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Dispatches from Nagasaki

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The voices of Nagasaki citizens opposed to the new security-related legislation

Seventy years after the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, the survivors and most of the citizens of Nagasaki City have continued to maintain strong hopes for a world that is peaceful and safe, and have conducted all manner of activities aimed at achieving a world free of nuclear weapons. The following is a compilation of the views that Nagasaki's citizens are expressing about the new security-related legislation proposed by the Abe administration.

A Peace Ceremony is held in Nagasaki each year on August 9, the day of the atomic bombing. The Mayor of Nagasaki City reads out the Nagasaki Peace Declaration at this ceremony. The last meeting of the Drafting Committee was held on July 11, at the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, to finalize the wording of the declaration. The opinions of the 15 people composing the Drafting Committee were as follows. According to the July 12 edition of the Nishinippon Shimbun, the main newspaper of Kyushu, five of the members requested that Nagasaki's "deep concern" [about the Abe administration's proposed legislation] be mentioned in the Declaration, and nobody opposed this suggestion. In the same article, Masao Tomonaga, who is Director General Emeritus of the Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Genbaku Hospital emphasized that: "As a city that suffered an atomic attack, it is logical for us to demand that Japan does not rely on deterrence, even if they are conventional weapons." (July 12 edition of the Nishinippon Shimbun). On the same day Hiromichi Umabayashi, Director at the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University(RECNA), told the Mainichi Shimbun: "An overwhelming number of constitutional scholars are saying that the proposed legislation is unconstitutional. The public are extremely concerned that the bill will pass and become law without any meaningful discussion of it having taken place." In the same article, atomic bomb survivor and former president of Nagasaki University said: "The government must cautiously and thoroughly listen to the views of the Japanese public."

On July 15, the security-related legislation was passed by the House of Representatives with a majority backed by members of the Liberal

Democratic Party and Komeito, and now goes on to the House of Councillors. In response to the government's actions, on July 14 a collection of peace groups and others collected in front of Nagasaki Station where around 650 participants held a meeting and chanted slogans. Former President of Nagasaki University Hideo Tsuchiyama also expressed his concern at the behavior of the Abe administration. On July 12, the prefectural league of the Democratic Party of Japan was joined by Yoshiaki Takagi, a DPJ Diet member, at a rally in the center of Nagasaki City where they denounced the new legislation and demanded its repeal. And on the afternoon of July 15, five hibakusha groups sent a written protest to Prime Minister Abe, describing the way the legislation was steam-rolled through parliament as an insult, and demanding that it should be repealed. Details of this can be seen at the following link on the NCC (Nagasaki Culture Telecasting Corporation) website: <http://www.ncctv.co.jp/news/7376.html>).

Mr. Tsuchiyama told the Asahi Shimbun on July 16 that in order to ensure that the legislation is repealed, "We have to tell as many people as possible about the dangers that are now imminent." Toyochi Ibara, the Chairman of the Nagasaki Prefecture Atomic Bomb Survivors Health Book Holders, issued a rallying call, saying: "In this the 70th year after the bombing, we are approaching the first year of a new era of war. Let's preach peace from Nagasaki, and make absolutely sure we get this legislation repealed." Meanwhile, on July 16, Kouichi Kawano, Chairman of the A-bomb-exposed Liaison Council, Nagasaki Prefecture Peace Movement Center told nationwide news channel NHK: "I feel really sick that this legislation has been pushed through. Politicians ought to look at the people who voted them into office and pay more attention to the voices of the electorate." (NHK News web: <http://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/html/20150716/k10010153741000.html>)

The media has also published many reports on the activities of young people regarding the security legislation. The July 16 edition of the Mainichi Shimbun quoted a 23-year old woman, Saori Ichijima, as saying, "Recently, more and more young people are joining the opposition movement. I want to be a part of the movement and make my voice heard." In the same July 16 NHK news web article quoted above, Mr. Morisawa, an 18-year old prep school student who participated in a demonstration, told NHK, "I want to ensure that the peace that had been safeguarded by my parents and grandparents is passed down to future generations. I also believe that politics should promote amicable relations with other nations instead of promoting military might." With a sense of anxiety about the legislation, numerous youth groups have started to pursue opposition activities. N-DOVE, a group launched by students in Nagasaki Prefecture,

is actively disseminating information using SNS applications. On July 25, they held a demo to stop the passage of the security-related legislation, with the estimated participation of 350 people. Mr. Ryosuke Tsutsui, a 21-year old Nagasaki University student enrolled in the Faculty of Economics and an N-DOVE member, told the Nagasaki Shimbun, “The extension of the Diet session has increased our concerns that the legislation will be passed. I believe that holding a demonstration at the site of the atomic bombing on the 70th anniversary of the end of the war is a significant act.” (July 16 edition of the Nagasaki Shimbun: <http://www.nagasaki-np.co.jp/news/kennaitopix/2015/07/16092014017912.shtml>). The N-DOVE Facebook page provides updates on their next demonstration, scheduled for August 23 (<https://www.facebook.com/ndovepeace/timeline>).

On the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombing, August 9, 2015, the Hibakusha representative Mr. Sumiteru Taniguchi and Nagasaki City Mayor Tomihisa Taue read out the Peace Declaration. The details of the security legislation were included in the ceremony. In his speech of August 9, Mr. Taniguchi said, “After the war, a Constitution was enacted in which Japan promised to the world that it would never wage war or take up weapons again. However, the government is about to bring Japan back to the wartime period by enforcing the approval for exercising the right to collective self-defense and by pushing ahead with amending the Constitution. The national security legislation being pushed through by the government will lead Japan to war. It will rip up from their roots the movement and philosophy built up by many people seeking peace, including hibakusha, to abolish nuclear weapons. It is absolutely unforgivable. Nuclear weapons are cruel and inhumane weapons that the people of the world overwhelming believe should be abolished forever.” In his speech, Mayor Taue called for careful deliberation on the security legislation, saying, “The Diet is currently deliberating a bill which will determine how our country guarantees its security. There is widespread unease and concern that the oath which was engraved on to our hearts 70 years ago and the peaceful ideology of the Constitution of Japan are now wavering. I urge the Government and the Diet to listen to these voices of unease and concern, concentrate their wisdom, and conduct careful and sincere deliberations.”

As can be seen from all the above, the media has published many reports of citizens in Nagasaki who have voiced their opposition to the security legislation.

安全保障関連法案に反対する長崎市民の声

原爆が長崎に投下されて 70 年、被爆者を中心に長崎では多くの人たちが強い願いを持って平和で安全な、そして核兵器のない世界を目指して様々な活動が続けてきた。その長崎の市民がこの法案に対してどのような声を上げているのかをまとめる。

長崎では、毎年 8 月 9 日の原爆の日には平和祈念式典を行っている。そこで長崎市長が平和宣言を読み上げる。そのための起草委員会の最終会合が 7 月 11 日に原爆資料館で行われた。15 人で構成される起草委員からの安全保障関連法案に対する意見を紹介する。15 人のうち 5 人は「被爆地の強い懸念を表明すべきだ」と要望し、これに反対する意見はなかった。(西日本新聞 2015 年 7 月 12 日)朝長万左男・日赤長崎原爆病院名誉院長は、「被爆地として通常兵器であっても抑止力に頼るな、と求めるのは論理的だ」と強調した。(西日本新聞 2015 年 7 月 12 日)梅林宏道・長崎大核兵器廃絶研究センター客員教授は、「大多数の憲法学者が安保法案を違憲と言っている。その中で納得できる議論がされないまま法案が通ってしまうことに市民が強い懸念を抱いている」と述べた。(毎日新聞 2015 年 7 月 12 日)被爆者の土山秀夫・元長崎大学学長は「政府は慎重に国民世論にしっかりと耳を傾けるべきだ」と語った。(毎日新聞 2015 年 7 月 12 日)

2015 年 7 月 15 日、安全保障関連法案が衆議院本会議において自民党と公明党の賛成多数で可決され、参議院へ送られた。こういった政府の動きに対し、14 日は反対派の平和団体などが長崎駅前では集会を開き約 650 人が怒りのシュプレヒコールを上げた。土山秀夫・元長崎大学学長も安倍政権の動きに懸念を示した。民主党県連は 12 日、高木義明衆議院議員も加わって長崎市中心部で法案の撤回を訴え、15 日午後には長崎の被爆者 5 団体も「強行採決は暴挙だ」として法案の撤回を求める抗議文を安倍総理大臣に送った。

(<http://www.ncctv.co.jp/news/7376.html> 2015 年 07 月 15 日 NCC ニュース, テキスト, 動画)土山秀夫・元長崎大学学長は、法案撤回のためには「危険が差し迫っていることを一人でも多くの人に言うことが必要」と述べたという。(朝日新聞 2015 年 7 月 16 日)被爆者の長崎県被爆者手帳友の会の井原東洋一会長は「被爆 70 年のことし、戦争元年を迎えようとしている。長崎から平和を訴え、必ず廃案に追い込みましょう」と呼びかけた。被爆者の長崎県平和運動センター被爆者連絡協議会の川野浩一議長は、「法案の可決は本当に悔しい。政治家には足元を見て自分たちを選んだ国民の声をもっと聞いてもらいたい」と話したと報じられている。

(NHK News web:<http://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/html/20150716/k10010153741000.html>
2015 年 7 月 16 日)

また、安保法案に関する若者の動きも多く報じられている。市嶋沙織さん(23)は「若い人たちも最近では、反対運動をする人が増えてきている。一緒にがんばって声を上げていきたい」と話した。(毎日新聞 2015 年 7 月 16 日)また、デモに参加した予備校生の森爽さん(18)は、「親や祖父母が守ってきた平和を引き継いでいきたいし、武力ではなく他国と友好的な関係を築いていくのが本来政治のあるべき姿だと思

ます」と話したと報じられた。(NHK News web:<http://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/html/20150716/k10010153741000.html> 2015年7月16日)法案に不安を感じ、活動を始める若者の団体も少なくない。「N-DOVE(エヌダブ)」という長崎県内の学生で立ち上げられた団体は、SNS等での情報発信を活用し活動を行っている。安保法案の成立阻止を求めるデモを7月25日に行い、約350名が集まったという。メンバーの長崎大学の経済学部所属の筒井涼介さん(21)は、「国会延長で、安保法案成立への不安が募った。戦後70年の節目に被爆地で行動を起こすことには意味があると思う」と述べた。(http://www.nagasaki-np.co.jp/news/kennaitopix/2015/07/16092014017912.shtml 長崎新聞 2015年7月16日)8月23日にも次のデモが行われることがこの団体のFacebookのページに告知されている。(https://www.facebook.com/ndovepeace/timeline)

そして、2015年8月9日、原爆が落とされて70年のこの日を迎え、平和宣言が被爆者代表の谷口稜暉(すみてる)さん、長崎市長の田上富久さんから読み上げられた。その中で安保法案に対する内容を紹介する。谷口さんは、「戦後日本は再び戦争はしない、武器は持たないと、世界に公約した「憲法」が制定されました。しかし、今集団的自衛権の行使容認を押しつけ、憲法改正を押し進め、戦時中の時代に逆戻りしようとしています。今政府が進めようとしている戦争につながる安保法案は、被爆者を始め平和を願う多くの人々が積み上げてきた核兵器廃絶の運動、思いを根底から覆そうとするもので、許すことはできません。核兵器は残虐で人道に反する兵器です。廃絶すべきだということが、世界の圧倒的な声になっています。」(2015年8月9日 谷口稜暉)と訴えた。田上市長は、「現在、国会では、国の安全保障のあり方を決める法案の審議が行われています。70年前に心に刻んだ誓いが、日本国憲法の平和の理念が、今揺らいでいるのではないかという不安と懸念が広がっています。政府と国会には、この不安と懸念の声に耳を傾け、英知を結集し、慎重で真摯(しんし)な審議を行うことを求めます。」(2015年8月9日 長崎市長 田上富久)と安保法案への慎重審議の意を表した。

以上のように、長崎でも市民による安保法案に反対する声が多く報じられている。

<http://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/dispatches/dispatches-from-nagasaki-no-13>

Dispatches from Nagasaki

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The 70th Nagasaki Peace Ceremony and various other Peace Events

On August 9 of every year, a number of events are held to commemorate the atomic bombing of Nagasaki and to provide a forum for the promotion of world peace. This year's Nagasaki Peace Ceremony commemorated the landmark 70th anniversary of the bombing. Presented below is an outline of this ceremony together with other peace events conducted within Nagasaki Prefecture that day.

Approximately 6,800 people were in attendance at the Peace Ceremony, including the ambassadors or other formal representatives of 75 countries. Never before has there been such a marked diplomatic presence (August 9 online edition of the Asahi Shimbun; <http://www.asahi.com/articles/ASH866QNLH86TIPE03B.html>).

According to the August 10 edition of the Nagasaki Shimbun: "This Ceremony marked the first time that representatives of the five recognized holders of nuclear weapons (the United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China), together with those of three of the four de facto nuclear powers (India, Pakistan and Israel but not North Korea), were brought together in solemn commemoration. These guests, along with approximately 30,000 private citizens, joined together for a moment of silence at precisely 11:02, the time the bomb hit the city."

Representing the United States, the country that dropped the bomb, were Ambassador Caroline Kennedy, who attended the event in an official capacity for the second year running, and Rose Gottemoeller, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security. Ambassador Kennedy stated that the U.S. will maintain its close relationship with Japan to achieve a world without nuclear weapons, which President Obama called for in his address in Prague (August 15 edition of the Nagasaki Shimbun). Kim Won-soo, UN Acting High Representative for Disarmament Affairs was the first representative of the United Nations to speak at the Ceremony in three years. Delivering a message from UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, Mr. Kim said "I echo your rallying cry: No more Hiroshimas. No more Nagasakis. I am proactively working to realize our common goal. Seven decades is far too long for the world to

have lived in the nuclear shadow.” (August 11, 2015 edition of the Nagasaki Shimbun.)

The Nagasaki Peace Declaration, updated by the Drafting Committee each year to reflect recent events, sends a powerful message every year. In his declaration for 2015, Tomihisa Taue, Mayor of Nagasaki, said: “I address President Obama, heads of state, including the heads of the nuclear weapon states, and all the people of the world. Please come to Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and see for yourself exactly what happened under those mushroom clouds 70 years ago. Please understand and accept the message of the hibakusha, who are still doing their best to pass on their experiences, not simply as ‘victims,’ but as ‘members of the human race.’ I appeal to the Government of Japan. Please explore national security measures which do not rely on nuclear deterrence. The establishment of a ‘Northeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (NEA-NWFZ),’ as advocated by researchers in America, Japan, Korea, China, and many other countries, would make this possible. Fix your sights on the future, and please consider a conversion from a ‘nuclear umbrella’ to a ‘non-nuclear umbrella.” The Declaration is available on the City of Nagasaki website in ten different languages(http://www.city.nagasaki.lg.jp/heiwa/3020_000/3020300/p027408.html).

During the Peace Ceremony, a “pledge for peace” address is also delivered by an atomic bombing survivor every year. This time, Sumiteru Taniguchi, who was given the unusual distinction of representing the bombing victims for his second year, spoke as follows: “After the war, a Constitution was enacted in which Japan promised to the world that it would never wage war or take up weapons again. However, the government is about to bring Japan back to the wartime period by enforcing the approval for exercising the right to collective self-defense and by pushing ahead with amending the Constitution. The national security legislation being pushed through by the government will lead Japan to war. It will rip up from their roots the movement and philosophy built up by many people seeking peace, including hibakusha, to abolish nuclear weapons. It is absolutely unforgiveable. Nuclear weapons are cruel and inhumane weapons that the people of the world overwhelming believe should be abolished forever.” (August 9, 2015 online edition of the Asahi Shimbun: <http://www.asahi.com/articles/ASH867TTCH86TOLB01B.html>).

When speaking at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony several days earlier (August 6), Prime Minister Shinzo Abe did not mention the “three non-nuclear principles”. At a Meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on August 7, Prime Minister Abe,

responding to criticism over his lack of any mention of the non-nuclear principles at Hiroshima, said, essentially, that he did not mention them there because he intended to do so in his speech in Nagasaki. He did indeed mention those principles at the Nagasaki Peace Ceremony, saying “I have renewed my determination for Japan, as the only country to have ever experienced the horror of nuclear devastation in war, to take the lead in the international community’s nuclear disarmament efforts, firmly upholding the ‘three non-nuclear principles’ as we work towards the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons.” Mr. Abe continued: “As an expression of that determination, the Government of Japan will submit a new draft resolution on the total elimination of nuclear weapons to the United Nations General Assembly this autumn.” (August 10, 2015 online edition of the Mainichi Shimbun:<http://mainichi.jp/shimen/news/20150810ddm001040178000c.html>).

A variety of other peace events were held in Nagasaki Prefecture on the day of the ceremony. Although it was usually a day off for school children, for Nagasaki children it was a school day, one marked by peace events at which students folded paper cranes, recited the Pledge for Peace with their classmates, and, in chorus with the entire student body, sung songs. While that day was special, the days leading up to it were also packed with a variety of activities and learning experiences. At Kitaarima Junior High School in Shimabara, roughly 50 kilometers east of Nagasaki City, students conducted a play based on a novel about kamikaze pilots and, through it, learned about the injustices of war and the hardships of the people caught up in it. (August 10, 2015 edition of the Nagasaki Shimbun)

Many other events with a strong “pro-peace” message were held on the day throughout the Prefecture, often in conjunction with musical concerts. At an event held on August 7 at the Nishi Hongwanji Nagasaki branch Temple in Isahaya City, participants watched *Peace on the Tigris – the Iraq War and 10 Years of Life in Baghdad*, a documentary about the war. On the next day, members of the first generation of atomic bombing survivors, together with their children and grandchildren, described their experiences to a rapt audience. This was followed by a Buddhist sermon and, in the evening, a Peace Concert.

In this manner, a variety of peace events were held within Nagasaki Prefecture, culminating with the 70th Nagasaki Peace Ceremony on August 9. Participants learned about war and peace, took part in activities aimed at achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, and sent out a message of peace to the rest of the world.

2015年8月9日長崎原爆犠牲者慰霊平和祈念式典と様々な平和集会

毎年長崎では、原爆が投下された8月9日に平和祈念式典が行われ、この式典以外にも様々な平和集会が県内各地で行われる。長崎に原爆を投下されて、今年で70年が経つ。この節目の年のこの日の式典と長崎県内の平和集会の様子を紹介する。

被爆70年目の平和祈念式典には、約6800人が参列し、過去最多の75カ国からも大使らが出席したという。(2015年8月9日朝日新聞デジタル:<http://www.asahi.com/articles/ASH866QNLH86TIPE03B.html>)「核保有国5カ国(米口英仏中)と、北朝鮮を除く事実上の核保有国インド、パキスタン、イスラエルの計8カ国が初めてそろった。」「市民ら約3万人が来場し、原爆投下時刻の11時2分に黙とうをささげた。」「(2015年8月10日長崎新聞)原爆を投下したアメリカからは、昨年に引き続きケネディ駐日大使や、核軍縮部門の事実上のトップ、ガテマラー国務次官が出席した。ケネディ氏は「オバマ大統領が掲げる『核兵器のない世界』という目標の実現に向け、日本と引き続き連携していくことを望む」とコメントした。(2015年8月15日長崎新聞)国連代表からは3年ぶりにスピーチが行われた。金垣洙(キムウオンス)軍縮担当上級代表代行が、潘基文(パンキムン)事務総長のメッセージを代読した。「『ノーモア・ナガサキ、ノーモア・ヒロシマ』の声を全世界に響かせたい。世界は70年というあまりにも長い間、核の影におびえてきた。共通の目標を実現するために積極的な活動を続ける。」と誓った。(2015年8月11日長崎新聞)

毎年、起草委員会を立ち上げ作成される長崎市長の平和宣言では、重要なメッセージが発信される。田上富久市長は、「オバマ大統領、そして核保有国をはじめ各国首脳の皆様、世界中の皆様、70年前、原子雲の下で何があったのか、長崎や広島を訪れて確かめてください。被爆者が、単なる被害者としてではなく、人類の一員として、今も懸命に伝えようとしていることを感じてください。日本政府に訴えます。国の安全保障は、核抑止力に頼らない方法を検討してください。アメリカ、日本、韓国、中国など多くの国の研究者が提案しているように、北東アジア非核兵器地帯の設立によって、それは可能です。未来を見据え、「核の傘」から「非核の傘」への転換について、ぜひ検討してください。」と訴えた。市長による平和宣言文は長崎市のホームページで10カ国語に翻訳され公開されている。

(<http://www.city.nagasaki.lg.jp/heiwa/3020000/3020300/p027408.html>)さらに、式典では被爆者代表による「平和への誓い」も行われる。今年は谷口稜暉(すみてる)さんが、異例の二回目の代表となった。谷口さんは、「戦後日本は再び戦争はしない、武器は持たないと、世界に公約した「憲法」が制定されました。しかし、今集団的自衛権の行使容認を押しつけ、憲法改正を押し進め、戦時中の時代に逆戻りしようとしています。今政府が進めようとしている戦争につながる安保法案は、被爆者を始め平和を願う多くの人々が積み上げてきた核兵器廃絶の運動、思いを根底から覆そうとするもので、許すことはできません。核兵器は残虐で人道に反する兵器です。廃絶すべきだということが、世界の圧倒的な声になっています。」と述べた。

(2015年8月9日朝日新聞デジタル:<http://www.asahi.com/articles/ASH867TTCH86TOLB01B.html>)

また、広島は8月6日に行われた式典でのあいさつで首相は「非核三原則の堅持」に関して語らなかった。今回の長崎での式典では、「世界で唯一の戦争被爆国として、非核三原則を堅持しつつ、『核兵器のない世界』の実現に向けて、国際社会の核軍縮の取り組みを主導していく決意を新たに示した」と表明した。今年秋の国連総会に新たな核兵器廃絶決議案を提出する考えを示した。広島でのあいさつに対する批判を踏まえ、首相は7日の衆院予算委員会で「長崎の式典ではこの文言(非核三原則)は入っていると承知している」と答弁していた。(2015年8月10日毎日新聞(ウェブ)<http://mainichi.jp/shimen/news/20150810ddm001040178000c.html>)

平和祈念式典の他の県内各地の様々な平和集会をまとめる。長崎県内の小中学校では、この日が登校日であり、各学校で平和集会が行われる。折鶴を折ったり、各学級で平和の誓いを読み上げたり、全校児童・生徒で合唱をしたりする。この日だけでなく、この日に向けて、事前に様々な学習や活動をするのだ。南島原市の北有馬中学校では、特攻隊がテーマの小説を基に劇をし、戦争の不条理や隊員らの苦悩を訴えた。(2015年8月10日長崎新聞)その他にも、この日は様々な場所で、音楽のイベントを通して平和を訴えるなど長崎県各地で集会が行われている。諫早市にある西本願寺長崎教堂では7日にイラク戦争の被害をテーマにしたドキュメンタリー映画「イラクチグリスに浮かぶ平和」の上映会が行われ、8日には被爆者・被爆二世・被爆三世が講演をし、最後に僧侶が法話を行った。同日の夜には平和のコンサートも行われた。

以上のように、被爆地長崎ではこの原爆が投下された8月9日に平和祈念式典をはじめとし、様々な平和集会が行われ、戦争や平和について学び、核兵器のない平和な世界へ向けた活動に取り組み、メッセージを発信しているのだ。

<http://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/dispatches/dispatches-from-nagasaki-no-14>

Dispatches from Nagasaki

#15

Press Reactions to the Nagasaki Declaration of the Pugwash Council – some favorable, some not, much impact overall

The 61st Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs—an international organization that draws together scientists and public figures toward the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons—was held in Nagasaki, Japan, from 1 November through 5 November 2015. Attending the conference was a total of 192 people from 35 countries/regions. The first and third days of this gathering were marked by public sessions at the Commemoration Hall of the Nagasaki University School of Medical Sciences and many pre-registered citizens participated in the sessions. Also held were eight working groups, where participants actively debated issues within their areas of expertise. The conference concluded on 5 November with a formal adoption of the Nagasaki Declaration of the Pugwash Council (<http://pugwash.org/2015/11/05/2015-nagasaki-declaration/>). We introduce it below by drawing on the reactions of the press.

“Let Nagasaki be the last.” The declaration begins with this message, this plea from atomic bomb survivors (Hibakusha). As for the reason, Jayantha Dhanapala, President of the Pugwash Council, explained that Hibakusha of Hiroshima and Nagasaki still suffer from the effects of the nuclear attacks to this day (6 November 2015 edition of The Mainichi Shimbun). The President also urged the world leaders “to heed Hibakushas’ call” and urged that global initiatives should be taken “to aim at legally banning weapons through coalition among states, civil society, and international organizations” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). It was also reported that press coverage of the Pugwash Conference was extensive. Yoshiro Yamawaki, who, presenting the opening speech as a representative of the Hibakusha, said: “I am thankful to the Declaration for urging world leaders to ‘heed the call’ of Hibakusha. Now I wait to see how this will be followed by concrete proposals” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun[A1]).

The declaration calls for all states with nuclear weapons to vow to eliminate nuclear weapons. In addition, with regards to those non-nuclear states that depend on an extended nuclear deterrence (a so-called “nuclear umbrella”), it urges them to revise their security policies and support the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones. “The

declaration called for non-nuclear states under the ‘nuclear umbrella’ — with Japan and other states in mind — to revise their security policies.” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). “The declaration pointed out that ‘the menace of nuclear weapons is still growing,’ and so all states with nuclear weapons must ‘commit themselves not only to reduce but also to eliminate nuclear weapons.... Non-nuclear-weapon states that depend on extended nuclear deterrence also must support nuclear disarmament and change their security policies, for example by joining or establishing Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, where the use or deployment of nuclear weapons is banned” (6 November 2015 The Yomiuri Shimbun). “The declaration pointed out that nuclear disarmament is stalled and that the menace of nuclear weapons will remain until they are legally banned and their current holders announce the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones.” (6 November 2015 The Asahi Shimbun)

President Dhanapala stated that he “reconfirmed the needs of security policies that are not dependent on nuclear deterrence.” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). Secretary General of Pugwash Conferences Paolo Cotta Ramusino stated that “it is important to create Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East and other regions” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun); and, with regards to the applicability of the declaration, “the Nagasaki Declaration will serve as new pillar to support activities toward our commitment that ‘Nagasaki be the last’ and the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones” (6 November 2015 The Yomiuri Shimbun).

The declaration also underscores the heavy responsibilities to be borne by scientists. “The 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster reminded us of the importance of nuclear safety and the containment of nuclear technology risks....The social responsibility of scientists is perhaps today more critical than ever.” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). Dr. Masakatsu Yamazaki, Professor Emeritus of the Tokyo Institute of Technology and a leading expert in the history of nuclear technology, expresses some criticism on this point: “I was expecting that the conference would explore the issue of nuclear power from the aspect of human rights, not least those of people who fled the Fukushima meltdowns and still cannot return home, but I apparently misunderstood” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). On the other hand, Dr. Tatsujiro Suzuki, Director of the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA) at Nagasaki University and also the Chair of the Organizing Committee of Nagasaki Conference, Japan Pugwash, stated that “I consider it a big step forward in that we were able to follow up on a debate over nuclear power by inserting this passage into the declaration: ‘Modern technology is progressing rapidly in many fields.

Unless sufficient attention is paid to its ultimate effects on humanity, further dangers may arise” (9 November 2015, WEBRONZA <http://webronza.asahi.com/science/articles/2015110900001.html>). President Dhanapala favorably assessed the declaration as “a meaningful accomplishment, in that it marks a return to the principles of the Russell-Einstein Manifesto and shows that we must resort to dialogue, not conflict, in addressing the abolition of nuclear weapons and the societal responsibility of scientists” (6 November 2015 The Asahi Shimbun).

Some articles were critical. “Participants were hoping that scientists would transmit a powerful message from the site of the atomic bombing to the global corridors of power, but the reality is that the current situation is not conducive to cooperation among members of an international conference toward the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). “The declaration has no binding force, and it contains no concrete methods nor even targets toward the elimination of nuclear weapons” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). Dr. Hideo Tsuchiyama, a Hibakusha and former President of Nagasaki University, looked back on the conference thus: “I regret to say that it was just not enough. We had all these experts here, and I was hoping they would make some concrete proposal toward resolving the issues addressed by the Pugwash Conference” (6 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). Yoshitoshi Fukahori, another Hibakusha, said: “With regards to the elimination of nuclear weapons, the international situation remains bleak. We need a breakthrough. And yet, for this, the declaration is too tame, too lacking in ardency (6 November 2015 The Nagasaki Shimbun). Dr. Masao Tomonaga, conference participant and Honorary Director of The Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Genbaku Hospital, was also clear in his criticism of the declaration: “I was hoping for some concrete ideas for action but instead was disappointed by some less-than-deep discussion” (6 November The Yomiuri Shimbun).

In this manner, some spoke favorably of the declaration and others critically. Yet, across this broad range, all seemed to emphasize the importance of building up public opinion. “With modern science & technology rapidly advancing in a variety of areas, the societal responsibilities to be borne by scientists have become heavier than ever. For scientists to meet these responsibilities, they must objectively analyze the impact of science & technology on society and present the public with a good case for going forward with some approach or action. We call upon scientists to enhance their ability to say what, as scientists, they can say with credibility and weight” (8 November 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun). Ryo Morinaga, Chief Editorialist at The Nagasaki Shimbun,

expressed this hope: “Looking from the aspect of what international opinion is demanding in terms of nuclear disarmament, we see that the declaration does not say anything new. Yet, it does have an assertion, and we are now in the process of sharing such assertions, again and again, and building them up into a consensus. The message issued by scientists at Nagasaki will provide strong support for those working to build a global coalition toward the elimination of nuclear weapons” (6 November 2015 The Nagasaki Shimbun editorial).

Members of the public too expressed their opinions. In a letter to the editor, Hiroshi Okamoto of Isahaya City writes: “The declaration proclaims ‘let Nagasaki be the last’; and, toward this goal, I think it important that the people of the world join together to build a global consensus toward a legal abolition of nuclear weapons and to compel their governments to act accordingly.” Conference participant Dr. Michiji Konuma, Professor Emeritus of Physics at Keio University, also emphasizes the importance of public opinion: “We seek changes in national security policies, including, for one, an establishment of NWFZs in countries that now rely on a ‘nuclear umbrella.’ A Japan that is unable to muster the will to step out from underneath such an umbrella does not have the credibility to be lecturing the global community. Public opinion has the power to change countries. And it is public opinion that we must strengthen” (8 November 2015 The Nagasaki Shimbun).

Many press accounts express anticipation for the declaration and the role it is to play. Pugwash Council Chair Saideh Lotfian read the declaration aloud, adding that “its release did not mark an end but rather a beginning, a start to something to be remembered forever” (6 November 2015 The Yomiuri Shimbun). Dr. Konuma stressed that “this will not get far if we just discuss it among us scientists. We are trying to create a world without war. We need to involve researchers from a wide variety of areas, we need to involve young people” (6 November 2015 The Yomiuri Shimbun). Tomihisa Taue, Mayor of Nagasaki, favorably assessed the conference and declaration: “People with a variety of ideas and opinions gathered in our city for debate, turning Nagasaki into a forum for dialogue and promulgation. The declaration incorporates the views of the people of Nagasaki and is indicative of who we are” (6 November 2015 The Yomiuri Shimbun).

And thus the 61st Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs drew to a close, leaving us with the Nagasaki Declaration and anticipations for its frequent application and utilization into the future.

Several weeks later, in late November, the Pugwash Council came out

with a formal statement (https://pugwashconferences.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/20151125_council-statement.pdf). Gathering attention within it was a call for an end to the reprocessing of nuclear fuels, whether for military or civilian use. “The statement expressed concern over a continual global buildup of plutonium generated during the reprocessing spent fuel from nuclear reactors” (25 December 2015 NHK NEWS WEB (<http://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/html/20151225/k10010353071000.html>)). “Within this world of terrorism and regional strife, one goal is to prevent the diversion of separated plutonium to nuclear weapon production” (26 December 2015 The Mainichi Shimbun (<http://mainichi.jp/articles/20151226/k00/00m/040/064000c>)). “Whether for energy generation or nuclear weapon production, all countries should cease reprocessing [spent nuclear fuel]” (26 December 2015, The Yomiuri Shimbun, Seibu (Fukuoka), (<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/kyushu/news/20151226-OYS1T50012.html>)).

パグウォッシュ評議会長崎宣言：賛否両論も大きな反響

2015年11月1日～5日まで核廃絶を目指す科学者らによる国際会議「第61回パグウォッシュ会議世界大会」が長崎で開催された。35か国・地域から192名が参加した。1日と3日には、長崎大学医学部記念講堂にて公開セッションが行われ多くの一般市民も登録制で参加した。その他は非公開で8つの分科会に分かれ活発な議論が交わされた。そして、最終日の5日、「長崎を最後の被爆地に」というメッセージで始まる長崎宣言を発表した。(<http://pugwash.org/2015/11/05/2015-nagasaki-declaration/>)この宣言の内容やそれに対する反応を新聞記事よりまとめ、紹介する。

長崎宣言は「長崎を最後の被爆地に」という被爆者のメッセージから始まっている。ジャヤンタ・ダナパラ会長は、「『長崎を最後の被爆地に』という言葉は、宣言の最初に入れた。」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)と説明した。これについて、「広島・長崎の被爆者が「今日に至っても影響に苦しんでいる」とし、世界の指導者に対し「被爆者の叫びを受け止めるよう強く訴える」と語りかけた。」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)「被爆者の声に耳を傾け、世界の国々と市民社会などが連携して核兵器の法的禁止を目指すよう求めた。」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)と各新聞社が大きく取り上げた。開会式でスピーチを行った被爆者の山脇佳朗さんは、「世界の指導者に『被爆者の声を聞け』とはっきり表明してくれたのはありがたい。この宣言を生かして、今後どのような提言をしてくれるのかに注目したい」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)と期待を示した。

また、宣言は、核保有国に核兵器廃絶の確約を求めると同時に、非核保有国にも安全保障政策の変革を要請し、非核兵器地帯の創設を促している。「日本など

を念頭に、核兵器を持たないが他国の『核の傘』に入っている国々にも、安全保障政策を変革するよう要請した。」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)「宣言では、『核兵器の脅威は今も増大している』との認識を示し、核保有国に『核兵器の削減にとどまらず、廃絶を確約しなければならない』と求めた。非核保有国に対しても、特定地域での核兵器の保有や配備を禁止する『非核兵器地帯』への参加などによる安全保障政策の転換を促した。」(2015年11月6日(金)読売新聞)「核軍縮が進まない現状を指摘し、核兵器の法的禁止や非核地帯の創設などを打ち出す内容となった。」(2015年11月6日(金)朝日新聞)と各新聞が説明している。ジャヤンタ・ダナパラ会長は、「核抑止力に依存しない安全保障政策への必要性を再認識した」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)と述べた。パオロ・コッタ・ラムジーノ事務総長は、「中東など各地域での非核兵器地帯の創設が重要だ」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)、「非核兵器地帯の創設や『長崎を最後の被爆地に』という目標の実現のため、長崎宣言は新しい活動の柱になる」(2015年11月6日(金)読売新聞)と宣言の活用性について述べた。

次に、宣言は科学者の社会的責任の重さを訴えている。「福島第一原発事故にも言及し『原子力技術に付随するリスクを封じ込めることの重要性を思い起こさせた。科学者の社会的責任はかつてないほど大きい』と呼びかけた。」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)核技術の歴史に詳しい山崎正勝・東京工業大名誉教授は、「避難者の問題など人権の視点から原発のあり方も問いかけるのが会議の役割と期待したが、よく分からなかった」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)と批判しているが、鈴木達治郎・長崎大学核兵器廃絶研究センター長(パグウォッシュ2015組織委員長)は、「原発議論の結果、『現代科学技術の進歩が究極的に人間性にまで影響を与えること』を長崎宣言に組み入れることができたことは、大きな一歩だと思う。」(2015年11月9日(月)WEBRONZA(<http://webronza.asahi.com/science/articles/2015110900001.html>))と述べ、ジャヤンタ・ダナパラ会長は、「(会議のきっかけとなった)ラッセル・アインシュタイン宣言の原点に立ち戻り、核兵器廃絶、科学者の社会的責任、対立を超えた対話に責任を持って行くことを示す、という意味がある」(2015年11月6日(金)朝日新聞)と評価した。

一方、「参加者は、科学者たちが被爆地から世界の指導者に送るメッセージの力に期待を寄せるが、現実には核廃絶に向け国際社会が協調できる情勢にはない。」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)また、「宣言に拘束力はなく、核廃絶の具体的な方法や目標も盛り込まれていない。」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)という記事もあり、被爆者の土山秀夫・元長崎大学長は、「残念ながら物足りなさを感じた。せつかく専門家がいるのだから、パグウォッシュ会議としてこの問題をどう解決すればいいのかもっと具体的な提言をしてほしかった」(2015年11月6日(金)毎日新聞)と振り返り、同じく被爆者の深堀好敏さんは、「核兵器廃絶に向けた国際状況は依然として厳しい。閉塞した状況に風穴を開けるという意味では宣言はおとなしく、激しさに欠ける」(2015年11月6日(金)長崎新聞)と語った。会議に参加した朝長万左男・日赤長崎原爆病院名誉院長も、「今後の具体的な行動のアイデアに期待してい

たが、議論は深まらなかった。物足りなさを感じた」(2015年11月6日(金)読売新聞)と宣言に対して物足りなさを語る批評が目立った。

賛否両論があったが様々な人がこの宣言に対して、世論の高まりを重要視している。「現代科学技術が多くの分野で急速に進展する今、科学者の社会的責任はかつてないほど重要だと呼びかける。その責任を果たすには、科学技術が社会にもたらす影響を客観的に示し、国際世論に訴えていくことが重要だ。科学者ならではの発信力を高めてほしい。」(2015年11月8日(日)毎日新聞社説)という評価や、森永玲・長崎新聞論説委員長は「核軍縮を求める国際世論に照らせば、この宣言に書かれたことは新しい内容ではないが、今はこれらの主張を何度でも共有し、積み上げていく過程にある。長崎で科学者たちが発したメッセージは核兵器廃絶を目指す世界の連帯を強く援護してくれるだろう。」(2015年11月6日(金)長崎新聞社説)といった期待がのべられた。一般市民からも声が寄せられた。諫早市の岡本博さんは「長崎宣言に込められた『長崎を最後の被爆地に』するために世界中の人たちと連携し、核兵器を法的に禁止する世論を盛り上げ、各国の政府に強く迫ることも大切だと思います。」と投稿している。参加者で元パグウォッシュ会議評議員の小沼通二・慶応大名誉教授は「『核の傘』に頼る国に非核兵器地帯の創設など安全保障政策の変革を求めた。世界に核の傘から抜け出す決意を示さなければ、日本の主張は説得力を持たない。世論が国を動かす。世論の力を強めなければならない。」(2015年11月8日(日)長崎新聞)と世論の重要性を訴えた。

まとめとして、この宣言の特徴や役割に関して期待を込めた報道が多かった。宣言文を読み上げたサイデ・ロトフィアン評議会議長は、「発表して終わりではなく、永久に思い出していく」(2015年11月6日(金)読売新聞)と述べ、元パグウォッシュ会議評議員の小沼通二・慶応大名誉教授は「科学者だけの議論では広がらない。戦争のない世界をつくるために、多様な分野の研究者や若者を巻き込んでいくことも必要だ」(2015年11月6日(金)読売新聞)と述べた。田上富久長崎市長も「様々な考えを持っている方が集まって議論を交わし、長崎が対話と発信の場となった。市民の思いが組み込まれていて長崎らしい宣言」(2015年11月6日(金)読売新聞)と評価した。初の被爆地・長崎での開催となったパグウォッシュ世界大会が終わり、ここで発表された「長崎宣言」がこれから多く活用され、活躍していくことに期待する。

最後に、会議後、多少遅れて、パグウォッシュ会議の評議会による「声明(statement)」が11月末に公表された(https://pugwashconferences.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/20151125_council-statement.pdf)。その中で、特に注目されたのが軍事・民生用に関わらず再処理の中止を提言する部分であった。「原発の使用済み核燃料の再処理の過程で取り出されるプルトニウムが世界的にたまり続けていることにこれまでも懸念を表明して」(2015年12月25日(金)NHK NEWS WEB(<http://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/html/20151225/k10010353071000.html>))おり、「世界各地で紛争やテロが頻発する中、分離プルトニウムが核兵器に転用されることを防ぐ狙いがある。」(2015年12月26日(土))

毎日新聞(http://mainichi.jp/articles/20151226/k00/00m/040/0640_00c)「エネルギー利用または兵器利用にかかわらず、すべての国で(再処理を)やめるべき」(2015年12月26日(土)九州発読売新聞西部本社(<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/kyushu/news/20151226-OYS1T50012.html>))と訴えるものである。

<http://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/dispatches/dispatches-from-nagasaki-no-15>