



Working Together for a World Without Nuclear Weapons

We call on Toronto City Council to increase its participation in Mayors for Peace, and to join actively in the global effort to abolish nuclear weapons. We call on the Government of Canada to endorse and support negotiations for a United Nations Convention on the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, as proposed by the United Nations Secretary-General.

Endorsed by Toronto Hiroshima Day Coalition, Japan Canadian Cultural Centre, Toronto Area Interfaith Council, Science for Peace, Veterans Against Nuclear Arms, Physicians for Global Survival, Canadian Voice of Women for Peace,, Canadian Department of Peace Initiative, World Without Wars and Violence, Peace Day Canada, Peace Magazine, Canadian Pugwash Group, Raging Grannies, Greenspiration, Toronto Stop the War Coalition, Uranium Free Kootenay Boundary, Greenpeace.

MEDIA KIT ENCLOSED

- Press Release One** - **One of the last Photo Ops w/Mayor Miller at Peace Garden 5:15 PM**
before Nathan Phillips Square begins a full scale construction of the revitalization of Nathan Phillips Square
 - City of Toronto is a nuclear weapons free zone & has a Mayor for Peace
- Press Release Two** - **Public Meeting at City of Toronto Council Chamber 5:30 – 8:00PM**
 - **UN Report Back: Approximately 7 Million Signatures Presented to United Nations at the Nuclear “Non-Proliferation Treaty” Review Conference**
 - 50 A-Bombing Survivors & Peace Activists from Japan
 - Expert Panel with Audience Question/Answer Session
 - Call to Action: Petition Toronto Council & Canadian Government
- Schedule & Bios** - **Opening Session with Mayor David Miller**
 - Featuring the Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs
 - Expert Panel of 11 Nuclear Weapons Abolition Experts
 - Audience Question & Answer Session
 - Call for Solidarity & Action endorsed by peace groups, unions, interfaith groups representing a combined membership with **millions of Canadians**
- Nuclear Weapons** - **Facts & Links including copy of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty**
- Toronto City Council** - **Complete List of City Peace Proclamations spanning over 50 years**

INTERVIEWS & PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES: www.HiroshimaDayCoalition.ca

Helen Chilas 416-473-8238, h-chilas@rogers.com or Anton Wagner 416-863-1209, awagner@yorku.ca

Note: If contacting after 2:00 PM, please call Helen Chilas directly on her cell at 416-473-8238. Thank You.



HIROSHIMA DAY COALITION
Working Together for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

For Immediate Release
Toronto City Hall Event – May 5/10

Attention News Editors,
Foreign Affairs Journalists,
City/Community Reporters

Mayor David Miller to Greet Fifty A-Bombing Survivors & Peace Activists from Japan

Toronto– On Wednesday, May 5th, 2010, Mayor David Miller will be greeting fifty a-bombing survivors and peace activists from the Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs for an extraordinary public event to be held inside the Toronto City Council Chamber. The event will also feature a panel of prominent Toronto peace activists with a lively audience strategizing session for a citizens' appeal to Prime Minister Harper and Toronto City Council to take an active part in the growing world-wide nuclear weapons abolition movement.

“We need to continue to raise public awareness, urging governments at all levels that nuclear weapons must be abolished today. The a-bomb has no place in our society. It never did,” states Setsuko Thurlow, Hiroshima a-bombing survivor and Member of the Order of Canada.

Returning from the 2010 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the Japanese anti-nuclear weapons activists will also be reporting back to Toronto citizens on the May 2nd gathering where tens of thousands of people rallied to tell international heads of states: “Never Again!”

- WHAT** **Public Meeting: “Hiroshima, Nagasaki. Never Again. Working Together to Abolish Nuclear Weapons” with “Minute of Silence”**
- WHEN** **Wednesday, May 5, 2010 at 5:15 PM - 8:00 PM**
Minute of Silence at 5:15 PM; Public Meeting starts at 5:30 PM
- WHERE** **Toronto City Hall Council Chamber (Public Meeting)**
Toronto Peace Garden, Nathan Phillips Square (Minute of Silence)

Beginning at 5:15 PM, Toronto Mayor for Peace, David Miller, and the 50 a-bombing survivors and peace activists will be participating in a “Moment of Silence” in remembrance of the 1945 Japanese a-bombing victims at the Peace Garden before heading up to the Council Chamber for the public meeting.

Toronto’s rich history in the nuclear weapons abolition movement includes becoming one of the first cities to join the “Mayors for Peace” campaign. Adopted in 1983 by Toronto City Council, this “Inter-City Solidarity Program” for the abolition of nuclear weapons was founded by the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Today Mayors for Peace boasts 3,880 member cities from 143 countries and regions.

This year marks the 65th Anniversary of the 1945 Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-Bombings in Japan.

To learn more about Toronto’s anti-nuclear weapons history, the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and more on the Toronto Peace Garden, please visit online: www.hiroshimadaycoalition.ca

For interviews with A-bombing Survivors, Nuclear Weapons Abolition Experts & Photo Opportunities,

please contact the event organizers from the Toronto Hiroshima Day Coalition:

Helen Chilas 416-473-8238, h-chilas@rogers.com or Anton Wagner 416-863-1209, awagner@yorku.ca



HIROSHIMA DAY COALITION
Working Together for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

For Immediate Release
Toronto Photo Op – May 5/10

Attention News Editors,
Photo Journalists

Rare Photo Op with Mayor David Miller and 50 A-Bombing Survivors & Peace Activists from Japan

Toronto– On Wednesday, May 5, 2010, at 5:15 PM, Toronto Mayor David Miller and fifty a-bombing survivors and peace activists from the Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs will be participating in a “Moment of Silence” in remembrance of the 1945 Japanese a-bombing victims at the Toronto Peace Garden, Nathan Phillips Square, prior to heading up to the Toronto City Council Chamber for an extraordinary public meeting on nuclear weapons abolition.

“This will be one of the last photo opportunities journalists will have to take pictures of the Toronto Peace Garden before our garden, with its eternal flame from Hiroshima’s Peace Park and water from Nagasaki, is moved to its newly expanded location during the Nathan Phillips Square’s massive revitalization now underway. These photos will undoubtedly become a part of our city’s history,” says Setsuko Thurlow, A-bombing survivor and member of the Toronto Peace Garden Public Advisory Group, a sub-committee of the Nathan Phillips Square Revitalization Public Advisory Group.

WHAT “Minute of Silence” with **Public Meeting: “Hiroshima, Nagasaki. Never Again. Working Together to Abolish Nuclear Weapons”**

WHEN **Wednesday, May 5, 2010 at 5:15 PM - 8:00 PM**
Minute of Silence at 5:15 PM; Public Meeting starts at 5:30 PM

WHERE **Toronto Peace Garden, Nathan Phillips Square** (Minute of Silence)
Toronto City Hall Council Chamber (Public Meeting)

The event will also feature a panel of prominent Toronto peace activists inside City Hall with a lively audience strategizing session for a citizens’ appeal to Prime Minister Harper and Toronto City Council to take an active part in the growing world-wide nuclear weapons abolition movement. Returning from the 2010 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the Japanese anti-nuclear weapons activists will also be reporting back to Toronto citizens on the May 2nd gathering where tens of thousands of people rallied to tell international heads of states: “Never Again!”

Toronto’s rich history in the abolition of nuclear weapons movement reached new heights during the 8 Nov. 1982 city elections when 78% of Torontonians voting favoured supporting nuclear disarmament. On 24 Jan. 1983 Toronto City Council designated Toronto a nuclear weapon-free zone (NWFZ). In 1984 City Council voted in favour of building a Peace Garden to commemorate Toronto’s 150th Anniversary at a cost of \$480,000. Former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau turned the garden’s sod; Pope John Paul II kindled its eternal flame from Hiroshima and poured water from Nagasaki into its pool; and Queen Elizabeth dedicated the Peace Garden as a lasting expression of Toronto’s commitment to peace.

On 28 Sept. 2009 over 6,000 students from across the GTA converged on Nathan Phillips Square for the 25th Anniversary of the Toronto Peace Garden. Plans are underway to rededicate the Toronto Peace Garden in 2012 when the rejuvenated Nathan Phillips Square will be unveiled to the public.

This year marks the 65th Anniversary of the 1945 Hiroshima, Nagasaki A-Bombings in Japan.

To learn more about Toronto’s anti-nuclear weapons history, the Toronto Peace Garden, and the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, please visit online: www.hiroshimadaycoalition.ca

For photo opportunities & interviews with A-Bombing Survivors, Nuclear Weapons Abolition Experts, please contact the event organizers from the Toronto Hiroshima Day Coalition:
Helen Chilas 416-473-8238, h-chilas@rogers.com or Anton Wagner 416-863-1209, awagner@yorku.ca

**Presentation of the Signatures in support of the
“Appeal for a Nuclear Weapon-Free World” to the 8th United Nations Review Conference
of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**

Total number of Signatures Collected reaches 6,912,802

May 4, 2010

Shoji Sawada, Representative Director,

Hiroshi Taka, Secretary General,

Japan Council against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs

Dear Ambassador Libran Nuevas Cabactulan,

It is a great pleasure for us to be able to present the signatures in support of the “Appeal for a Nuclear Weapon-Free World” to you and through you to the 8th NPT Review Conference.

The “Appeal for a nuclear weapon-free world – to the 2010 NPT Review Conference” was proposed jointly by all delegates to the 2008 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Hiroshima, and the signature drive in support of the “Appeal” has developed as grassroots movements everywhere in Japan and many other cities in the world.

The total number of the signatures collected reached 6,912,802 by May 3, 2010. Most of them were carried to New York City by more than 1,500 members of our delegation, and to our honor, were presented to you and UN High Representative Sergio Duarte on May 2, 2010 at the Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza. The campaign is continuing until May 28, 2010 with the goal of 12 million signatures.

The signers of the petition we are submitting to you today include 7 Prefectural governors, 872 mayors, 59 deputy mayors and 591 chair or vice-chairpersons of local assemblies. The total is 1,522 municipal leaders, which by far exceed a half of the Japanese municipalities.

The two bombs dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki claimed the lives of some 210,000 citizens by the end of 1945, and are still tormenting about 230,000 surviving victims in both minds and bodies. As US President Obama said, one nuclear weapon exploded in one city -- no matter where it happens, there is no end to what the consequences might be.

On behalf of all who signed the petition, we express our hope for the success in your deliberation, and in this regard:

We call on the Governments of the nuclear weapons states to renew their commitment to the complete elimination of their nuclear arsenals, which they accepted on May 20, 2000, and make every effort to carry it out without delay.

We further call on all governments, on the nuclear weapons states first of all, to agree to commence negotiations on a treaty for a ban and the elimination of nuclear weapons without delay, and conclude it in due time.



HIROSHIMA DAY COALITION

Working Together for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

MAY 5th, 2010 – 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM

Toronto City Hall Council Chamber – Public Meeting

“Hiroshima, Nagasaki. Never Again.”

Working Together for a World Without Nuclear Weapons.

Contact: Helen Chilas, 416-473-8238, h-chilas@rogers.com

<u>TIME</u> incl. time for Japanese translation	<u>NAME OF PRESENTER</u> incl. name of organization	<u>DETAILS</u>
<u>2:30 pm</u>	Setsuko Thurlow, Member of the Order of Canada, A-bombing survivor 50 Japanese Delegates, A-bombing survivors and peace activists from the Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs	<u>Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre</u> Note: Arrival time approximate. Lunch, Tour & Dialogue with local Japanese Canadians. Leave for Toronto City Hall at 4:00 pm.
5:00 pm	Setsuko Thurlow 50 Japanese Guests	Arrival at Toronto Peace Garden. Japanese Guests receive package from Tourism Toronto.
<u>5:15 pm</u>	Setsuko Thurlow, MC David Miller, City of Toronto Mayor for Peace Zul Kassamali, President, Toronto Area Interfaith Council Echo Choir	<u>Photo-Op at Peace Garden.</u> Setsuko Thurlow welcomes Japanese Guests & Language Interpreter. City of Toronto Mayor for Peace, David Miller greets guests at Toronto Peace Garden, Nathan Phillips Square. Minute of Silence. “Hiroshima, Nagasaki. Never Again.” Remembrance of the 1945 Japanese a-bombing victims.

MAY 5th, 2010 – 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM
“Hiroshima, Nagasaki. Never Again.”

Toronto City Hall Council Chamber – Public Meeting
 Working Together for a World Without Nuclear Weapons.



HIROSHIMA DAY COALITION
 Working Together for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

Online: www.hiroshimadaycoalition.ca

Contact: Helen Chilas, 416.473.8238, h-chilas@rogers.com

PROGRAM (continued)

<p><u>5:30 pm</u></p>	<p>Phyllis Creighton, MC Science for Peace</p>	<p><u>Toronto City Hall Council Chamber.</u></p> <p>Introduction and thank you to Mayor for Peace, David Miller and the City of Toronto.</p>
<p>5:35 pm</p>	<p>Mayor David Miller</p>	<p>Opening Speech & City of Toronto Welcome.</p>
<p>5:45 pm</p>	<p>Setsuko Thurlow, MC</p> <p>3 Members, Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs:</p> <p>Rev. Kunio NAKANO, Buddhist Monk, member of Japan Council of Religions for Peace</p> <p>Shiro Kawamoto, A-bombing Survivor</p> <p>Mr. Misao Suganuma</p>	<p>Introduction of 3 Japanese speakers. Topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why NYC & Toronto? Attendance at the United Nations Headquarters in New York for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Will also be reporting back to Toronto citizens on the May 2nd gathering in New York City where over 10,000 people marched to the UN with 6 million signatures in hand telling international heads of states: “Never Again!” 2. Personal a-bombing testimony. 3. Current peace initiatives in Japan.
<p>6:15 pm</p>	<p>Phyllis Creighton, MC</p>	<p>Introduction of Canadian peace panelists.</p>
<p>6:20 pm</p>	<p>Anton Wagner Hiroshima Day Coalition</p>	<p>Topic: Working together for a world without nuclear weapons.</p>

MAY 5th, 2010 – 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM
“Hiroshima, Nagasaki. Never Again.”

Toronto City Hall Council Chamber – Public Meeting
 Working Together for a World Without Nuclear Weapons.



HIROSHIMA DAY COALITION
 Working Together for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

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Contact: Helen Chilas, 416.473.8238, h-chilas@rogers.com

PROGRAM (continued)

6:25 pm	Barbara Birket Physicians for Global Survival	Topic: ICAN Campaign - International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons.
6:30 pm	Shirley Farlinger Voice of Women for Peace	Topic: Canadian women’s role on the abolition of nuclear weapons.
6:35 pm	Bruce Mutch Veterans Against Nuclear Arms	Topic: Canadian Veterans working towards a nuclear weapons free world.
6:40 pm	Metta Spencer Peace Magazine	Topic: Follow up to the Zero Nuclear Weapons Forum (November 2009, Toronto City Hall Council Chamber).
6:45 pm	Rob Acheson Canadian Department of Peace Initiative	Topic: Culture of Peace through governmental infrastructures & the Canadian Federal Bill C-447 on establishing a Canadian Department of Peace.
6:50 pm	Phyllis Creighton - Facilitator	Questions from the floor & public discussion with speakers’ panel.
7:55 pm	Helen Chilas Peace Day Canada	Announcement of upcoming nuclear weapons abolition events. June 5th: World Abolition Day; August 6th: Hiroshima Day in Toronto; September 19th: International Day of Peace (“Peace Day in Toronto” in conjunction with Peace Day Canada and the Manifesto Festival of Culture, Music & Art).
8:00 pm	Program concludes.	Invitation for audience & presenters to network, take pictures.



Working Together for a World Without Nuclear Weapons

Biographies – In Order of Appearance

Phyllis Creighton, Science for Peace (MC & Panel Facilitator)

Phyllis Creighton is on the steering committee of Veterans Against Nuclear Arms (VANA), and on the board of Science for Peace, which she represents on the Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons and on the Hiroshima Day Coalition. She has worked for the abolition of nuclear weapons since 1979. For this cause, as a citizen diplomat she visited Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) three times, at the height of the Cold War and then later, and helped get a sister-city agreement between that city and Toronto. She was an invited speaker at the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 2001, and again in 2005 when she also gave the interviews that helped make the 76-minute Canadian film *Veterans Against Nuclear War* released at the Vancouver Peace Forum in June 2006. She is also a member of the Canadian Pugwash Group.

Setsuko Thurlow, A-Bomb Survivor, Hiroshima Day Coalition

As a Grade 8 student, Setsuko Thurlow experienced the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Japan. She saw her city disappear, flattened by the blast, burned by the heat and contaminated by radiation. Out of this catastrophe, Setsuko emerged with a new appreciation of the value of each and every human life. She speaks to groups in schools, universities, churches, communities and politicians at every level of government about the consequences of nuclear war. She is a committee member with the Toronto Peace Garden Public Advisory Group, a sub-committee of the Nathan Phillips Square Revitalization Public Advisory Group and Hiroshima Day Coalition in Toronto. Setsuko was awarded the Order of Canada the country's highest civilian honour recognizing her lifetime of outstanding achievement, dedication to the community and service to our nation. Currently, she is working with the Toronto School Board on an educational film and program to bring awareness to youth and the importance about teaching about nuclear weapons abolition.

Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo)

E-mail: antiatom@topaz.plala.or.jp Tel: +81-3-5842-6034 Web Site: <http://www10.plala.or.jp/~antiatom>

Shiro Kawamoto, A-bombing Survivor; Rev. Kunio Nakano, Buddhist Monk, Japan Council of Religions for Peace; Misao Suganuma

Established in September 1955. Since then it has waged various kinds of campaigns for: the prevention of nuclear war; the total ban on and the elimination of nuclear weapons; and support and solidarity with Hibakusha (victims of the atomic bombing.) The council's founding followed the first World Conference against A & H Bombs, which was held in August of the same year in the wake of the U.S. hydrogen bomb testing at the Marshall Islands in the South Pacific. Gensuikyo is a non-governmental and an umbrella organization constituted by local Gensuikyos of all of the 47 prefectures of Japan, and some 50 national organizations (such as trade unions, women, youth/students, religious, lawyers organizations) and individuals that share the same goals. Its action program is discussed and decided by its board members at annual national council meeting. Gensuikyo sends delegations to international conferences related to nuclear disarmament, including the annual U.N. General Assembly and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It also participates numerous international conferences not only on disarmament issues but also on broader issues related to war and peace. Gensuikyo has also sent delegations to meet with nuclear victims of other parts of the world and worked in solidarity with the victims and peace organizations of those countries. Those places include, the United States, the former Soviet Union, the U.K., French Polynesia, the Marshall Islands, Fiji and India. Gensuikyo is a member of International Peace Bureau (the IPB) and its Secretary General, Hiroshi Taka, serves a vice-president of the IPB.

Anton Wagner, Hiroshima Day Coalition

Anton Wagner has worked with the Toronto Hiroshima Day Coalition for the past five years. His documentary *Our Hiroshima* was widely broadcast in Canada and on NHK Educational in Japan in 1995. The film exposed Canada's connection to the development of the first atom bombs through uranium mining. He attended the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs conferences in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 2005 while filming his documentary *Veterans Against Nuclear War*.

Barbara Birkett, Physicians for Global Survival

Dr. Barbara Birkett, a semi-retired dermatologist, is a board member and a past president of Physicians for Global Survival (Canada) and one of its representatives on the Hiroshima Day Coalition. PGS is the Canadian affiliate of IPPNW, International Institute of Concern for Public Health. She hopes that her six grand-children will live in a world free of nuclear weapons.

Shirley Farlinger, Voice of Women for Peace / International Institute of Concern for Public Health

Shirley Farlinger has a BA English, University of Toronto, BAA Journalism Ryerson. She is a Member with Rotary Club of Eglinton, Science for Peace, Canadian Pugwash, Canadian Federation of University Women, Canadian Voice of Women for Peace, International Institute of Concern for Public Health and freelance writer for Peace Magazine and others plus the Editor Science for Peace Bulletin.

Bruce Mutch, Veterans Against Nuclear Arms

Robert Bruce Mutch (The Rev. Canon) is a Graduate of University of Manitoba, McGill University and Columbia University. He spent 15 years in Japan working with university students on behalf of the Anglican Church in Japan. He is the former president of Canadian Pensioners Concerned, Ontario Division, and also of Canadian Pensioners Concerned, National. He is the Former Rector of St. Theodore of Canterbury Church, Willowdale and then of St. Philip's, Etobicoke. He served in the Canadian Navy for latter part of World War II.

Introduces Metta Spencer, Peace Magazine

Metta Spencer is professor emeritus of sociology, University of Toronto, where she coordinated a program in peace and conflict until retiring in 1997. She has been editor of Peace Magazine since 1985 and organizes such events as a climate change forum and study groups that meet in restaurants. Spencer often taught introductory sociology. Over one million students read her textbook, *Foundations of Modern Sociology*. She has published hundreds of magazine articles, especially interviews in Peace Magazine and has authored or edited numerous books, most recently the monograph *Two Aspirins and a Comedy*. Her next book, *The Russian Quest for Peace and Democracy*, will be published next year.

Introduces Rob Acheson, Canadian Department of Peace Initiative

Rob Acheson has been married for 33 years to his lovely wife Joy. He has two grown children, Keith and Ray (of Raising Critical Will fame). He is the Operations Manager at Shipmaster Containers Limited where he has worked for 38 years. He has been involved with the Canadian Department of Peace Initiative for three years now as Co-Chair of the Toronto Chapter.

Helen Chilas, Peace Day Canada

Helen Chilas is a human right to peace advocate and communications expert specializing in engaging today's youth and the public. She is the founder of the newly created organization, Peace Day Canada. On the International Day of Peace in 2009, she launched the youth-empowering art, music and cultural campaign, "My Peace Message" bringing young artists and students together from Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal to create art panels for the "Peace Tent" and helped to gather thousands of peace messages with a "Peace Banner" presented to Mayor David Miller during the 25th Anniversary of the Peace Garden, attended by over 6,000 students on Nathan Phillips Square. She currently sits on the Toronto Peace Garden Public Advisory Group, a sub-committee of the Nathan Phillips Square Revitalization Public Advisory Group. As part of her ongoing commitment towards peacebuilding and the global abolition of nuclear weapons, Helen is an active committee member with the Hiroshima Day Coalition.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TODAY – 2010 FACTS

TOTAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS WORLDWIDE	20,373
United States	5,400
Russia	14,000
UK + France + China + Israel + India + Pakistan +North Korea	973

Operational Nuclear Weapons	9,968
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Nuclear Weapons on High Alert (ready to launch in about 15 minutes)	2,600
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**One Nuclear Weapon Today Weighs 7,000 Megatons
= 600,000 times that of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima**

Climate Effect of Limited Nuclear War (eg. India/Pakistan)

= 1-5 megatons of soot in atmosphere lasting up to 10 years

- * temperature drop 1.25 degrees for several years**
- * grain production decreased by 10-20 days per year**
- * ozone in northern latitudes down 50%-70%**

Climate Effect of Full Scale Nuclear War

= 150 megatons of soot in atmosphere lasting decades

- * Temperature decrease 20 - 30 degrees with nightly frosts**
- * Growing seasons eliminated for years**
- * Massive ozone loss, planet may never recover**

MAKING PEACE IN TORONTO

Timeline of City of Toronto Actions & Proclamations

“As citizens of the world, we have a duty to alert the public to the unnecessary risks that we live with every day, and to the perils we foresee if governments and societies do not take action now to render nuclear weapons obsolete and to prevent further climate change.”

~ Stephen Hawking, renowned cosmologist

On January 14, 2010 the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists moved the hand of its symbolic Doomsday Clock back one minute from five to six minutes before midnight, citing a more "hopeful state of world affairs" in relation to the twin threats posed by nuclear weapons and climate change. However, the dangers of “a second nuclear age” and that 50 of today’s 20,373 nuclear weapons alone could kill millions and cause catastrophic environmental disasters, it is prudent for countries and citizens to continue to work together on the global abolition of nuclear weapons.

In Toronto individuals and organizations involved in peace building have worked with Toronto City Council on peace measures since World War II. **The following partial listing of City of Toronto actions for peace and nuclear disarmament over the past half-century provide guidelines for what kind of City of Toronto peace actions could be implemented today:**

Summer 1943:

Mayor Frederick Conboy and Toronto City Council declare Friendship with Russia week.

November 29, 1943:

Alderman Nathan Phillips moves that December 3, 1943 be declared Stalingrad Day.

February 1945:

Mayor Leslie Saunders, the Toronto City Council and 155 organizations conclude a city wide door-to-door campaign that during World War II collected nearly \$4 million and more than 30 tons of clothing to help the people of Stalingrad in reconstructing their war-ravaged city.

November 5, 1969:

Toronto City Council endorses a resolution submitted by the Toronto Branch of the World Federalists of Canada that “ceaseless effort is necessary to free mankind from the scourge of war and to harness the sources of energy and knowledge for the service of mankind.” City Council declares Toronto a “mundialized” municipality dedicated to international co-operation and world law (By-law 337-69). Council commits itself to appointing City Council members to a Toronto World Citizenship (Mundialization) Committee.

March 28, 1978:

City Council urges Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau and Parliament to oppose deployment of the neutron bomb by NATO and to ask President Jimmy Carter to stop its production.

March 6, 1979:

City Council reaffirms support for its motion of March 28, 1978 opposing the neutron bomb.

August 20, 1979:

Mayor Takeshi Araki’s Hiroshima Peace Declaration is read into the record of City Council.

May 7, 1982:

City Council votes to hold a referendum on worldwide nuclear disarmament in the November 8 Municipal election. The report entitled “Public Health Consequences of Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear War” adopted by City Council is distributed to all Toronto households as information for the referendum on disarmament.

May 20, 1982:

City Council urges the federal government to urge the United Nations to declare 1983 a Year of Disarmament.

November 8, 1982:

78% of Torontonians who cast ballots in the municipal election vote yes to the following

resolution: “Do you support nuclear disarmament by all nations on a gradual basis to the ultimate goal of a world free from nuclear weapons, and mandate your federal government to negotiate and implement with other governments steps which would lead to the earliest possible achievement of this goal?”

December 16, 1982:

City Council forwards the results of the November 8 referendum on disarmament to the federal government and calls on the Government of Canada to urge the United Nations to conduct a global referendum on nuclear disarmament. City Council also urges the federal government to halt cruise missile testing in Canada.

January 24, 1983:

City Council designates Toronto a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone.

March 7, 1983:

City Council adopts the Inter-City Solidarity Programme proposed by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and becomes a member of Mayors for Peace.

October 17, 1983:

City Council endorses the October 22 Against Cruise Testing (ACT)/Toronto Disarmament Network demonstration against nuclear weapons.

December 12, 1983:

Toronto City Council approves the building of the Peace Garden on Nathan Phillips Square at a cost of \$480,000 to commemorate the City’s 150th anniversary “by creating a lasting physical expression of our highest aspirations in our most public place...In symbolizing peace and a love for mankind, it will represent our continuing struggle to avoid the devastation of war.”

1984:

Former Mayor and City Councillor John Sewell serves a member of the Toronto-Volgograd Initiative working with the Volgograd Peace Committee to bring about twinning of the two cities in order to promote understanding and reduce world tensions.

March 5, 1984:

City Council hosts Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau turning the sod to initiate the construction of the Toronto Peace Garden.

July 16, 1984:

City Council endorses the Four-Continent Peace Initiative for the “freeze in the production and development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems by the nuclear weapons states.”

September 14, 1984:

City Council hosts Pope John Paul II kindling the Peace Garden’s eternal flame with an ember from the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima and pouring water from Nagasaki in its pool.

October 2, 1984:

City Council hosts Queen Elizabeth II dedicating the Peace Garden as a lasting expression of Toronto’s commitment towards peace.

1985:

City Council supports the International Shadow Project sponsored by Performing Artists for Nuclear Disarmament, with thousands of participants in Toronto.

April 21, 1986:

City Council approves the formation of the City of Toronto International Year of Peace Committee as proposed by Toronto peace organizations and allocates \$50,000 to the Committee from the 1986 Operating Budget. Council appoints Aldermen Betty Disero and Chris Korwin-Kuczynski and Councillor Jack Layton to the Peace Committee as well as Shirley Farlinger (United Church Peace Network), Patrick Kellerman (Performing Artists for Nuclear Disarmament) and Steve Shallhorn (Toronto Disarmament Network) as community representatives. The Peace Committee elects Jack Layton and Steve Shallhorn as its co-chairs and is joined by an Advisory Group of peace activists in its open public meetings. 33 project grants (none larger than \$500) totaling \$12,856 are awarded to peace groups. \$12,083 is spent on an October Peace Festival on Nathan Phillips Square and another \$19,772 on the printing and distribution of 270,000 Peace Festival brochures delivered to every Toronto household listing peace events from October 14-25. The final budget for the Committee is \$52,963. City Council co-sponsors the Toronto

Disarmament Network's annual Walk for Peace attended by 8,000 culminating in the peace rally at Nathan Phillips Square. In its final report, the International Year of Peace Committee declares that "there is no question that Torontonians spent more time thinking about peace and how it can be achieved than ever before. This was the primary objective and the Committee believes that it was achieved."

April 21, 1986:

City Council approves an exchange program between the Toronto Department of Public Health and the Department of Public Health in Nicaragua. Leave of absences with pay for a period of up to ten days is given to the four Department of Public Health senior managers who comprise the City delegation.

November 13, 1986:

The Ontario Legislature declares Ontario a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone.

1987:

The United Nations designates Toronto as a Peace Messenger City.

April 6, 1987:

The International Year of Peace Committee presents a proposal to City Council, moved by Jack Layton, that there should be a continuing Peace Committee at City Hall to promote informed discussion and debate of issues in the City involved in the pursuit of world peace. Other mandates include the development of Toronto's involvement with the World Conference of Mayors of Cities for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity; to co-ordinate the City's involvement in national, international and global peace events; to work with and support events and proposals from community and peace groups in Toronto; and to encourage use of the Peace Garden. Layton's motion is defeated.

July 27, 1988:

City Council passes a motion condemning the federal government's proposed purchase of nuclear submarines for \$10 billion, believing that such an expenditure would be irresponsible in the face of pressing municipal needs including housing, health promotion and infrastructure repair.

December 1988:

City Council approves the report *Healthy Toronto 2000* which specifically refers to questions of "safety, security and peace," thereby accepting that the City is accountable for the immediate personal security of its citizens.

July 13 and 14, 1989:

City Council approves the establishment of a City of Toronto Peace Committee. Its mandate includes co-operating with and providing financial support to community groups in their initiatives to pursue peace, disarmament, common security, and the reduction of violence; promoting better relations between the City of Toronto and other cities of the world; promoting education concerning local and global peace, disarmament, common security, and factors (including ecological justice and human rights as defined by the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights) that contribute to these; providing advice to City Council on policies and issues relating to peace, disarmament and common security.

1989:

City Council votes 9-8 against a motion to twin Toronto with the Soviet city of Volgograd. Council twins Toronto with Warsaw, Poland, in order to nurture people to people understanding.

January 8 and 9, 1990

Toronto City Council approves a motion drafted by the Toronto Disarmament Network and moved by Jack Layton that the City of Toronto oppose military low-level flying and combat training at Goose Bay, Labrador. Council agrees to send a letter urging the Department of National Defence and the governments of Britain, West Germany, and the Netherlands to end their current testing program in Nitassinan. Council agrees to send a letter to the Canadian Parliament urging it to withdraw its offer to allow NATO to establish a tactical fighter training centre at Goose Bay.

August 6, 2001 - 2002:

Mayor Mel Lastman proclaims "Hiroshima Day."

September 19, 2004:

Mayor David Miller Proclaims "Toronto Peace Day" as part of the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Peace Garden on Nathan Phillips Square.

MAKING PEACE IN TORONTO

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Timeline of City of Toronto Actions & Proclamations

November 16, 2004

Mayor David Miller proclaims “YMCA World Peace Week”

August 6, 2005:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Hiroshima Day.”

June 1, 2005:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Peace Tree Day”, an initiative bringing together children from every culture, race and faith to celebrate diversity and peace.

August 6, 2006:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Hiroshima Day.”

November 20-27, 2005

Mayor David Miller proclaims “YMCA World Peace Week”

August 9, 2006:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Nagasaki Day” and “Peacekeepers’ Day.”

September 21, 2006:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “International Day of Peace in Toronto”

March 17, 2007:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Abolish Nuclear Weapons Day.”

June 22, 2007

Toronto City Council passes the motion stating the "City Council reaffirm that the Peace Garden relocation be undertaken in such a way as to maintain and enhance Toronto's commitment to building global peace and that any such relocation reflect this commitment." Another City Council motion establishes the Peace Garden Public

Advisory Group comprised of prominent peace and faith-based community organizations as part of the Nathan Phillips Square Revitalization Public Advisory Group.

August 6, 2007:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Hiroshima Day.”

August 9, 2007:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Peacekeepers’ Day.”

September 21, 2008:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “International Day of Peace in Toronto”

November 15 – 22, 2008

Mayor David Miller proclaims “YMCA World Peace Week”

August 9, 2008:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Nagasaki Day.”

August 6, 2009:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “Hiroshima Day.”

September 21, 2009:

Mayor David Miller proclaims “International Day of Peace in Toronto” inviting all nations and people to honour a cessation of hostilities for the duration of the day including the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon’s call for the abolition of nuclear weapons around the world.

September 29, 2009

The City of Toronto celebrates the “25th Anniversary of the Toronto Peace Garden” with over 6,000 students from across the city in attendance at Nathan Phillips Square.

UPCOMING CITY OF TORONTO PEACE DECLARATIONS

August 6, 2010: “Hiroshima Day”

August 9, 2010: “Nagasaki Day”

September 21, 2010: “International Day of Peace in Toronto”

*For further information, please contact Anton Wagner for the Hiroshima Day Coalition,
416-863 1209; awagner@yorku.ca*



UNITED NATIONS

Signed at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968

Ratification advised by U.S. Senate March 13, 1969

Ratified by U.S. President November 24, 1969

U.S. ratification deposited at Washington, London, and Moscow March 5, 1970

Proclaimed by U.S. President March 5, 1970

Entered into force March 5, 1970

TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties to the Treaty",
Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need
to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of
peoples,

Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,
In conformity with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an
agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Undertaking to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on
peaceful nuclear activities,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the
framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding
effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at
certain strategic points,

Affirming the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any
technological by-products which may be derived by nuclear-weapon States from the development of nuclear
explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all Parties of the Treaty, whether nuclear-
weapon or non-nuclear weapon States,

Convinced that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest
possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in cooperation with other States to,
the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to
undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Urging the cooperation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

Recalling the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the
atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test
explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to
facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles,
and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a
Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international
relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,
or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, and that the establishment and

maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the worlds human and economic resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

Article II

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Article III

1. Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfillment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Procedures for the safeguards required by this article shall be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material whether it is being produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this article shall be applied to all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.

2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this article.

3. The safeguards required by this article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty.

4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of this Treaty. For States depositing their instruments of ratification or accession after the 180-day period, negotiation of such agreements shall commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

Article IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Article V

Each party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a nondiscriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.

Article VI

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Article VII

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

Article VIII

1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary

Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

Article IX

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.
2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.
3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositaries of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967.
4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.
5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.
6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article X

1. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.
2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

Article XI

This Treaty, the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate, at the cities of Washington, London and Moscow, this first day of July one thousand nine hundred sixty-eight.

LINKS WITH FURTHER INFORMATION

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] Chronology

www.fas.org/nuke/control/npt/chron.htm

Securing Our Survival (SOS)

The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention

www.icanw.org/files/sos.pdf

Written by International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms

International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Disarmament and Arms Control Treaties

www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/treaties.html

Mayors for Peace

www.mayorsforpeace.org

Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs

www.antiatom.org/GSKY/en/discription_gensuikyo.htm

Physicians for Global Survival

www.pgs.ca

Peace Magazine Canada

www.peacemagazine.org

Department of Peace Initiative

www.departmentofpeace.ca

Science for Peace

University of Toronto

www.scienceforpeace.ca

Peace Day Canada

“My Peace Message” Campaign

www.mypeacemessage.org

INTERVIEWS & PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES: www.HiroshimaDayCoalition.ca

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Note: If contacting after 2:00 PM, please call Helen Chilas directly on her cell at 416-473-8238.