



Report to the Shareholders of Beacon Pathway Ltd

From

**The current Board of Directors,
Beacon Pathway Ltd¹**

December 2006

Let's start with a positive fact – the climate is changing.

No – I'm not referring to the melting ice caps or the struggle of polar bears for survival; or of increasing evidence of changing world weather patterns. Nor am I talking of the fact that our nearest neighbour is fast becoming the world's driest continent, with Melbourne and Sydney's water reservoirs being at the lowest recorded levels ever. Of course, these facts are overwhelmingly negative.

The positive change I'm talking about is a change in people's awareness. People are starting to think about our environment, and their responsibility towards it. People are starting to recognise the damage our human behaviour is causing to the world we have for so long taken for granted.²

¹ The Beacon Pathway Ltd Shareholders' Agreement requires the Board to prepare a report for the Shareholders six month prior to the end of the Initial Holding period. – refer Appendix 1

² Sue Bidrose (Beacon Board Deputy Chair in her address for the opening of NOW Home™ in Rotorua, September 2006).

Beacon Pathway's achievements to date

Beacon Pathway has contributed to the climate of change in New Zealand.

Our aspirational goals have led us to look beyond business as usual to address the challenges of building sustainable homes and neighbourhoods for New Zealand:

- To help bring the vast majority of New Zealand homes to a high standard of sustainability by 2012 and;
- To ensure that every new or redeveloped subdivision or neighbourhood, from 2008 onwards, is created with reference to a nationally recognised sustainability framework.

Beacon has created a strong foundation to deliver on these goals:

- an effective Board, who collaborate in a unique mix of industry, local government and research institutions;
- a virtual organisation with robust management and research processes which delivers an expanding research programme and has achieved a high level of engagement across the stakeholders in the residential environment;
- a high level of engagement across shareholder organisations through the Research Guidance Committee (and the early collaboration team) providing strategic input, contesting research;
- a growing pool of competent researchers delivering research learning to achieve Beacon's goals.

Beacon has made a significant contribution to improving the *Sustainability of the Residential Built Environment in New Zealand through facilitating the gathering, modification, and creation, of knowledge about the economic, social, cultural and environmental drivers that influence the Sustainability of the Residential Built Environment.*³

Beacon has adopted a market transformation strategy which promotes the manufacture, purchase and use of sustainable products and services. The final aim is to induce lasting structural and behavioural changes in the marketplace, resulting in increased adoption of sustainable technologies.

Beacon's market transformation research has provided significant insight into consumer understanding (through qualitative and quantitative research) of sustainability, defined by the consumer as affordability, liveability and self sufficiency. Building from this understanding of consumer perceptions, we will develop protocols which balance the difficulty of making changes.

Beacon has defined a High Standard of Sustainability in terms of simple benchmarks for energy, water, indoor environment quality, materials and construction waste, which is setting the agenda for Beacon's work in the Policy and Regulatory area. Beacon has been active in making submissions on key central government policies in housing and energy, and has actively pursued a sustainability agenda (based on research outputs) at local government level through district and regional plan review processes.

Through a series of research projects, Beacon has gained a better understanding of existing technologies, in New Zealand and overseas, focusing on the key priority areas of energy, water, indoor environment quality, materials and waste. Life Cycle Assessment is one area in

³ Shareholders' Agreement Objective 1



which Beacon has taken an educational role, holding workshops and producing guidelines to encourage use of the tool.

Beacon's neighbourhood research recognises that sustainability of our homes is constrained by the neighbourhood, and has developed a Neighbourhood Sustainability Framework to meet New Zealand's needs. Testing the framework against seven diverse New Zealand communities has generated valuable empirical case study data, unique in New Zealand. This empirical data forms the foundations for Beacon's Built Environment Assessment tool which has two key components:

- A built environment assessment tool that measures the various elements of the built environment against set criteria and benchmarks.
- A residential liveability assessment tool that uses a short survey to assess resident behaviour and perception.

Refer to Appendix 2 for further details of Beacon's achievements

Work in progress

Market transformation researchers are working to further enhance our insight into industry behaviour and understanding of sustainability. Based on this and consumer research, they are developing and prioritising key regulatory, economic, market and technological interventions to increase industry engagement and consumer uptake. The first intervention, building an economic National Value Case, for engaging government, is underway.

The High Standard of Sustainability is being further refined by scoping research on indoor environment quality and waste, and is being increasingly used as a tool to engage government. A toolkit is being developed for local councils to identify barriers to sustainable housing within their regulations and processes. As the Government becomes increasingly engaged with the climate change issue, Beacon is making submissions and talking to government departments on proposed policy changes.

The tightening of Beacon's focus is continuing to direct technology research. Scoping studies of thermal insulation, indoor environment quality and waste are currently in progress.

The effectiveness of these technologies in new and existing homes is being tested in live research projects. Beacon has two NOW Homes™, one in Waitakere and one in Rotorua, both currently tenanted and being monitored to ascertain their performance while in use. A Retrofit NOW Home™ Project in Papakowhai will test the performance of packages of sustainability retrofits on existing homes.

The Neighbourhood Sustainability Framework is being further refined and tested on both a greenfields development and a retrofit neighbourhood development. It will become a single simple tool for local and regional councils and developers to assess future and current developments.

Building Beacon's internal capacity

The Board and management have kept the plans for the company's activity under close scrutiny, and have consulted widely with shareholders through the Research Guidance Committee, with the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology, and with other stakeholders, in developing the Strategic Plan (refer to Appendix 5). The Strategic Plan focuses activity on the large number of existing homes prioritising effort into five key areas of energy, water, indoor environment quality, materials and waste.

Management and the Research Guidance Committee used a state of the art Portfolio Management technique to develop research portfolios and targets which will enable the company to meet the goal of bringing 90% of New Zealand homes to a high standard of sustainability (refer to Appendix 5).

A Beacon-wide IP upskilling process has addressed concerns over the identification and management of IP opportunities.

Beacon's sphere of influence

Beacon has achieved traction and influence within local and central government that belies its size. Requests for input by Beacon management and researchers into shaping policy and direction are evident with the solar strategy, revisions to the current Building Code and the evolution of the new Building Code. Beacon has engaged successfully with Ministry for the Environment, EECA, Department of Building and Housing, Housing New Zealand Corporation and Electricity Commission, raising the company's profile at national level. Beacon is represented on key Auckland local and regional committees, and national sustainability organisations. Presentations have been requested and given to other regional and local councils outside Auckland, and to power companies, industry organisations, community organisations and Consumers' Institute.

Beacon's public profile has been raised by the two NOW Homes™, one of which was opened by the Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Helen Clark, two websites and newsletters and is reflected in increasing media coverage, requests for collaboration and feedback from the public.

Challenges of achieving sound science-based research

As a virtual organisation Beacon is dependent on research shareholders and other sub-contractors for the delivery of research outputs. Beacon's progress has been hampered by a shortage of capable researchers and a lack of programme management/ people management skills required to effectively manage and collaborative projects across organisations. This has resulted in delays in completion of research and commissioning further research which has resulted in Beacon having a higher than budgeted cash on hand (\$1.1m) as at 30 June 2006 (refer to Appendix 4).

Beacon is addressing this performance with robust processes, and increased project management input. The Board has noted greater quality control with the establishment of a quality assurance process with issues of timeliness and fitness for purpose still being addressed.

Focus on the future

Research

Beacon's research portfolio management process has clearly defined targets and milestones for the next five years. Our contract with the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology is being renegotiated on the basis of five objectives:

1. Establish Beacon's High Standard of Sustainability for NOW Homes™ and Retrofit NOW Homes™
2. Develop a scientifically robust Neighbourhood Sustainability Framework and supporting tools to assess and plan for improved sustainability in new and existing New Zealand neighbourhoods.
3. Develop a strategy that will inform, influence and change policy / regulation so New Zealand's institutional environment enables sustainable homes and neighbourhoods.
4. Identify, improve and develop technical solutions so New Zealand can build and retrofit existing homes that meet Beacon's High Standard of Sustainability.
5. Develop a market transformation strategy of targeted interventions that will overcome barriers and enhance drivers affecting uptake of sustainable technologies for New Zealand homes and neighbourhoods.

Researching impact of Beacon interventions

Over the last two years Beacon has competently developed the platform to support interventions to improve the sustainability of the residential built environment. The first of these is being commissioned – the National Value Case, a white paper targeting Treasury and the Department of Building and Housing, which makes the case for sustainable housing across government sectors, beyond the primary financial (energy savings) benefit which has traditionally driven standards.

Further interventions are likely to include:

- a Beacon warrant of fitness for all homes based on sustainability rating tools,
- manuals for creating the most sustainable new and existing homes,
- collaborating with others to develop training and education programmes, pilot projects and further demonstration homes.

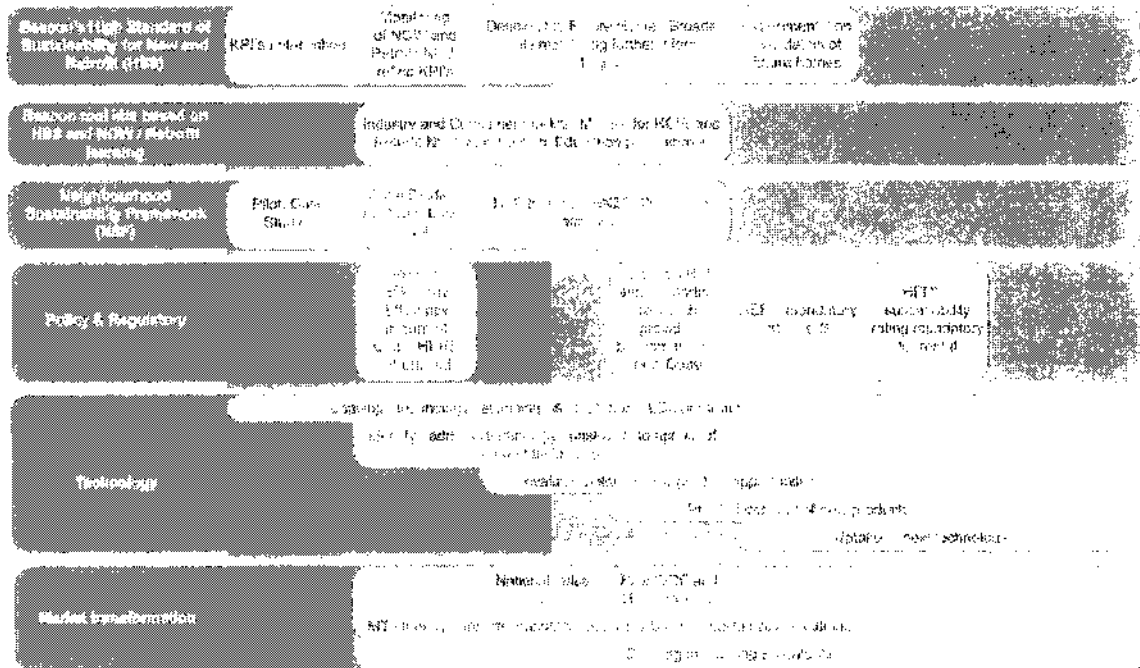
Beacon will actively monitor the success of these interventions, building on our Market Transformation learning.

Building on Beacon's sphere of influence

Beacon will continue to develop our network of stakeholders across industry, central and local government, and the research community through a mix of personal visits, workshops, conference papers and presentations. This will be supported by Beacon's developing websites, email newsletters and the publication of Beacon learning and tool kits.

Beacon will continue to partner with government agencies in Smartbuild – (web-based consumer guide to sustainable building) through our ownership and ongoing development of the My Home Calculator.

Proposed roadmap



Budget

Research funding splits have been allocated by the Research Guidance Committee on the basis of the research portfolios for the following two years.

	Research Split	2007 (\$000)	2008 (\$000)
New	25%		
Renovation	50%	1,500	1,500
Neighbourhoods	25%	500	500
HOMES			
Energy	40%	600	600
Water	30%	450	450
IEQ	20%	300	300
Materials	10%	150	150
Waste			
NEIGHBOURHOODS			
		500	500
Admin Costs		400	400
TOTAL		2400	2400

Board recommendations

In conclusion, your Directors reflect that the whole industry acceptance of issues related to 'sustainability' has changed radically since Beacon Pathway Ltd was formed. As a Board we are proud of the role which Beacon has held in the forefront of this change. There still remains much to be done in taking sustainability into the mainstream, but its strategic and research plans will continue to position Beacon Pathway Ltd at the forefront of industry thinking.

One of the strengths of the company is the credibility that a consortium comprising leading industry, research, and local authority entities, working all the time from a basis of knowledge rather than simply opinion, is able to bring to issues – more so than any of the entities could do on their own. The leveraging of each of the shareholder's investments by Government through the Foundation for Research Science and Technology is powerful, and the degree of influence, for example, indicated by the preparedness of the Prime Minister to participate in demonstration home events, is high.

We recommend to the shareholders that they continue to invest for another three years.

Appendices

1. Purpose of report
2. Chronology of achievements
3. Beacon's performance against Shareholders' Agreement objectives
4. Audited Accounts to 30 June 2006.
5. Strategic Plan summary and Research Targets

CITY FOR PEACE BACKGROUND REPORT

26 February 2007

Waitakere has a considerable track record in relation to peace. The city is home to dozens of organisations and individuals, networks and initiatives pursuing different aspects of peace. A City for Peace declaration has the potential to co-ordinate and support many of these activities.

In April 2006 Mayor Harvey's monthly report covered issues, options and opportunities in relation to declaring Waitakere to be a Peace City.

The idea of Peace Cities has a long history both globally and in Waitakere. In modern times Peace Declarations date back at least to 1947, two years after Hiroshima experienced the world's first atomic bombing. On August 6th 1947, Hiroshima held a peace festival that has continued down the years to today.

Since that time, the ideas of Peace Declarations and Peace Cities, and the movement of Mayors for Peace have grown to include not only the non-proliferation of atomic weapons but an expressed abhorrence of other "weapons of mass destruction". Cities all over the world now pursue a wide range of initiatives related to the promotion of peace in the widest sense: peace festivals, anti-war and non-violence promotions, peace and thanksgiving parks, peace bells, conflict resolution processes ranging from the international to the individual, restorative justice, refuges for battered women, anger management, the elimination of violence at the personal, community national and international levels, spiritual and religious initiatives, racial conflict resolution, nuclear disarmament, values education, social justice programmes, the elimination of poverty and diverse initiatives to improve wellbeing, safety and many others.

Peace is now widely acknowledged as a powerful, unifying and motivating concept and is increasingly being used as a point around which to organise and justify community and political action at all levels. For many years, Waitakere City Council has flown a Peace Flag as an indication of the importance that Waitakere places on peace as an operating principle in conducting the affairs of the city.

In New Zealand, across successive governments over the last twenty years the voting public have overwhelmingly supported the country's nuclear free status. Christchurch became the first city to declare itself nuclear free in March 1982. On 28 July 1983 Waitemata City, one of the cities that combined with others to form Waitakere City in November 1989, became nuclear free (Waitemata Resolution 1245/83). Subsequently, in 1990, Waitakere adopted a nuclear energy free zone status thus refreshing the spirit of the non-nuclear policy inherited from earlier years.

In 1998 Mayor Harvey received the United Nations' Mayors for Peace Prize in Stockholm, awarded to only eight mayors in the world for the promotion of an anti-nuclear stance. This prize was also for promoting alternative dispute resolution and safe community standards.

In 1999 Waitakere City became New Zealand's first city to receive accreditation from the World Health Organisation as a Safe City. This accreditation was reviewed and renewed in December 2006, and is clearly linked in its intent and commitment to the Cities for Peace movement globally.

In July 2002 City Councillors in Christchurch declared that City a Peace City and a programme of work and a Peace City Coordinator are now established.

More recently Mayor Harvey and Councillor Chan attended the World Conference of Mayors for Peace in Hiroshima in 2005. Over 1430 Cities in 120 Countries (as at October 2006) have now joined the Mayors for Peace movement initiated by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

A8

At the highest levels of city vision, strategic direction and strategies, and structured into the Long Term Council Community Plan, Waitakere's commitment to the promotion of peaceful means of city building and community development is implicit. In December 2005 Waitakere City Council adopted a set of wide ranging principles organised primarily around the source documents and ideas of Agenda 21 and the Aalborg Charter (Appendix 1 at pages A15 to A21).

In 1993 Waitakere City Council adopted Agenda 21 from the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Waitakere thus became New Zealand's first Eco City. Whilst the orientation of Agenda 21 is primarily towards environmental sustainability, its many principles are consistent with the pursuit of peace as a high level governing principle. In particular the link between the environment and peace is most explicitly acknowledged in Principle 25: "Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible". Similarly with the principles from the Aalborg Charter. Their focus is primarily on the environmental aspects of sustainability but includes reference to equity, justice and peace (principles 9 and 10).

Waitakere is nationally acclaimed for the network of organisations knitting together safety, wellbeing and alternatives to violence at all levels – individual, family, community. This network is characterised by the consistent co-operation between community groups and individuals, not-for-profits, central and local government agencies. This network leverages millions of dollars annually into the city from external funders and is justifiably one of Waitakere's success stories.

This work is organised under two organisational umbrella networks: Safe Waitakere and the Wellbeing process. It extends also into urban design, including major infrastructural projects, that promotes safety, wellbeing and community pride and harmony.

The proposal that Waitakere declare itself to be a City for Peace can be seen as arising out of these associations and expressing a commitment to build on them.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Is it only talk?

It is acknowledged that adopting high level principles whether to protect the environment, children or older people do not of themselves necessarily change anything. The point rather is that adopting such principles can provide motivation for leadership, planning and actions that do make a difference to the lives of the city's people.

The fact that there is pollution in a particular stream does not mean the city should cease its pursuit of sustainable development. Similarly, the fact that there is a murder in the street on a particular Saturday night does not mean the city should stop pursuing better ways of reducing violence and increasing the peaceful resolution of conflict.

"City for peace", like "sustainable city", is an expression of principle, leadership, vision and intention rather than a claim that Waitakere is, or ever will be, simply described as totally peaceful or sustainable.

It is possible that some will take a negative view of a decision to declare Waitakere a City for Peace. For example the comment has been made that Waitakere should not hold it's head up as a "City for Peace" while there are, as in every city, things happening that can wreak havoc on individuals and families. Similarly, with military bases, violent sports and the sale and use of arms in Waitakere. For example it might be asked, how can a City for Peace be home to an active military base? The point in response is that a City for Peace does not necessarily mean taking an active stance against particular activities that many citizens legally support. Rather, it can mean making a positive stand for peaceful alternatives.

It seems to be the case that irrespective of the particular expression given to a principle such as "City for Peace", detracting voices can still be heard. This is apparent all over the world, whether the principle is expressed through thanksgiving squares, memorials, monuments or festivals

celebrating peace. The Council needs to be aware of this and ensure that legitimate concerns raised by detractors are considered and addressed appropriately.

Those concerns may include, for example, that a Council decision to declare Waitakere to be a City for Peace is "just grandstanding". Whether or not such a view is justified depends on the extent to which the Council ensures it "walks the talk" of promoting peace at all levels. Already there are many examples where the Council is taking action. This initiative is primarily an opportunity to strengthen and further co-ordinate existing actions.

These tensions are part of a well functioning democratic community and do not mean that city leadership on peace must await unanimity before declaring commitment to the principle that the pursuit of peaceful ways and means is valued in Waitakere.

Focus

Peace declarations typically embody two perspectives: one is outward to issues of World peace, disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation etc. The other is inward to the community, family and individuals. Both are closely related and it may be argued that global peace ultimately depends on 'peace at home'. The suggestion is that a declaration of Waitakere as a "City for Peace" include both directions: Waitakere as an agent of peace in the local community and as an advocate for peace on the global stage.

The priority in terms of resources and focus, it is suggested, should be on Waitakere's strength, the Waitakere Way. Building an action plan for peace based on the partnerships and strengths of established networks, being creative and committed to peace in all its forms 'at home' – including in our own homes and workplaces. The better this is done the more integrity and credibility Waitakere would have in wider global forums when the Council wishes to make representations on global issues.

Part of the City for Peace action plan should therefore include Waitakere City Council as an organisation role modelling non-violent processes and attitudes in all that it does.

City Management

Council is required to regulate and manage a multitude of different aspects of city development and life. It is probably these aspects of Council's role that are the most visible to the public on a daily basis. A full list would run to several pages, but to illustrate the importance of these roles and their core relationship to peaceful means, consider for example that: Council sets noise standards, responds to noise complaints, manages dog nuisance, cleans up graffiti, manages parking enforcement, fixes footpaths, and resolves a huge range of building and land use issues ranging from controlling aspects of brothels to the supply of new subdivision land. In these and many other situations, some of which are highly fraught, such as when young men use suburban streets as drag strips or aerial spraying is being undertaken for pests, the peaceful resolution of conflict is a central factor in success.

The City for Peace proposal provides an opportunity for Council to focus explicitly on this element of successful city management, and to use the City for Peace principle as a platform from which to further citizen awareness of and commitment to peaceful ways and means. Ultimately this could play a role in reducing conflict in Waitakere. In the longer term as Waitakere and the region move towards more sustainable practices, it is possible that peaceful, positive responses to conflict and its resolution will be seen as key elements of successful city administration.

Economic Development

Peace contributes in three important ways to economic development:

1. Conflict is very expensive. Anything that reduces it is worth serious consideration.
2. Activities associated with peace are areas of social innovation in their own right. For example work on bullying and values education in schools, and the booming interest young people have in creative expression,

3. Peace generally is a precondition for innovation to flourish in most areas of human activity.

In the last five years the long established interest that economics has in understanding the roots of prosperity, has heated up in the debates about the social and cultural connections between innovation, creativity and economic growth. For example the work of Richard Florida, controversial as it is, has contributed to growth in this area and offers many challenges to how we think about the roots of prosperity in our own communities.

Should Waitakere adopt the high level principle of being a City for Peace it would thereby be signalling not only an interest in these connections, but a commitment to strengthen them.

Peace Declaration

Writing a short, meaningful declarative statement expressing Waitakere's intention as a City for Peace is an option that the Council could consider. This would need to be considered in the context that Waitakere has signed a Zero Tolerance to Violence Charter along with many groups and agencies in Waitakere (Appendix 2 at page A22). It may be considered that Waitakere does not need another written charter or declaration, but that coordination and leverage would be better priorities for a first cycle of action planning and implementing a City for Peace initiative. However, this is not really an 'either/or' situation but one where the Zero Tolerance to Violence Charter could be seen as an implementation platform of a broader City for Peace principle.

Events, celebrations, symbols and monuments

Celebrations and acknowledgment and are important public ways of identifying and growing strengths in the community. The Council has an established and vital role in this area. For example, Waitakere City Council already sponsors Media Peace Awards, and there are many other possibilities for celebrating peace and non-violence. Such events also have a positive impact on local economic development.

Spiritual and Religious dimensions

For many, their commitment to peace is based on spiritual or religious principles. For example in Dallas Texas, the well established American practice of thanksgiving is provided for in Thanksgiving Square (Appendix 3 at pages A23 to A28). A range of philanthropic organisations promoting peace and non-violence are also associated with the Thanksgiving Square (the appendix also illustrates the wide range of events that are associated with the square). A distinguishing feature of the Dallas Square is that it explicitly provides a public, non-denominational place where individuals can express gratitude at their deepest level without having to align with a particular religion, creed or practice. Belfast also has a "Thanksgiving Beacon", situated in their Thanksgiving Square, on the banks of the River Lagan.

Peace Bells are another popular symbolic way communities use to express the universal desire for and importance of peace. The first was set up in Hiroshima and subsequently they have been installed in hundreds of places. One of the more famous is the bell given to the United Nations by the Japanese in 1954. It is rung every year on 21 September, the International Day of Peace. (Appendix 4 at pages A29 to A32). In New Zealand, Christchurch has installed such a bell.

Remembrance monuments are ubiquitous, acknowledging the widely held belief that the fallen in war sacrificed their lives that others could live in peace and the Waitakere City Mayor always attends or is represented at ANZAC day commemorations on behalf of Waitakere's people.

A City for Peace resolution would be consistent with these and many other expressions of Waitakere's desire for peace and support of actions to further it.

Education

This is a key area for implementing change. The cycle of violence in families and its prevention in communities depends essentially on information, understanding, communication and training in alternatives to violence. There are many initiatives underway involving educating people, young and old, on alternatives to violence, conflict resolution and values education to mention just a few.

Research in the fields of positive psychology and appreciative inquiry shows that a focus on positive alternatives can be extremely effective in producing desired social and institutional changes.

Community safety

Safety, peace and sustainability go hand in hand. Current levels of violence and poverty are not consistent with any concept of sustainability, a point that was recently underlined vividly by Sergio Arzeni, the Head of the Local Economic and Employment Development Programme for Paris and Senior Economist at the OECD, addressing the METRO project group in Auckland early last year.

To paraphrase his speech, in the context of commenting on sustainable cities, he said in reference to 2005 riots in Paris *"if local governments do not get it right and address the systemic causes of poverty and discrimination in our cities, they will burn them down! You saw it on your televisions last year"*.

Process

The United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation (UNESCO) has made efforts to encourage local communities around the world to build a culture of peace. The United Nations stressed this element in its 2002 Study on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education which stated:

"Municipal leaders, working with citizen groups, are encouraged to establish peace cities, as part of the UNESCO Cities for Peace network, through, for example, the creation of peace museums, peace parks, web sites and the production of booklets on peacemakers and peacemaking."

However, there is no international authenticating body for granting "City for Peace" status to local jurisdictions. It is simply a matter for Elected Members to decide whether or not they want this principle to be highlighted as one of the core governance principles for Waitakere to stand alongside the principle of sustainable development. This decision can be enacted simply by resolution of Council.

Action Plan

The intent of this proposal is that Waitakere build on existing initiatives to increase coordination and leverage. Putting in place at the highest level, a statement of commitment to the principle that Waitakere is a City for Peace will require endorsing the idea that the pursuit of peace is an active process. This is not new in Waitakere. However it is about strengthening leadership, coordination and support for the many diverse initiatives already up and running. Most are partnership arrangements. They include the following, but this is not an exhaustive list.

- SWIP: Safe Waitakere Injury Prevention Board
- AVP: Alternatives to Violence Project – Creating Peaceful Pathway workshops
- Crime Prevention Reference Group
- WAVES: Waitakere Anti-Violence Essential Services Network
- Violence Free Waitakere
- Te Korowai Manaaki – Great Start Waitakere
- CAYAD: Community Action on Youth and Drugs
- Family Violence Prevention
- The Peace Foundation
- Anger Management Network
- Women's Refuges
- Alcohol Harm Minimisation

Should the Council choose to declare Waitakere a City for Peace, the long term credibility of the decision will depend on the Council's willingness to "walk the talk" and further demonstrate its commitment to City for Peace initiatives. Developing a City for Peace Action Plan could be a way forward, ensuring that over time, Council's actions increasingly align with its leadership principles.

Such an action plan could involve a number of considerations: in addition to the already established analysis and support of organisations such as those listed above, there are many other ways the Council could signal and implement Waitakere as a City for Peace. Possibilities include:

1. Producing a coordination map of peace related activities in Waitakere to facilitate activity, promotions and leverage.
This links with work on Safe Waitakere's database of community safety actors and would give the Council and the many other agencies involved with peace and non-violence initiatives a picture of who is doing what, when and where. This would contribute to identifying gaps and overlaps.
2. Organising an appropriate event or festival for inclusion in the new Events Portfolio. One possibility is that the first Peace Festival could be arranged to coincide with a celebration on June 8, 2007 as the 20th anniversary of the passage of the Nuclear Free New Zealand Act. The Act had its third reading and was passed by Parliament on June 4, 1987 and was given the royal assent (became law) on June 8, 1987.
3. Creating an appropriate internet web presence for the City for Peace Project, also with the intention of facilitating coordination through sharing information and contacts.
4. Installing signage to raise the public profile of Waitakere as a City for Peace to promulgate ideas and awareness of the peace option in many spheres of life, including for example, the strap-line from the Violence Free Waitakere Campaign "Violence Free Begins with Me" and expressing the unacceptability of harming children and desirability of promoting alternative behaviour.
5. Establishing a process for finding a location for a peace park, square, monument or other symbolic expressions of City for Peace.
6. Exploring further the Peace Bell idea (Appendix 4 xxx).
7. Examining options for furthering partnerships with government agencies working on preventing family violence in Waitakere.
8. Finding ways for Waitakere City Council as an employer and as a significant organisation in the life of the City to exemplify best practice corporate and customer relations behaviour. This could include building on the Customer Relations Charter introduced in February 2006.
9. Ensuring that all the Council's communications with the public demonstrate peace-promoting, non-violent best practice.

There are very many other possibilities as well. Identifying and prioritising these could be achieved through a collaborative programme of work inside existing budgets.

Resources

The immediate financial impact of an action planning process and subsequent Council resolution declaring Waitakere a "City for Peace" is low because there are already within existing budgets many initiatives that are a natural part of a "City for Peace". Many of these are being developed through various partnership between the Council, central government agencies and community groups and some coordination resources are in place.

In the longer term the Council has the option to consider increasing the resource allocated to coordinating initiatives demonstrating Waitakere as a City for Peace. For example, a model worthy of further examination at a future time could be that used in Christchurch were there is a Peace City Coordinator position focussed on ensuring the principles of peace are widely expressed in programmes and projects supported by the Christchurch City Council.

CONCLUSION

This City for Peace proposal has the potential to be one of Waitakere's core leadership principles giving guidance and inspiration to the mosaic of initiatives existing under the Wellbeing and Safe

Waitakere umbrellas. It also has the potential to contribute positively to strengthening the fundamentals of sustained economic development and contributing to lowering the costs of managing the city through reducing the costs of conflict. Together all these could have the potential to ensure Waitakere does "get it right".

While the process of implementing a "City for Peace" declaration is straight forward, it is recommended that this occur in the context of an action plan showing in concrete terms exactly what the Council means by adopting such a principle.

It is suggested also that appropriate timing for this could be to coincide with a celebration on 8 June 2007 of the 20th anniversary of the passage into law of the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act 1987.

WAITAKERE CITY COUNCIL

COMMITMENTS AND PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE PUBLIC POLCY DECISION-MAKING

In 1993 the newly formed Waitakere City - the Eco City - adopted the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21 as guiding documents in its quest to build a City with a strong economy, healthy communities, cultural richness, and environmental quality that would see it endure and surmount the troubles of the 21st Century. Both these documents were adopted by governments at the UN Convention on Environment and Development ("The Earth Summit") held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

Agenda 21 and the Principles have served the City well for over a decade of sustainable development achievement. They underpinned the Council's "Greenprint" for sustainable, dynamic, just development. The elements of a 21st century sustainable city are in place.

In looking into the long term future, the Council has engaged with its communities to gauge their aspirations and expectations for the shape and character of the City. The search for principled, sustainable development continues to be a desired outcome.

Council is required to plan its activities at least ten years ahead. In thinking about the future of the City, the Council has agreed to exercise that duty within a century-long perspective (looking both forward and back) in order to anticipate and prepare for major environmental, social and economic changes that might dramatically advantage or disadvantage the City. We would seek to avoid development that might be undermined, destroyed or made irrelevant by those changes. The Council has a particular leadership role in providing much of the enduring infrastructural framework for a future society, and for securing the environmental needs of present and future generations. But the ultimate purpose of all Council actions is to give practical effect to the first Rio Principle:

*Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development.
They are entitled to a healthy productive life in harmony with nature.*

In approaching its long term planning for the City the Council has agreed to evaluate actions and investments against their potential contribution to the **resilience, liveability and sustainability of the City**. As a high level guide, the Council, in December 2005, recommitted to the Principles of the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, it made 10 public commitments that give further effect to the notion of a "Sustainable City", and it adopted 10 principles for sustainable development policy development and decision-making. This package of commitments and principles are consistent and reinforcing in their approach. Their application will lead to more integrated policy development across social, economic, environmental and cultural spheres. A single-issue approach to decision-making is unlikely to make the gains the Council and community are looking for.

The commitments and principles are not new, but they have a fresh relevance to Waitakere as it moves from its Eco-City establishment phase to its long term development phase. The 10 Commitments are drawn from the 2004 Aalborg Commitments adopted at the Fourth European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns, and subsequently adopted by over 110 European local governments. The 10 Principles are drawn from the 2003 Sustainable Development Programme of Action for New Zealand, and were formally adopted by Cabinet in December 2002. The UNCED Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration were adopted in 1992, and reaffirmed at the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002.

The Waitakere City Council Commitments and Principles to guide public policy decision making are set out on the following pages.

WE COMMIT TO

- **Governance** - We are committed to energising our decision-making processes through increased participatory democracy.
- **Local Management Towards Sustainability** – We are committed to implementing effective management cycles, from formulation through implementation to evaluation.
- **Natural Common Goods** – We are committed to fully assuming our responsibility to protect, to preserve, and to ensure equitable access to natural common goods.
- **Responsible Consumption and Lifestyle Choices** – We are committed to adopting and facilitating the prudent and efficient use of resources and to encouraging the sustainable consumption and production.
- **Planning and Design** – We are committed to a strategic role for urban planning and design in addressing environmental, social, economic, health and cultural issues for the benefit of all.
- **Better Mobility, Less traffic** – We recognise the interdependence of transport, health and environment and are committed to strongly promoting sustainable mobility choices.
- **Local Action for Health** – We are committed to protecting and promoting health and wellbeing of our citizens.
- **Vibrant and Sustainable Local Economy** – We are committed to creating and ensuring a vibrant local economy that gives access to employment without damaging the environment.
- **Social Equity and Justice** – We are committed to securing inclusive and supportive communities.
- **Local to Global** – We are committed to assuming our global responsibility for peace, justice, equity, sustainable development and climate protection.
- **City and Region** – We are committed to being an effective partner in the sustainable development of the Auckland Region.
- **Financial Sustainability** – We commit to prudent financial management to support the long term sustainable development of the city.

WE COMMIT TO PRINCIPLES FOR POLICY-MAKING AND DECISION-MAKING

Waitakere City Council recognises that its policies and decisions should ensure the wellbeing of current and future generations. It will take account of the economic, social, environmental and cultural consequences of its decisions by:

1. Considering the long-term implications of decisions
2. seeking innovative solutions that are mutually reinforcing, rather than accepting that gain in one area will necessarily be achieved at the expense of another
3. using the best information available to support decision making
4. addressing risks and uncertainty when making choices and taking a precautionary approach when making decisions that may cause serious or irreversible damage
5. working in partnership with local government, central government, and other sectors and encouraging transparent and participatory processes
6. considering the implications of decisions from a global as well as a New Zealand perspective
7. decoupling economic growth from pressures on the environment
8. respecting environmental limits, protecting ecosystems and promoting the integrated management of land, water and living resources
9. working in partnership with appropriate Maori authorities to empower Maori in development decisions that affect them
10. respecting human rights, the rule of law and cultural diversity.

WE COMMIT TO THE RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Principle 1

Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

Principle 2

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Principle 3

The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.

Principle 4

In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

Principle 5

All States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world.

Principle 6

The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority. International actions in the field of environment and development should also address the interests and needs of all countries.

Principle 7

States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.

Principle 8

To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.

Principle 9

States should cooperate to strengthen endogenous capacity-building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies.

Principle 10

Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.

Principle 11

States shall enact effective environmental legislation. Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply. Standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries.

Principle 12

States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, to better address the problems of environmental degradation. Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus.

Principle 13

States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

Principle 14

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health.

Principle 15

In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Principle 16

National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.

Principle 17

Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.

Principle 18

States shall immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Every effort shall be made by the international community to help States so afflicted.

Principle 19

States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to potentially affected States on activities that may have a significant adverse transboundary environmental effect and shall consult with those States at an early stage and in good faith.

Principle 20

Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.

Principle 21

The creativity, ideals and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.

Principle 22

Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.

Principle 23

The environment and natural resources of people under oppression, domination and occupation shall be protected.

Principle 24

Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development, as necessary.

Principle 25

Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.

Principle 26

States shall resolve all their environmental disputes peacefully and by appropriate means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Principle 27

States and people shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the fulfilment of the principles embodied in this Declaration and in the further development of international law in the field of sustainable development.

WE COMMIT TO AGENDA 21

Agenda 21

Agenda 21 explains that population, consumption and technology are the primary driving forces of environmental change. It lays out what needs to be done to reduce wasteful and inefficient consumption patterns in some parts of the world while encouraging increased but sustainable development in others. It offers policies and programmes to achieve a sustainable balance between consumption, population and the Earth's life-supporting capacity. It describes some of technologies and techniques that need to be developed to provide for human needs while carefully managing natural resources.

Agenda 21 provides options for combating degradation of the land, air and water, conserving forests and the diversity of species of life. It deals with poverty and excessive consumption, health and education, cities and farmers. There are roles for everyone: governments, business people, trade unions, scientists, teachers, indigenous people, women, youth and children. Agenda 21 does not shun business. It says that sustainable development is the way to reverse both poverty and environmental destruction.

We currently gauge the success of economic development mainly by the amount of money it produces. Accounting systems that measure the wealth of nations also need to count the full value of natural resources and the full cost of environmental degradation. The polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution. To reduce the risk of causing damage, environmental assessment should be carried out before starting projects that carry the risk of adverse impacts. Governments should reduce or eliminate subsidies that are not consistent with sustainable development.

A major theme of Agenda 21 is the need to eradicate poverty by giving poor people more access to the resources they need to live sustainably. By adopting Agenda 21, industrialized countries recognized that they have a greater role in cleaning up the environment than poor nations, who produce relatively less pollution. The richer nations also promised more funding to help other nations develop in ways that have lower environmental impacts. Beyond funding, nations need help in building the expertise—the capacity—to plan and carry out sustainable development decisions. This will require the transfer of information and skills.

Agenda 21 calls on governments to adopt national strategies for sustainable development. These should be developed with wide participation, including non-government organizations and the public. Agenda 21 puts most of the responsibility for leading change on national governments, but says they need to work in a broad series of partnerships with international organizations, business, regional, state, provincial and local governments, non-governmental and citizens' groups.

As Agenda 21 says, only a global partnership will ensure that all nations will have a safer and more prosperous future.

Chapter 1: preamble

Section One: Social and Economic Dimensions

Chapter 2: International Cooperation

Chapter 3: Combating Poverty

Chapter 4: Changing Consumption Patterns

Chapter 5: Population and Sustainable Development

Chapter 6: Protecting and Promoting Human Health

Chapter 7: Sustainable Human Settlements

Chapter 8: Making Decisions for Sustainable Development

Section Two: Conservation and Management of Resources

Chapter 9: Protecting the Atmosphere

Chapter 10: Managing Land Sustainably

Chapter 11: Combating Deforestation

Chapter 12: Combating Desertification and Drought

Chapter 13: Sustainable Mountain Development

Chapter 14: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

Chapter 15: Conservation of Biological Diversity

Chapter 16: Environmentally Sound Management of Biotechnology

Chapter 17: Protecting and Managing the Oceans

Chapter 18: Protecting and Managing Fresh Water

Chapter 19: Safer Use of Toxic Chemicals

Chapter 20: Managing Hazardous Wastes

Chapter 21: Managing Solid Wastes and Sewage

Chapter 22: Managing Radioactive Wastes

Section Three: Strengthening the Role of Major Groups

Chapter 23: Preamble to Strengthening the Role of Major Groups

Chapter 24: Women in Sustainable Development

Chapter 25: Children and Youth in Sustainable Development

Chapter 26: Strengthening the Role of Indigenous People

Chapter 27: Partnerships with NGOs

Chapter 28: Local Authorities

Chapter 29: Workers and Trade Unions

Chapter 30: Business and Industry

Chapter 31: Scientists and Technologists

Section Four: Means of Implementation

Chapter 32: Strengthening the Role of Farmers

Chapter 33: Financing Sustainable Development

Chapter 34: Technology Transfer

Chapter 35: Science for Sustainable Development

Chapter 36: Education, Training and Public Awareness

Chapter 37: Creating the Capacity for Sustainable Development

Zero Tolerance To Violence Charter

au
whanau
whanaunga
whanaungatanga
change starts with me
change in me will impact on my family
change in my family creates a pathway to follow
change collectively generates actions that protect and support
me, my family, my friends...my community

Zero tolerance to violence means:

To state violence is **NOT** okay, ever, to anyone, whether verbal, physical, psychological, sexual or emotional.

Own and be responsible for our individual actions and responses.

Learn to stand up and protect each other from all violence.

Earn respect by breaking cycles and make a difference by becoming part of the solution.

Recognise that our children are our future – how we treat them today impacts upon tomorrow.

Agree to support and endorse anti-violence messages across our city of Waitakere.

Nurture services that put the safety of victims and potential victims first.

Create change by taking action. All violence prevention is a community responsibility.

End apathy by promoting positive alternatives to violent behaviour.

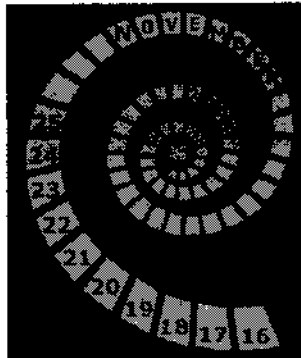




What's Inside

- ▶ Offer Your Thanks
 - America's First Thanksgiving
 - Glory Window
 - Golden Rule
 - Calendar of Events
 - Past Events
 - How to Find Us
 - Year of Thanksgiving
 - National Day of Prayer

Gratitude is our Attitude



The Week of Thanksgiving 2006

See all the events and special locations planned for this year's celebrations!

HOURS:
MON-FRI: 9AM-5PM
WEEKENDS/HOLIDAYS: 5PM
SUGGESTED DONATION

CALL FOR GUIDED TOURS:
STUDENT/GROUPS \$3 E
CHILDREN/SENIORS \$4
ADULTS \$5 EACH

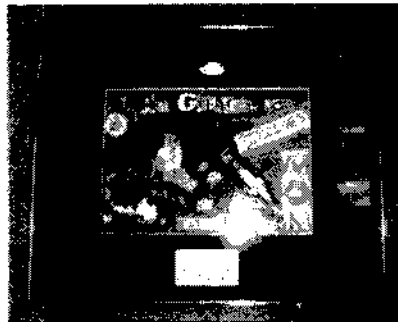
(888) 305-1205 TOLL F
(214) 969-1977 LOCAL
TGS@THANKSGIVING.ORG

THANKS-GIVING SQUARE
1627 PACIFIC AVENUE
DALLAS, TX 75201
(AT ERVAY & BRYAN)

The celebration of a Week of Thanks-Giving began four years ago because it was felt that one day of gratitude was not enough.

The Thanks-Giving Foundation instituted this competition as an extension of the Week of Thanks-Giving. "Expressions" highlights education and the arts, which find common ground in gratefulness and thanksgiving. Gratitude can be expressed at an early age and can be encouraged to grow over time.

The competition encourages students to express their cultural and/or personal perspectives on gratitude through literature, visual arts and dance performance.



MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 131770
DALLAS, TX 75313

DIRECTIONS

WALK IN TOURS
1/2 HOUR IN LENGTH
\$7.00 PER PERSON
(\$15.00 MINIMUM)

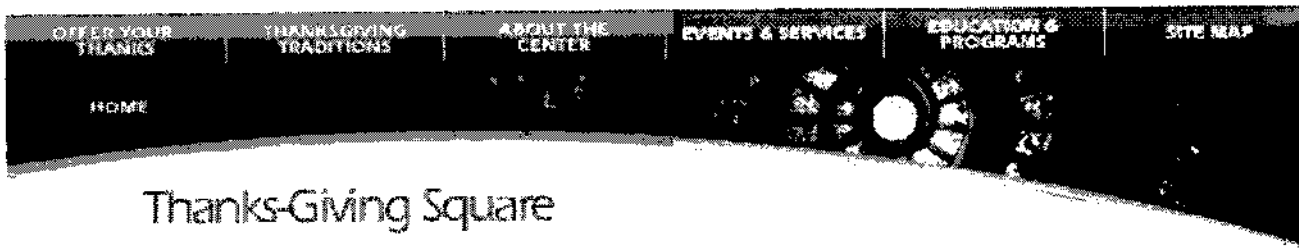
Expressions

Art

Competition

Click here to see some of last year's participants and download rules for each area and entry forms.

A23



About Thanks-Giving

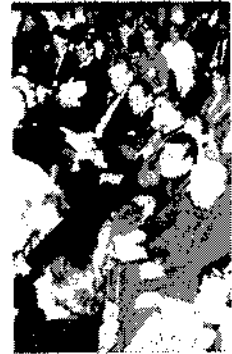
- Thanks-Giving Square and
- **Mission**
- Glory Windows
- Leadership
- How to Find Us
- Contact Us

Our Mission Is Rooted in Human Spirituality

Our mission:

*To offer a place for all people to give thanks to God.
To witness, to celebrate, and to promote the value and spirit of
thanksgiving for both sacred and secular cultures throughout the world.*

Thanks-Giving Square serves as a common ground, a sanctuary, where there can be a confluence of faiths and traditions in discussion of shared concern. In Dallas, Thanks-Giving Square is a central meeting place where citizens from diverse backgrounds can use thanksgiving as a way to heal divisions and enhance mutual understanding.



Our mission is carried out through our programs of education and research:

Local

- Cooperates with religious, cultural and educational organizations in educational and cultural programs
- Developed and operates the Multifaith Exploration and Exchange Program, bringing together Dallas-area members of more than 10 world religions to discuss religious and cultural diversity and issues that affect urban life
- Develops gratitude-education materials for use from preschool to university level

National

- Develops research and themes for presidential proclamations for the National Day of Prayer in the spring and Thanksgiving in the fall
- Hosts the National Day of Prayer breakfast and an annual Thanksgiving dinner

International

- Hosts meetings of the Thanksgiving World Advisors and seminars on thanksgiving and gratitude at various locations around the world, including Japan, Argentina, India, Liechtenstein, China and other countries
- Holds a Thanksgiving World Assembly for spiritual leaders from around the world

[Offer Your Thanks](#) | [Home](#) | [Top of Page](#) | [Gift Shop](#) | [Contribute](#)

For more information, send e-mail to tgs@thanksgiving.org.
Or call in the United States, (888) 305-1205 toll-free or (214) 969-1977.
©2006 Thanks-Giving Square Foundation. All Rights Reserved. [Terms and Conditions](#).

A24

The Week of Thanks-Giving 2006

Thursday, November 16



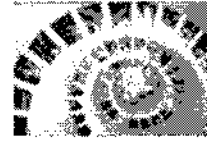
Opening Ceremony

10:00 am to 11:30 am

Dignitaries
Reading of Proclamations
"Expressions" Awards

Location: Thanks-Giving Square,
Sammons Hall

[Click here for directions to Thanks-Giving Square](#)



*The Week of
Thanks-Giving
is made possible
thanks to the
Sowell Trust*

*and these participating
organizations:*

Friday, November 17



Cultural Festival of Thanks

12:00 noon to 1:30 pm

Music, Dance, Food, Song!
Representing many cultures!!

Location: Thanks-Giving Square, Center
Court

[Click here for directions to Thanks-Giving Square](#)

*Beginning Oct 31,
WRR 101.1
will air Special Thanksgiving
programming*



Saturday, November 18



Thanksgiving in Different Times and Cultures

10:00 am to 4:00 pm

How preparations were made for Thanksgiving
Day in two different historical cultures
Experience life at the 1860's Living Farmstead
See the Blum House (1901) Thanksgiving
preparations
Hands-on Activities

*This Week of Thanks-Giving
2006 is supported, in part,
by the City of Dallas
Office of Cultural Affairs*

A25

Location: Dallas Heritage Village at Old City Park

[Click here for directions to Old City Park](#)

City of Dallas
Office of Cultural Affairs



Sunday, November 19



Dance Drama

3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Presented by the S.H.R.E.E. Foundation
Depicting gratitude in Hinduism
A theatrical presentation including classical and folk dances from India

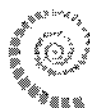
Location: The Crow Collection of Asian Art

[Click here for directions to Crow Collection of Art](#)

DCTV will be airing special Thanksgiving programs on Channel 27



Monday, November 20



"Expressions" Grand Prize Winners honored

2:00 pm to 3:30 pm

Visual Arts and Literature awards
Literature winners will read their entries
Winners in Visual Arts will exhibit their work
Reception in the Dallas West Room following the program
Movie in Performance Space on the fourth floor following the reception

Location: Library Auditorium, Dallas Public Library, with Biblical Arts Center

[Click here for directions to the Dallas Public Library](#)

During the month of November, the Downtown Dallas Public Library will be exhibiting the "Expressions Arts" Grand Prize winners!



A26

Tuesday, November 21



"Horn of Plenty" music by the Fine-Arts Chamber Players

12:00 noon

Classic pieces on the theme of Thanksgiving!

Location: Thanks-Giving Square, Chapel

[Click here for directions to Thanks-Giving Square](#)

Wednesday, November 22



Historic Thanksgiving Ceremony

12:00 noon

Re-enactment of first Dallas "Thanksgiving Together" in 1907
Readings from the First Continental Congress Opening, 1774

Location: Thanks-Giving Square, Chapel

[Click here for directions to Thanks-Giving Square](#)

Please visit the web sites of our sponsors:

[WRR 101.1 FM](#)

[Dallas Community Television](#)

[City of Dallas, Office of Cultural Affairs](#)

Thursday, November 23



Thanksgiving Day at Thanks-Giving Square

1:00 pm to 5:00 pm

Music and Candlelight to Celebrate Thanksgiving
The grounds and the Chapel are open this afternoon

Location: Thanks-Giving Square

[Click here for directions to Thanks-Giving Square](#)

At Thanks-Giving Square:

Sammons Hall is located on the lower level below the Chapel

The Chapel is located above the street level

The Center Court is located outdoors on the lower level

Friday and Saturday, November 24-25



A27

Wall Art Exhibit

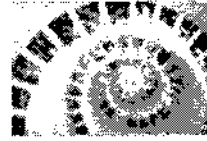
7:00 am to Midnight at the Nodding Dog Café

Depicting the origins of different religions in
Dallas

A must-see event for persons of all faiths!

**Location: Bishop Arts District, Nodding
Dog Café**

[Click here for directions to the Nodding Dog Café](#)



*[Return to
Thanks-Giving Square
Home Page](#)*

A28

UNITED
NATIONS
HEADQUARTERS

THE
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL
COUNCIL

THE
TRUSTSHIP
COUNCIL

THE
SECURITY
COUNCIL

PLACES

CHAGALL
STAINED
GLASS

NORMAN
ROCKWELL
MOSAIC

DAI
ITAMATSU OLD
LIBRARY

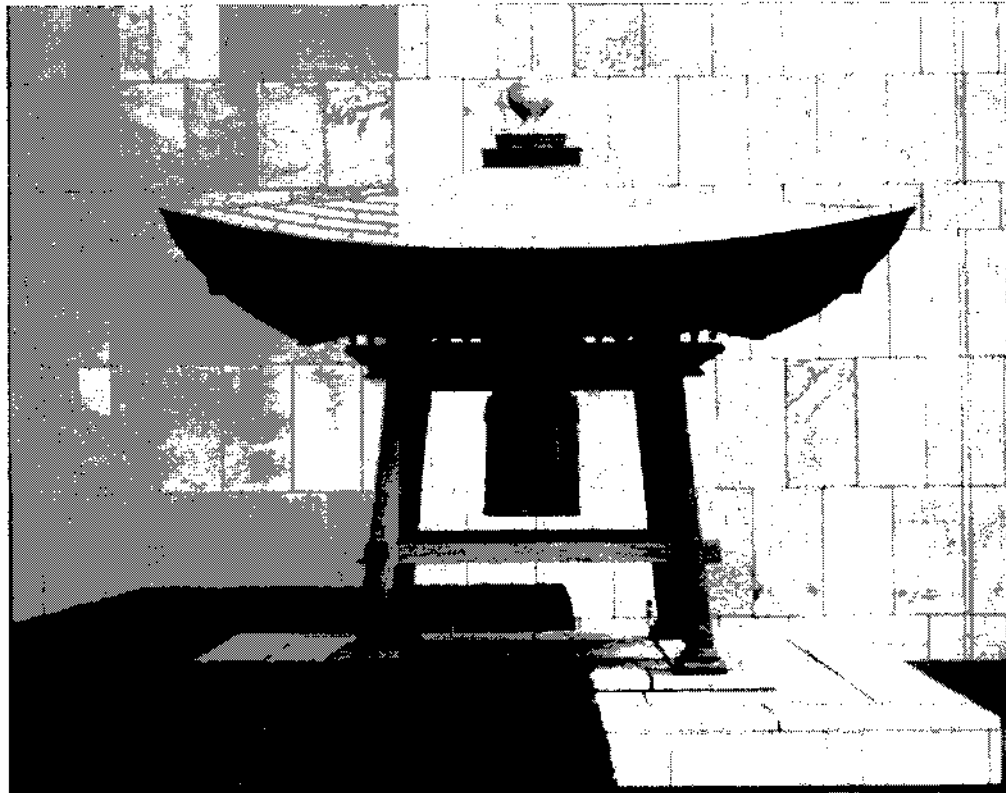
CHINESE
GARDEN

JAPANESE
PEACE
BELL

THE
FOURGALT
PENDULUM

SWORDS
INTO
PLOWSHARES

UNITED
NATIONS
TOUR
QUIZ



Japanese Peace Bell

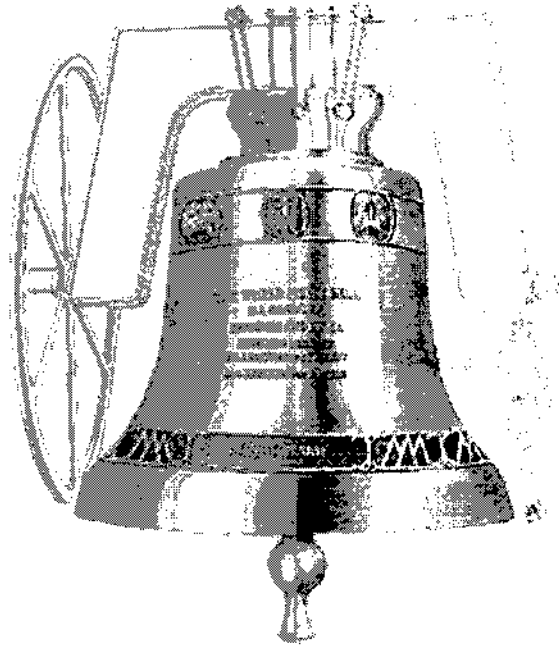
The Japanese Peace Bell was presented to the United Nations in June 1954 by the United Nations Association of Japan. It was cast from coins collected by people from 60 different countries including children, and housed in a typically Japanese structure, resembling a Shinto shrine, made of cypress wood.

It has become a tradition to ring the bell twice a year: on the first day of Spring, at the Vernal Equinox, and on 21 September to coincide with the opening of the General Assembly. In 2002, the General Assembly set 21 September as the permanent date for the International Day of Peace.

In 1994, there was a special ceremony marking the fortieth anniversary of the Japanese Peace Bell. On that occasion, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said: "whenever it has sounded, this Japanese Peace Bell has sent a clear message. The message is addressed to all humanity. Peace is precious. It is not enough to yearn for peace. Peace requires work -- long, hard, difficult work."

Copyright © 2001 United Nations

A29



Bells Ringing for World Peace Through Reverence for Life

Prelude to Symposium 2000

The World Peace Bell is the creation of the Verdin Company

We propose that "**Bells Ringing for World Peace Through Reverence for Life**" be heard throughout the world in the year 2000, starting on the International Day of Peace. This is observed on the day when the United Nations General Assembly opens.

The International Day of Peace was founded in 1981, when the United Nations General Assembly, recalling that the promotion of peace is among its main purposes, in conformity with its charter, decided that it would be appropriate to "devote time to concentrate the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States, as well as of the whole of mankind, to promote the ideals of peace and to give positive evidence of their commitment to peace in all viable ways."

A30



The World Peace Bell, the largest free-swinging bell in the world, weighing 66,000 pounds, will be installed in 1999 at the Millennium Monument in Newport, Kentucky. This bell, a symbol of freedom and peace, was designed and cast by the world renowned Verdin Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in association with Pierre Paccard in Annecy, France. The Verdin Company is the world's largest supplier of bells, carillons, and clocks.



On the International Day of Peace a ceremony will be held at the Millennium Peace Tower in Newport, when the World Peace Bell will start ringing, to be followed by bells of all kinds throughout the United States and the world.

We have met with officials of the State of Kentucky, the Millennium Monument Company, Greater Cincinnati 2000, and Mr. James R. Verdin, President of the Verdin Company. All have pledged their support to Symposium 2000 and for our **"Bells Ringing for World Peace Through Reverence for Life"** on the International Day of Peace in 2000.

United Nations and Hiroshima Peace Bells

While the Peace bells at the United Nations and in Hiroshima are focal points for celebrating peace, we believe that there will be many thousands of **"Bells Ringing for World Peace Through Reverence for Life"** around the

A31

world with a potential listening audience of one billion people. Bells will be heard in tiny hamlets, major metropolises, and world capitols. A stronger statement for peace could not be made by the people of the world. The sounds of bells ringing will transcend all boundaries and speak as one global voice.

The United Nations has declared the year 2000 as the International Year for a Culture of Peace. There are nearly a thousand organizations and institutions in more than 120 countries campaigning for peace. **Symposium 2000** and the **"Bells Ringing for World Peace Through Reverence for Life"** will be the dynamic culmination of hundreds of world-wide peace events held throughout 2000. Here is a rare opportunity for peace in the new millennium.

We live in uncertain times and each of us must do what we can to establish peace and bring about the abolishment of nuclear weapons. We must endeavor to bring an end to neighborhood violence and to precarious environmental and global economic conditions. We have daily reminders of countless other injustices. Peace is possible if only we listen in our hearts to the words of Nobel Peace Laureate Albert Schweitzer: World Peace through Reverence for Life.

If you wish to participate in the **"Bells Ringing for World Peace Through Reverence for Life,"** please e-mail your intent along with your address and data on your bells to **Robert Stone, Worldwide Coordinator for Bells Ringing for Peace** at: iam@bellsouth.net



For Further Information Contact: SYMPOSIUM2000@WEBTV.NET
copyright 1998 Symposium2000

This site is part of the [Hague Appeal for Peace](#) webring.
[[Previous](#) | [Next](#) | [Random Site](#) | [List Sites](#)]

A32