

The questions are so worded that it is difficult to say "no," since agreement is conditional on other nations agreeing to do the same. Yet the women did receive some negative answers from overcautious leaders, no doubt afraid to commit themselves. Of 105 countries visited, 87 said "yes" to all questions (Ditzel, 1987). France, the US and Canada were not among the 87.

Another major project in the International Year of Peace (1986) was the Baha'i Statement on Peace, "To the Peoples of the World," composed by the Universal House of Justice, the highest ruling body of the Baha'i World Faith. This statement, too, was taken to most of the leaders of the world, by delegations if possible. The statement stresses the importance of world unity and the moral and spiritual improvement of individual human beings, not only the discarding of weapons. In fact, disarmament would follow such a spiritual improvement and may be impossible unless such improvement occurs first. The achievement of the Lesser Peace, which is expected in this century, and eventually the Most Great Peace, will accompany the maturing of humanity, which up to this point has been as a child.

The Peace Wave Action was first proposed jointly by US and Soviet delegates to the 1987 World Conference Against A- and H-bombs held in August in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Calling for 1 billion signatures in support of the "Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki" to be collected worldwide, the Conference appealed to the world to launch a "Peace Wave" of local activities at noon on October 24, 1987, starting in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and circling the globe for the next 24 hours through the time zones, at noon local time in each place. The Peace Wave swept the world through 50 countries of the 5 continents and the Pacific islands. There were rallies,