

2017年 7月25日

国連における「核兵器禁止条約」採決についての声明

立命館大学国際平和ミュージアム 館長 モンテ・カセム
名誉館長 安 齋 育 郎

2017年7月7日、国連の核兵器禁止条約交渉会議は、同条約を国連加盟国193か国中、賛成122、反対1、棄権1で採択しました。条約は、前文において被爆者の「受け入れ難い苦痛や損害」に留意することを明記し、核兵器の開発・実験・生産・製造・取得・保有・貯蔵・使用などを包括的に禁止しただけでなく、「核兵器を使用するとの威嚇」をも禁止し、「核抑止力の否定」への礎を築きました。

非核・平和の価値を追い求めてきた国際平和ミュージアムは、同条約の採択に向けて発揮されたすべてのイニシアティブを歓迎し、軍縮担当上級代表としてとりまとめに貢献した中満泉国連事務次長の努力を評価するとともに、原爆被爆者たちが自らの過酷な体験を赤裸々に語りかけ、非核の価値観を世界に広げる上で重要な役割を果たしたことに、深い敬意と謝意を表します。

一方、アメリカ・ロシア・イギリス・フランス・中国などの核兵器国や、それらの国の「核の傘」による抑止力に依存する欧州連合や日本など約40か国が、条約交渉会議に参加しなかったことに対して深い遺憾の意を表明し、とりわけ、「唯一の実戦被爆国」である日本の政府が同会議への不参加を表明したことに対して、深い憂慮の念を表明します。

核兵器禁止条約は2017年9月20日に署名が開始され、批准手続きを終えた国が50か国に達した90日後に発効します。それは、核兵器の使用やそれによる威嚇を「違法」とする国際社会の重要な意思表示に相違ありません。条約はすべての国に開かれており、私たちは、核兵器国やその拡大核抑止政策のもとにある国々も、将来、同条約に参加することを心から期待します。

立命館大学は、「教育・研究機関として世界と日本の平和的・民主的・持続的発展に貢献する」（立命館憲章）ために努力を積み重ね、その一翼を担って、国際平和ミュージアムは市民と協力して四半世紀の歴史を刻みつつ、100万人をこえる来館者を迎えてきました。その中で、国際平和ミュージアムは、最近2年に限っても、春・秋の特別展、無言館／京都館「いのちのアトリエ」開設10周年記念展、世界平和アピール七人委員会講演会、世界報道写真展2016、土曜講座「市民の力で核のない世界を」、15カ国の院生によるサマースクール“RENKEIPAX SCHOOL2016”などに取り組み、核問題を積極的に取り上げてきました。

京都が原爆投下の第一目標だった歴史的事実も踏まえ、私たちは、日本平和博物館会議を通じて広島平和記念資料館や長崎原爆資料館とも共同しつつ、これからも常設展・特別展・ワークショップ等を通じて人々に非核の価値を訴え続けます。そして、新たに国際平和ミュージアムに発足した「平和教育研究センター」を中心に、非核教育の面で被爆が果たすべき役割についても、附属校、国内外の教育・研究機関や平和博物館と共同して調査・研究を行ない、その成果を広く世界に発信していきたいと思えます。

かつて、明石康・立命館大学客員教授（元・国連事務次長）は、「今日の理想」は「明日の現実」になると言いました。国連における核兵器禁止条約の採択は、核兵器廃絶が「遠い将来の夢」ではなく「目の前の現実」となりつつあることを示すものであり、私たちは、平和博物館が果たすべき固有の役割についての認識をいっそう深め、努力を続ける決意であることを声明します。

July 25, 2017

**Statement of the Director and the Honorary Director of Kyoto
Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University,**
On the Adoption of the Nuclear Weapons Convention by the United Nations

Monte Cassim, Director, and Ikuro Anzai, Honorary Director
Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

On the 7th of July, 2017, the Nuclear Weapons Convention was adopted by a United Nations negotiation committee, with 122 votes in favor, 1 against and 1 abstention out of 193 member states. The convention clearly noted the “unacceptable pain and damage of the Hibakusha (A-bomb survivors)”, and not only comprehensively demanded the banning of the development, testing, production, manufacturing, acquisition, possession, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, but also prohibited the threat of their use, which would necessarily lead to the negation of the increasingly false concept of nuclear deterrence.

The Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, which has been pursuing values of a nuclear free and peaceful world, welcomes all initiatives for the adoption of this convention, and highly evaluates endeavors made by Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations of Disarmament Affairs. We also express our respect and appreciation to the A-bomb survivors who have consistently been playing an important role in disseminating the negation of nuclear weaponry by vividly expressing their unutterable experiences which were a result of the use of nuclear weapons.

On the other hand, we express our deep regret over the fact that nuclear weapon states such as U.S., Russia, U.K., France and China together with about 40 countries, including those of the EU and Japan which live under an imagined “nuclear umbrella,” did not take part in the negotiations. In particular, we express our serious concern about the nonparticipation of the government of Japan, the only country to experience an atomic bombing.

The Nuclear Weapons Convention is going to be signed from the 20th of September, 2017, and will go into effect 90 days after that date when 50 nations will have signed. The convention is undoubtedly a significant intention of the international community to illegalize the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons. It is open to all nations, and we expect nuclear weapon states and the nations under their nuclear umbrella to join the convention in the nearest future.

Ritsumeikan University, as an institute of education and research, pledges to promote peace, democracy and sustainable development in Japan and throughout the world, in keeping with the spirit of Ritsumeikan Charter. As part of this endeavor, the Kyoto Museum for World Peace has followed the precepts of the charter for over a quarter of a century in cooperation with citizens of Japan and other countries, and has been visited by more than one million people. Just introducing activities in the past two years, we organized a number of events related to nuclear issues including spring and autumn special exhibitions in 2015 and 2016, the 10th anniversary exhibition of “Atelier of Life” (Kyoto Annex of the Fallen Art Students “Mugonkan” attached to our museum), lecture meeting of the Committee of Seven to Appeal for World Peace, World Press Photo Exhibition,

Saturday Public Lectures, and a summer seminar “RENKEI PAX SCHOOL 2016” participated by graduate students from 15 different countries.

Recognizing that the city of Kyoto was once the first target of an atomic bombing, the museum will continue to appeal for the significance of a nuclear-free world through our permanent exhibition, special exhibitions, workshops, and other activities in collaboration with Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, all of which are affiliates of Association of Japanese Museums for Peace. Ritsumeikan University recently established a “Peace Education and Research Institute” at our peace museum which plans as one of its central activities, conducting research, to develop education for a nuclear-free world in partnership with Ritsumeikan APU, Ritsumeikan-affiliated primary and secondary schools, as well as other educational and research institutions at home and abroad.

Former Visiting Professor Mr. Yasushi Akashi, former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, once said at a U.N. conference for disarmament held in Kyoto, “An ideal today will become a reality tomorrow.” Adoption of the Nuclear Weapons Convention indicates that the abolition of nuclear weapons is not a dream in the remote future but a reality just before us. We will continue our efforts by further deepening our recognition of the substantial role of peace museums in realizing a nuclear-free world.