ABIDJAN, CÔTE D'IVOIRE • ANTWERPEN, BELGIQUE • ARNHEM, NEDERLAND • ASSISI, ITALIA • ATLANTA, USA • BANGUI, CENTRAFRIQUE • BEIJING, ZHONGHUA • BANDUNG, INDONESIA • BERLIN, DEUTSCHLAND • BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM • BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA • CAMBRIDGE, USA • CHICAGO, USA • COMO, ITALIA • CONCORD, USA • KÖBENHAVN, DANMARK • COVENTRY, UNITED KINGDOM • DAKAR, SÉNÉGAL • DELHI, INDIA • DHELFÖI, ELLAS • DACCA, BANGLADESH • FIRENZE, ITALIA • GENÈVE, SUISSE • HAMMAM-LIF, TUNIS • HAMMAM-PLAGE, TUNIS • HELSINKI, SUOMI • HIROSHIMA, NIPPON • LA PLAINÉ - SUR - MER, FRANCE • L'HOSPITALET, ESPAÑA • KIJEV, UKRAINA • KOŠICE, SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA • KRAGUJEVAC, JUGOSLAVIJA • KRUŠEVAC, JUGOSLAVIJA • LA PAZ, BOLIVIA • LIÈGE, BELGIQUE • LIMA, PERU • LISBOA, PORTUGAL • LOMÉ, TOGO • LUBLIN, POLSKA • MADRID, ESPAÑA • MAPUTO, MOÇAMBIQUE • MARRAKECH, AL MAGHRIB • MARZABOTTO, ITALIA • MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA • MINSK, BELORUSSIJA • MORPHOU, KYPRIS • MOSKVA, ROSSIJA • NAGASAKI, NIPPON • NEW HAVEN, USA • OŚWIĘCIM, POLSKA • PLONSK, POLSKA • PÔR, SUOMI • PRAHA, ČESKA REPUBLIKA • QUITO, ECUADOR • RAVENNA, ITALIA • RIJSWIJK, NEDERLAND • ROMA, ITALIA • SAN FRANCISCO, USA • SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA • SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, COLOMBIA • SLOVENJ GRADEC, SLOVENIJA • SOČI, ROSSIJA • SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM • SPLIT, HRVATSKA • SANKT PETERSBURG, ROSSIJA • STOCKHOLM, SVERIGE • TAŞKENT, KIRGIZIJA • TBLISI, GRUZIJA • TOKYO, NIPPON • TORONTO, CANADA • VANCOUVER, CANADA • VERDUN, FRANCE • VILLA EL SALVADOR, PERU • VLADIVOSTOK, ROSSIJA • VOLGOGRAD, ROSSIJA • WARSZAWA, POLSKA • WIEN, ÖSTERREICH • WOLLONGONG, AUSTRALIA • WROCŁAW, POLSKA • YOKOHAMA, NIPPON

15 YEARS 15 ANNEES (1986 - 2001)
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- CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTANCE OF NEW PEACE MESSENGER CITIES
International Association of Peace Messenger Cities
City of Slovenj Gradec

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Al Marder, Ivan Plevnik, Marko Košan

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In recognition of a significant contribution to the programme and objectives of the International Year of Peace (1986), 62 cities of the world were designated as "Messengers of Peace" by the United Nations Secretary General. Later, other cities obtained this title. They are now 78.

On the initiative of the Mayor of Verdun these cities gathered, on September 6 and 7 1988, in the presence of Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. Secretary, in order to participate in the construction of a less violent and more humane world, spreading the spirit of peace, tolerance and mutual respect, promoting a better understanding of the requirements for lasting peace, founded on justice and human rights.

A draft of Statute was elaborated during encounters at Hammam-Lif, Warsaw and New Haven, in 1989 and 1990. In this way, the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACE MESSENGER CITIES was created. The Statute has been adopted during a meeting held in Yokohama in August 1991. In 1996, this Association was appointed a "Non-governmental Organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations".

The cities which welcomed the General Assemblies are:
Verdun, France, in 1988
Warsaw, Poland, in 1989
New Haven, USA, in 1990
Yokohama, Japan, in 1991
Marrakech, Morocco, in 1992
Geneva, Switzerland, in 1993
Arnhem, Netherlands, in 1994
Lisbon, Portugal, in 1995
Bologna, Italy, in 1996
Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in 1997
Pori, Finland, in 1998
Kruševac, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in 1999
Oswiecim, Poland, in 2000,

The first President was Mr. Jean-Louis Dumont, Mayor of Verdun; the first Secretary General was Mr. André Hédiger, Mayor of Geneva.

The Executive Board was elected by the General Assembly in Lisbon (Portugal), on 27th August 1998. It is composed of: Geneva (André Hédiger, President), Brighton (Brian Fitch, Secretary General), New Haven (Alfred Marder, Vice-President), Yokohama (Hidenobu Takahide, Vice-President), Abidjan, Como, Dakar, Kruševac, Lisbon, Lomé, Marzabotto, Pori, Slovenj Gradec, Warsaw, Volgograd.

The next elections will take place during the General Assembly in 2001.

These General Assemblies allow the representatives of the cities to meet, to appreciate each other, to understand better the problems to settle in order to prepare a world of peace, tolerance and respect of the human rights.

All Peace Messenger Cities are part of the International Association. There is a modest annual subscription.

Mr André Hédiger
IAPMC President, Geneva
It is to my great pleasure to see the efforts that began in earnest in 1988 at the inaugural First Conference of Peace Messenger Cities in Verdun, France, continued today by our Association. The International Association of Peace Messenger Cities obtained Special Consultative Status (Category II) in 1997 as a Non-Governmental Organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to those that have supported Association activities over the years.

Many concerned parties have spent a great deal of effort on drafting the Association Charter since the proposed establishment of the Association at the First Conference of Peace Messenger Cities. The Association Charter was formally adopted at the Fourth Conference of Peace Messenger Cities in 1991, thereby establishing the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities. Me and the people of the city of Yokohama are proud that this conference was held here in our city. Let us take a brief look back at that truly memorable Yokohama Conference.

Representatives from 26 countries and 38 of the 69 Peace Messenger Cities existing at that time took part in the Yokohama Conference. In addition, Vasilii Safronchuk, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs, Zdzislaw Nicinski, Deputy Chief of Peace Studies Unit, and many others attended, helping make the Yokohama Conference a momentous occasion. The Association began at a time when the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were being transformed into democracies, symbolized by the crumbling of the Berlin Wall near the end of 1989 – a time when the world began seeking a new order for a new age marked by the end of the Cold War. These major reforms in the name of freedom, democracy and peace can be considered the greatest manifestation of world peace in the era since the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Against this backdrop, Yokohama chose as the conference theme "Mutual Understanding Through International Exchange". The belief was that mutual understanding, founded on international exchange at the citizen level, is a vital factor in promoting mutual respect for human rights and the realization of global peace.
Amid the Gulf War, civil war in Yugoslavia, and other tense international incidents that shook the world at that time, the Yokohama Appeal, which was adopted on the final day of the Yokohama Conference put forth seven items that clearly laid down the direction that cities around the world should take toward the realization of world peace. General approval was obtained regarding the pending issue of the Association's establishment, enabling its inauguration and the selection of executive board. Yokohama was honored to fill the role of vice-chairman of the Association, a position it continues to retain. We in Yokohama look forward to continuing our efforts for the development of the Association and the realization of global peace.

According to a report issued by the United Nations, the past forty years has witnessed a massive migration towards urban areas. As of 1999 over 47% of the world's population - some 2.8 billion people - are now urban dwellers. At the same time, there has been an increasing trend towards a "borderless world" especially in the field of industry that has made it increasingly difficult for cities to secure the resources it needs to maintain the standard of life of its citizens. Therefore in this - the "Era of the City" - I believe we must strengthen our solidarity at the civic level on a variety of issues in order to ensure a peaceful and stable life for our citizens. The city of Yokohama is earnestly pursuing "peace education" so that the youth and children that will make up the next generation will have the necessary knowledge to continue the fight for peace. Furthermore, as a member of the Association, Yokohama will continue to enthusiastically participate in the Association's activities, and it is our sincerest wish to continue to strive, with the other member cities, towards the goal we, as humankind, all share - peace. We will continue to work in order to realize this dream and hope that our contribution can help the world towards eventual peace.

Hidenobu Takahide
Mayor, City of Yokohama
IAPMC Vice-President
Sixty-two Cities were designated as Peace Messenger Cities by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1986, the International Year of Peace. The requirements for selection were activities for peace and support of the Charter of the United Nations encouraged by the municipalities; peace and human rights education in schools; public information on the activities of the United Nations; sister city activities and exchanges; promotion of tolerance in the streets and neighbourhoods; cultural and sports events promoting the concept of peace and brotherhood.

While this recognition can be considered symbolic, its significance is far more than the bestowal of title. World populations are shifting. It is only a matter of a few years before the majority of the people worldwide will be living in metropolitan areas. The governance of such large numbers requires a shift in the responsibilities of cities. City government is closest to the people, both physically and in response to daily requirements. To live together in the confines of a city requires the establishment of norms of human relationships, tolerance, respect and peaceful solutions to conflicts.

Thus, the city becomes a microcosm of the nation in its international relations. It is a recognition, in historical terms, that cities, then city-states, preceded the modern nation state. It can also be said that cities will outlast nation-states, as has already been witnessed when chaos has caused some modern states to practically collapse.

The first gathering of Peace Messenger Cities took place in 1986 in Verdun, France convened by the then Mayor Jacques Barat-Dupont. It was a moving experience. Verdun was the scene of the most costly battle of World War I. A million soldiers were left killed in that senseless battle. To this very day, large sections of the area are roped off because of unexploded munitions that dot the earth. It was more than a coming together of delegates from cities, formalities and ceremonies. It was that, but more important it initiated the idea that cities had the responsibility to protect the lives and promote the happiness of its residents. It initiated the idea that life or death, war or peace, tolerance and justice were not matters to be left only in the hands of national governments.

Cities had become the targets of modern warfare.
There were no battlefields away from cities. Large military budgets take necessary funds from city infrastructure, education, health, roads and all city concerns. It reduces the ability of elected local leaders to live up to their solemn oaths of protecting the lives of their people. At that first Assembly, then Secretary General Perez de Cuellar spoke eloquently of the need for elected local officials and city governments to speak out, to call upon their people to make known their views for peace. In many countries the Mayor of some Cities may be the most important political leader of the country. Closest to the people, cities had that responsibility. Nuclear weapons, he declared, were not aimed at the battlefield, but at the very people, cities have the responsibility to protect.

Thus, the importance of an Association of Peace Messenger Cities become obvious. It took two years before the Association of Cities was formalized at a midnight meeting in New Haven, Connecticut, USA. Slowly it has begun to appreciate its potential, a voice of cities for peace. It is still a new phenomenon, cities expressing themselves on issues previously the province of national governments. Leadership that only spoke about streetlights and waste pick-up, now had to contemplate global relationships as they affected their cities. If conflict resolutions were good for their residents, why would it not be effective in international relations?

The world has become smaller; cities large. Nuclear weapons; land mines; human rights; culture of peace; small military budgets; support for the United Nations; housing not guns; these are critical municipal issues on which the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities has taken positions. The Association, sitting between national governments and non-governmental civil society organizations, can and must play an increasingly more important role in a world tossed in turmoil.

Al Marder
IAPMC Vice-President, New Haven
The International Association of Peace Messenger Cities was formed following the UN International Year of Peace. 50 Cities gathered in Verdun, France in 1988 to receive their recognition from the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The following year we held a conference in Warsaw, Poland to lay foundations for our Association.

It was agreed that we would meet annually and that a constitution would be discussed as was agreed following all City consultation.

The objectives would be:
The association promotes the realization of goals and principles of the UNO for strengthening of peace and co-operation between peoples
- to promote better understanding between nations
- to enable them to bring their solidarity to fruition
- to spread the spirit of peace, tolerance and mutual respect
- to combat war, hunger and natural disasters for the sake of man
- to persuade all governments that the nuclear disarmament is the urgent necessity of our time, as well as human rights, liberty and freedom of travel,

with a commitment to carry out activities in the areas of Education, Youth, Culture, Sports & Recreation, Environmental protection and improve the standard of living.

Since the initial meeting, the UN has designated new Cities and given the Association the responsibility of recommending new Cities.

Our Association has been involved in numerous international campaigns:
- we were among the founder members of the Worldwide campaign to ban landmines,
- the campaign for a Worldwide ban on nuclear weapons,
- our Annual Assembly has taken action on many International issues and protested to World Governments and the UN,
- we have promoted inter-city solidarity by a variety of actions,
- we have encouraged Cities to co-operate in the fields of human rights, assistance, the arts and in business,
- we have been joint sponsors in a variety of Peace and Human Rights actions,
- we have succeeded in being a worldwide organization with
Cities in every continent,
- we have received United Nations recognition by being given NGO status of Non Governmental Organization with access to the UN in New York and Geneva,
- we work in co-operation with Red Cross in Geneva,
- our organization is among the World Leaders for Inter City co-operation.

It is my pleasure to serve and have an active role in the Association which I believe is playing a leading role and influencing many Worldwide decisions. Our organization is spearheading many issues and is the means of organizing Inter-City debates and activities to resolve vital issues. I appeal to all cities to join our Association and work with us to achieve World Peace and Human rights for all the World's citizens.

Brian Fitch
IAPMC Secretary General, Brighton
1st International Meeting of Peace Messenger Cities

Verdun, France, September 7 - 8, 1988

ABIDJAN,
IVORY COAST
Abidjan, a popular tourist spot, is the Ivory Coast’s capital, administrative centre, and largest city. It was a small village until the French began to enlarge it in the 1920s. In 1934 it became the capital of France’s Ivory Coast colony. Abidjan is a communications and transportation hub, with modern port that ships coffee, cocoa, timber, pineapples, and plantains, and a nearby international airport. The University of Abidjan, several technical colleges, and the Museum of the Ivory Coast are located there.

ARNHEM,
NETHERLANDS
Arnhem is a port on a lower Rhine and the capital of the Gelderland province in the East Netherlands. It is a transportation hub and an industrial centre that specializes in the manufacture of electrical equipment, textiles, and metal goods. First mentioned historically in the ninth century, Arnhem was the home of the dukes of Gelderland. During World War II, British airborne troops suffered a serious defeat there.

ASSISI,
ITALY
Assisi is a religious and tourist centre in the Apennines that is known throughout the world as the home of Saint Francis of Assisi, who was born there in 1182 and died there in 1226. Above the saint’s tomb are two Gothic churches, both consecrated in 1253, which are decorated with frescoes by Cimabue, Giotto, Martini, and others, depicting the saint’s life. An excellent library housed in a Franciscan convent, the Cathedral of San Rufino (begun in 1140), the Church of Santa Chiara (1257-65), and a 14th century castle can also be found in the city. The city has been known since Roman times.

At the invitation of Verdun, the First General Assembly of Peace Messenger Cities was held in September 1988. On that occasion, the Peace Messenger Cities discussed also the establishment of a Peace Messenger Cities organization with the intention of furthering their activities in world peace and stability. As a result of these discussions, five Peace Messenger City representatives formed a committee for the drafting of the organization’s statutes (Florence, Hammam-Lif, Madrid, Tbilisi, and Verdun); they gathered in Hammam-Lif, Tunisia in November of the same year and drafted temporary statutes for the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities.

Address of the host, Mayor of Verdun:

May I remind you that the Hon. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has handed over the Peace Messenger Diploma to 62 cities; however, we too, as the World Union of Martyr Cities, Cities for Peace, have received diploma.

Likewise, the majority of our Martyr Cities, Cities for Peace, have the diploma twice over, on an individual and collective basis.

In continuation of this great honour, we organised for September 7th and 8th 1988 in Verdun the first international meeting of Peace Messenger Cities, with the presence of Mr. Perez de Cuellar. The 62 cities, from all over the world, were represented. What a remarkable demonstration! It has allowed us to get to know each other in the widest terms and to exchange links of friendship, which we would never have been able to develop outside the path, which leads to PEACE.

- TOGETHER, we have decided to create a specific organisation of Peace Messenger Cities. The Articles of Association are being drafted.
- TOGETHER, we will meet again, I hope, next year, in Tbilisi, for the constituent meeting of this Association.
- TOGETHER, we have decided to support the candidacy of Mr. Perez de Cuellar for the Nobel Peace Prize.
- TOGETHER, we also designated VERDUN for the Presidency of this Association, for which I give thanks.
- TOGETHER, in short, we are to meet, to create ever-closer links between us than those existing between Mayors and Corporations.
- TOGETHER, we must now ask our citizens to carry out exchanges between them, at cultural, sporting, tourist and, why not, the economic levels.
- TOGETHER, we still have a great deal of work in order to bring Peace alive.

Dr. Jacques Barat-Dupont, Mayor of Verdun

Mayors and representatives of the Peace Messenger Cities are receiving Peace Medals at Palais Episcopal.

Memorial ceremony at Douaumont Memorial in Verdun. Front center: UN Secretary General de Cuellar, front right: Mayor of Verdun Dupont.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA
Capital and largest city (metropolitan area 3,000,000 citizens) of Georgia was settled in 1837, it became a city in 1847. In Civil War Atlantic was captured and burned (1864) by Gen. Sherman; rebuilt it prospered and became the state capital in 1868. Today it is located in one of America's fastest-growing urban areas. It is the largest commercial, industrial, and financial centre in the south-east U. S. as well as a transportation hub and a convention centre. The city is also a centre of international trade and commerce. Among its numerous educational institutions points of interest include the Atlanta Memorial Arts Centre and the grave of Martin Luther King. Atlanta was the site of the 1996 summer Olympic games.

BANDUNG, INDONESIA
With estimated population 2,000,000 Bandung is a capital of West Java province, 120 km southeast from Jakarta. Founded by the Dutch in 1810, it became the administrative and military headquarters of the Netherlands West Indies. Third largest city in Indonesia, Bandung is an industrial hub, a famous educational and cultural centre, and a tourist resort. It is a textile centre and site of the country's quinine industry.

BANJUL, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Banjul is the capital and transportation and communications centre of the Central African Republic. Originally established as a European settlement town, Banjul is now a bustling city centred around the Place de la Republique and along Avenue Boganda. In 1960, Masan, the political party that led the Central African Republic’s drive for independence, was established in Banjul.
II\textsuperscript{nd} General Assembly of Peace Messenger Cities

Warsaw, Poland, September 1 - 2, 1989

To coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, the Municipality of Warsaw has organised a series of commemorative ceremonies, which took place to remind us of the great assault suffered by the city.

Amongst the activities programmed by the city, on September 1st and 2nd there was a Peace Conference, during which the General Assembly of the World Union of Cities for Peace and General Assembly of Peace Messenger Cities jointly were held.

At the conference discussion focused also on rivalry between two organizations, to which a portion of a city belongs at the same time.

WARSOW PEACE APPEAL

was adopted at the Conference and read out at the Nike Monument during the gathering of Participants in the World Conference of the Cities for Peace as well as Participants in the ecumenical Days of Prayer for Peace.

On the 50th anniversary of the beginning of World War II the Participants in the General Assembly of the Cities for Peace and the Cities Messengers of Peace gathered in Warsaw, the capital city of Poland which today is open to great hopes and which was the first victim of the Nazi German aggression, launch an urgent appeal to all the cities of the world, to all nations and parliaments and the people of good will to act for further disarmament, for consolidation of security in the world and in Europe, co-operation among nations and people.

Having in mind the image of this heroic city and its 800,000 killed inhabitants, the sacrifice and destruction of towns and cities all over the world, the victims of war, we appeal to the inhabitants of all continents to redouble their effort to avoid conflicts threatening the world, to grant active support in the creation of a system of collective security based on the principle of the UN Charter and mutual and balanced reduction of the armed forces. Remembering the 15 million victims of the Second World War, the tens of thousands of wounded and crippled and other victims of the conflicts which occurred later, we, in this place where armed resistance
against the attackers was born, declare ourselves for containment and solving of conflicts exclusively through dialogue and constructive negotiations. We address this appeal especially to heads of states, the big powers in particular, to totally free our planet from nuclear threat. New advantageous tendencies have arisen out of East-West co-operation, especially in Europe in the wake of the signing of the historical agreement on the elimination of Euro-missiles. It offers all nations a chance to build a better future and establish mutual contacts on the basis of human and humanitarian values, and the principles of partnership, mutual confidence and solidarity.

Our globe must become a real common home for all people independently of their colour, political and philosophical convictions or religion. We state that the world can no longer be interpreted or governed in the categories of the opposed blocs. No social problem of a big system can be solved between the two opposed blocs.

People will be unable to build a new society as long as freedom for each person does not mean freedom for all. Disarmament is increasingly becoming an essential thing not only in order to avoid the destruction of mankind but also to save and tap arms spending for peaceful ends, to oppose the great contradictions of our time and especially those between North and South. In the practice of democracy as a multi-national value only a peaceful development of the world can allow us to materialize common and humanitarian values, and ideals stemming from the common accomplishments of mankind.

It is necessary to disavow from confrontation and then search for the identity of Europe in pluralism and democracy, in rotations between states and peoples. This also is respect for human rights guaranteeing total freedom of proclamation and materialization of one's own convictions. May the right to life and to life in peace come into force. This must be not only the supreme ideal but also the precondition for history to become human history.

Sufficient conditions have been provided today to deepen mutual contacts between states allowing to give law a bigger dimension than to arms.

It was badly damaged by Allied bombing and a Soviet artillery attack. In 1945 it was divided into West Berlin (British-American-French zone) and East Berlin (Soviet zone). The status of divided Berlin became a major cold war issue. As the East German Communist regime collapsed (1989-90), the wall between the two parts of the city (erected in 1961) was breached. Upon German reunification in Oct. 1990, the new, all-German parliament held a symbolic session in Berlin in old Reichstag building, and in 1991 it voted to move the federal government to the city.

**Bogota, Colombia**

Bogota, the capital and largest city of Colombia, is the political, social, and financial centre of the republic. The city has many fine examples of colonial architecture, including the cathedral and the churches of San Ignacio and San Francisco. As the capital and archiepiscopal see of the colonial viceregency of New Granada, the city became an early religious and intellectual centre. The intellectual impact of the French Revolution inspired Antonio Nariño and others to agitate against Spanish rule. José Antonio de Aycinena and Simón Bolívar were prominent in Bogota, and the city was made the capital of Greater Colombia following Bolivar's victory at Boyacá in 1819. When the city was divided in 1830, Bogota became the capital of what was later called Colombia.

**Brighton, United Kingdom**

Brighton is the largest and most popular resort in southern England. Brighton was a small fishing village until the end of the 18th century, when the Prince of Wales (later King George IV) began patronizing the town and built a royal pavilion. Notable sights include the West Pier, the Palace...
Pier, the Dome, the seaside promenade, and the aquarium. The University of Sussex is located in Brighton.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, is one of the largest cities in Latin America. Buenos Aires is one of the world's busiest ports, and Argentina's financial, industrial, commercial, and social center. It is the most heavily industrialized city of Argentina, and the city of great wealth. The city was founded in 1580 by a Spanish royal gold-seeking expedition under Pedro de Mendoza. British troops invaded Buenos Aires in 1806, when Spain was allied with France. Their expulsion from the city without Spanish help stimulated the drive to establish independence from Spain. On May 25, 1810, armed citizens of the town council demanded resignation of the Spanish viceroy and established a provisional representative government. Argentina's official independence was established on July 9, 1816.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, USA

Settled in 1630 as New Towne, Inc. as a city 1846. A famous educational and research centre, it is the seat of Harvard University (established 1636), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other colleges and seminaries. Its industries include electrical and scientific manufactures, and rubber and glass goods. Printing has been important since c. 1639. The city, which was the home of such notable people as H. W. Longfellow and J. R. Lowell, has numerous historic sites.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, USA

Chicago, incorporated in 1837, is the third largest city in the United States. It is the commercial, financial, industrial, and cultural center for a vast region in the midwestern United States. Chicago grew, fur-

Visit to the execution site in concentration camp Auschwitz during the Warsaw Conference, 1989.

At the threshold of the 20th century, if the world wants to survive and develop further, it must live up to the biggest challenges of the present time to eliminate threats to the environment and the inequity, the indebtedness of the poorest countries. We have no right to wreck the great hope which today is rising before all mankind. All of us are working together to build a common home on our planet. There is only one world we are living in, for better and for worse. We shall build the Earth, one people - one family, one future that we want to be reasonable and happy.
"The Role of the Cities for Peace in A Rapidly Changing World"

The 1990 Peace Messenger Cities Assembly (with contribution of the delegates from 35 cities), held in New Haven, Connecticut, from September 16-19, was the first such gathering held in North America. The assembly of Mayors and Diplomats explored opportunities for increased international co-operation in the areas of cultural exchange, education, international trade, economic development, and environmental protection. The delegates also used time to set an agenda for the 1990s. The New Haven Assembly coincides with the International Day of Peace on September 18, and with the opening of the 45th session of the United Nations.
major commercial, fishing, and naval port and Denmark's commercial, industrial, and cultural centre. Copenhagen was a trading and fishing centre by the early 11th century. It was destroyed twice by the Hanseatic League, but resisted a third attack in 1428. Copenhagen replaced Roskilde as the Capital of Denmark in 1443.

Copenhagen became involved in the Napoleonic wars between France and England, and the British landed troops and bombèd by the Allies. The city was only slightly damaged during World War II, however, and has retained the charm and design that had prompted its being named "the Paris of the North." Famous landmarks include the Charlottenborg Palace, the royal theatre, Amalienborg Square, the famous round tower used by astronomer Tycho Brahe, and the Cathedral of Our Lady (c. 1205, rebuilt in the early 19th century). Copenhagen is the seat of a university founded in 1479, a technical university founded in 1829, an engineering college, and colleges of veterinary science and agriculture.

COVENTRY, UNITED KINGDOM

Located in West Midlands, central England; population 300,000. It is an industrial centre noted for automobile and airplane production. The city grew around a Benedictine abbey founded by Lady Godiva and her husband in 1043. During World War II a massive air raid (1940) destroyed the city's centre and its 14th-century cathedral. A new cathedral was built alongside the ruins in 1962.

DAKAR, SENEGAL

Dakar, the capital of Senegal, is the busiest port in West Africa, serving Mali, and Mauritania as well as Senegal. The city grew up around a French fort built in 1657 to protect the merchants and residents of Goree Island. In 1940, free French forces under General Charles de Gaulle fought

Mr. David Dinkins, Mayor of New York, greeting delegates at New Haven Conference, with Al Marder, vice-president of IPMC.

Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar and Vasyl Safronchuk, Under-Secretary for Political Affairs, meeting delegates at UN Headquarters in New York.
"Enhancement of Mutual Understanding Through International Exchange -- Roles of Cities for Global Peace"

The fourth Assembly in Yokohama gathered delegates from 38 cities. The Association's statutes, passed on a provisional basis in New Haven in 1990, were ratified at this meeting. Afterwards, the executive committee of the Peace Messenger Cities, made up of 16 cities, was elected and an executive board appointed among its members. It was formed of:

Chairman: Verdun
Vice-Chairman: Yokohama
Treasurer: San Jose
General Secretary: Geneva
Members: Dakar, Delhi, New Haven

In the course of the various debates, the cities were led to relate their engagements in actions in favour of peace and of their ideas on actions to undertake. In expectation of the celebration of the UNO's 50th anniversary, each city was invited to think of a way of commemorating the event.

The World Union of Cities for Peace and International Association of Peace Messenger Cities amalgamation proposition was also studied. The assembly decided to entrust settling the question.

The decision of creating a permanent technical secretariat in Verdun was also taken.

YOKOHAMA APPEAL

Delegates from 38 Peace Messenger Cities of 26 countries gathered in Yokohama from August 23 to August 25, 1991, to participate in the Fourth General Assembly of Peace Messenger Cities, at which they discussed the topic, "Promotion of Mutual Understanding through International Exchanges" from various perspectives with the hope of contributing to the development of world peace from the municipal level.

Even as the world is embracing more harmonious relations, we unsuccessfully tried to free Dakar from Vichy control. The city was occupied by US forces from 1942 until the end of World War II. Dakar was the capital of the short-lived Mali Federation from 1959-60. The University of Dakar, the national School of Administration, a school for librarians, and a U.N.-administered Institute of economic development and planning are located in the city. It is also the venue of famous Institute Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, which promotes scholarly research in many fields. The city hosts many conferences on artistic and scholarly topics.

DELPHI, GREECE

Delphi, located near the south slope of Mount Parnassus, is the site of the Delphic Oracle, the most famous and powerful of ancient Greece. The Delphic oracle was the pre-eminent shrine of Apollo and was housed in the great temple to Apollo, first built in the sixth century B.C. Delphi was unique in its universal position in the fragmented political and social life of ancient Greece. It was the meeting place of the Amphictyonic League, the most important league of Greek city-states, and it was the site of the Pythian games. Persons seeking the help of the oracle brought rich gifts, and the shrine grew very wealthy. The prestige and influence of the Delphic oracle prevailed for centuries throughout all of Greece, but declined in importance during Hellenistic times. The city was often pillaged during Roman times.

DHAKA, BANGLADESH

Dhaka, the national capital of Bangladesh, traces its origins to the first millennium A.D. It is a major port, and the industrial centre of the country. The city rose to prominence in the 17th century, when it served as the Mughal capital of Bengal province. During the early 20th century, Dhaka served as a commercial centre and seat of learning. It became the capital of...
East Pakistan in 1956. Dhaka was heavily damaged during the war of independence in 1971, but it emerged the capital of Bangladesh. Dhaka is home to the University of Dhaka and several affiliated government colleges, and engineering and technology university, an agricultural university, a nuclear science training and research centre, and a library. The city contains more than 700 mosques which date back to the 15th century.

FLORENCE, ITALY
Florence, the capital of Tuscany and of Florence province, is one of the world’s great historic cities. It is a commercial, industrial, and tourist centre. Florence was the site of an Etruscan settlement and later became a Roman town on the Casstian Way. Florence became a city-state in the 15th century and came under control of the Medici family. Under the Medici, Florence witnessed an incredible flowering of intellectual and artistic life: Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Donatello lived and worked in Florence during this period. Sasanlora held power from 1485-93, and Machiavelli was a diplomatic representative of the republic. Florence’s spectacular churches, cathedrals, and palaces contain work by the greatest of the Renaissance masters. The Gothic cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore (begun 1296) has a dome by Brunelleschi, and the Franciscan Church of Santa Croce has frescoes by Giotto, a crucifix by Donatello, and works by Della Robbia, Rossellino, and others. The church of San Lorenzo contains Michelangelo’s tomb of the Medici, many works by Donatello, and the Laurentian Library. Also in Florence are the Uffizi Museum, the Pitti Palace, and the Academy. The University of Florence is an international cultural centre, and the National Library is in Florence.

cannot help but turn our attention to the fact that there still exist threats to international peace. As we entered the decade of the 1990s, the pre-existing world order began to break down, forcing the international community to adjust accordingly. The cold war, which had so dominated post-war world politics, has ended, manifested by the collapse of the Berlin wall, and by German reunification the following year. In 1987, U.S. and Soviet negotiations brought about abolition of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), and in July of this year, the unprecedented START Treaty was signed. While countries in Eastern Europe rally toward freedom and democracy, the disparity of wealth between the northern and southern hemispheres still persists. In the recent case of the Soviet coup d’etat we were reassured by the strength of peace and democracy, which have prevailed over the forces of oppression against fundamental human rights. Within cities, diverse ethnic groups must learn to live in harmony. And now, the focus is shifting to a new problem for humankind, destruction of the environment on a global scale. Amidst all these changes in the world, we have evolved toward a new world order with the United Nations at the centre. The “scourge of war” should be avoided once and for all, and alternative means to the use of force in settling conflict must be found. In spite of the desires of human kind the spectre of annihilation of world peace is always present.

Perhaps at no other time has the need been so great to prevail on the world community to band together and lend their intellect and talents to the cause of peace. We must concentrate our energies on industries which will help humankind, and work to lessen our economies’ dependence on arms production. Our cities have been proclaimed “Peace Messengers” by the United Nations, so we must bear this responsibility by taking the lead in the development of peace in the international community. Realizing what is required of cities and states to achieve peace, and throughout our discussions in this conference, recognizing what must be done to make world peace a reality, we must resolutely undertake the following steps:

1) We were proclaimed Peace Messenger Cities on the occasion of the International Year of Peace, the purpose of which
was to raise public awareness of the fundamental issues surrounding peace, while at the same time fostering support for the United Nations. We resolve to continue to fulfill the goals of the International Year of Peace. We also desire to co-operate with organizations representing the same aspirations and similar aims.

2) We will improve our citizens’ awareness about United Nations activities in order to strengthen the United Nations’ capability as an international organization whose goal is the maintenance and promotion of peace.

3) Recognizing how important mutual understanding among cities is to develop peace in the international community—a collection of different cultures, with their own respective social systems and histories—we will give consideration to opportunities for international exchanges among cities, be they cultural, educational, sports, or economic exchanges.

4) Since cities are the closest level of government to the people, they bear primary responsibility in developing peace within
Hiroshima, the capital of Hiroshima prefecture in Honshu, Japan, is an important commercial and industrial centre. The city was founded around 1694 as a castle city on the Ota River delta. Hiroshima was the target, on August 6, 1945, of the first atomic bomb ever dropped on a populated area. Almost 130,000 people were killed, injured, or missing, and 90 percent of the city was levelled. Much of the city has been reconstructed, but a gutted section has been set aside as a "Peace City" to illustrate the effects of an atomic bomb. Since 1955, an annual world conference against nuclear weapons has met in Hiroshima.

Hospitallet, Spain

Hospitallet is a city in the Barcelona province of Spain. The city was first known as San Eulalia de Provenza, and derived its present name in the 16th century from the small hospital that has sheltered travellers and pilgrims since the 12th century. The 12th-century Romanesque Hermitage of Santa Eulalia de Provenza is in Hospitallet.

Civil Forum "The Role of Municipalities for World Peace" in Yokohama Conference.

the international community. Therefore, we will give consideration to encouraging all citizens to take an active interest in peace, especially young people who are to inherit this world.

5) Recognizing that peace enables cities to prosper, we will give full consideration to international co-operation as well as environmental protection and the plight of refugees, global problems that demand our long-term commitment. Bearing in mind the global negative consequences caused by the disaster on the people and the environment by the nuclear power station of Chernobyl, we support the effort of the United Nations to alleviate these consequences.

6) We will pledge to work to influence our national government to work at the United Nations to resolve conflicts without the use of force, and to support a comprehensive nuclear test ban and other related resolutions at the United Nations. We must also urge the United Nations to restrict international arms trade.

7) We must respect diversity and promote mutual understanding among our citizens so that we might all live in harmony. To achieve this goal, we pledge to provide people with forums in which they might exchange information and views.
"The City, Place of Tolerance"

DECLARATION

The Mayors and Representatives of the "Peace Messenger Cities" convened in Marrakech from 8-10 June, 1992 in the framework of the 5th General Assembly of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities. The theme "The City - Place of Tolerance and Solidarity" was widely discussed by the participants who were inspired with the will to contribute to the establishing of Peace, Understanding and Solidarity among peoples, for a just and fair world.

RECOGNISING
- The fact that our cities have been declared "Messengers of Peace" by the United Nations on the occasion of the International Year of Peace,
- The duty of the "Peace Messenger Cities" to sensitise their citizens to questions of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance;
- The fact that the city is, today, at the heart of all discussions, and that it is emerging throughout the world as the reality of tomorrow, since the civilisation of the next century will be primarily a civilisation of the city,
- The progressive and inevitable confirmation of the role of cities and municipal administrations which constitute the level of government which is closest to the citizen.
- The competences frequently derogated to cities in respect of management, and in the fields of society and the economy, especially employment, education, health, habitat, and basic urban infrastructure.
- The obligation they are under to reconcile the demands of development and the protection of their environment;
- The necessity to reconcile the requirements of development and the search for a balance among the entire human component living in urban areas
- The unanimous commitment of the international community to the values of liberty and democracy, and to the respect of human rights;

KIEV, UKRAINE

Kiev, the capital and the largest city of the Ukraine, is a port on the Dniepr River. Kiev is a leading industrial, commercial, and cultural centre. It is one of the Europe's most beautiful cities, and contains a wealth of medieval art and architecture. Known as the "Mother of cities", Kiev is one of the oldest towns in Europe, probably existing as a commercial centre as early as the 6th century. The city became an early seat of orthodox Christianity, reaching its height around the 11th century. The city was devastated by Mongols around 1240 and then passed under the control of Lithuania, which was united with Poland in 1569. The Ukraine was united with Russia in 1654 and the city was acquired by Moscow in 1666. In 1918, Kiev became the capital of the newly proclaimed Ukrainian Republic. German forces occupied the city during World War II and killed thousands of its inhabitants. Post-war reconstruction of the city was completed around 1960. Notable landmarks include the 11th century Church of St. Sophia, the Uspensky Cathedral, and the 9th century St. Vladimir Cathedral famed for its murals. The Ukrainian Academy of Science (1918) and the University of Kiev (1833) are located in Kiev.

KOŠICE, SLOVAKIA

Košice is a major industrial centre and transportation hub for Slovakia. Originally a fortress town, Košice was chartered in 1241 and became an important trade centre during the Middle Ages. It was frequently occupied by Austrian, Hungarian, and Turkish forces. The Treaty of Trianon (1920) passed the city from Hungary to Czechoslovakia. The city's most notable historic buildings include the Gothic Cathedral of St. Elizabeth (14th - 15th centuries), the 14th-century Franciscan monastery and church, and an 18th-century town hall. The city also has a university
and several cultural institutions.

KRAGUJEVAC,
YUGOSLAVIA
Kragujevac is the chief city of the
Samobor region of Yugoslavia. It was the
capital of Serbia from 1619-30, during
which time a high school, a theatre, a mili-
tary school, and a printing press were
established. Kragujevac has an important
automobile plant, the Zavodi Crvena
Zastava, which produces about 140,000
vehicles annually. In 1841, German military
authorities executed 7,000 males between
the ages of 14 and 70 from the area of
Kragujevac and Kraljeva; a monument
recalls the massacre.

KRUSEVAC,
YUGOSLAVIA
Krusevac is mentioned for the first time in
the sixteenth century in the works of
Konstantin the Philosopher and the biogra-
pher of Despot Stefan Lazarevic. However,
in the 5th century BC Herodotus writes
about the settlements of Tribol at the
mouth of the rivers the Angros and the
Bregos (the West and South Morava) and
archaeological findings evidence that
Krusevac lowlands was inhabited even in
Neolithic time. The town founder Lazar
Hrebeljancic founded it in 1371 and the
name of the town comes from "krusac"-
round pebble used for town building.
Favourable geographic position made
Krusevac during these seven centuries an
important administrative, economic and
cultural centre of Serbia and Yugoslavia.
Today Krusevac is the setting of the Rasina
Region with about 100,000 citizens and
highly developed industry, specially metal
and chemical, employing over 42,000
workers.

LA PAZ,
BOLIVIA
La Paz is the administrative capitol and
largest city of Bolivia. The city’s full name,
La Paz de Ayacucho, was derived from a

AFFIRM
- Their will to assume their responsibility in supporting all
peace initiatives throughout the world.
- Their wish to see the United Nations carry out in full its role
of peacekeeping, of participating in the resolution of conflicts
in a peaceful way, and of supporting the process of profound
transformation of the totality of international relations and
institutions,
- Their desire to see States and international organisations
bring active support to the United Nations for its positive work
in favor of Peace, of disarmament, and the fight against
poverty and infectious diseases.
- Their support of any act upholding democracy, liberty or
human rights.
- Their backing of the establishment of a new economic order
whose byword should be solidarity.
- Their particular support of the protection of both the natural
and urban environments, and the fight against pollution.
- Their desire for the preservation, in an environment of
solidarity, of cultural heritage existing in certain cities which
are threatened by the vagaries of the weather, destruction and
disfiguring.
- Their condemnation of xenophobia, racism and sectarian
policies, be they ethnic, religious, or discriminatory, in any and
all urban areas.
- Their interest to see put into place at the United Nations,
under terms to be determined by the General Secretariat and
the Member-States, a mechanism permitting direct support to
cities in difficulty and to partnership among cities.
- Their agreement to close cooperation with other international
organisations of cities sharing the same aspirations and
objectives.

Marrakech Conference - from left to right: Jean-Louis Dumont, President of IAPMC, Mohamed Louafa, Mayor of Marrakech and John Vernon Reed, Under-Secretary-General of UN.
VIth General Assembly of International Association of Peace Messenger Cities

Geneva, Switzerland, July 24 - 29, 1993

"The Respect Due To the Human Beings, Independently of Political Or Economic Situation"

Preparational Executive Board meeting for the annual conference took place in Brighton, UK, from January 22 to 24, 1993. The Assembly in Geneva gathered delegates from 34 Cities. In the plenary sessions special attention was given to crisis in ex - Yugoslavia. Delegates also visited the International Red Cross and Red Crescent building.

GENEVA APPEAL

Delegates from 34 Peace Messenger Cities met in Geneva, from July 24 to 29, 1993, to take part in the Sixth General Assembly of Peace Messenger Cities and to discuss the topic:

Respect for the Person

This General Assembly was conducted in the presence of Mr Joseph Verner Reed, Under Secretary General of the United Nations, who delivered a message from Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary General of the United Nations, and who will report back to him the essential of the Conference.

This General Assembly, which took place in a period of torment, could unfortunately only take note of the important troubles which rage throughout the world, armed conflicts and obstacles to international understanding.

Hunger, disease, poverty and illiteracy prevail in many countries, regions and cities, which are unable to overcome these scourges.

The Peace Messenger Cities take note of the fact that the gap between rich and poor countries continues to grow, highlighting a catastrophic and inhumane economic situation for the latter.

In line with the General Assembly's theme, the Peace Messenger Cities demand, for every human being, the respect which she or he can claim:

- Respect for human rights, reinforced and developed, especially during periods of transition toward democracy, standard

Bolivian victory at Ayacucho, Peru, in the war for independence (1808-26). The city's location on colonial trade routes made it the commercial and political focus of colonial life. The University of San Andres was founded in 1530. La Paz is a remarkable tourist spot, with the Andean peaks, Illimani and Illampu, Lake Titicaca, the ruins of Tiahuanaco, and the adjacent tropical Yungas.

LIEGE,
BELGIUM

Liege is the capital of Liege province in East Belgium and is the cultural centre of French-speaking Belgium. The city is the commercial centre of the industrial Meuse valley and is a major industrial centre.

Liege was a growing trade centre by the 10th century; in the Middle Ages it was a leading cultural centre and had important textile and metal industries. In the late Middle Ages, Liege was torn by bitter social strife; the workers organized in guilds in the 14th century and won far-reaching concessions from the nobility and the wealthy bourgeoisie. Liege flourished under prince-bishop Erard de la Marche in the 16th century and became a centre of arms manufacture. During World War I, its fortifications, reputed to be among the strongest in Europe, fell to the Germans after a 12-day siege in 1914. The Germans again took Liege in May, 1940, but it was liberated in May 1944 by US forces. During the Battle of the Bulge, the city suffered considerable destruction from German rockets. During the 1950s and 1960s, Liege was again the centre of social unrest. Today, Liege is essentially a modern city that retains some historic buildings, including a cathedral (founded 971), the Church of St Denis (10th-11th centuries), and the 16th-century palace of justice (the former residence of the prince-bishops). An International Peace Park with more than 150 varieties of trees from over 70 countries was established in Liege in 1988.
LIMA, PERU

Lima, the capital and largest city of Peru, is the second oldest capital city in South America. It was founded on January 18, 1535 by Francisco Pizzaro, and named the city of kiega. Devastated by earthquakes several times during its history, the city has been rebuilt several times and reflects the architectural styles of various periods. Notable landmarks include the cathedral begun by Pizzaro that reputedly contain his remains, the monastery of Santa Rosa, and the National Library founded in 1821 by Jose de San Martin. The University of San Marcos, founded in 1551, is one of the finest in South America.

LISBOA, PORTUGAL

Lisboa Codex (Lisbon), the capital of Portugal and of Lisboa district, is the largest city of Portugal, and its cultural, administrative, commercial and industrial hub. It has one of the best harbours in Europe. The city was occupied by the Romans in 265 B.C, and conquered by the Moors in 714. In 1154, King Alonso I, with the help of Crusaders, drove out the Moors, and Anfonso III transferred his court there around 1260. The city rose to great prosperity in the 16th century with the establishment of empires in Africa and India. Plagued by earthquakes throughout its history, Lisbon retains some medieval buildings, including the Renaissiance Monastery of San Vicente de Fera, the Chapel of St. John, and the monastery at Belem. The University of Lisbon, originally founded in 1292 but transferred to Coimbra in 1537, was re-established in Lisbon in 1911. In 1965, the Salazar Bridge, one of the world's longest suspension bridges, was completed across the Tagus, linking Lisbon with the Setubal Peninsula.


of living, and ecology.
- Respect for the other is the freedom to choose one's life style without giving way to hatred.
- Tolerance and respect for the each person's identity in the context of a multiracial and multicultural society, leading to respect for civil liberties within our cities.
- This begins with the rejection of exclusiveness; learning to live together must start with education of the youngest within the family, in the cradle, at school, and must continue in secondary, professional and vocation schools, and in the workplace.
- Today, rich cities are not exempt from the growth of poverty; each must develop a strategy to counter it.
- Respect for the person requires the integration of everyone into society.

Peace depends on:
- Dialog consultation, people-to-people exchanges, consensus, and the sharing of wealth.
- The establishment in each city of a body working for Peace.
- The development of exchanges among cities, in all fields.
- A ban on nuclear tests and on the production of nuclear weapons: the Peace Messenger Cities urge the continuation of the moratorium on nuclear testing and the opening of multilateral negotiations for complete nuclear disarmament.
- The reduction of all countries' military expenditures, transferring the resulting savings to foreign aid and development programs, as well as to development of a peace economy.
- Solidarity among Peace Messenger Cities, which should manifest themselves in such ways as inter-visitations during times of trouble.

The International Association of Peace Messenger Cities requests to be recognized as N. G. O. i. Moreover, the United Nations ought to recognize the role of cities and their actions for Peace.

The Peace Messenger Cities launch an urgent appeal to the governments of their countries, in particular the industrialized ones, to place a high value on the factors of social and economic stability in peace.

They call for greater solidarity in helping those cities that have

LOME, TOGO

Lome is the capital of Togo, on the Gulf of Guinea. It is the country's administrative, communications, and industrial centre, and the chief port. Lome was a small village until 1897, when it became the capital of the German colony of Togo. The University of Bonin, formerly the Institute of Higher Studies of Bonin, was founded there in 1970. Togo's main airport is outside of Lome.

MADRID, SPAIN

Madrid is the capital of Spain and its transportation and administrative centre. It ranks as a banking, education, printing, publishing, and motion picture centre. Madrid was first mentioned in the 10th century as a Moorish fortress. In 1083, Alfonso VI of Castile drove out the Moors. Ferdinand and Isabella and Emperor Charles V often resided in Madrid, but the city was not made the capital of Spain until 1561, in the reign of Philip II. In 1808, at the beginning of the Peninsular War, a popular uprising against the French took place at Madrid, and a fierce battle was fought in the Puerta del Sol, the city's central square. Hundreds of citizens were shot that night along the Prado promenade. Madrid also played a heroic role in the Spanish civil war when, under command of General Jose Jijia, it resisted 29 months of siege by the insurgents, suffering several bombardments and air attacks and surrendering in late March 1939, thus ending the war. Among Madrid's many landmarks are the royal place, Buen Retiro park, the Prado Museum, the national archives, a museum of Spanish modern art, an archaeological museum, and the Ciudad Universitaria.

MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo is the capital and part city of Mozambique; it was known as Lourenço
Marques until 1976. The town developed around a Portuguese fortress completed in 1787; a city-town was created in 1887, and it superseded the town of Mozambique as the capital of Portuguese East Africa in 1897. Maputo's healthful climate, tempered by sea breezes, made it a popular resort. When Mozambique became independent in 1975, revenues from tourism, once a major economic factor, virtually ceased. After independence, most whites emigrated from Maputo and returned to Portugal.

MARRAKECH, MOROCCO
Marrakech was founded in 1062 by the Almoravid leader Yusuf ibn Tashfin; it served as the capital of Morocco from 1082-1147 and again from 1550 to 1960. It was captured by the French in 1912. Marrakech has extensive gardens, a 14th-century palace, and a former palace of sultan that is now a museum of Moroccan art. The University Ben Yousef, a centre of Islamic studies, is in Marrakech.

MARZABOTTO, ITALY
Marzabotto is a town on the Reno River in Northern Italy, about 25 kilometres southwest of Bologna. Marzabotto is a martyred town; in the fall of 1944, German troops marched into the city and killed the entire population.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Melbourne, settled in 1835, is Australia's second largest city and commercial centre. The city is heavily industrialized and includes such industries as shipbuilding and the manufacture of automobiles, farm machinery, textiles, and electrical goods. The University of Melbourne, Monash University and La Trobe University are in Melbourne, as is Melbourne Technical College, the Australian Ballet School, and the National Art Gallery. Melbourne is the

been ravaged by conflicts and wars. They offer their support to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who is working to gather comfort and repatriate populations who have been forced from their homes. They insist on respect for the right to humanitarian aid, a humanitarian right which is primarily put into effect by the International Committee of the Red Cross and different national chapters of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, who must continue their activities.

The Peace Messenger Cities reiterate forcefully their desire that a dialog be opened and continued for the establishment of a just and lasting peace wherever necessary.
"For A Just and Safe World"

THE ARNHEM APPEAL

We, the 23 peace cities from throughout the world, together with representatives of non-governmental organizations, assembled in Arnhem in the Netherlands on 8th and 9th September 1994, subscribe to this ARNHEM APPEAL. In so doing, we assume the obligation to integrate into our policies the 8 recommendations set out below and furthermore to act in the spirit of this ARNHEM APPEAL. With this APPEAL we also call upon local authorities and non-governmental organizations throughout the world to unite behind the conclusions of our discussions on the role and mission of local authorities, in the broad context of just and sustainable development of the world. As a result of our experiences, we are convinced that it is precisely at the grass-roots level of municipalities and local communities that contributions can be made to promote and maintain a dignified and humane society in a healthy and sustainable environment.

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

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

Taking this into consideration we have agreed to integrate the following 8 points into our policies. We call upon all local
German offensive; however the German forces were stopped some 25 miles from Moscow, and the city escaped virtually unharmed. Moscow is the seat of a patriarch, and head of the Russian Orthodox Church. Among the many cultural and scientific institutions in the city are the University of Moscow (founded 1755), the Academy of Sciences of the "USSR" (founded in 1725 in St. Petersburg and transferred to Moscow in 1934), a conservatory (1866), the Tretyakov art gallery (opened in the 1890s), the Museum of Oriental Cultures, The State Historical Museum, the Lenin Museum and Lenin Library, the Agricultural Exhibition, and the People's Friendship University. The Moscow Art Theatre, the Bolshoi Ballet, and the Maly Theatre are headquartered in Moscow.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN

Nagasaki is one of Japan's leading ports. The port was known to Portuguese and Spanish traders before it was opened to the Dutch in 1667. Trade with the West was restricted between 1641-1658, but Nagasaki was gradually opened to trade during the 1850s. The city was long a centre for Christianity and had, until 1845, Japan's largest Roman Catholic Cathedral. On August 9, 1945 Nagasaki became the target of the second atomic bomb ever detonated on a populated area. About 75,000 people were killed or wounded, and more than one third of the city was devastated. Among Nagasaki's landmarks is Glover Mansion, scene of Puccini's opera Madama Butterfly.

NEW DELHI, INDIA

New Delhi, the capital of India, is primarily an administrative centre, and was constructed between 1912-1929 to replace Calcutta as the capital of British India. The city is a transportation hub and trade centre with textile mills, printing plants, and light industrial facilities. The city was authorities and representatives of NGOs throughout the world to follow our example. Acting alone, we shall achieve little, but many local authorities acting in concert form a powerful force for peace, justice and the preservation of the planet.

1

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

2

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

3

The efforts to achieve sustainable development will affect municipal policy in many local fields. Under Local Agenda 21 (action agenda Rio de Janeiro 1992) and in co-operation with active groups in their city, local authorities must develop instruments to test constantly their policies in practice against the norms and values of sustainability.

4

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

All authorities, and in particular the local authority, must understand this to be their responsibility, irrespective of the political conditions in which their country finds itself. The local authority must encourage and motivate its inhabitants, politicians and officials to exchange and discover each other's backgrounds and cultures. Also contact between organizations that are dedicated to the multicultural society and international co-operation is also important.

Local authorities are being increasingly asked to contribute to emergency aid campaigns. Initiatives from the population also deserve to be supported, because the involvement of the population in responding to emergencies promotes awareness of the fundamental causes of underdevelopment and the need to prevent conflicts. Local authorities should not however concern themselves with the organization of specific emergency aid projects. This area is expertly covered by national and international aid organizations. Humanitarian projects, based on civic associations and co-operation designed by architects Sir Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker. The southern section of the city contains the prayer ground where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in 1948, and in the west are the Balmiki and Lakshmirayan temples, which Gandhi frequented.

NEW HAVEN,
CONNECTICUT, USA

New Haven is an educational and cultural centre located in South Central Connecticut. The city is the seat of Yale University, Albertus Magnus College, and Southern Connecticut State University. Founded in 1637-39 by Puritans led by Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport, it was one of the first planned communities in America and was the chief town of a colony that later included Milford, Guilford, Stamford, Branford, and south old, on Long Island. New Haven has received national attention for its pioneering urban renewal projects, the first antipoverty program in the United States began in the 1960s. On the International Day of Peace in 1985, the city held its first "Youth March for Peace" on the city's Green. In 1984, the City of New Haven's Board of Aldermen established by ordinance a New Haven Peace Commission.

OSWIECIM,
POLAND

Oswiecim is a town of an over 800-year-old history. The exact date of its founding is unknown. The town obtained its civic rights in 1272 and in the 14th century it was the capital of independent duchy of Oswiecim. Later on it went under the authority of the Czech crown, in 15th century the whole duchy was divided and became a fief for Poland. From this period on the population of the city consisted of two large communities: Poles and Jews. In 1939, 60% out of total 14,000 inhabitants of Oswiecim were Jews. World War II was the most tragic period in the history of the town. Here exactly the Nazi built the death camp
projects, form an exception to this, as they contribute to building up the community. Local authorities should also exploit their opportunities to contribute to conflict prevention (pre-conflict situations) and to reconciliation and reconstruction following conflicts (post-conflict situations). This also requires new forms of international local authority co-operation, in dialogue with expert peace and humanitarian organizations.

6 Local authorities in joint ventures should also be aware of the economic needs of their partner. If local authorities can contribute to the economic development of their partner, they must find ways to co-operate in this. Priority should be accorded to the principle of sustainability and a preference accorded to small-scale and environmentally friendly initiatives. Forms of co-operation must also be of a structural nature.

7 A policy supported by little or no resources (finance, facilities, personal dedication) is an empty gesture and signifies, in fact, a failure to acknowledge the enormous gap between North and South and the enormous development needs of Eastern Europe. On the other hand, solidarity is not expressed solely in terms of money or goods. Local authorities should reserve a set sum per inhabitant per annum - to be set by the local council - for international co-operation. They should further lay down that the sums raised from campaigns originating from and organized by the population should be matched by an equal amount up to a previously established maximum.

8 Local authorities should strengthen their policies in the field of international co-operation by affiliating to national and international local authority organizations active in the specific field of international solidarity. In this way, their policies will gain effectiveness and their voice will become more influential at the international political level. National governments must respect the local autonomy and provide sufficient room for international local authority co-operation.
"Culture of Peace in the City"

The Lisbon Conference marked the 50th Anniversary of UNO. One of the central points discussed in the plenary debates was the decision of IAPMC to join the international campaign for total ban of production and use of landmines, which marked the international activities of the Peace Messenger Cities in the following years.

The VIII Meeting of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities was held in Lisbon, from 26 to 29 July 1995, with the participation of 23 Cities, Representatives of the United Nations, Mr Mario Zamorano, and UNESCO, Mr David Adams.

The Meeting was particularly significant, coming just before the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations.

The Meeting was opened by Mr Jorge Sampaio, Mayor of Lisbon, who underlined that

"these times require new ideas, particular efforts and new styles to overcome the crisis. This is due to the fact that we have not completely understood this new world as a consequence of the end of the cold war."

On the basis of a report presented by Mr André Hédiger, General Secretary of the Association, the Meeting underlined the action conducted by the member Cities, in order to materialize decisions taken in Geneva about Human Rights.

With satisfaction, a great number of initiatives have been noticed, witnessing the vitality of local communities for the construction of a world of brotherhood, contributing in this manner to eliminate any form of violence from human coexistence.

The delegates discussed the questions dealing with the culture of peace, on the basis of the reports presented by the representatives of the United Nations and UNESCO, keeping in mind the programme elaborated during the first consultative meeting of the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture. Among others, it has been said:

...
Ravenna, the capital of Western Empire, and it was also the capital of the Ostrogoth kings Òdoacer and Theoderic in the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. The De Polenta family, known as Dante's hosts, were lords in Ravenna from the 13th to the 15th centuries. Ravenna is famous for its colourful mosaics of the 5th and 6th centuries, and for its Roman and Byzantine buildings. The octagonal baptistery (formerly a Roman bath), the 6th century churches of Sant' Apollinare Nuovo and Sant' Apollinare in Classe, the Byzantine Church of San Vitale (consecrated in 547), the tombs of Theodoric and Dante, the Archbishop's Palace, and the Academy of Fine Arts, are located in Ravenna.

RIJSWIJK, NETHERLANDS
Rijsijk is located in the western Netherlands, near The Hague. The Treaty of Rijsijk, which ended the War of the Grand Alliance, was signed in Rijsijk in 1667. Its signers were France on one side, and England, Spain and the Netherlands on the other. It was set back for Louis XIV, who kept Strasbourg, but lost most of other conquests made after 1679.

ROME, ITALY
Rome is the capital of Italy and the see of the Pope, whose residence, the Vatican City, is a sovereign state within the city of Rome. Called the Eternal City, it is one of the world's richest cities in history and art, and one of the greatest cultural, religious, and intellectual centres. The economy of Rome depends to a large extent on the tourist trade. The city is also a centre of banking, insurance, printing, publishing, and fashion. Rome rose from a pastoral settlement in the first millennium B.C. to what may be the world's most successful empire, having influence over virtually the entire western world. It is the symbol of European civilization. After the fall of the Roman Empire (476 A.D.), Rome was domi-

"The creation of a culture of peace passes through a change of attitudes, beliefs and behaviour, in the situations of daily life, and until high level negotiations between the countries; those changes and such that, in case of conflicts, one adopts an attitude of non-violence which, instinctively, one tries to negotiate and to keep, excluding aggression... Peace is not only the absence of war and conflict; it is a dynamical concept which is to be approached in a positive way, which is the presence of justice and social harmony, and the possibility for the Human beings to realize fully their potentiality and their rights for survival in dignity."

These are the principal responsibilities of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities to express the best part of our various cultures, of our different worlds, and of our common humanity, in order to work for the modelling and feeling that mankind put into the realization of their destiny. In that context, the Meeting approved 3 significant resolutions. The first one concerns nuclear tests. This resolution has been elaborated with thanks to the collaboration of the Japanese Cities, and in particular due to the fact that Hiroshima and Nagasaki will celebrate, on next 6th and 9th August, the 50th Celebration of the activating of the 2 atomic bombs on occupied cities.

The delegates maintain their opposition to nuclear weapons, and also repeated solemnly their opposition towards nuclear tests, by any nation in the world; they insisted on the fact that these tests violate the spirit of the treaty on the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and ask firmly the French Government to renounce the scheduled nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean.

The second resolution concerns the serious situation of war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was described by the Serbian and Slovenian delegations. This delegation requested we exert all efforts to halt this war; that the belligerent parties accept peace, for the national supreme interest, in order to stop the martyrdom of innocent people, in conformity with the spirit of the United Nations Chart.

The 3rd resolution was marked by a touching intervention of Dr Pierre Rickman's, voluntary physician of the "International Handicap Association", about the disastrous effects of
landmines, which produce thousands of victims. This resolution demands their total banning.

To manage a civilization of peace means to accept the social pact between nations, to refuse cultural, ethnic, social and political compartmentalisation. The world-wide application of the system reveals the urgency of asserting democracy, not only as a form of government, but as a form of fundamental value, in the family, the school, the place of work and the society at a planetary level.

The International Association of Peace Messenger Cities has taken note of the efforts made by the local authorities in the frame of the "G4+11", for the participation of local municipalities in the world-wide Assembly of Cities and Local Authorities, to be held on Conference Habitat II, organized by the United Nations in 1996.

The Meeting renewed its leading organs. The Presidency will be assumed by Geneva, the Vice-Presidencies by New Haven and Yokohama, and the General Secretariat by Brighton.

San Francisco, California, USA

San Francisco, located on the tip of a peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay, the city and the bay form the largest port in the West coast are a major centre of trade with the Orient, Hawaii, and Alaska. The city was founded in 1776, when a Spanish presidio and a mission were established at a location chosen by Juan Bautista de Anza. Gold was discovered there in 1848, swelling the city's population from 300 to 25,000 in two years. During the World War II, San Francisco became the major mainland supply point and port of embarkation for the War in the Pacific. The United Nations Charter was drafted there in 1945, and the Japanese Peace Treaty was signed there in 1951. The city is one of the most gracious and picturesque cities in the United States and is known for its fine restaurants, cable
IXth General Assembly of International Association of Peace Messenger Cities

Bologna, Italy, September 6 - 7, 1996

"Peace, Family, Education"

Executive Board meeting in New Haven (February 1996) included meeting with Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali at the UN Headquarters in New York. International Association of Peace Messenger Cities was invited to participate at Habitat II World Conference at Istanbul, Turkey. Annual conference was organized by the City of Marzabotto, and kindly hosted by the City of Bologna, Emilia Romagna.

DECLARATION OF BOLOGNA

The delegates of 31 Peace Messenger Cities, from 26 countries, express to the City of Marzabotto and to the Province of Emilia Romagna, as well as to the Italian Government, their gratitude for the organisation of the 9th General Assembly in Bologna. The Theme of the reflexion, i.e.: "Peace, Family, Education" allowed our Association, through several interventions, to take part in the same universal values. The consequences of these exchanges were to re-dynamise the constant worries with the mutual collection of solidarity and fraternity sent by the important Message of the General Secretary of the United Nations to the Peace Messenger Cities. Indeed, further to a long experience, our Association has now to assume the definition of a political project about peace, the principal aim being peace, social and economic development of their populations. To that purpose, it is necessary to reduce at the most of its possibilities the North/South cleavage, which is growing every day. That is why, reaching a new millennium, our Association invites each population of our planet to work so that the 21st century be that of hope and rediscovery of spirit values. We shall never forget that the rights of human beings are only blowing, like plants in favourable compost, and that the research and the construction of peace tend not only to reduce misery and oppression, but also to broaden all ways of life. It seems thus necessary to establish a constructive...
dialogue between people so as to expose their points of view and get evident the different opinions in order to institute the necessary confidence to reach a harmonious co-operation. To obtain a climate of peace disarmament remains a major priority. The General Assembly reaffirms its position for a complete abolition of nuclear weapons, land mines and weapons in general. The stopping of the running for armament will allow emerging new human and material resources in favour of the good of humanity. In that context, the duty of the family, basic cell of every human organisation, is to create the conditions of a social and lasting peace. Each citizen should bring his contribution and the city, space of friendship and solidarity, should be its principal aim.

It is therefore important that everybody seeks for the means to break the barriers between mankind in the cities, creating places for encounters to exchange ideas about formation, employment as well as security of the goods and the people. The action of the city is undoubtful. At that level, the final declaration of the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul is calling out to the cities. The same recommendations were made at the Beijing Conference, and confirmed during the recent Stockholm Conference, which leave to the women to develop a culture of peace, through the education of their children, constructing a favourable environment. The Peace Messenger Cities have taken the decision to put a particular accent on the education and the cultural activities to draw the attention of the young people in favour of Peace.

Furthermore, the General Assembly invites all the Peace Messenger Cities, which were present in Bologna, as well as the 17 cities, which sent a participation message, and all the others, to bring their contribution to all initiatives in favour of education about peace, in conformity with the UNESCO indications (schools and working places). The participation of all territorial communities should be raised up to the materialisation of the first and most noble of the rights of humankind, with Life and Liberty, and desire for Peace.

Finally, the General Assembly is returning to the Executive Committee, then studies the following propositions:

...
Messenger City in 1996. The town has organized many events devoted to Peace and international understanding since 1956, when the first international art competition was organized.

SOCHI, RUSSIA
Sochi, a city and resort of Krasnodar, in the south-western region of Russia, on the east shore of the Black Sea, was established in 1896 on the site of the former Navaginskoye fort and began developing as a resort area in 1902. Mineral springs, long beaches, and attractive coastal and mountain scenery have made Sochi a popular holiday and health resort for Eastern European vacationers.

SPLIT, CROATIA
Situated on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic Sea, Split is a major seaport and leading commercial centre. Its scenic location and historic monuments make it a popular tourist spot. Shipbuilding and production of cement, chemicals, and textiles are the leading industries. Split grew around the palace of the emperor Diocletian built between 295 and 305. It was later made an episcopal and later archiepiscopal see of the Roman Catholic Church. Split passed to Venice in 1420, and then to Austria under the Treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. The city has an archaeological museum, oceanographic institute, and teachers college. The palace of Diocletian is the most notable between Roman buildings in Split; other ancient buildings include the cathedral and baptistry, both originally Roman temples, parts of ancient walls and gates, and the town hall.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
Stockholm is the capital and the largest city of Sweden and its economic cultural and administrative centre. The city has a

At UN Headquarters in New York with Boutros Boutros-Ghali during New Haven Executive Meeting, 1996.

1) Actions in favour of the extension of "un-nuclearised" zones
2) Appeal to the international authorities in order to eliminate completely nuclear weapons
3) To export the travelling exhibition of Nagasaki and Hiroshima
4) To create a Commission for Peace
5) To create a Commission in order to promote exchanges between young people in our Cities.
6) Organisation of a special round table in order to organise the next meeting of the Executive Committee
7) Presentation, before the United Nations, of a resolution for a general disarmament in the Balkans
8) Realisation of a peace educational program for our children
9) Denunciation/exclusion of any organisation or other entities which dispatch ideals of war
10) Bringing help and support to all people which is suffering from war.

Further to these discussions, it has been decided that the next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in Kruševac (1997, in February) (Serbia) and that the 10th General Assembly will be held in September 1997 in Abidjan (Africa - Ivory Coast).

large port and an important shipbuilding industry, and is the seat of Sweden's principal stock exchange. Founded in the mid-13th century on the site of a fishing village, Stockholm became an important trade centre dominated by the Hanseatic League. Stockholm was made the official capital of Sweden in 1634, under Queen Christina, who made Stockholm a European intellectual centre by attracting such men as the philosopher Descartes to her court. Built on several peninsulas and islands, Stockholm is often called the "Venice of the North". The city is beautifully planned, with broad streets, many parks, and well-designed housing projects. The most famous landmark is probably the new city hall, built from 1911-23, and designed by architect Ragnar Ostberg. Notable monuments include the Church of St. Nicholas or Storkyrka (great church), dating from 13th century, the church of St. Gertrude, or the German Church, originally built for the Hanseatic merchants, several old Hanseatic houses, and the Royal Palace, built in 1734. Stockholm is the seat of a university, founded in 1627, a technical university, a school of economics, and royal academies of music, science, art and medicine. A Nobel Institute is located there, and each year the Nobel prizes, with the exception of the Nobel Peace Prize, are awarded in Stockholm.

TASHKENT, UZBEK REPUBLIC
Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan in the Central Asia is a commercial and cultural centre of the state. First mentioned in the 1st century B.C., it is the largest and one of the oldest cities of Central Asia. Tashkent developed as a commercial centre on the historic trade route from Samarkand to Peking, and was captured by Genghis Khan in the 13th century and by Tamerlane in the 14th century. Captured by Russian forces in 1865 Tashkent became the administrative seat of Russia Turkestan in 1876. From 1918 to 1924, Tashkent was
the capital of the Turkistan Autonomous SSR, and in 1930 it replaced Samarkand as capital of the Uzbek SSR. In 1965, Tashkent was the site of a meeting between Soviet Premier Kosygin, Indian Prime Minister Shastri, and Pakistani President Ayub Khan that represented a Soviet effort to mediate the Kashmir dispute. Among the city's educational and cultural facilities are the Central Asian State University and the Uzbek Academy of Sciences.

TBILISI, GEORGIA

Tbilis is the capital of Georgia and it's the economic, administrative, and cultural centre. Tbilisi is one of the oldest cities in Caucasus - archaeological evidence indicates that the site was settled as early as the 4th century B.C. The Persian military governor of Georgia built a fortress on the hill of Tbilisi in the 4th century A.D., and in the 5th century, the capital of the old Georgian kingdom was transferred there from Mtskheta. Tbilisi was a stronghold of Muslim power, and a commercial centre from the 6th to the 11th centuries; during this period, Arabs, Khazaks, Seljuks and Ottoman Turks successively ruled the city. It was ruled from the 13th to the 18th century by Mongols, Iranians, and Turks before coming under Russian control in 1800 - 1801. It became the seat of the tsarist government in the Caucasus, but also developed as a revolutionary centre from the second half of the 19th century and played leading role in the Revolution of 1905. Tbilisi was the capital of the anti-Bolshevik Transcaucasian Federation (1917-18), of independent Georgia (1918-20), and of the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (1922-36). Georgia was made a separate republic in 1936, with Tbilisi as its capital. In 1992 it became a sovereign state. Tbilisi's landmarks include the remains of the Zion Cathedral (6th century; rebuilt 16th - 18th centuries), the Anchiskhat Basilica (5th-
- by the transfer of monies from military budgets to social programs and development.

The International Association of Peace Messenger Cities firmly support the forthcoming conference on the abolition of anti-personal mines scheduled for December in Ottawa, Canada.

The Peace Messenger Cities call upon all mayors and leaders of municipalities throughout the world to speak out on the absolute necessity for maintaining an atmosphere of peace within their boundaries and internationally which can only be achieved in an environment that provides the necessities and full satisfaction of life.

The International Association of Peace Messenger Cities reaffirms its determination to pursue all avenues for peace wherever it may be needed.

TOKYO, JAPAN
Capital and the largest city of Japan (pop. 9,000,000), situated on east-central Honshu, at the head of Tokyo Bay. Tokyo is the administrative, financial, and cultural centre of Japan. It is a world economic centre that rivals New York and London. Founded in the 12th century as Edo, it was the capital of the shogunate from 1603 to 1868, when the emperor was restored to power and made Edo the nation's capital, renaming it Tokyo. In 1923 an earthquake and fire destroyed nearly half the city. Heavy Allied bombing in World War II devastated much of Tokyo, including nearly all of its industrial plants. Today's Tokyo is also one of the world's foremost educational cities with over 100 colleges and universities. Frequent rebuilding in the wake of disasters has made it one of the world's most modern cities.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA
Toronto, the capital of Ontario Province, is the second-largest city in Canada. It is a port of entry, an important commercial and industrial centre, and the banking and stock-exchange centre of the country. The seat was built by the French in 1749 as an early fur-trading centre, but the post was destroyed in 1759 to prevent its occupation by the British who purchased the site from the Indians in 1767. It was chosen by Sir John Simcoe in 1793 to be the capital of Upper Canada and was named York. In the War of 1812, the city was raided twice by the Americans, and many buildings were destroyed. In 1834, it was incorporated as Toronto. The University of Toronto, chartered in 1827 and opened in 1843 as King's College, is Canada's largest university and most important graduate research centre.
Xi\textsuperscript{th} General Assembly of International Association of Peace Messenger Cities

Pori, Finland, August 26 - 30, 1998

"All Human Rights For All"

Executive board meeting was held in Slovenj Gradec, Slovenia from April 25 - 26, 1998.

PORI RESOLUTION

The Xi\textsuperscript{th} General Assembly of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities has been held in Pori on August 26 - 30, 1998. The theme is "All human rights for all", which the delegates thoroughly debated. In the Assembly there were addresses by the Minister of Education and Science of Finland and also the Foreign Minister. The Association solemnized the 50 years' anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. It pledged strong support to the activity of UN for human rights in every country.

27 cities in all have sent representatives from different parts of the world to the general Assembly. The support of cities and all local organizations to the work for human rights of the UN is extremely valuable, since the cities are closest to all citizens. They witness the realization of human rights in everyday life. Further, the General Assembly believes human rights and questions of peace should be incorporated in education programmes in all countries. Children from the earliest age should be taught by the family to cherish peace and respect human rights. The establishment of twin schools between different countries and exchange of experience between them will promote the cause.

The General Assembly strongly condemns exploitation of child labour under all circumstances. The Assembly also views with abhorrence and expresses the strongest condemnations forcing children to serve as soldiers in conflicts. Special attention must be paid to guarantee the human rights of children.

The General Assembly reiterated its long-standing position calling for the total abolition of all nuclear weapons. The testing of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan, in defiance of international demand for nuclear free world, raises fears of an accelerated race to develop nuclear weapons in still other countries.
The General Assembly condemns sub-critical testing of nuclear weapons as contravening the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Further, the delegates deplored the nuclear powers failure to fulfil their legal obligations to engage in nuclear disarmament under the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The general Assembly welcomed the initiative of foreign ministers of eight non-nuclear powers toward a Nuclear Weapon Free World.

The delegates unanimously opposed the use of sanctions against nations except for weapons and weapon producing material.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Vienna is the capital of Austria and is the former residence of the Holy Roman emperors; after 1806, it was the home of the emperors of Austria. Originally a Celtic settlement, Vienna became an important Roman military and commercial centre. Emperor Marcus Aurelius resided there in 180 A.D. Vienna is one of the great historic cities of the world, and is a melting pot of the Germanic, Slavic, Italian, and Hungarian people and cultures. It has been occupied by the Magyars, who gained possession of Vienna in the early 10th century; the Magyars were driven out by Leopold I of Babenberg, the first margrave of the Habsburg. The city was made the official residence of the house of Habsburg in 1292. The city was occupied in 1485-86 by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary and was besieged by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. During the early 16th century, a new circle of fortifications was built around the city, and many magnificent buildings were erected. Napoleon occupied the city in 1805 and 1809. During the Revolution of 1848, revolutionists in Vienna forced Metternich to resign, but they were eventually suppressed by Windischgraz. The modern city dates from Francis Joseph’s reign, from 1848 -1916. On March 15, 1938, Hitler’s forces entered Vienna, and Austria was annexed to Germany. During World War II, the city suffered considerable damage, and the Jewish population, estimated at 115,000 in 1938, was reduced to 6,000 by the end of the war. The Soviet army entered Vienna in April 1945, and Vienna and Austria were divided into four occupation zones by the allies. Vienna became headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957, President Kennedy

Participants of the Part General Assembly, 1998.
XIIth General Assembly of International Association of Peace Messenger Cities

Kruševac, Yugoslavia, 1999

"Facing the 21st Century"

RESOLUTION

Whereas the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities was organised as the Cold War was ending, with all the promise of the abolition of nuclear weapons, reduction of the arms race, the use of negotiations as an alternative to conflict between nations and within borders pointing to a peaceful future; further

Whereas, we have now seen tragic warfare in Rwanda and Uganda, Congo, Ethiopia and Eritrea, India and Pakistan, Indonesia, Sierra Leone and the continued occupation of Cyprus and now the NATO aggression in Serbia, the end of the century has resulted in insecurity and apprehension as we move into the 21st century; further

Whereas, while the Peace Messenger Cities Association has called for the abolition of weapons of mass destruction, India and Pakistan have joined the nuclear club; NATO used depleted uranium and cluster bombs in Serbia in a technologically advanced warfare by air; further

Whereas, Peace Messenger Cities Association has incorporated a mandate to support a strong United Nations in its statutes, the recent actions of NATO shunted aside United Nations efforts for peace, thus severely weakening the role of the United Nations and its credibility as a peace making institution;

Whereas, the Security Council has passed Resolution 1244 and Military Agreement signed in Macedonia between United Nations and Yugoslavia to bring peace in Kosovo, Serbia and the United Nations has assumed the responsibility for the immediate and, total disarmament of the Kosovo liberation Army; and further

Whereas, to restore its credibility as effective peace making organisation, it is absolutely imperative the United Nations act immediately to carry out its responsibilities,

Therefore, we call upon the UN to move against all terrorist activity in the Kosovo area and remove all agencies and forces unwilling or unable to perform its functions.
We enter the 21st century urging increased support for the United Nations as the sole world body capable of establishing peaceful relations between nations, and

We call for the democratisation of the United Nations to give voice to the membership of the General Assembly, and

We call upon all nuclear weapon states to sign the comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as an immediate first step towards a total abolition of nuclear weapons,

and

We call upon nuclear weapon states to enter negotiations at once for the total abolition of nuclear arms in a time-determined process.

forces were driven from the city on February 2, 1943, and the Soviets immediately began rebuilding the city.

VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA

Vladivostok with about 700,000 inhabitants lies in Far Eastern Russia, on a peninsula between two bays of the Sea of Japan. It is the chief Russian port and naval base in the Pacific, the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway and a base for fishing and whaling fleets. Founded in 1860, it was an outpost for Russian expansion in East Asia. The city was a major port for World War II lend-lease supplies.

WARSAW, POLAND

Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is a political, cultural, transportation, and industrial centre, and is one of Europe's great historic cities. It was the site of the second international Peace Messenger Cities Assembly in 1989. Settlements existed on the site of Warsaw from 11th century, but the city probably grew around castle built in the 13th century by a duke of Masovia. In 1413, Warsaw became the capital of the duchy of Masovia, which was incorporated with Great Poland in 1526; the city was made the capital of Poland in 1566. Warsaw was the principal centre of unsuccessful Polish uprising against Russian domination in 1830 and 1863; German forces took the city in 1915, during World War I. It was liberated by Polish troops and proclaimed capital of the restored Polish state in 1918. During World War II, the city was occupied (1939 – 45) by German troops and subjected to systematic destruction. From August to October 1944, the Polish nationalist underground and German troops battled for Warsaw; following their victory, the Germans deliberately demolished the city. A post-war decision to retain Warsaw as the national capital resulted in a large-scale reconstruction. Among Warsaw's most notable buildings
are the Holy Cross Church, the 16th century St. Carmelite Church, several fine palaces, and the monuments to Copernicus and Adam Mickiewicz. Warsaw has many educational and cultural institutions, including the University of Warsaw and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

WOLLONGONG, AUSTRALIA
Wollongong, in New South Wales, Southeast Australia, is an important iron and steel centre. Port Kembla, which was absorbed by Wollongong in 1947, is a major port. A branch of the University of New South Wales is in Wollongong.

WROCLAW, POLAND
Wroclaw, on the Oder River, is a railway centre and a river port. Wroclaw was probably a Slavic settlement when it was made an episcopal see subordinate to the archbishop of Gniezno around 1000. It became the capital of the duchy of Silesia in 1053. Sacked by the Mongols in 1241, the city was rebuilt by German settlers and developed as a trade centre. Wroclaw was badly damaged during a Soviet siege in World War II. After 1945, the German inhabitants were expelled and replaced by Poles. Historic buildings include a 13th century cathedral, several Gothic churches, and a Gothic town hall that houses a historical museum. A University was founded there in 1611.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
Yokohama is Japan’s third largest city and one of its leading seaports. In 1854, US Commodore Matthew C. Perry visited Yokohama, which was then a small fishing village. In 1859, it became a port for foreign trade and the site of a foreign settlement that enjoyed extraterritorial rights. Yokohama formally became a city in 1899, and extraterritoriality was abolished in 1899. Virtually destroyed by an earthquake

XIIIth General Assembly of International Association of Peace Messenger Cities

Oswiecim, Poland, September 1 - 3, 2000

"Peace, Poverty, Racism"

FINAL DOCUMENT

We, the representatives of 78 municipalities, grouped in the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities and the World Union of Martyred Cities, awarded the title "Messenger of Peace" on September 15, 1987 have gathered in Oswiecim, a sanctuary of martyrdom and a city of peace, in order to voice our will and dedication in such important matters as PEACE, POVERTY and RACISM as well as focus on the role of the cities.

Our Association is a non-governmental agency of the UN based on its Charter and realising the goals concerning vital problems of cities of the world specified in its own Statutes. At the beginning of our activity, when on September 7-8, 1988 we laid the foundations of the Association of Peace Messenger Cities and founded the Peace Centre, the Secretary General of UN Javier Perez de Cuellar, who attended this meeting said: "Congratulations on opening this Centre which will propagate friendship among all people of good will and act for the benefit of a more peaceful and fair world where human dignity is respected, I can only say that your activity can be comparable with that of the UN: what you do at city level, we do at governmental level and our efforts are complementary."

Similar words of appreciation and hope for strengthening our efforts are expressed by the Secretary General Kofi Annan in his message to this Assembly.

Over the 12-year period of its existence the Association has kept on protesting against nuclear armaments or production and use of landmines. We recognise that from the conference in Yokohama, 1991, the Japanese cities of Yokohama, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Tokyo have played a leading role in this.

However, our main goal emphasized in each resolution of General Assemblies and the Executive Board, is to promote defined peace activities that will benefit municipalities and appease the international situation.
Let us recall some of these. At the Executive Board in New Haven, March 1996, a delegation was received by the Secretary General of the UN. This meeting was dominated by recommendations concerning help for the children and youth in the countries afflicted by armed conflicts and natural calamities.

Through the participation in the world conference HABITAT in Istanbul we emphasized the importance of securing proper living conditions for people in today's world, especially in the countries stricken with wars and natural calamities. The General Assembly in Lisboa, 1995, formulated objectives within the theme, "Culture for Peace" which was welcomed by many cities. The city of Oswiecim can offer a good example with its Children's Forum of Peace Initiatives.

The General Assembly in Bologna, 1996, continued with the same extensive subject focusing on the theme "Peace, Family, Education".

The Association celebrated its 10th Anniversary in Pori, 1998, focusing on theme "Human rights for all".

In the resolution from Kruševac, 1999, the Association expressed its standpoint against the NATO bombing in Yugoslavia.

We emphasize these steps of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities because none of the objectives designed then has lost its importance. They were and they still are long lasting tasks for our municipalities and governments.

We try not to overestimate the pressure from the public opinion but we realise that without such pressure the international situation would be much worse.

Today we have presented our views and conclusions within two subjects: Poverty and Racism. They are not only live and painful problems but also show their nature with a double strength. Numerous communities in the world, especially in Africa and Asia, live now on the verge of extreme poverty and famine while rich societies abound in material wealth. Humanitarian aid for these regions which should also be given by our cities, must be spread on a larger scale.

We pledge support to the postulate of the international community for the cancellation of debts contracted by developing countries in order to advance and satisfy the most urgent needs of their citizens. We feel it is to be regret that...
the postulate was treated only partially at the G-8 Conference in Okinawa.

We understand that famine and suffering cause discord as well as ethnic and racial conflicts although they are not the only reasons.

Racial incidents or slogans developed by some organizations supported by ideologists of different origins occur more and more frequently in highly civilised countries. It is alarming that a large number of young people are being drawn into these actions. The role of cities in preventing such occurrences is enormous through the above mentioned activities and undertakings in the field of education, culture, sports. But also administrative measures at the local level can help restrict and alleviate these phenomena.

We need to have our own individual municipality programmes of actions in these issues.

The Marshal of Malopolskie Voivodship would like to ask the delegates to the 13th General Assembly of Peace Messenger Cities to support the idea of founding an International Educational Center in Oswiecim.
Round Table at Habitat II Conference at Istanbul, June 4, 1996

Join the Peace Caucus

International Association of Peace Messenger Cities Collaborates with Peace Caucus on Forum
We will be doing a program in collaboration with the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities. Al Marder has received confirmation of a meeting hall in Guyumussu in the Conference Valley for Tuesday, June 4 (time TBA). The workshop is "Cities-Their Responsibility to a Culture of Peace."

1. The following mayors will speak on "best practices" for their cities for FIVE minutes each: Lome, Togo; Yokohama, Japan; Volgograd, Russia; Kruševac, Serbia; Marzabotto, Italy; New Haven, Connecticut, USA; Quito, Ecuador; Brighton, England. The entire workshop will be moderated by the Mayor of Geneva, Switzerland.

2. They have requested assistance for interpreting from: English, Spanish, and French. They are inviting the International NGO Community.

3. Open dialogue with the NGO community. NGO's should address the panel with further ideas on what cities, within their framework, can actually do and how to do it. There should be give and take in a friendly atmosphere since these mayors belong to an organization dedicated to peace between nations AND at home.

Resolution on nuclear tests, Lisbon, July 27, 1995

Gathered for the 8th General assembly of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities at Lisbon, Portugal on July 27th, 1995;
Affirming the raison d'être of the existence of the organization of Cities designated Peace Messenger Cities by resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 24th October 1985 (resolution 40/3) which states "the promotion of international peace and security requires continuing and positive action aimed at the prevention of express in practical terms common aspiration of all peoples for peace";
Recognizing the statement of the Government of France to renew testing of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific; deploring the most recent testing of nuclear weapons by the Government of China; frightened by the rumoured commencement of testing by the other nuclear weapons states; adding to this is the fiftieth anniversary of the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki which wrought tragedies unparalleled in the history of humankind, providing valuable lessons for all humanity;
Recalling the vigorous statement and resolutions of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities calling for a Comprehensive Test Ban and total elimination of nuclear weapons;
Appreciating the concern of the non-nuclear weapon states that the recent Nuclear-Proliferation Treaty Conference, held in New York, on April 17, 1995, legitimizes the monopoly of the nuclear weapons by the five permanent Security Council members and their questioning the sincerity of the pledge to negotiate a permanent Comprehensive Test ban in 1996 by the nuclear weapon states, and, finally, albeit reluctantly agreeing to the Treaty for the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with a mandate including a voluntarily imposed ban on testing to the effectiveness in the interim prior to its conclusion;
Realizing that resumption of testing by any nations flies in the face of the lessons of Hiroshima and...
Nagasaki, the assembled delegates solemnly reiterate their resumption of testing by any nation; insisted testing violates the spirit and tenet of the Nuclear Proliferation treaty to which the nuclear-weapons states are signatories; appeal to the Government of France to rescind the decision to resume testing; and all nuclear-weapons states to desist from testing and take this opportunity to create a world free of nuclear weapons u the dream of all peoples of the world. Such efforts will not only restore international credibility, but they will help to protect the environment and the very future of humankind. Further, resolve that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the Heads of States of the nuclear-weapon powers, all international news bureaus and media.

Resolution on landmines, Lisbon, July 27, 1995

We, delegates assembled in Lisbon, Portugal for the 8th General Assembly of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, so designated by the General Assembly of the United Nations, appeal to you to add your voice to those of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa; Dr. Konrad Raiser, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches; The Venerable Maha Ghosanannanando and others of conscience, calling for the international ban on landmines.

The Declaration of the Pope, dated May 29, 1995, stated:

"The leaders of nations and political economic actors bear serious responsibility for the production and use of certain forms of weaponry that have particularly traumatic effects and that cruelly and indiscriminately strike civilian populations with lasting consequences that go beyond the duration of conflicts. I would like to again make a forceful appeal that the production and use of weapons called "anti-personnel mines" may completely cease. these mines compromise the return to peace in many countries because they have been placed on roads and in the fields with the intention of indiscriminately having as many people as possible. In deed they continue to kill and cause irreparable damage well after the end of hostilities by seriously mutilating adults and especially children."

The world has banned the use of chemical and biological weapons. Land mines must be included in the list.
The voices of the innocents plead with us. Please add your voice.

Resolution on the launching of the Cassini Space Probe, Abidjan, September 3, 1997

Whereas, The National Aeronautical Space Agency of the United States has announced that on October 6, 1997, it will launch the CASSINI SPACE PROBE, and further

Whereas, the Cassini Probe is powered by 72 pounds of Plutonium 238, the most deadly form of plutonium, and further
Whereas, the Environmental Impact Statement of NASA states "If Cassini makes an "inadvertent" re-entry into the Earth’s atmosphere and breaks up, dispersing plutonium, as many as five billion of the estimated 7-8 billion people on the planet could receive 99% or more of the radiation exposure".
Therefore Be It Resolved, the delegates to the Tenth General Assembly of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, gathered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, on September 3, 1997, go on record, on behalf the citizens of their respective cities, in opposition to the launching of Cassini Space Probe as a danger to all humankind and a clear violation of the International Outer Space Treaty of 1966, and further Be It Ordered that copies of this Resolution are to be forwarded to the President of the United States, Secretary General of the United Nations, Committee on Disarmament of the United Nations and the international media.

Hague Appeal for Peace Youth Programme, 10-15 May 1999

The Hague Appeal for Peace is a historic peace campaign dedicated to the de-legitimization of war and to the establishment of peace as a human right. It seeks to realise a vision of the world in which the use of armed conflict in the settlement of disputes is seen as illegitimate. This is an opportunity to join thousands of people, from every continent, to work out new ways to create a world free from the scourge of war.

The Hague Appeal for Peace is an ongoing process, initiated and organized by civil society groups. The campaign’s main focus is an international conference, but a whole series of regional, national and local events are already uniting people of all ages in pursuit of new strategies for a peaceful 21st century. The Hague Appeal for Peace is also represented in a parallel inter-governmental process, which takes the form of expert-level meetings in The Hague and St. Petersburg, with other events in Geneva and New York.

The date, 10-15 May 1999, and the place, The Hague, the Netherlands, were chosen in commemoration of the centenary of the first international Hague peace conference, at which many of the foundations for international law were laid. One hundred bloody years later, the Hague Appeal for Peace has a more ambitious aim: the abolition of war. This goal is being tackled from four angles: conflict prevention and resolution; disarmament and human security; international law and human rights; the roots of war and a culture of peace.

Resolution for the Renewal and Re-Construction of the Infrastructure, Destroyed by the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia, Kruševac, 1999

The 78 days of the bombing of Yugoslavia, and the continuation of the bombing of Iraq, has threatened these nations, both of whom are members of the UN, with the total devastation of their infrastructure. The damage includes the destruction of industries, heating plants, agriculture, schools and nurseries. The ecosystems are under threat and there is the potential for a human catastrophe of gigantic proportions. Both governments fear that many children will die as a result of their inability to provide primary health care: the bombing and subsequent embargo prohibit the means to maintain the living standards for their people, reducing them inevitably, to the same level as third world nations.

We condemn the violation of human rights and the oppression caused by the bombing, as a way to resolving conflict between member nations of the UN, because such methods pose a direct threat to world peace.

The Association of Peace Messenger Cities recognises the need to promote world peace throughout towns such as those present at this Assembly and we recognise that, Kruševac, our host, has
been a victim of violence in the recent devastation.

We believe that in the interests of world peace that there must be solidarity and cooperation to assist in the reconstruction of Kruševac, Kragujevac and other towns to prevent further suffering by the elderly, the sick, and the children all of whom must be considered as innocent victims of the conflagration.

As Peace Messenger Cities, we confirm the support needed to help the people of Serbia the need for heating supplies to be restored before winter sets in, the need for primary health care to be available to the people, and the supplies needed to rebuild the infrastructure of the local and national economies.

We understand the plight of the people of Yugoslavia who feel imperilled by the NATO action against their government, and we appeal for support from the same nations of NATO who must assist in the reconstruction needed.

We request that the embargoes against any country are cancelled forthwith, and that all nations have the right to protect their peoples from the humanitarian disaster brought about by the catastrophic use of sanctions.

Resolution of Peace - Today and Tomorrow, Kruševac 1999

We, the Peace Messenger Cities, gathered at the 12th General Assembly of the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, in Kruševac, Yugoslavia, basing ourselves on the principals and Charter of the UN, the Statutes of our Association, of all UN organisations from the people and the nations of the world.

To have as the basis of all our policies towards other nations, the principals and purposes of the UN, without regard to the military and economic power they possess:

Accord respect to the political, cultural, historical and individual dignity of all nations, races and religions on the same principals of social justice and equality.

To reject the threat and use of force as part of the process in international relations, as affirmed in the Charter of the United Nations and all relevant resolutions and declarations based on these principals. We also insist no country has the right, either moral or legal, whether alone or in unity with other nations, to ignore or substitute the role of the UN or usurp its rights and duties.

There can be no distinction between large and small nations, strong or weak, when their rights to sovereignty, integrity and cultural or historical dignity are at issue.

We refuse to accept any acts of aggression in international relations or any kind of pressure on any country which impacts on its sovereignty, political or civil institutions, or judicial system.

We judge the suffering of civil society by acts of aggression at the end of this an attack on civilisation and basic human rights.

We demand the persons responsible for the crimes by NATO against Yugoslavia, her humanity and international law are held accused and respond to an unprejudiced international tribunal according to natural justice.

We ask the UN to perform its role, as set out in the Charter UN with its responsibility for protecting and preserving world peace.

The right for peace must be recognised as an elementary human right, available to all; a new achievement of civilisation for a better and more just world.
Resolution, General Assembly Oswiecim, Poland, September 1, 2000

Delegates to the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities 13th General Assembly, meeting in the City of Oswiecim, Poland on September 1st, 2000, concerned at the spread of nuclear weapons and the unwillingness of nuclear weapon powers to abide by treaty obligations to negotiate for the abolition of nuclear weapons and the continued pursuit of technologically advanced weaponry for so-called missile defence and violation of space;

Recognizing that 140 nations joined together, with only two dissent, on November 1st, 1999 at the General Assembly of the United Nations to reaffirm their support for the Outer Space Treaty - the fundamental international law establishing space as reserved for peaceful purposes only;

Declaring that exploration and use of outer space "shall be for peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries";

Understanding that National Missile Defence and Theatre Missile Defence programs are only part of a broader effort to develop a nuclear driven system to place laser and other advanced weaponry in space, threatening world peace;

Considering such a program would abrogate all previous Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaties that have served, at least, to stabilize the threatened terror of nuclear war; create an atmosphere of feared aggression and domination sparking an arms race of unbelievable proportions with unspeakable consequences for world peace;

Call upon all nuclear weapons powers to immediately issue solemn pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; place on de-alert all nuclear weapons; insist upon immediate compliance of agreed upon resolutions for full and binding negotiations for time framed elimination of all nuclear weapons;

Urge the cessation of research, testing and production of missile defence systems of any type and the announced pursuit of the use of space for purposes in violation of the Outer Space Treaty.

This Resolution to be forwarded to the Heads of State, United Nations and world media.
THE ARTIST AND AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT
INTERNATIONAL FINE ART EXHIBITION

ART GALLERY SLOVENJ GRADEC
6 June-26 October 1997

The main theme of the exhibition is The Artist and an Urban Environment. Although the chosen subject is not a new one, we would like to bring it into focus, to redefine it, and to open up new perspectives at the end of the millennium to carry us into the next one. We wish to examine the role of the artist in the urban environment, to make a profound study of the subtle artistic perception of lifestyles and habits and mutual relationships between the people who compose the modern human ant hills of urban society. The works of art to be included in the exhibition are designed to illustrate with sensitivity and personal artistic engagement the high technological level and commercial media exploitation of daily life in supra-national city communities where the ethnic and cultural features of individuals and small groups are gradually vanishing. The artist will depict modern urban landscapes, in order to reflect the contradictions encountered in the metropolis between the wealthy on the one hand and, on the other the misery and poverty of suburban slums and deprived areas which represent the first stop in the incessant migrations to cities - one of the typical features of the re-evaluation of social organisation in the second half of the 20th century. Their works will enable us to critically assess city life with reference to the awakening of ecological consciousness concerning the preservation of nature in developed countries, and the return to traditional lifespans in the countryside. The fine art techniques are not defined, and the works exhibited will therefore range from classical paintings, sculptures and graphic works, to modern techniques like photography installation, and other fine art forms being practised at the end of millennium.

We have invited the Peace Messenger Cities to participate in the exhibition. Some of them have responded by delegating the decision on participating artists to a gallery institution, or selector in the respective cities. In those cities, however where our invitation could not be met in the stated manner we have acted through contemporary fine art critics-members of the AICA international association, who will ensure high quality, topical selection of participating artists from the largest possible number of cities included in this non-governmental organisation which, at the Yokohama conference in 1991, founded the World Association of Peace Messengers. The diversity of towns and cities from all continents should provide the most interesting confrontation of big cities with vast populations on the one hand, and towns like Slovenj Gradec with only a few thousand inhabitants on the other.
Preamble

In recognition of their real contribution to the programmes and aims of the
International Year for Peace 1986, 62 cities of the entire world were chos-
en from among thousands to be designated "MESSENGERS OF PEACE"
by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

On the initiative of the Mayor of Verdun, representatives of these 62 cities
met on 7 and 8 September 1988 at Verdun, in plenary session and in the
presence of Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United
Nations, with the aim of participating, in the words of the Secretary
General:
"in the building of a world less violent and more humane, a world of toler-
ance and of mutual respect to enable the requirements of peace based on
justice and human rights to be better understood".

These Cities, by making use of the various means at their disposal, under-
take to contribute to the effective building of Peace in the whole planet, in
close collaboration with the United Nations Organization.

Article 1

Members subscribing to these Articles of Association agree to create an
Association denominated:

International Association of "Messengers Of Peace" Cities.

Article 2

The Association will strive to make its contribution to the realization of the
aims and principles of the United Nations Organization for the strengthen-
ing of peace and co-operation between peoples.

This Association has for its aim:

- to promote understanding between peoples
- to enable the promotion of solidarity between them
- to spread the spirit of peace, tolerance and mutual respect
- to combat war, hunger and natural disasters in the service of mankind in
dignity and respect
- to make our governments understand that nuclear disarmament is of pri-
mary necessity, as also human rights, liberty and the free circulation of
individuals.

This Association engages in its activities in particular in the following fields:
I. Education
II. Youth
III. Culture
IV. Sports and leisure activities
V. Environmental protection
VI. Quality of life

Article 3

The registered office of the Association is fixed at Verdun (France). By decision of the General Assembly with a two-thirds majority of its members, it may be transferred to any other member city.

Article 4

Those cities designated "MESSENGERS OF PEACE" by the United Nations Organization are members of the Association with the right of vote and of election at the General Assembly.

Article 5

The Association is open to all cities designated "MESSENGERS OF PEACE" by the United Nations Organization and who request membership.

Each member undertakes to pay its subscription, fixed by the General Assembly, save in such special cases, as the Executive Office shall decide.

Article 6

Members of the Association may form, as may be necessary, associations of a national, regional or continental nature, pursuing the same aims as the Association.
These Associations may create social, cultural and information centres for the promotion of the general aims of the Association.

Article 7

The status of membership is lost:
I. by resignation
II. by default in the payment of the subscription for two consecutive years
III. by expulsion decided upon by the General Assembly for a serious reason contrary to the aims of the Association, the member concerned having been given not less than 60 days notice in advance by registered letter, requesting him for his explanations.
Article 8

The resources of the Association comprise:

I. Membership subscriptions
II. Subsidies
III. Gifts and bequests

Article 9 - operative bodies

The operative bodies of the Association are:

I. The General Assembly
II. The Executive Office.

Article 10 - The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the supreme body of the Association. It comprises the Mayors of all the city members or their official representatives. It meets in Ordinary Session every year on being convened by the Executive Office not less than 6 months in advance. It may be convened in Extraordinary Session either by decision of the Executive Office or at the request of two thirds of its members.

Article 11

The General Assembly defines the general direction of the Association as also the major principles of its actions.

I. It elects the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary General and the members of the Executive Office

II. It ratifies the admission or expulsion of members on the motion of the Executive Office

III. It approves the operations and the programmes of the Association prepared by the Executive Office

IV. It fixes the amount of the membership subscriptions

V. It approves the budget and the accounts presented by the Treasurer

VI. It may amend the statutes

VII. It may decide upon the dissolution of the Association

VIII. It ratifies any agreement entered into between the Association and
other international organizations, and in particular all relations with
Associations and organizations pursuing similar aims

IX. It decides upon the acceptance or refusal of gifts and bequests

X. It may recommend to the Secretariat General of the United Nations
Organization other Cities as "MESSENGERS OF PEACE"

XI. It assumes all other functions incumbent upon it in accordance with
agreements adopted by the General Assembly.

Article 12

All decisions of the General Assembly shall be taken by simple majority of
the members present; in the event of equality of votes, the vote of the
President prevails.

Article 13

Special commissions may be constituted within the General Assembly.

Article 14

The General Assembly may nominate to honorary membership individuals
or legal entities in recognition of their outstanding activities in the cause of
Peace.

Article 15 - Executive Office

The Association is managed by the Executive Office, elected by the
General Assembly from among its members. It comprises 15 members with
not less than two members per continent.
It nominates from among its members

I. The Treasurer
II. The Deputy Treasurer
Article 16

The term of office of the members of the Executive Office is three years and its members are re-eligible.

Article 17

The functions of the Executive Office are:

I. To direct the operations of the Association in accordance with the directives and within the limits determined by the General Assembly.

II. To adopt internal working regulations.

III. To work out the programmes, which will be put to the General Assembly with a view to their development.

IV. To present the budget to the General Assembly and to audit the accounts presented by the Treasurer.

V. To draw up the agenda of the General Assembly.

VI. To submit to the General Assembly the date and place of the next meeting.

VII. To examine the admission of new members and submit them to the General Assembly.


In such manner, the Office is authorized to take all measures necessary for the realization of the aims of the Association.

Article 18

The Executive Office shall meet twice per annum in Ordinary Session, one of which shall precede the General Assembly, and in Extraordinary Session either at the request of half of its members plus one, or at the justified request of the President.

The deliberations of the Office shall be valid when one half of its members are present.

In the event of a vote and of an equality of votes, the vote of the President prevails.
If one of the members of the Office is unable to be present at the meeting, he may give an authorization to another member of the Office to represent him, or he may have himself represented by another member of his Municipality, or he may express his opinion in writing.

The President may consult members of the Office by correspondence.

Article 19

The convening of the Executive Office shall be sent by the President sixty days before the date fixed for the meeting. All notices of convening must be accompanied by the agenda of the meeting, with note of the time and of the chronological order of the work, and must be accompanied by the various documents necessary.

Article 20

Decisions of the Office shall be taken by simple majority of the members present and represented, and shall be recorded in a document which is to be transcribed in the official Minute book deposited at the administrative office of the Association. A copy of the Minutes of the meeting, signed by the President and the Secretary General, shall be sent to all members of the Association within two months of the date of the meeting.

Article 21

All appointments within the Executive Office shall be engaged in voluntarily.

Article 22 - the powers of the president

He is the legal representative of the Association in all acts of civil life and, at all meetings and on all occasions, he is authorized to sign for the Association. He may delegate his powers to the Vice-President or to another member of the Office, he may also in the event of impediment or of vacancy be replaced, if necessary, by the Vice-President or by another member of the Office.

He convenes and presides over meetings of the Executive Office and of the General Assembly.

He ensures compliance with the Statutes in force.

Article 23 - revision of the statutes

The Statutes of the Association may be subject to revision by the General Assembly in Ordinary or Extraordinary Session. Decisions as to modification of the Statutes must be adopted by a majority of two thirds of the members present or represented.
Article 24 - dissolution

The duration of the International Association of "Messengers of Peace" Cities is indeterminate. The General Assembly may decide to dissolve it, but this decision must be approved by a majority of two thirds of the entirety of its members.

In the event of dissolution, and once all obligations shall have been met, the funds and properties of the Association shall be bequeathed to the UNO or to whatever other international organization chosen by the Assembly.

Article 25

The mode of application of the present Statutes shall be determined by internal regulations proposed by the Executive Office and adopted by the General Assembly.

(Statutes discussed at New Haven at the Conference of 1990 and approved at the Yokohama Conference in August 1991.)
Formalization of the status of IAPMC

Letter by Joseph Verner Reed, 26 August 1996

Dear Mr. Hediger,

This is to confirm, on behalf of the Secretary-General, that the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities (the Association) is authorized to designate new and additional Peace Messenger Cities under the following terms and conditions:

a) Duly authorized applications by candidate cities shall be submitted to the Association;
b) Following a unanimous recommendation by the Executive Board, the General Assembly of the Association shall designate a candidate city as Peace Messenger City;
c) The highest standards of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the Association shall be maintained in the designation of a city as Peace Messenger City;
d) The General Assembly of the Association, upon unanimous recommendation of the Executive Board, shall have the authority to withdraw the designation of a city as Peace Messenger City;
e) Any action of the General Assembly of the Association in this or other respects shall not carry any financial or legal obligations for the United Nations;
f) The Secretary-General reserves the right to express his views and recommendations on the designation of a particular city as Peace Messenger City to the General Assembly of the Association.

In recognition of the active and effective service of the Association for the cause of international peace and understanding and of its efforts of support for the United Nations as an instrument for achieving that goal, it is our hope and conviction that the designation of new and additional Peace Messenger Cities will strengthen the Association and enhance its activities.

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Allow me to convey my personal wishes for success to the General Assembly in Bologna, Italy. Due to another urgent mission for the Secretary-General I will, much to my regret, not be able to participate in its proceedings.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,
Joseph Verner Reed
Under-Secretary-General
Special Representative of
the Secretary-General
for Public Affairs
Criteria for acceptance of new Peace Messenger Cities

Only the policies of the cities and their authorities are relevant, no the acts of private organisations. The cities must provide information about actual measures taken by their respective local authorities regarding:

- Promotion of peace
- Promotion of solidarity and tolerance in a multicultural and multiracial environment
- Promotion human rights
- Encouragement of education and the protection of children
- Encouragement of the environmental protection
- Encouragement of cultural exchange.

Certainly, the cities must undertake to respect the purpose of the Statutes of the Association and to support actions in favour of Peace led by the United Nations.

Furthermore, they must undertake to continue to act in favour of peace, to actively participate in the activities of the Association, and to oppose nuclear testing and the use of anti-personnel mines.