

Honorable Ladies and Gentlemen,

I nominate the **SA9-CAMPAIGN** as well as **Professor Ikuro Anzai**, General Coordinator of the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP) and **Dr. Klaus Schlichtmann**, Japan historian, pacifist, Shidehara biographer, for the 2019 Nobel Peace Prize, as representing the spirit and purpose of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution.

A. The Campaign to Second Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution (SA9-Campaign) was started in autumn 2017 three Japanese, Dr. Mikihiro Ohmori, Mr. Kazutoshi Abe, a professor of French, Mr. Toshi Uehara, and Klaus Schlichtmann, as advisor and liaison, started the “Campaign to Second Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution.” Peace Constitutions have a crucial role to play in establishing a genuine System of Collective Security. (See the ADDENDA, the list of provisions in the French, Italian, Japanese, German and Danish Constitutions.)

This constitutional provision was and is an innovative tool for bringing about the abolition of war. By Article 9 Japan committed to forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the Japanese people, and it further declared that nations do not have a right of aggression. The text of Article 9 reads:

(1) Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes. (2) In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

The eminent professor of public law and philosophy of law, Professor Robert Alex from Kiel University, wrote some time ago, responding to the question whether the Japanese war-abolishing Article (Kriegsabschaffungsartikel) can be regarded as a public law ‘motion’:

“A public law motion is an initiative that sets in motion a formal legislative process ... In that sense this war-abolishing Article is not a legislative initiative. It can be said, however, that it stakes a moral and political claim to the effect that the institution of war should be

abolished. ... On the basis of this claim, a formal proposition to abolish war as an institution could be made at the international level, especially at the UN.”

This is the idea, to make a proposal in the UN General Assembly and initiate the process to abolish war as an institution. The ‘normative current’ of peace constitutions—in particular the relevant articles of the constitutions of France, Italy, Germany and Denmark etc. (see note)—suggests that such a legislative process is possible.

The "Campaign to Second A-9 in the UNGA" or “SA9 Campaign” addresses the more than 20 nations in the UN that have no military, as well as the about twenty European nations, including France, Italy, Germany and Denmark, that provide for limiting or delegating security sovereignty (Jan Tinbergen) in favor of the United Nations, and are thus ideally placed to be foremost in seconding the Japanese Article 9 and adopt it as the basis for a resolution for the abolition of war as an institution. This should initiate a debate in the UN General Assembly on the issue of abolishing war.

See the SA9 Campaign on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/groups/159651651352655/> (mostly in Japanese) as well as [www.pangee.org/SA9-campaign](http://www.pangee.org/SA9-campaign) (en francais), [kotoba.japankunde.de/?p=6578](http://kotoba.japankunde.de/?p=6578) (auf Deutsch) and <http://www.internationaldemocracywatch.org/index.php/home/584-campaign-to-second-article-9-of-the-japanese-constitution> (in English)!

**ADDENDA** (Peace Constitutions: The normative current)

**1946: FRANCE:** On condition of reciprocity, France accepts the limitations of sovereignty necessary for the organization and defense of peace. (Preamble, Constitution of 27 October 1946, stands confirmed in the Constitution of 4 October 1958)

**1947: JAPAN:** Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means for settling international disputes. - In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized. (Article 9, Constitution of 3 May 1947)

**1948: ITALY:** Italy renounces war as an instrument of offense to the liberty of other peoples or as a means of settlement in international

disputes, and, on conditions of equality with other states, agrees to the limitations of her sovereignty necessary to an organization which will ensure peace and justice among nations, and promotes and encourages international organizations constituted for this purpose. (Article 11, Constitution of 1 January 1948)

**1949: GERMANY:** (1) The Federation may by legislation transfer sovereign powers to international organizations. ... (2) With a view to maintaining peace the Federation may become a party to a system of collective security; in doing so it shall consent to such limitations upon its sovereign powers as will bring about and secure a peaceful and lasting order in Europe and among the nations of the world. ... (Article 24, Constitution of 23 May 1949)

**1950: INDIA:** The State shall endeavor to - (a) promote international peace and security; (b) maintain just and honorable relations between nations; foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another; (d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration. (Article 51) ... Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to ... 13. Participation in international conferences, associations, and other bodies and implementing of decisions thereat. (Article 246, Constitution of 26 January)

**1953: DENMARK:** Powers which according to this constitution rest with the authorities of the kingdom, can, through a bill, to a specifically defined extent, be transferred to international authorities, which are instituted by mutual agreement with other states to promote international legal order and cooperation. (Article 20, 5 June 1953)

B. Professor Ikuro Anzai ([jsanzai@yahoo.co.jp](mailto:jsanzai@yahoo.co.jp)) is the Honorary Lifelong Director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University. He is also General Coordinator of the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP), and a scientist specializing in radiation protection (taking care of the Fukushima Project, which has been carrying out 56 investigations in Fukushima). Also, quite recently, he has become the representative of the intellectual movement called "Kyoto appeal to oppose the constitutional amendment of Article 9 and to require the Abe cabinet

to withdraw." Professor Anzai is now preparing for the 10th INMP conference to be held in Kyoto and Hiroshima in mid-September 2020. Professor Ikuro Anzai has previously been nominated, with one nominator saying of him: He is truly a man of the people and his diligent efforts—whether in the countless speeches he has made in support of Article Nine, the wonderful way he transformed The Kyoto Museum for World Peace of Ritsumeikan University into a pro-active forum for peace, or his indefatigable work to assist the victims and assess the nuclear radiation fallout after the Fukushima nuclear disaster—have shown that he is a man highly deserving of this award. Finally, it should also be noted that Professor Anzai is deeply respected in both Korea and China and has received high recognition from both countries and also Vietnam.

C. Finally, I nominate Klaus Schlichtmann, Japan historian, pacifist, Shidehara biographer:

Seeking to achieve disarmament and a just and orderly peace the U.N. Charter in 1945 envisaged a system of Collective Security, but today, under the pretext of Collective Self-Defense, nations are trapped in a vicious circle of always preparing for war. In a world with nuclear weapons this puts human survival at extreme risk. The U.N. Charter foresaw a transitional period, from the present state of armed, negative peace to active, unarmed peace and an obligation for the 5 Permanent Members of the Security Council to ensure a peaceful transition. A peace prize for 2019 should honor Collective Security as an idea promoting the peace and disarmament aspect of Nobel's will, and do so by shining light on Article 9 of the 1947 Japanese constitution.

The failure of the collective security of the League of Nations led to the realization that a universal system of security could only be effective if nations agreed to some limitation of their national sovereignty with regard to their right of belligerency. So, in the U.N. Charter the Security Council, which had been a "closed shop" during League of Nations times, would open itself up to UN Members who would cede constitutional powers in favor of Collective Security. For such a transition the Japanese Article 9 denying the State the right to resolve conflicts by the threat and use of military force would serve as a precedent and form an important legal basis. Though a precedent, Article 9 has not legally been followed up. Instead, since genuine Collective Security is no longer regarded as a viable option, pressure is growing on Japan to participate in military, so-called

peace keeping operations.

U.N. Member states have committed themselves to abstain from the use or threat of force. However, with the questionable nature of loyalty to U.N. obligations, the time is ripe to follow up on article 9, abolish the tools to wage war and create the brotherhood of nations that Nobel specified in his will of 1895. The Norwegian Nobel Committee should use the 2019 prize as a salient option to start the process of ending war by drawing renewed attention to this avenue and move Nobel's global peace agenda forward.

Article 9 came about as a brainchild of the great Japanese diplomat Kijuro Shidehara (1872-1951), called to be the Japanese Prime Minister after WWII. On 24 January 1946 he visited General Douglas MacArthur to suggest the clause on renunciation of war as a sovereign right of the nation. Shidehara had a long history of peace diplomacy and disarmament negotiations since his first posting to Europe during the first great peace conference in The Hague in 1899. One of his slogans was that "Where justice reigns, the armaments are superfluous."

A Nobel Prize should help Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan be recognized as the ethical world heritage it actually is and help it realize its potential as a key to world peace, and a great tool for creating the brotherhood of nations that Alfred Nobel asked for in his will.

As the person to receive the prize for promotion of Article 9 I propose Dr. Klaus Schlichtmann, residing in Nakakayama 452-35, Hidaka city, 350-1232 Japan, email: [klaus.san@gmail.com](mailto:klaus.san@gmail.com); phone: +81 (0)80 1061 5769. Klaus Schlichtmann is one of the most vocal proponents of article 9 and abolishing war as an institution. Well known in Japan and abroad for his advocacy, he has published widely on article 9 and related issues in German, English, and Japanese.

From 1980 to 1992, as the chair of the West German branch of the World Federalist Movement, he actively pursued a dialogue with politicians, political parties and academics, to realize the aims and ideals of article 9 and the United Nations Charter. Schlichtmann, fascinated by Article 9, enrolled at Kiel University in 1985, and made Shidehara Kijuro the subject of his master's thesis in 1990. With a scholarship Schlichtmann in 1992 went to Japan to continue his studies and research on article 9 and Shidehara. Passing with magna cum laude, his doctoral dissertation was again on Shidehara

and article 9. It was published in German in 1996, and in 2009 in English ("Japan in the World, Shidehara Kijuro, Pacifism and the Abolition of War," in two volumes). His academic research, relevant to the realization of Article 9, revealed a vital link connecting peace constitutions and the international law of the United Nations Charter. It showed that, underpinning the Organization's basic security concept, the UN Charter stipulates a transition period. UN Member states have an obligation under their constitutions as well as the UN Charter to embark on a transition toward genuine collective security and disarmament, by taking legislative action to limit or transfer sovereign powers in favor of the international organization of peace. Peace constitutions, including Japan's Article 9, Italy's Article 11, Germany's Article 24, India's Article 51 and Denmark's Article 20, form what Schlichtmann has designated as a 'Normative Current' that is meant to initiate the transition toward genuine collective security and disarmament.

Continuing his research and publications on article 9 and related issues such as the transitional security concept in the UN Charter, Schlichtmann has engaged extensively with Japanese pacifists aiming to preserve article 9 and achieve its objectives, i.e. an "international peace based on justice and order," as stated in the article itself. In late 2017, at the instigation of local article 9 activists, he launched a movement, the "SA9 CAMPAIGN" (SA9=Second Article 9), which aims to use article 9 to put the issue of the abolition of war (and creating a brotherhood of disarmed nations) before the United Nations General Assembly, to be debated and put to a vote.

END

With deep respect for your exceptional work

| EINEWELT - Fabian Ralf Elleder - Speaker | Vicechairman|

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