Italy. He explained to Ambassador Kono the aims of his visit to Rome and provided an outline on Mayors for Peace. Ambassador Kono provided valuable infor-



At Rome city hall, asking that Rome becomes a Leader City and presenting paper cranes

mation for Mr. Komizo's stay in Rome, and they had a meaningful discussion, based on the fact that the ambassador himself is a second-generation atomic bomb survivor.

Next, Mr. Komizo visited Ms. Lisa Clark, a 2020 Vision campaigner. He thanked her for her proactive campaign activities in Italy and other places, and they discussed future prospects for activities in Italy.

Mr. Komizo then visited Rome city hall and met with acting Mayor of Rome, Mr. Silvio Di Francia. He asked Rome to assume the post of Leader City. Mr. Di Francia replied that they would proactively consider the request.

Mr. Komizo used the opportunity of this trip to present paper cranes that had been dedicated to the Children's Peace Monument to the heads of member cities of Mayors for Peace. By doing so, he shared the wishes for peace that are incorporated in the paper cranes, and communicated the message from Hiroshima for the need to achieve a peaceful world free of nuclear weapons.

(Peace and International Solidarity Promotion Division)

Request for Leader Cities for Mayors for Peace Trip to Asia

In September 2014, Mr. Yasuyoshi Komizo, Secretary-General of Mayors for Peace (Chairperson of this Foundation) visited South Korea, the Philippines, Malaysia and India. The aims of the trip were to ask Mayors for Peace member cities to assume the position of Leader Cities, recruit new member cities, and attend the 8th International Conference of Peace Museums.

Mr. Komizo's main activities are outlined below.

Requests to become Leader Cities, and join Mayors for Peace

Mr. Komizo asked the Mayor of Muntinlupa City (the Philippines), the Mayor of Kuala Lumpur City (Malaysia) and the Mayor of Kochi City (India) to assume the post of Leader Cities. He also requested that Manila City (the Philippines) become a member of Mayors for Peace.

The Mayor of Kochi City accepted the position of Leader City. The Mayors of the other three cities said that they would proactively consider the request.



Mr. Komizo asks the Mayor of Kochi City (right) to become a Leader City

Attendance at the 8th International Conference of Peace Museums and Acceptance of the 7th No Gun Ri Peace Prize/Human Rights Prize

On September 19, Mr. Komizo attended the 8th International Conference of Peace Museums (sponsor: No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation) held in Chungcheongbuk-do in South Korea. As representative of Hiroshima, hit by the atomic bomb, Mr. Komizo gave the keynote speech on the actual damage from the bomb and the activities of Mayors for Peace.

Mayors for Peace received the 7th No Gun Ri Peace Prize/Human Rights Prize from the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation. At the awards ceremony that was held prior to the opening ceremony of the above conference, Dr. Chung Koodo, Chairman of the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation, presented Mr. Komizo with a plaque and prize money of 10 million won.

Mayors for Peace presented the Foundation with a sapling of a 2nd generation atomic bombed gingko tree. A tree-planting ceremony was held (organized by the No Gun Ri Foundation) in No Gun Ri Peace Park.



No Gun Ri Peace Prize awards ceremony

Meeting with Dr. Mahathir, former prime minister of Malaysia

On September 24, Mr. Komizo met with Malaysia's former prime minister Dr. Mahathir in Putrajaya City, Malaysia. They held a discussion on expanding the membership and strengthening the framework of Mayors for Peace.

Dr. Mahathir is currently involved in activities focused on making war a crime and developing peaceful resolution measures for conflict. He stated that there are likely to be possibilities for collaboration, given the aims of Mayors for peace to abolish nuclear weapons



Meeting with former Malaysian prime minister Dr. Mahathir, and presenting paper cranes

and build the foundations for perpetual world peace, and the fact that the focus on the importance of education for young people is a common point with Dr. Mahathir's activities.

Attendance at Kerala Region YMCA ceremony to kick off the campaign for abolition of nuclear weapons (India)

On September 26, a ceremony was held in Kochi City, India, to kick off a petition campaign to demand the start of negotiations for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons. The campaign is being run jointly by NGO SEEDS INDIA and Kerala Region YMCA.

Mr. Komizo participated in the campaign kick off ceremony, where he discussed peace with the young YMCA members, praising the passion of the young people who will be leaders in the future, and conveying to them his heartfelt expectations for their success in the future.



Attending the Kerala Region YMCA ceremony to kick off the campaign opposing nuclear weapons (India)

Signatures gathered in the campaign will be entrusted to Mayors for Peace until the 2015 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference.

Presentation of paper cranes

As a part of the Policies Regarding the Transformation and Honoring of the Paper Cranes, paper cranes that had been dedicated at the Children's Peace Monument in Hiroshima's Peace Park were presented to the mayors of Muntinlupa City, Manila City, Kuala Lumpur City, and Kochi City, as well as the Chairman of the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation and Dr. Mahathir, former prime minister of Malaysia.

(Peace and International Solidarity Promotion Division)

Enhancement of Mayors for Peace activities Visit to Republic of Kazakhstan

On August 29, 2014, Mr. Yasuyoshi Komizo, Secretary-General of Mayors for Peace (Chairperson of this Foundation) attended the 25th Anniversary Ceremony of the Nevada-Semey International Anti-Nuclear Movement as representative of Hiroshima Mayor Matsui, which was held in Semey City in the Republic of Kazakhstan. During his time there he also visited Mayors for Peace member cities and attended an international conference organized by International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and other organizations.

Mr. Komizo's main activities are outlined below.

Attendance at 25th Anniversary Ceremony of the Nevada-Semey International Anti-Nuclear Movement

This event was held to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the movement calling for the closure of the nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk in the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Komizo attended various events, including reading out a message from the Mayor of Hiroshima, and, at a venue where over 10,000 citizens had gathered, planting a sapling of a second-generation atomic bombed ginkgo tree that he had brought from Hiroshima.



Mr. Komizo reads out the message from the Mayor of Hiroshima

Visit to Mayors for Peace member cities

Mr. Komizo met with the Mayor of Kazakhstan's capital city, Astana, and the Deputy Mayor of Semey City, which is a Leader City in Mayors for Peace. He asked them for their further cooperation in Mayors for Peace activities and for their support in recruiting new member cities.

The Mayor of Astana City stated that he would proactively lobby other cities to join Mayors for Peace. The Deputy Mayor of Semey City said that he wants to continue with collaboration between Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Semey and Mayors for Peace to achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Attendance at the 21st IPPNW World Congress

Mr. Komizo attended the Plenary Session of the IPPNW World Congress held in Astana City, on the theme of "The Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons". He gave a speech at the session, where he paid his respect to the ongoing efforts of the IPPNW at a global level. He also spoke about the actual damage from the atomic bomb, the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, and the activities of Mayors for Peace.

Mr. Komizo also met with Dr Tilman Ruff, who is the co-chairperson of IPPNW and one of the key members of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). They discussed preparations for the 3rd International Conference (Vienna Conference) on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons (held on December 8-9, 2014, in Vienna).

Attendance at the X Annual International Conference themed Ecology, Radiation, Health

Mr. Komizo attended the X Annual International Conference themed Ecology, Radiation, Health, held at Semey State Medical University, where he made a speech about the importance of collaboration between medical organizations for radiation exposure victims in Semey, Hiroshima and

Nagasaki. He also attended an event held by the University. The President of the University said that he would like to continue collaborative efforts with Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and promote health care for radiation exposure victims and work for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

(Peace and International Solidarity Promotion Division)

Nuclear Weapons: Current State and Issues — Leading up to the 2015 NPT Review Conference

(Article contributed November, 2014)



by **Kazumi Mizumoto**

Vice President, Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University

Introduction

For various different reasons, the year 2015 will be an important landmark year. It is the 70th year since the atomic bomb was dropped, and also marks 70 years since the end of World War II and Japan's defeat. It is also the year that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference is held (the conference is held once every five years). Before we enter this landmark year, I would like to consider the current state and challenges that the world faces regarding nuclear weapons. I will be focusing on trends since 2010, which is when the last NPT Review Conference was held.

1. Number of Nuclear Weapons in the World

According to the 2014 issue of SIPRI YEARBOOK, which is published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the number of nuclear weapons in the world current at January 2014 is approximately 16,350, which is 950 fewer than the previous year. However, the only countries to reduce their weapons were the United States and Russia — other countries maintained the same numbers as the previous year.

In terms of individual countries, Russia owns approximately 8,000 weapons with the US at around 7,300. These two countries are still far beyond other countries as the top nuclear power group. These two countries alone account for approximately 94% of the world's nuclear weapons, and therefore hold the greatest responsibility for the global reduction of such weapons.

The next largest number is France with around 300, China with around 250, and the United Kingdom with around 225. These three countries form the second group, coming after the US and Russia.

The five countries above are the only countries whose possession of nuclear weapons is allowed under the NPT, and whom are granted the status of "nuclear-weapon states". However, there is also group 3, comprising India, Pakistan and Israel, who are not signatories to the NPT but possess nuclear weapons. These countries own around 100 nuclear weapons each.

Coming after these three groups is North Korea. Originally a signatory to the NPT, since suspicions were raised about its development of nuclear weapons, North Korea announced in 1993 and 2003 that it would withdraw from the NPT, and amidst international criticism conducted nuclear tests in 2006, 2009 and 2013. North Korea is thought to own 6-8 nuclear weapons.

Considering the current state of nuclear weapons ownership throughout the world, one can say that no matter

whether the country has large or small numbers of weapons, is a signatory to the NPT or not, all countries that possess nuclear weapons have a serious responsibility to make efforts to abolish nuclear weapons. The global community must continue to confront such countries with that message.

World nuclear forces, January 2014 Source: SIPRI Yearbook 2014			
Country	Deployed warheads	Other warheads	Total Inventory
United States	2,100	5,200	7,300
Russia	1,600	6,400	8,000
UK	160	65	225
France	290	10	300
China		250	250
India		90-110	90-110
Pakistan		100-120	100-120
Israel		80	80
North Korea			6-8
Total	4,150	12,200	16,350

All estimates are approximate.

2. US and Russia's New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

The US and Russia, the two countries with the largest number of nuclear weapons, are faced with a serious responsibility and should make proactive efforts toward nuclear disarmament. The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty that came into effect in 2011 is seen as one of the results of US-Russia nuclear disarmament efforts since 2010.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) was originally signed by the US and the Soviet Union in July 1991, and came into effect in December 1994, after the Soviet Union had collapsed and become Russia. At the time in 1994, the US owned 11,000 nuclear warheads and the Soviet Union owned 29,000. The treaty stipulated that these be reduced to a total of 6,000 nuclear warheads, and that means of delivery such as missiles and bombers be reduced to 1,600. The treaty also included means of verification through on-site inspections (START I).

This was followed by START II, in which it was stipulated that nuclear warheads be reduced further to 3,000 – 3,500, and in START III to 2,000 – 2,500. Both the US and Russia made efforts to this end, but in 2001 the Bush administration announced that the US would withdraw from the START process, and as a result START II did not come into effect. In place of this, in May 2002 the US and Russia signed the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions (SORT) (Treaty of Moscow). While it was stipulated in this treaty that nuclear warheads be reduced to 1,700 – 2,200, there was nothing in the treaty about means of verification, and its effectiveness was questioned.

On the other hand, the verification system for START I also expired on December 5, 2009 in accordance with stipulations in the treaty, which means that the Obama administration faced the need to conclude a new strategic arms reduction treaty that included a verification system.

It was under these circumstances that the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) was signed in April 2010 and went into effect in February 2011. The treaty stipulated that within seven years of the treaty coming into effect, deployed nuclear warheads be reduced to 1,550, and that means of deployed delivery vehicles such as missiles and strategic bombers be reduced to 700 (800 including non-deployed delivery vehicles).

However there were a number of concerns raised. Firstly, while the calculations in the treaty were based on the assumption that one nuclear warhead is deployed on one strategic bomber, in reality multiple warheads could be deployed on each bomber, which means that there was a

possibility of more than 2,000 warheads. Further, the US and Russia could not agree on whether or not to make the missile defense system that the US was developing subject to the regulations in the treaty: the US said it should be out of scope, while Russia wanted to include it. In ratifying the treaty, the US Senate adopted a resolution to request that the President negotiates on further nuclear arms reductions within one year, but there has been no progress. Since the crisis in the Ukraine in 2014 there has been greater hostility between the US and Russia, and the current climate does not look conducive to talks on further reductions of nuclear weapons.

The International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND) was initiated with the support of the Japanese and Australian governments. The report issued by the ICNND in December 2009 recommends that the US and Russia reduce their strategic nuclear arms and all types of nuclear warheads including tactical weapons to less than 1,000. The US and Russia have a responsibility to respond to this call from the global community.

3. 2010 NPT Review Conference: Results and Challenges

Together with nuclear disarmament negotiations between the US and Russia, the most important thing on the nuclear disarmament negotiations stage is multi-lateral nuclear disarmament negotiations involving large numbers of states - both nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states. The greatest stage for such negotiations is the NPT Review Conference held once every five years.

(1) What is the NPT?

Following is a brief explanation of the content and nature of the NPT. The official name is Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: NPT. It was signed in 1968 and came into effect in 1970, and there are currently 190 signatory countries. The main non-signatories are India, Pakistan and Israel; all three countries possess nuclear weapons.

The treaty is comprised of three pillars. The first is nuclear non-proliferation: the five countries of the United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China are seen as nuclear-weapon states, and the treaty stipulates the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons to states other than these five. A “nuclear-weapon state” is defined in Section 3 of Article IX as “one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967”.

The second pillar of the treaty is nuclear disarmament. Article VI stipulates that each of the parties to the treaty will pursue negotiations on nuclear disarmament in good faith.

The third pillar is the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Section 1 of Article IV stipulates the “inalienable right” of parties to the treaty to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. To prevent the transfer of peaceful use of nuclear energy to military technology, Article III stipulates that non-nuclear-weapon states must undergo inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In the beginning of the 1960s, before the NPT was enacted, United States President Kennedy was concerned that nuclear powers would increase to 20 or 25 in the 1970s. France and China had conducted nuclear tests in 1960 and 1964 respectively, and for this reason the United States and Soviet Union had been working on the draft NPT, with the main aim of “nuclear-weapon monopoly” by those countries that were already great nuclear powers, the US and the Soviet Union. The greatest concerns regarding nuclear proliferation were around nations that had already reached the status of industrialized nations — the former West Germany and Japan. In terms of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, critics also pointed to moves by the US nuclear power industry to

exert international control.

Originally, both France and China were critical of the NPT, and both nations did not ratify the treaty until 1992, after the end of the Cold War. At the same time Japan was also originally cautious about joining the NPT, and did not ratify the treaty until six years after it came into effect, in 1976. Japan was the 97th signatory to the treaty.

(2) Result of Past Review Conferences

At the 2010 Review Conference the Final Document was adopted unanimously, succeeding the results of the Review Conferences in 1995 and 2000. Those results are briefly summarized below.

The main decisions made at the 1995 Review Conference were (1) the unlimited extension of the treaty, (2) the document on the Principles and Objectives of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament (referred to as Principles and Objectives below) and (3) the adoption of the Middle East Resolution, which aimed for the elimination of nuclear power from the Middle East. As (1) would lead to the perpetual fixation of privileged status for the nuclear-weapon states, non-nuclear-weapon states who were critical of this accepted (1) on the condition that (2) and (3) also be accepted. The Principles and Objectives document included the phrases “Completion of Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) negotiations by 1996”, “Prompt conclusion of Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) negotiations”, and “Expansion of the Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone Treaty”. The CTBT was established (not in effect) in 1996.

On the other hand, at the 2000 Review Conference the Final Document was unanimously adopted, and in order to further progress the Principles and Objectives from the 1995 Review Conference, included 13 measures such as the early enactment of the CTBT, the conclusion of the FMCT within five years, and an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(3) Content of the 2010 Final Document

The final document adopted at the 2010 Review Conference was 40 pages long. Of this, the Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on Actions (pages 19-31) was adopted unanimously, and included a total of 64 recommended actions categorized under “Nuclear Disarmament”, “Nuclear Non-proliferation” and “Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy”, and “Implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East”. The recommended actions succeeded and further developed the final documents of the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences, and in addition referred for the first time to the importance of a nuclear weapons convention and the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. The section in the Final Document on Implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East recommended that the nations of the Middle East, including Israel, hold a conference (the 2012 Conference) in 2012 on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

(4) Trends since the 2010 Review Conference

Of the content included in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, three items — (1) the nuclear weapons convention, (2) the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, and (3) the 2012 Conference (Middle East Conference) — should be raised here as issues.

(1) Nuclear Weapons Convention

There have been continued moves to establish a nuclear weapons convention. In 1996 an international lawyers’ group proposed the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention, and in the following year it was submitted to the United Nations. Efforts have been ongoing since then. Recently, it was proposed as

one of the items in the Five-Point Plan on Nuclear Disarmament announced by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2008, and the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference “notes” the proposal by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for a nuclear weapons convention.

The original draft version of the Final Document stated “Nuclear weapons states will commence discussions on means of nuclear disarmament, including a nuclear weapons convention, in 2011, and will convene for a conference in 2014 to discuss the UN Secretary-General’s road map for bringing nuclear weapons to zero”. However, this was reduced to a simple “notes” due to opposition from nuclear-weapon states.

Nonetheless, after this Mr. Ban Ki-moon made strong appeals to national governments, lawmakers, and NGOs for his 5 Proposals, which included a nuclear weapons convention, and in August 2010 he was the first UN Secretary-General to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki, victims of the atomic bomb, while in office. According to a report issued in January 2012 by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), an international grass-roots movement, 143 nations around the world agree with the proposal to start negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention (22 nations are pending, 26 are opposed). Mayors for Peace, headed by the Mayor of Hiroshima, is also conducting a petition calling for the start of negotiations for such a convention.

(2) Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons

If aiming for the reduction then abolition of nuclear weapons is one way towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, then another way is the prohibition (illegalization) of nuclear weapons. There is gradual but growing support for a nuclear weapons convention. Over the past few years, momentum has been growing rapidly for appeals against the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, as a logical argument to encourage the international community to establish a nuclear weapons convention.

Speech by the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross

On April 20, 2010, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Dr. Kellenberger, gave a speech at ICRC headquarters in Geneva to the world’s diplomats appealing for the abolition and prohibition of use of nuclear weapons. In making his appeal, he quoted the record of the tragedy of the atomic bombing written by Dr. Marcel Junod, the ICRC’s representative in Japan who was involved in aid activities together with the delivery of 15t of medical supplies to Hiroshima immediately after the bomb was dropped.

Resolution by International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Conference

On November 26, 2011 at the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference held in Geneva, a resolution titled Working Towards the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons was adopted. Based on the argument that the use of nuclear weapons has disastrous humanitarian consequences, the resolution called for the prohibition of use and abolition of nuclear weapons. The International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Cross and Red Crescent Associations in 30 countries agreed to the resolution.

16-Nation Declaration

On May 2, 2012, at the NPT Review Conference Preparatory Committee held in Geneva, 16 nations including Switzerland, Norway and Mexico agreed to an appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Cross and

Red Crescent Associations and made a declaration calling for the abolition and illegalization of nuclear weapons, based on their humanitarian impact. Japan, the nation attacked by a nuclear weapon, did not join the declaration. It would seem that a nation dependent on protection under the United States' "nuclear umbrella" was not able to call for the illegalization of nuclear weapons.

34-Nation Declaration

On October 22, 2012, at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, the 16 nations above were joined by another 16 nations, and a total of 34 nations issued an almost identical declaration calling for the abolition and illegalization of nuclear weapons. Japan did not join the declaration.

Oslo Conference

On March 4-5, 2013, the government of Norway held an international conference in Oslo on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. The conference was attended by representatives of 127 nations, as well as the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and NGOs. The aim of the conference was to hold technical discussions on the humanitarian and environmental impact of an explosion of a nuclear weapon. There were over 500 people in attendance, including diplomats, physicians, scientists and members of NGOs. While India and Pakistan, who have stated that they possess nuclear weapons, did participate, the five nuclear-weapon states and others such as Israel and South Korea did not attend. Over half the membership of the United Nations participated in the conference.

77-Nation Declaration

On April 24, 2013, at the NPT Review Conference Preparatory Committee held in Geneva, 77 nations issued a joint declaration on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. Compared with the declarations issued by 16 nations and 34 nations the year before, there were new references made to the results of the Oslo Conference. However, the "illegalization" of nuclear weapons was removed from the text. This was reported in some media as a move by Switzerland and others to encourage Japan to join the declaration. While the number of countries joining the declaration more than doubled, the Japanese government still did not participate.

125-Nation Declaration and 17-Nation Declaration

In October of the same year, at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, a joint declaration was issued by New Zealand with almost the same content as the 77-Nation Declaration. This time the number of nations participating increased to 125. It was at this point that Japan joined for the first time. However, Japan, Australia and other nations under the "nuclear umbrella" — 17 nations in all — issued a joint declaration on the humanitarian impact on nuclear weapons that included text rejecting a nuclear weapons convention. At this point, the only country to join both declarations was Japan. Although the content of the declaration recognizes the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, the general public interpreted this as a brake on moves to illegalize nuclear weapons.

Mexico Conference

In March 2014, a conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons was held in Mexico, with representatives from 146 nations, international bodies, NGOs and atomic bomb survivors' representatives in attendance.

155-Nation/Region Declaration and 20-Nation Declaration

At the First Committee of the United Nations General

Assembly held in October of the same year, a joint declaration almost identical to that issued by New Zealand the previous year was issued, and the number of participants in the declaration increased to 155 nations and regions, including Japan. At the same time, Japan, Australia and others also issued a declaration that included the same content as that issued the previous year, and 20 nations joined. Although this declaration did not include opposition to a nuclear weapons convention, it raised doubts about the intended direction of Japan's nuclear disarmament diplomatic policy, as Japan joined these two declarations with opposing aims.

(3) 2012 Conference (Middle East Conference)

One of the issues since the 1995 NPT Review Conference was the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. The Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference included a recommendation that the conference to discuss this (2012 Conference) should be held during 2012. The Vice Foreign Minister of Finland, as facilitator, proceeded with preparations to hold the conference in December 2012, but in November the news agencies suddenly reported that the 2012 Conference would be postponed, leaving those involved disappointed.

Originally there had been concerns about whether or not Iran, which was continuing with nuclear development, and Israel, a de facto nuclear weapon state and not a signatory to the NPT, would participate in the conference. There were also concerns raised about other unstable elements such as the civil war in Syria. The conveners of the conference were the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United Nations Secretary-General. However, after the decision was made to postpone the conference, the reasons given by the United States Department of State spokesperson were "disagreement among participating nations regarding the agenda and conference method" and "the unstable situation in the Middle East". On the other hand, Russia and the UK called for the conference to be held in 2013, and the UN Secretary-General also encouraged participants to hold the meeting as early as possible in 2013, but since then there has been no progress. Since the 1995 Review Conference, there has been great dissatisfaction among Arab nations in the Middle East who are calling for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. On April 29, in the middle of the NPT Review Conference Preparatory Committee held in April-May 2013, the representative of Egypt issued a declaration where he strongly protested the postponement of the 2012 Conference, boycotted the rest of the meeting and left.

4. US Obama Administration's Nuclear Policy

April 2009, President Obama's speech in Prague in the first year of his term, where he called for "a world without nuclear weapons", caused great excitement and is still fresh in our memories. However, since the overwhelming defeat of the ruling Democratic Party in the midterm elections in 2010, President Obama has been forced into a difficult position in Congress matters, and apart from New START, he is thought to have produced few results.

It was under such circumstances that President Obama made a speech in Berlin in June 2013 where he called for the reduction of US and Russian deployed strategic nuclear warheads by one third. New START stipulates that nuclear warheads will be reduced to 1,550, but President Obama's recommendation would mean reducing to around 1,000. While this is progress toward nuclear disarmament, the public is likely to demand further reductions.

Non-explosive Nuclear Tests

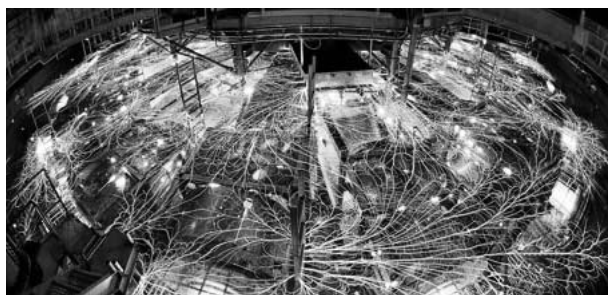
Since 1992, after the end of the Cold War, the US has not manufactured any new nuclear weapons, and has continued to place a moratorium on explosive nuclear tests. For this reason, the Department of Energy launched the Stockpile Stewardship Program with the aim of maintaining the performance of aging stockpiled nuclear weapons, and in 2000, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) was established. Non-explosive nuclear tests have been conducted at the five research bodies under the NNSA umbrella, and a report of the tests is published on the NNSA website once every quarter.

According to the reports, the tests are broadly divided into integrated, non-nuclear weapons experiments, focused experiments, and subcritical experiments, and are further divided into 13 detailed categories to conduct the tests. According to the quarterly report issued in October 2013, the total number of tests conducted in the 2013 fiscal year was as many as 3,671. There was one subcritical experiment using plutonium, and 15 other tests using plutonium.

Of these, the 27th test in total, conducted on December 5, 2012, was named Pollux and conducted at an underground testing facility in Nevada. The NNSA website records that “challenging subcritical experiments maintain our capabilities to ensure that we can support a safe, secure and effective stockpile without having to conduct underground testing”, and “Pollux employed a superb new diagnostic that recently won an R&D 100 award”. A video of 31 seconds of a sub-critical experiment was uploaded to and may be viewed on YouTube (NNSA website: <http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/pollux120612>).

At Sandia National Laboratories, an experimental nuclear fusion device known as the Z machine was used for the first time in November 2010 to conduct an experiment exposing plutonium to powerful x-rays, and creating ultra-high temperature and ultra-high pressure conditions close to a nuclear explosion to test the state of the plutonium. In the 2013 fiscal year this was conducted a total of 139 times. Three of these used plutonium. The amount used, according to the media, was “less than 8g each time”.

Each time the US conducts subcritical experiments or Z machine tests using plutonium, Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities send letters of protest to the President and the US Ambassador to Japan.



Z machine (from the NNSA website)

In conclusion

This has been a review of the current state and issues surrounding nuclear weapons. In the year of 2015, efforts will be required to more directly link the atomic bomb experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with global moves to abolish or illegalize nuclear weapons.

[Profile]

Kazumi Mizumoto

Vice President, Professor at Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University
Born in Hiroshima, 1957. Graduated from Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo, in March 1981. Earned M.A.L.D. at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University in 1989 while working as a journalist for Asahi Shimbun from April 1981 to March 1997. Associate professor at Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University from April 1998, and professor from April 2010. Assumed current position in October 2010.

Memoir of the A-bombing:

Atomic Bomb Testimony of a 2nd-Generation South Korean National in Japan



by Mr. Lee Jongkeun

Atomic Bomb Witness for
This Foundation

That fateful moment

I was 16 years old, and on the morning of August 6, 1945, I had boarded the Miyajima line streetcar and was on my way to work at Hiroshima Engine Depot No. 2. The streetcar left Hatsukaichi Station, and it was when I got off at the Matoba-cho stop, near Hiroshima Station, crossed Kojin Bridge over Enko-gawa River and entered Kojin Town that it happened.

There was a sudden yellowish beam of light. The light remained for 2-3 seconds, and I looked around me, wondering what had happened. I remember that the house in front of me looked like it was floating in that light. We had been trained to cover our eyes, nose and ears with our fingers and lie down on the ground if there was a bomb blast, so I lay down where I was. For that reason, I did not hear any sound. After a while I stood and looked up. Although it was just after 8 in the morning, everything was pitch black, like a dark night. This was around 2km from the hypocenter.

Immediately after the bomb was dropped

The area around me gradually became lighter. As far as I could see, all the buildings in the surrounding area were destroyed. I realized that the cap and the glasses that I was wearing and lunchbox that I had been carrying were gone, and I ran around looking for them. My lunchbox was lying where it had been thrown over 20 meters. I did not find my hat or glasses, so I took my lunchbox and evacuated to the area under Kojin Bridge.

Under the bridge there were 4 or 5 adults who had also fled there. One of them said to me “The skin on your face looks a little strange”, and when I touched it I felt pain there. I had been wearing the long-sleeved shirt and long trousers and cap that were my uniform at the Railway Bureau, but it seems that the parts of my body that were exposed — from my cheeks to my neck, and my hands — had been hit directly by the heat ray.

Eventually I started walking, intending to evacuate to my work place. All the houses on both sides of the street had collapsed and were now mountains of rubble. I could hear many people’s voices coming from that rubble, saying “Help me, help me”. There were children’s voices too, and I even saw someone sticking his head out from the rubble, crying out. All I could think about was fleeing as quickly as possible, and I was not able to pull those people out. Even though I was a child of 16, even today I cannot forget the fact that I could not help them.

Heading for Engine Depot No. 2

When I arrived at my workplace, I found that the building was still standing. Because locomotives would go in and out of the building, it was an open structure with two sides facing one another, and it seems that it did not collapse because the blast from the bomb passed through. My colleagues were inside at the time, so only a few of them had prominent external injuries. As soon as they saw me they said “You’ve

been burned". Rather than the skin falling away, my burns had turned a red color. They said that oil is good for burns, and applied to my burns black industrial oil that was used to repair locomotives. It was so painful that I cried. I was completely black from my face to my neck.

After that I went to a nearby air-raid shelter and lay there until around midday, when I got hungry and ate lunch from my lunchbox. Today I do not think that anyone would eat a lunchbox that had been exposed to an atomic bomb, but at the time I had absolutely no idea about the existence of radiation.

The tragic path home

At around 4pm, I decided to walk home with one of my colleagues, who was going in the same direction. We passed through Inari Town and Yayoi Town, avoiding the central area of Hiroshima City, which was then blazing with fire. It was when we were passing in front of Hiroshima University of Literature and Science in Higashi-Senda Town that we saw large numbers of charred corpses. We then crossed a number of bridges and headed west. Beside every bridge were crowds of people gathered. They were burned bright red all over their bodies, and looking like ghosts they said "Give me water", looking desperately into the eyes of every single person who crossed the bridge. I think they thought that if they stayed near a bridge they might see a relative or someone they knew.

At around 7pm when we arrived at national route 2, we saw a number of military trucks carrying piles of corpses and heading for Miyajima. By the time I finally reached my home in Hera Village (currently Hatsukaichi City) it was after 11pm.

Reunited with family

The only people at home were my younger sister and brothers. Because I had been hiding from my work the fact that I am Korean, I had not given my parents the address of my workplace. Even so, they had gone to look for me. On the morning of the next day, my mother came home; my father got home at around midday. My mother said to me "Oh, you're alive!" and hugged me, sobbing with happiness. However my older sister, who had been working at the former Army Clothing Depot, never made it home.

What I want to communicate as a *hibakusha*

In my atomic bomb testimony, what I want to emphasize is that it was not only Japanese people who were affected by the bomb. There were many *hibakusha* who are not Japanese. I want to continue giving my testimony as a *hibakusha* to communicate this fact, and ask why such people died from the bomb in Japan.

Finally, what I most want to say to people of younger generations is to have consideration for others. If you have consideration for others, there will be no discrimination or bullying, and this means that eventually there will be no wars as well. I fervently pray that we can create a world without discrimination as quickly as possible.



Kojin Bridge after the bombing (photograph: Peace Memorial Museum) Although the bridge's railing was damaged by the bomb, the bridge served its purpose as an evacuation route.

[Profile]

Lee Jongkeun

Born in 1928 in Shimane Prefecture to parents who had come to Japan from the Korean Peninsula. Just prior to graduation from a national high school, employed at the Hiroshima Railway Bureau in the Department of Transportation. 16 years old and employed at Hiroshima Engine Depot No. 2 when the atomic bomb hit while on the way to work, 2.2km from the hypocenter.

How to View Peace, How to Create Peace — 70th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombing: Hiroshima Peace Institute Activities — (Article contributed March 2015)



by Gen Kikkawa

President, Hiroshima City University
Hiroshima Peace Institute

I. Who is peace for?

1. Where is peace going?

The international society is in a state of chaos. While the risk of nuclear war that was apparent during the Cold War has abated, there is still no sign of nuclear weapons being abolished. On the contrary, global crises are continuing to emerge, including the crisis of the destruction of natural environments, the war of terrorism, the growing gap between rich and poor, and more. In addition, the political turmoil in the Middle East that followed on from the "Arab Spring" has now developed into civil war in Syria, and allowed the emergence of the terrorist war led by Islamic State. There is also no foreseeable resolution of the ethnic conflict in the eastern part of the Ukraine.

Looking towards Asia, India and Pakistan's possession of nuclear weapons was followed by the development of nuclear weapons in North Korea, heightening the crisis in the Korean Peninsula. There has also been continued military expansion in East Asia, with territorial disputes between Japan and South Korea as well as Japan and China. It now also seems possible that Japan, supposedly a staunch pacifist nation, could participate in a war by America based on the premise of collective self-defense.

The region of East Asia in which Japan is located has somehow become a dangerous conflict zone. The aim of this paper is, firstly, to verify the way we view world peace, which is something we have revered, based on the reality of international politics. At the same time, I would like to propose strategies for achieving peace without weapons and the human security. The second aim of the paper is to outline the activities of the Hiroshima Peace Institute for the creation of peace in a nuclear-free Asia.

2. In the shadow of peace

As the Cold War ended, something became gradually clearer. It was the fact that great numbers of people lost their freedom and their lives because their nations fought for peace, for friendly relations, and for national security. In the shadow of peace occurred not only clear human rights violations, but also massacres so awful that they could not be fully expressed by the widely-known word of "genocide". In the shadow of peace, there has been continued repression and murder of people, to the extent that we have had to invent new words such as "democide," "politicide" and "classicide". Even if there is peace, there is no guarantee that people will be safe.

How many people lost their lives in the wars (including civil wars) that occurred in the 20th century? The number is as many as 134 million to 146 million people. The number of victims of war from the end of the Second World War in 1945 to the end of the conflict in Yugoslavia in 1995 is over 30 million people. Moreover, the proportion of these victims who are civilian is increasing, and consequently the number of refugees is also growing rapidly. The number of refugees at the beginning of the 1960s was around 1-2 million people but has now reached 50 million people (current at 2014).

We tend to think that as long as there is not war, we have peace and are safe. But actually that is not the case. In the shadow of peace, violence — separate from war — has taken the lives of many civilians and innocent citizens. This is

democide. Democide is a recent political term that refers to mass slaughter by a government or leader of the citizens under his/her control. Democide includes not only the intentional killing of citizens by the government, such as genocide or death by firing squad, but also the torture and murder of political prisoners, the abuse and murder of prisoners of war, death by starvation for political reasons, and other cases where citizens have died as a result of willful neglect by the government.

What is the extent of democide that has occurred? According to R.J.Rummel, who defined the term "democide", the number of victims of democide occurring as the result of political power in the period from 1900 to 1987 was as many as 169 million people. New incidences of democide occurring from 1987 to 1999 resulted in an additional 1.3 million victims, and adding to this the 38 million peasants murdered in China's Great Leap Forward and others, the total for the period is estimated by Rummel at 260 million people (20th Century Democide <http://www.hawaii.edu/powerkills/20TH.HTM>, viewed November 16, 2008).

In peace studies to date, democide has not been discussed greatly. It has mainly occurred in developing nations and socialist nations. This is a state crime against the subjects of the state by a government that does not guarantee basic human rights and does not govern democratically.

3. Peace order that threatens the safety of the people

Even if there is peace, there is no guarantee that the world will definitely be a safe place for people. In peaceful times, and even in times that were known as times where the concept of human rights spread internationally, state crimes such as democide resulted in humanitarian crises. But for some reason the international community remained silent, or even overlooked such incidences. Who was peace for? Was there some special reason for the international community to pretend that they didn't see? It is notable that there is actually a rule (international law) in the international community that forbids countries from interfering in the domestic issues of other countries, and in addition, there is an international political structure in place that allows countries to overlook humanitarian crises.

There were originally problems inherent in the international peace order that was established with the United Nations. The international peace order established by the United Nations refers to the international peace order that was formed based on the principles of sovereign equality, nonintervention, people's right to self-determination, and the maintenance of territorial integrity. Western nations advocating liberalism as well as socialist nations such as the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations and developing nations with dictatorships in Asia and Africa all wanted the principles of sovereign equality and nonintervention. This was because as long as the global community adhered to these principles and nations did not invade or intervene in other nations' politics, any country's government would be guaranteed to act freely, with no logical restraints.

On the other hand, the principles of peoples' right to self-determination and maintenance of territorial integrity were the principles that in particular were demanded by non-democratic states with weak ruling foundations and countries with a lack of civic integration. This is because in international politics, the right to self-determination implies that the government in question is free to control the country in whatever way it pleases. Moreover, the principle of maintenance of territorial integrity originally meant the prohibition of invasion by other nations in order to secure a country's territorial unity. However in reality, it could be invoked as an important principle that does not recognize the separation and independence of ethnic groups, which is why some countries wanted this principle. These international principles that govern the global peace order became a factor allowing the international community to overlook repression of citizens, serious human rights violations, and government-led humanitarian crises.

4. Who is the aid for?

Nonetheless, the international peace order cannot be used as the sole explanation for the global community inevitably overlooking inhumane acts by governments. Another reason for this was the state of international aid. What does "aid" actually mean? I would like to consider here who aid is for, and what is its purpose. During the period where the peoples in the previously colonized nations in Asia and Africa were recognized as unconditionally independent, and newly independent nations joined the United Nations en masse, those nations were not asked to Westernize (move toward "civilization") as Japan had once been, nor were any questions asked about their methods of domestic rule. It was a period where wars of aggression had subsided, annexation of territory became a rare occurrence, and the existence of nation states was unconditionally guaranteed. Nonetheless, in developing nations that had just achieved independence, there were not enough resources available for state-building, and it was unforeseeable how the state could be constructed without aid from the international community. As long as the international community had recognized nations that had no possibility of achieving economic independence, then the international community now had a duty to support such nations.

The advanced Western nations provided development aid through the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), an organization under the umbrella of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In 1965 the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was established with the aim of supporting the development and growth of developing nations, and the United Nations started providing aid to developing nations through the UNDP. However, international aid was by no means a charitable work that took the hardships of the developing nations into consideration. It was a new method of expanding power in peacetime, taking the place of invasion.

This is also connected with the emergence of the situation where the number of nations that were allied started to have an impact. Based on the global peace where acts of aggression were prohibited, sovereign equality was promised, and the right to self-determination, territorial integrity and noninterference were guaranteed, increasing the number of allied nations was a way of expanding power. Moreover, the start of the Cold War occurred at the same time as the sudden increase in the number of nations, and this spurred on the competition for allies. For example, of the 51 nations that were in principle members of the United Nations, only 13 (25%) were from Asia or Africa. Fifteen years later in 1960, which was known as "Independence of African Nations", the number of United Nations member nations had increased to 100, and by 1962 the total number of member nations allied with the superpowers, the United States and Soviet Union, was fewer than the number of member nations who were not allied with the superpowers. Then in 1964, developing nations formed the Group of 77 in the United Nations, in order to attract aid from advanced nations, and with this the nations of Asia and Africa became the majority in the international community.

Once the developing nations had formed the majority in the international community, they became the target of both the East and the West camps. The two camps, led respectively by the two superpowers the Soviet Union and the United States, offered strategic aid such as food aid, military support and economic aid in order to secure such nations as allies, paying no heed to whether the country receiving the aid was a dictatorship or based on authoritarian power. America continued to provide strategic aid to anti-communist military dictatorships and anti-communist forces within non-friendly nations. The reason that America did not hesitate to provide aid to the military regimes in South Korea and Pakistan as well as the dictatorships in Central and South America was because it was trying to secure such countries as allies or friendly nations.

On the other hand the Soviet Union also spared no effort to provide aid to socialist nations and anti-government communist organizations around the world. In particular, in

the 1970s the Soviet Union supported ten socialist regimes such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola with military aid. The Soviet Union also provided strategic aid to Eastern European allies. The aim of such aid, in which the Soviet sacrificed the welfare of its own people to provide aid to Eastern European nations whose standard of living was higher than its own, was to secure allies. However this aid peaked in 1981, after which time Soviet aid to Eastern Europe became more low-key. Eventually, breaks in the funding turned into rifts in relationships, Eastern European nations started distancing themselves from the Soviet Union, and as a result of the Eastern Europe democratic revolutions, the Eastern camp (Soviet bloc) collapsed.

Peace is something that we revere as the supreme value. In actual fact, this peace was achieved by maintaining friendly relations between governments. The international aid that was viewed as an act of benevolence was mainly strategic aid with the aim of securing the friendship of other governments. The threat of nuclear war was so grave and fears that international disputes would escalate into nuclear war so serious that members of the international community did not interfere in other countries' human rights issues, genocide, and democracy issues — this is how peace has been maintained. With the advent of peace, the method of expanding power shifted from territorial expansion to securing allies and friendly nations, which meant the start of a new era of international politics dependent on the number of friendly nations. However it is no exaggeration to say that this prevented the spread of human rights throughout the world as well as preventing the spread of freedom, equality and democracy. Aid was the driving force behind the race to secure allies. Countries were lenient on their allies and tough on countries in the opposing bloc, the human rights issues in allied nations were overlooked and not raised as international issues. Just because there is peace does not mean that the world is a safe place for people.

So what are the possible methods for achieving international peace at the same time as human security?

II. Views on creating peace

1. The North Wind and the Sun

I do not know anywhere else that has more sincerely prayed and appealed for peace than Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There are not so many countries that have been as consistently pacifist as Japan. So why is there a crisis occurring in the international political situation in East Asia? Why are there still blatant human rights violations and military expansion in the region? These kinds of questions are the basis for my efforts to create peace.

In 1995, which was the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, I launched an organization called the Hiroshima Research Association (Hiroshima Kenkyu-kai), and five years later in 2000 published "Why are Nuclear Weapons not Abolished?: Nuclear Weapons and International Relations" (Hiroshi Yamada, Ph.D, (eds.), Horitsu-bunkasha, 2000). The reason that the subheading is "Nuclear Weapons and International Relations" is because I had a particular interest in my own research method for the elimination of nuclear weapons. In other words, I tried to clarify the background behind the development of nuclear weapons and the reason that it is difficult to eliminate them from the context of international relations. I particularly wanted to emphasize the domestic political situation that pushes a government toward the development of nuclear weapons, and also focus on the fact that the mechanism of international politics whereby countries that are isolated in international society try to maintain their state regime (administration) by "taking out nuclear insurance" — this is an international factor in the development of nuclear weapons. This is due to the fact that pressuring nuclear powers to abolish nuclear weapons and trying to indicate a roadmap for doing so without making changes to domestic governance mechanisms and international political systems has a very low likelihood of actually being achieved. When a nation is isolated in the international community with no guarantee of that nation's independence or security, it is not improbable that government

leaders will consider a national security strategy that obtains nuclear weapons, the most powerful weapons in the history of humankind, and uses them to fend off external pressure.

If this is the case, then what should be changed, and how? In answering this question, I would like to use one of Aesop's fables, The North Wind and the Sun, and consider the "North Wind policy" and the "Sun policy" for eliminating nuclear weapons. The "North Wind policy" refers to the method of using sanctions against nuclear weapon development or setting deadlines for their abolition. But that alone is not adequate. The "Sun policy" refers to the method whose aim is to create a security community where a country's existence and peoples' safety is guaranteed, and weapons are unnecessary.

Let us recall the nation-building efforts of Japan in the Meiji period. The arming of the clans that was allowed during the Edo period was disallowed during Meiji, and at the same time the new Meiji administration established a national military and police organization, and achieved military state unification and centralized control. On the other hand, a national awareness (awareness of the Japanese people) was developed, a conflict resolution system (judiciary) established, and efforts were also made to build a safe country ruled by law where there was no need to resort to violence nor to fear it.

Politically stable countries have various systems established, including a police system, welfare systems, medical systems and education systems. Such systems allow the citizens of that country to live safely and with peace of mind. The same thing can be said about the international community. Indicating a roadmap for the creation of a living space that allows people of any nation to live safely and with peace of mind is precisely what the Sun policy is.

2. Experience of building a community in Europe

The national-building method explained above may also be applied to the international community, which has no central government. In the regions seen as peace zones, such as Northern Europe, the EU and North America, the reason that there are no wars and that people's safety including human rights are being guaranteed is because there is an international security community that goes beyond national boundaries. This is very easy to understand if we take a glance at the history of the EC/EU.

The EC originally began with joint international initiatives to create a community to achieve conciliation between Germany and France and prevent war. Europe was embroiled in racial hatred immediately after the Second World War, and it must have been far from easy to integrate countries that had been enemies. Up until that time there had been wars of aggression over the acquisition of strategic items such as coal and steel, so they were attempting to avoid war by jointly managing strategic resources, achieve economic integration, and weaken the concept of national interest as much as possible. In line with these peace-building aims, the European Economic Community, European Coal and Steel Community and European Atomic Energy Community were integrated to form the European Community (EC).

Creating peace requires the expertise of academics to design the drawings for the systems. Without using practical and effective methodologies based on academic research results, it is not possible to create an international security community. With the First World War, a number of new academic disciplines were developed, including international politics, international law and peace research, and researchers have worked to develop methodologies for the creation of peace. In that light, research results particularly from the disciplines of international law and international politics but also from international relations studies must be incorporated in and applied to the creation of a security community for its further development.

In actual fact the EC/EU was achieved only when politicians and researchers worked together to design a security community and work on its implementation. The researchers designed a process schedule that started from economic integration, and then proceeded to political

integration, eventually developing into a security community. Based on that blueprint, politicians worked on creating that community. This grand international peace-building project was achieved because there were people with foresight who tried to achieve the prescription for international integration that was designed by the academics. It surely would not have been achieved without the resolve and leadership of the architects of European integration, including Jean Monnet, Robert Schumann, and Charles de Gaulle of France, and West Germany's Konrad Adenauer.

Most social science universities offer courses on international integration or the EU, covering the history of the development of the EC/EU and the related issues. This is a specialized subject and one of the top international relations subjects offered at universities not only in Western nations but throughout the world.

The idea of a security community in East Asia seems like nothing more than a dream and is probably seen as something that might be achieved far in the future. There will probably also be opponents, who point out some of Asia's unique characteristics. There may also be people who reject it, saying it is just a revival of the Great East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere. Nonetheless, Hiroshima has continued to appeal for a peace free from nuclear weapons, and from that perspective for Hiroshima, this issue cannot be avoided.

III. Hiroshima Peace Institute initiatives

1. Basic policy

There is a problem with the fact that peace has only been viewed from the perspective of international peace, and that people have closed their eyes to the negative aspects of the international activities of peace, friendship and aid as they are put into practice — activities that have been treated as benevolent acts in the international community. It is also problematic that the viewpoint of human security was missing from security policy. The fact that peace and national security were interpreted as opposing concepts became an obstacle in the development of a multifaceted approach to pursue both of them. We must not forget the multifaceted approach to peace that sees the creation of international peace and the achievement of human security as inseparable, and works to achieve both. Based on an interest on the above problems, following is an explanation of Hiroshima Peace Institute's perspective on peace and its new initiatives.

The mission of the Hiroshima Peace Institute, founded in the world's first city to be hit by an atomic bomb, is to encourage people to reconsider the way peace is viewed, and to gather together all current academic and research findings and make use of them in the creation of peace. The Sun policy mentioned above refers to the creation of the East Asian community. Activities aiming for the creation of an East Asian security community that does not need weapons, let alone nuclear weapons, are truly a Sun policy, and I believe that the mission of the Hiroshima Peace Institute is to provide guidance on the methodology to do so.

Working at the same time to enhance Hiroshima's voice for the creation of peace, in its mid-long term activities, the Hiroshima Peace Institute has set three research aims and organized research groups for each. In addition to the conventional topic of nuclear disarmament research, the Institute is also investigating the new topic of human security research. We are also involved in research on the introduction of Confidence-and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs) in East Asia, and we are considering the publication of the "Asia Nuclear Weapons and Peace Yearbook" in a few years time, with a view to the future construction of an East Asian security community. The aim of publishing the yearbook is to identify the issues involved in creating an East Asian community and the background to those issues, by observing nuclear and disarmament trends in Asia and monitoring

governance trends in Asian nations focusing on human rights and democratic systems.

2. Events commemorating 70 years since the atomic bombing

Finally, I would like to explain three events that the Hiroshima Peace Institute is implementing as events commemorating the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombing. The first is the invitation and holding of The Peace Studies Association of Japan Spring Conference 2015. In line with the 70th anniversary of the bombing, from June 18 (Sat) -19 (Sun), 2015, we will hold a seminar called "Redefining Peace 70 Years after Losing the War — Considering a Roadmap for and Asia-Pacific Peace Order in Hiroshima". The seminar will be held at Aster Plaza in Hiroshima City.

Second is the compilation called the Encyclopedia of Peace and Security. To date there have been no peace-related encyclopedias published since the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation's Peace Encyclopedia was published in 1985. Since 1985, the Cold War has ended, and there have been major changes in the structure of international relations and international politics. Despite this, and despite the fact that the concept of peace has diversified, in Japan no peace-related encyclopedia has been compiled since then. The Hiroshima Peace Institute has already started compiling the Encyclopedia of Peace and Security, and we are working to have it published by summer this year as a publication to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombing.

Thirdly, we will be holding an intensive summer seminar called "Hiroshima 70 Peace Seminar" for three days (September 4-6 this year) titled "What is Peace Building? — Past, Present and Future of Peace Research". Peace research is a policy science discipline that aims to develop methods for creating systems to prevent war and build peace. Therefore, the research methods and the methodologies recommended through the research are naturally academic. This seminar will be held centering on researchers active in various different fields, including international politics, international law, political science, international organizations studies, regional research, and more. The seminar is open to public servants involved in peace administration, members of the press who are involved in work to communicate peace, and members of the public and graduate students who would like hear about the latest peace research. We want to discuss peace together, share expertise on how to build peace, and design a peace-building concept together. The aim of planning this seminar is to provide participants with the opportunity to learn about the latest peace research.

The Hiroshima 70 Seminar will not end with the events to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombing. We will use this as an opportunity to hold an intensive summer seminar in Hiroshima every year from now. In the mid- to long-term, the aim of this academic activity is to develop Hiroshima into the front line for knowledge on peace research — the Mecca for peace research.

[Profile]

Gen Kikkawa

Born 1951 in Hiroshima City. LLM, PhD (Judicial Science), Hitotsubashi University. Main works include "After National Self - Determination: National Minorities and International Security in a Dilemma" (YUSHINDO, 2009), "International Security: Trajectory of War, Peace and Human Security" (YUHIKAKU, 2007), and joint editing and writing works include "Global Governance" (HOURITAU BUNKA SHA, 2014).

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HIROSHIMA PEACE CULTURE FOUNDATION

1-2 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima
730-0811, JAPAN

Phone. 81-82-241-5246

E-mail: p-soumu@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp

[URL] <http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/hpcf/>