



## RECNA Policy Paper: Entry into Force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: Aiming for a New Nuclear Disarmament

Fumihiko Yoshida (Director, RECNA)

**T**he Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) came into force on January 22, 2021. The number of countries that ratified the treaty reached fifty and after sixty days had passed, the day came when the treaty formally entered into force. Because nuclear-weapon states and countries under the nuclear umbrella, i.e., the group of countries reliant on nuclear deterrence, have turned their backs on the TPNW, the effectuation of the treaty will not necessarily clear the way to the elimination of nuclear weapons unfortunately. Yet it is a historic step and is extremely significant.

On January 22 at 11:02, the Angelus bell of the Urakami Cathedral and the Peace Bell of the Nagasaki Prefecture Hibakusha Health Handbook Holders' Association began to ring out loud together. An event held in front of the Nagasaki Peace Statue shows how the atomic bomb survivors and people at the site of the atomic bombing had been waiting in eager anticipation for the effectuation of the treaty. After a moment of silent prayer for all the victims of the atomic bombing, 140 yellow balloons that had been blown up to represent the approximately 14,000 nuclear warheads in the world, were deflated one by one by the event's participants. The scene clearly conveyed a strong desire for a world without nuclear weapons.

How did RECNA greet this day? After some consideration, it was decided to produce the Policy Paper Entry into Force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: Aiming for a New Nuclear Disarmament. There are six articles in the Policy Paper: (1) "Challenges for the first Meeting of the States



"The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons has entered into force: Global New Rule Prohibiting Use, Possession, Deployment and all possibilities of Nuclear Weapons" A Billboard Commemorates the Entry into Force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons put up by Nagasaki City Hall ( Photo by RECNA )

Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons" (Keiko Nakamura); (2) "The significance

and outlook for victim assistance in the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons” (Satoshi Hirose); (3) “Nuclear arms policies under the new Biden administration” (Michiru Nishida); (4) “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons” (Mitsuru Kurosawa); (5) “The Pandemic and Nuclear Disarmament” (Tatsujiro Suzuki); and (6) “The new role of an atomic-bombed city: A network hub for human security” (Fumihiko Yoshida). In rereading them, I feel that these articles are more powerful than before,

given that their authors knew this historic moment in time was coming.

We held a press conference on the 21st, slightly earlier than when the treaty went into force, and gave an explanation of the outline. On the same day, this made available on the RECNA website. It can be accessed from the link below. We would appreciate it if people would care to read it.

<http://hdl.handle.net/10069/00040469>

(In Japanese only)

## Special Symposium to Commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Nagasaki Atomic Bombing “Peace and Disarmament Education in an Emerging Era of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”

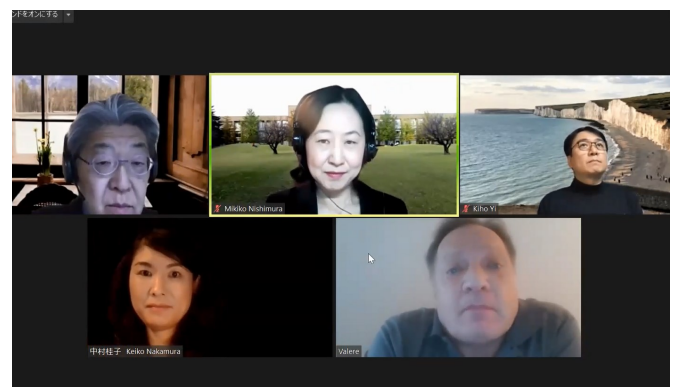
Keiko Nakamura (Associate Professor, RECNA)

On November 25, 2020, the Special Symposium to Commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Nagasaki Atomic Bombing “Peace and Disarmament Education in an Emerging Era of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons” was held (organized by RECNA with the cooperation of the International Christian University Peace Research Institute (ICU-PRI)). The symposium was held in a hybrid format with an in-person meeting at the NBC Video Hall in Nagasaki and livestreaming via Zoom. Nearly 240 people participated in the symposium including those in the hall and those participating online. As of March 5, 2021, the Japanese and English versions of the video\* have been viewed more than 750 times.

The symposium was divided into two parts. In the first part, Dr. Juichi Yamagiwa, former president of Kyoto University, gave a special lecture titled “The Origin of Violence and War: Considering Human Evolution from the Perspective of Gorillas.” Dr. Yamagiwa presented the view that it is possible for humans to create a peaceful society without any war, after reflecting on how humans have increased their



Dr. Yamagiwa delivering a Keynote Lecture  
(2020 November 25, Photo by RECNA)



Online Panel Discussion  
(2020 November 25, Photo by RECNA)

power of empathy throughout history and nurtured a sense of sociability.

The second part was a panel discussion with four panelists: Mr. Valere Mantels, Head of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Vienna Office; Dr. Toshiaki Sasao, Director, Peace Research Institute, International Christian University (ICU-PRI); Dr. Kiho Yi, Director, Center for Peace and Public Integrity, Hanshin University, ROK; and Prof. Keiko Nakamura, Associate Professor, RECNA. Dr. Mikiko Nishimura, Professor at the International Christian University, was the moderator and opinions were exchanged from each person's standpoint on the theme of "Peace and Disarmament Education in the New Era."

RECNA and ICU-PRI began joint research regarding peace and nuclear disarmament education from the academic year 2019. In the academic year 2020, the research received a grant from the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research program and the two institutes have been working on the joint research project titled "Leveraging the Japan-Korea Collaborative for Peace

and Disarmament Education: Evidence-based Education Program Development, Implementation, and Evaluation." Dr. Sasao, Dr. Nishimura, Dr. Yi and Prof. Nakamura are participating in this project and during the panel discussion a report was given on the outline of the project and its progress.

The lecture given by Dr. Yamagiwa in the first part of the symposium is being edited to serve as an education video in both Japanese and English versions. When editing is completed, it will be used in the dissemination and promotion of disarmament education, and also used in the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course authorized by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation.

\*The video can be viewed from this link.

<https://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/topics/26584>

N.B. During the Zoom meeting, technical trouble occurred in the first 20 minutes of the symposium and the Japanese was not audible. Our sincere apologies to participants who experienced difficulty at the time. We recommend you view the video available now.

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## Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Initiative The 75th Anniversary Nagasaki: Nuclear-Pandemic Nexus Scenario Project

Tatsujiro Suzuki (Vice Director, RECNA)

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**A**s part of the 75th Nagasaki Anniversary program, this [project](#) was co-hosted by RECNA, the Nautilus Institute and the Asia-Pacific Leadership Network for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (APLN). The main purposes of the project are to deepen understanding about the complex relation between the pandemic which has spread throughout the world and nuclear weapon risks, as well as to compile policy recommendations in Northeast Asia. To find the answers to these difficult issues, four online workshops were held in October and November of 2020, using scenario planning approach, an

effective methodology for creating strategies for uncertain futures. Workshop participants included approximately 50 experts from 11 countries who, together with young people and with special facilitators, developed four future scenarios for 2030. (See figure)

The scenarios were developed based on the intersection of two axes: 1) whether the locus of influence and power in nuclear disarmament will continue to reside with nation-states, or shift toward non-state actors, such as local governments and civil society organizations; and 2) whether responses to global



risks will be characterized by collaboration, or by fragmentation.

Depending on the two axes mentioned above, the four scenarios are: (1) Middle Powers Rising: Middle power countries fill the leadership void left by traditional superpowers and global multilateral collaboration is pursued; (2) Local Powers Step Up: The locus of power and influence shifts towards non-nation-state actors, and local governments and civil society take the lead; (3) Island Mentality: National governments maintain influence, but tension heightens and the risk of war increases; (4) Fragile Optimism: Civil society organizations have expanded their activities but there is a lack of coordination among these groups, and they often find themselves working at cross-purposes.

In response to these four future scenarios, 16 recommendations were made in the project. These can be broadly divided into three points. Firstly, broader constituent engagement (especially young people and local governments); secondly, geo-strategic action (mainly easing of tensions in Northeast Asia and denuclearization); and thirdly, technological solutions (ensuring safety and security in the digital society, and its effective use). The scenarios and the recommendations are compiled in the final report *Pandemic Futures and Nuclear Weapon Risks* published in

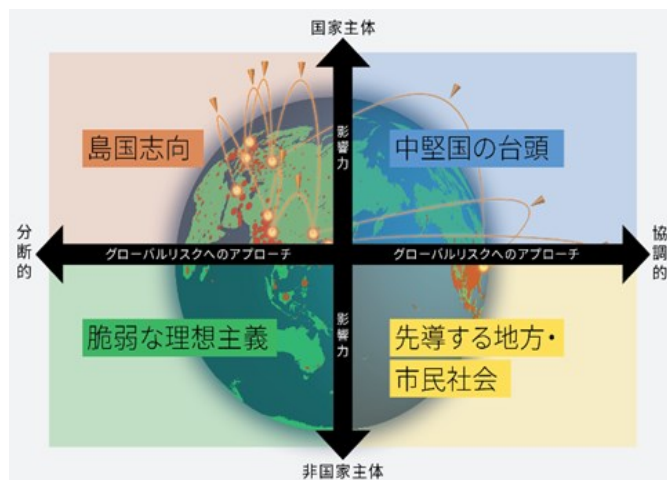


Figure: Matrix of the four scenarios.

[English](#) in December 2020. The [Japanese](#), [Korean](#) and [Chinese](#) (summary only) versions were published in January 2021.

Adding three recommendations to those in the final report, the PSNA Co-Chairs have published [Let Nagasaki be the last! Nineteen Pandemic-Nuclear Nexus Policy Measures in Northeast Asia](#). One recommendation of note is to hold a regional summit of Northeast Asian countries with an aim to establish nuclear hotline for reducing nuclear risk in the region.

In addition, fifteen [working papers](#) by experts from around the world have been published for this project.

## RECNA Research Group meeting: How to pass on the experiences of the atomic bomb survivors

Taeko Kiriya (Visiting Researcher, RECNA ), Noriko Hashiba (Doctoral course, SGHSS, Nagasaki University)

The 36th RECNA Research Group meeting was held online on January 26 (Thu), 2021, from 4:00 pm. Two presentations were made.

The first presenter was visiting researcher, Dr. Taeko Kiriya. Her presentation was titled “Efforts to consider what reconstruction meant for atomic bomb

survivors.” What does reconstruction really mean for atomic bomb survivors? Talk about reconstruction in Hiroshima and Nagasaki so far has always been centered around urban planning. From the survey Dr. Kiriya conducted with atomic bomb survivors, reconstruction for them does not seem to overlap well with the history of urban planning. This presentation exam-

ined the postwar reconstruction of Nagasaki and Hiroshima from “our reconstruction” as told by atomic bomb survivors. Divided into two parts, the first part of the presentation introduced the activities of the Franciscan monk Tomiichiro Iwanaga, also known as “Joseph-sama,” in the history of reconstruction, as narrated with great care and respect in Nagasaki’s Urakami district. In the second part, the reconstruction of Hiroshima was examined as told by Ms. Chieko Kiriake, an atomic bomb survivor from Hiroshima in “our reconstruction.”

From this presentation we ascertained that reconstruction for people then was about trying to survive each day and their daily challenge was how to regain their former everyday lives. The presentation closed by mentioning that the future challenge for describing reconstruction lies in how to depict the affairs of those who were made unhuman through violence as they try to regain a life that is fulfilling and humane.

The second presenter was Ms. Noriko Hashiba from the Nagasaki University Graduate School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences doctoral course. Ms. Hashiba’s presentation was based on her Master’s thesis titled *Korean Atomic Bomb Survivors: A Feature Analysis of Social Damage Observed from Narratives* (2020). Through a series of interview surveys of Korean atomic bomb survivors, this thesis collates the points of difference in narratives of the atomic bombing experiences of Japanese atomic bomb survivors to those of Korean atomic bomb survivors, as well as social damage specific to Korean atomic bomb survivors. Usually, Japanese atomic bomb survivors start their account from the time the bomb was

dropped saying “On that day...” But Korean atomic bomb survivors talk relatively more about what had been happening before the bomb was dropped, including why they had come to Japan, etc. The name of the place where they were exposed to radiation from the atomic bomb and the distance from the hypocenter are not clear in their accounts and there was a tendency for their knowledge about radiation from atomic bombs to be relatively poor. Some Korean atomic bomb survivors voiced opinions that South Korea should possess nuclear weapons in view of the situation with North Korea and the anti-nuclear way of thinking apparent in Japan was not always expressed.

At the same time, the narratives mentioned poverty and discrimination as well as not being able to receive adequate assistance or treatment as an atomic bomb survivor, social damage specific to Koreans. Regarding discrimination in marriage, there was a difference in the timing of such discrimination. Japanese atomic bomb survivors said that atomic bomb survivors themselves experienced this discrimination while Korean atomic bomb survivors said it was their children who were discriminated against. In the presentation it was pointed out that the social damage experienced by Korean atomic bomb survivors was probably caused due to the lack of information and poor supporting network comparing to the Japanese atomic bomb survivors’ assistance program..

## The Ninth Nagasaki Youth Delegation begin their activities

Members of the Ninth Nagasaki Youth Delegation

**O**n Friday, November 27, 2020, the appointment ceremony was held for the Ninth Nagasaki Youth Delegation. Nine students (including one student continuing on from the previous year) from Nagasaki University, its graduate school, the University of Nagasaki, and Nagasaki University of Foreign Studies, began their activities as the Nagasaki Youth Delegation. Because of the global COVID-19 pandemic still continuing on from last year, the NPT Review Conference which was scheduled to have been held in 2020 has been postponed to August this year, but, it is still not certain whether it will be held or not.

Though it has not yet been decided whether the Nagasaki Youth Delegation will be able to attend it or not at this point in time, their participation is still on the agenda for now, and in the meantime, the delegation will continue their studies about the international situation regarding nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament, while participating in various events online.

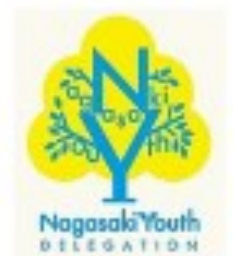
The Nagasaki Youth Delegation was chosen as a finalist for the 2021 Basel PACEY Plus Youth Award in the Beyond Europe/global project. PACEY stands for Peace and Climate action of European Youth, and this award was organized by the Basel Peace Office in

## PACEY Plus Awards 2021

The Nagasaki Youth Delegation is a human resources fostering program targeting youth aged between 18 to 25 residing, studying or working within the Nagasaki prefecture. Its activities are designed to equip young people in Nagasaki who will lead the next generation with an ability to think and act on their own, through learning in a practical manner about nuclear disarmament and peace issues.

### NAGASAKI YOUTH DELEGATION

NAGASAKI YOUTH DELEGATION (JAPAN)



Nagasaki Youth Delegation members at Online Presentation for PACEY Plus Award  
(from the left for front row; Ms. Ozono, Ms. Kawajiri, Ms. Suzuki, Ms. Nakamura,  
from the left for rear row; Mr. Ariyoshi, Ms. Fujita, Ms. Miyamoto, Ms. Murakami, Ms. Yamaguchi)

Switzerland. On January 29, members of the Ninth Delegation gave a presentation online where they sent a powerful message from the atomic-bombed city of Nagasaki for a peaceful world without nuclear weapons. Unfortunately they were ranked third and missed out on an award, but it is proof that the Nagasaki Youth Delegation is being recognized internationally for its activities. Also, the delegation was greatly encouraged by the activities of other youth groups from around the world.

The members of the Ninth Nagasaki Youth Delegation are as follows. (As of March 1, 2021, in Japanese alphabetical order.)

●Akito Ariyoshi

2nd year, School of Medicine, Nagasaki University

My name is Akito Ariyoshi and the reason I decided to join the Nagasaki Youth Delegation is because in the future, I hope that it will become common practice that, at the children's meeting for peace on August 9, the experiences of atomic bomb survivors are retold by young people who have heard those experiences from those survivors.

●Honoka Ozono

1st year, Faculty of Regional Design and Development, University of Nagasaki

My name is Honoka Ozono. I'm a first-year student in the Department of Business Economics, Faculty of Regional Design and Development, at the University of Nagasaki. Through my activities with the delegation, I want to convey to people outside of Nagasaki about the atomic bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the horror of nuclear weapons, and the importance of peace.

●Yui Kawajiri

1st year, Graduate School of Education, Nagasaki University

My name is Yui Kawajiri. It is my hope to fully understand the peace education that can be delivered

from Nagasaki and disseminate it widely. I will try to establish a network unite the people in our everyday lives through cross-generational exchanges.

●Nao Suzuki

3rd year, Department of Business Administration, University of Nagasaki

My name is Nao Suzuki and I am a third-year student at the University of Nagasaki's Department of Business Administration. I would like to disseminate information on the peace education from Nagasaki to all over Japan and create a network. While deepening my own thoughts about peace, ultimately, I wish to contribute to the abolition of nuclear weapons.

●Kaede Nakamura

2nd year, School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences, Nagasaki University

Hello, everyone! My name is Kaede Nakamura and I am a student at Nagasaki University's School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences. I want to work hard to open the way for people who are not currently interested in issues associated with nuclear weapons to start thinking about them.

●Yuka Fujita

2nd year, School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences, Nagasaki University

Hello, everyone! My name is Yuka Fujita and I am a second-year student in the International Public Policy program at Nagasaki University's School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences. I come from Saga prefecture. I want to get those people who are not at all interested in nuclear weapon issues somehow involved. From Nagasaki, I want to amplify the voices of those people who were exposed to radiation from the atomic bombing.

●Hikaru Miyamoto

2nd year, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Nagasaki University of Foreign Studies

My name is Hikaru Miyamoto and I am a member of the Ninth Nagasaki Youth Delegation. Thinking

about social problems beginning with nuclear weapons, I want to express and disseminate the viewpoints and thinking of young people. I'll do my best to pass the baton for peace to the next generation.

●Ayane Murakami

1st year, School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences, Nagasaki University

My name is Ayane Murakami and I am a first-year student at Nagasaki University's School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences. I come from Nagasaki City and I have been involved in peace activities from when I was at high school. I'd like to provide people with opportunities to take an interest in diverse social problems including nuclear weapons. I intend

to try my hardest as a member of the youth delegation to achieve a society where barriers inhibiting people from thinking about diverse social problems become lower, and it becomes a normal practice for people to think for themselves and take action.

●Miyu Yamaguchi

2nd year, School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences, Nagasaki University

My name is Miyu Yamaguchi and I come from Nagasaki. I am a student at Nagasaki University's School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences. I want to create opportunities for lots of people to think about what peace is, and what should be done to create peace in the world.



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