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We, the participants of the 43rd Anniversary World Conference, including 63 overseas delegates from 27 different countries and three international organizations in Asia, the Pacific, North America, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, have listened to many reports and appeals and have continued discussions in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The INF treaty was a welcome first step, and we have seen some improvement in relations between East and West, particularly in Europe. However, there are still many difficulties remaining. In the Asia-Pacific Region the situation has even deteriorated, and there are more and more conflicts between North and South.

But, partly in order to "compensate" for the INF Treaty, more nuclear weapons are now being deployed at sea, where they are unverifiable and destabilizing. While tension is being reduced in Europe, there is increased militarization and nuclearization of Asia, the Pacific and the North. Furthermore, research and development on new weapons systems such as SDI is continuing to escalate the arms race, while enterprises such as Mitsubishi, are the only profiteers. We also share a deep concern about the escalation of conventional, chemical and biological weapons in many parts of the world. Nuclear accidents, such as Chernobyl, which caused widespread contamination, have clearly demonstrated that the nuclear fuel/nuclear weapon cycle poses grave risks for all life on Earth. From uranium mining to the operation of nuclear reactors, plutonium production, reprocessing, nuclear proliferation, and nuclear waste dumping, this cycle is inseparable from a number of serious social issues which are of major concern to us. It links with the issue of self-determination and independence; with oppression, discrimination, violence and injustice; with poverty and starvation; with centralization of power and economic monopoly; and with a technocrat society. Also, the cycle has been continuously producing innumerable Hibakusha, radiation victims. Moreover, nuclear energy creates a concentration of technocratic power and forecloses ecologically sound soft energy strategies. We also recognize the inseparable link between the struggle against nuclear and conventional weapons and the struggles of the people of Asia, the Pacific, Africa, Palestine and Latin America for independence and self-determination. These struggles strengthen and expand the frontiers of anti-nuclear and peace movements' world-wide.

Under such circumstances, the creation of a nuclear-free world has never been more urgent than now. Therefore, we, the participants of the 43rd Anniversary World Conference, call on all people in the world to support coordinated actions, to take place in many countries on the same days, the dates and nature of the actions to be determined by the movements of each nation in cooperation with each other, choosing as many action programmes as possible from the following:

- 1) To initiate global actions to demand an immediate halt to all nuclear testing and an unconditional, verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, as a

first step toward the total abolition of all nuclear weapons;

2) To strengthen especially, our demand to the French government to stop immediately its nuclear testing in the Pacific;

3) To build up public pressure for real negotiations to reduce, and eventually abolish, sea-based nuclear weapons, in particular to oppose all production and deployment of the first strike Trident D-5 submarine system;

4) To oppose the navyposting of nuclear-armed and nuclear-capable warships such as Tomohawk (SLCM)s at Yokosuka and the increasing build up of the U.S.bases at Kadena, Okinawa and Miyakejima;

5) To oppose all research and development of new weapons systems, and technological participation in SDI research and development by Japan and other countries; to oppose Western Pacific SDI and the participation by the Mitsubishi group and other military monopolies;

6) To ask the Japanese government strictly to observe the Three Non-Nuclear Principles and demand the US military not to override them;

7) To oppose the militarization of Japan and to oppose lifting the one percent ceiling on the Japanese defence budget;

8) To demand that the Japanese government immediately enact the

Hibakusha-Relief Law based on state compensation;

9) To demand that the Japanese and the US governments immediately extend aid to Korean Hibakusha and also to other foreign Hibakusha;

10) To support the Nuclear-Free Constitution of the people of Belau;

11) To work for the removal of all foreign bases in the world, including US bases from the -Philippines, South_Korea, Japan, Europe, Micronesia and the Indian -Ocean; and British Bases from Hong Kong;

12) To support the enactment of the Nuclear-Free Philippines Bill as a great step, following the examples of Belau, Vanuatu, the Solomons and

Aotearoa,

also known as New Zealand, toward a nuclear-free and independent Asia and Pacific;

13) To oppose all military alliances and Joint military exercises such as RIMPAC and Team Spirit, and to demand especially that the Japanese government should not participate in such exercises;

. 14) To support the initiative of Korean people of the North and South for reunification and denuclearization;

15) To, support the struggles of the indigenous peoples of the Asian-Pacific region for political, economic and socio-cultural independence and self-determination;

16) To oppose the French and Indonesian colonial domination of Kanaky,

Tahiti-Polynesia, West Papua and East Timor, and to give strong support to the struggles in those countries;

17) To ask the Japanese government to change its voting in the UN to support fully the independence of Kanaky;

18) To demand that the Japanese government abandon its plan to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean;

19) To oppose the proposal to use the Bikini Islands area for dumping nuclear waste, and to support the call by the people of Bikini for the decontamination of their islands and for full compensation;

20) To strongly protest against Mitsubishi Chemicals Co.Ltd. for dumping Thorium waste at Bukit Merah, Malaysia, thus producing radioactive contamination of the environment;

21) To support the Hong Kong people who are demanding a halt to the construction of the Daya Bay nuclear power plant at a place just facing Hong Kong, and to all the people who are likewise opposing any nuclear plant of another nation adjacent to their vicinity;

22) To support the indigenous people of the US, Canada, Australia, South Africa and Namibia who are struggling against racism, the destruction of their culture, deprivation of their lands, the mining of uranium and low-level military flight testing;

23) To recognize that the nuclear collaboration of South Africa and Israel gravely threatens the people of Africa and the Middle East; and to give strong support and solidarity to the people of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine, and their representative organizations, the African National Congress(ANC), South West Africa Peoples Organization(SWAPO) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in their struggles against Apartheid and Zionism, and to call for the release of all political prisoners, in particular Nelson Mandela and the Sharpeville Six;

24) To demand the relevant governments to recognize the suffering of downwinders, atomic veterans and uranium miners, remove the causes, and compensate them for their suffering;

25) To stop the overflight transportation of plutonium to Japan from the a UK and France;

26) To stop the operation of all reprocessing facilities, nuclear power plants, and related nuclear facilities, and especially to demand that newly built plants, such as the Tomari Nuclear Power Plant in Hokkaido should not start operations;

27) To demand that the Japanese government should abandon its construction plans for nuclear waste handling plants at Shimokita, Aomori, and Horonobe, Hokkaido, and to support Japanese movements which are urgently strengthening their nation-wide actions to oppose the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Base in Shimokita;

28) To oppose any relaxation of radiation exposure limits, such as the lax limits the Japanese and other governments have recently adopted, and to work for the reduction of the radiation exposure limit to one tenth of the present level, considering the results of the recent re-evaluation of the A-bomb radiation doses;

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29) To support Japanese anti-nuclear movements to concentrate their mobilization in October, 1988, Anti-Nuclear Month;

strengthen and

setting that month as an

30) To demand that our governments

and nuclear industries immediately

stop publicizing false

information and concealing the truth from the public;

31) To oppose nuclear exports such as

irradiation through the International

countries;

nuclear reactors and food

Atomic Energy Agency and IAEA's member

32) To support the work of non-government or

efforts to develop and produce

for development;

organizations (NGO's) in their

least cost, environmentally appropriate energy

33) To demand that research and resources go

development initiatives such as conversion,

humanitarian sharing of resources, etc;

into disarmament and

conservation, ecological and

34) To establish networks to let people know the truth; and to exchange

information and experience, and to oppose cold war propaganda and the

promotion of enemy images; to support "the building of mutual trust, people to

people links, friendship and cultural exchange across national boundaries;

85) To recognize and support the

active part played by women, the grass-

roots, and indigenous peoples

in opposing weapons deployment, struggling for

demilitarization, and in moving against nuclear power and waste dumping;

August 9th, 1988

30th Anniversary World Conference for a Nuclear-Free World