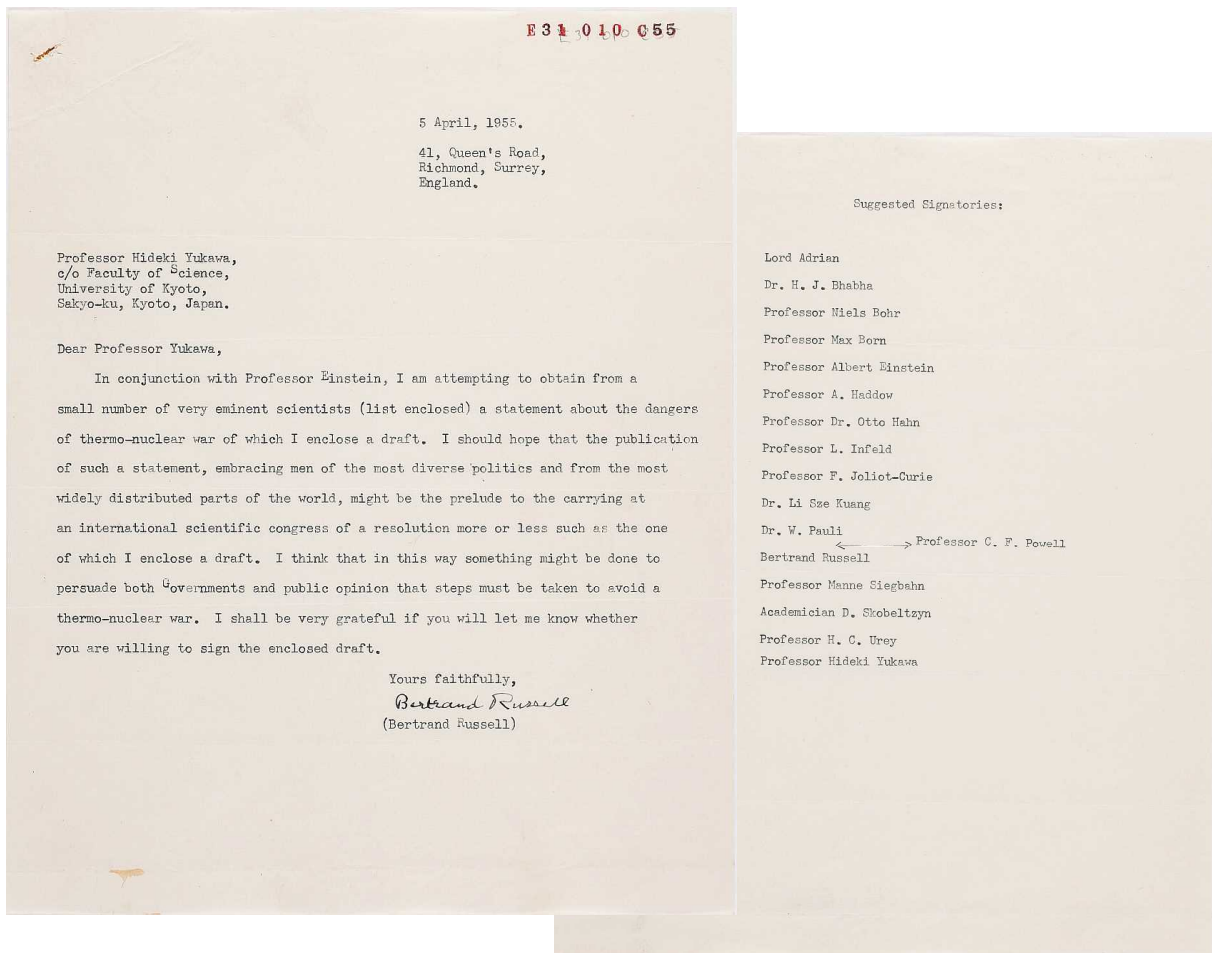


ラッセル・アインシュタイン宣言への参加

湯川は、日本の敗戦後、執筆や発言を一切断って沈思と反省を重ね、その年の末までに、「戦争は常に人類の幸福の破壊者である」との考えを「週刊朝日」と「科学朝日」で展開し、核兵器による人類の絶滅も視野に入れ、世界が一つになって平和を守る以外ないとの確信を和歌の形で表明した。

広島・長崎の被爆に続く、ビキニ水爆実験での被曝を知って、湯川は、「原子力の脅威から人類が自己を守るという目的は、他のどの目的より上位におかれるべきだ」と語り、科学者として、日本人として、さらに人類の一員として、ためらうことなく平和運動に参加した。湯川の考えは、英字新聞や往復書簡によって欧米にも伝えられた。

バートランド・ラッセルは 1955 年 4 月 5 日に世界の指導的科学者に書簡 (s02-20-018、E31-010-c55) を送り、宣言への参加を呼び掛けた。湯川は 4 月 19 日に賛同の返書 (s02-20-021、E31-011-c55) を送った。これが、核兵器と戦争の廃絶を訴えたラッセル・アインシュタイン宣言への湯川の参加である。ラッセルが 7 月 9 日にロンドンで行った宣言発表の詳しい記録 (s02-20-004、E31-021) も送られてきた。



ラッセルから湯川への書簡 (s02-20-018、E31-010-c55)

E31 010 C55

In the tragic situation which confronts humanity, we feel that scientists should assemble in conference to appraise the perils that have arisen as a result of the development of weapons of mass destruction and to discuss a resolution in the spirit of the appended draft.

We are speaking on this occasion not as members of this or that nation, continent or creed, but as human beings, members of the species man, whose continued existence is in doubt. The world is full of conflicts: Jews and Arabs; Indians and Pakistanis; White men and Negroes in Africa; and, overshadowing all minor conflicts, the titanic struggle between Communism and anti-Communism. Almost everybody who is politically conscious has strong feelings about one or more of these issues; but we want you, if you can, to set aside such feelings for the moment and consider yourselves only as members of a biological species which has had a remarkable history and whose disappearance none of us can desire. We shall try to say no single word which should appeal to one group rather than to another. All, equally, are in peril and, if the peril is understood, there is hope that they may collectively avert it. We have to learn to think in a new way. We have to learn to ask ourselves, not what steps can be taken to give military victory to whatever group we prefer, for there no longer are such steps; the question we have to ask ourselves is: What steps can be taken to prevent a military contest of which the issue must be disastrous to all parties?

The general public, and even many men in positions of authority, have not realized what would be involved in a war with thermo-nuclear bombs. The general public still thinks in terms of the obliteration of cities. It is understood that the new bombs are more powerful than the old and that, while one A-bomb could obliterate Hiroshima, one H-bomb could obliterate the largest cities such as London, New York and Moscow. No doubt in an H-bomb war great cities would be obliterated. But this is one of the minor disasters that would have to be faced. If everybody in London, New York and Moscow were exterminated, the world might, in the course of a few centuries, recover from the blow. But we now know, especially since the Bikini test, that thermo-nuclear bombs can gradually spread destruction over a very much wider area than had been supposed. It is stated on very good authority that a bomb can now be manufactured which will be 2500 times as powerful as that which destroyed Hiroshima. Such a bomb, if exploded near the ground or under water, sends radio-active particles into the upper air. They sink gradually and reach the surface of the earth in the form of a deadly dust or rain. It was this dust which infected the Japanese fishermen and their catch of fish. No one knows how widely such lethal radio-active particles might be diffused, but the best authorities are unanimous in saying that a war with H-bombs is quite likely to put an end to the human race. It is feared that if many H-bombs are used there will be universal death - sudden only for a fortunate minority, but for the majority a slow torture of disease and disintegration. Many warnings have been uttered by eminent men of science and by authorities in military strategy. None of them will say that the worst results are certain. What they do say is that these results are possible, and no one can be sure that they will not be realized. We have not found that the views of experts on this question depend in any degree upon their politics or prejudices. They depend only, so far as our researches have revealed, upon the extent of the particular expert's knowledge. We have found that the men who know most are the most gloomy.

E31 011 C56

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS
(YUKAWA HALL)
Kyoto University
Kyoto, Japan

April 19, 1955

Lord Bertrand Russell
41 Queen's Road
Richmond, Surrey
England

Dear Lord Russell:

I appreciate your great effort for the cause of benefit of mankind. I am willing to sign your statement.

I have just got a very sad news of the death of Professor Einstein, who had been so very influential in arousing the conscience of both scientists and non-scientists all over the world. We take it our duty to make an effort all the more eagerly in order to achieve the ideal which he cherished in common with you and to which we subscribe.

Yours sincerely,

Hideki Yukawa
Research Institute for
Fundamental Physics
Kyoto University

左：添付の宣言文第1ページ 右：湯川からラッセルへの返書 (s02-20-021、E31-011-c55)

P R E S S C O N F E R E N C E

by

THE EARL RUSSELL

at

Caxton Hall, Westminster

on

Saturday, 9th July, 1955

Professor J. ROTBLAT: Ladies and Gentlemen, this conference was called by Lord Bertrand Russell in order to make public a statement signed by a number of scientists on the significance of nuclear warfare. I hope that each of you received a copy of the statement. I am going to call on Lord Russell to give you a short summary of this statement and afterwards it will be open to you to ask questions relating to this topic.

Earl RUSSELL: Ladies and Gentlemen, the purpose of this conference is to bring to your notice, and through you to the notice of the world, a statement signed by eight of the most eminent scientists in the fields cognate to nuclear warfare, about the perils that are involved in nuclear warfare and the absolute necessity therefore of avoiding war.

I will just read you a brief abstract here which I think you already have:

"The accompanying statement which has been signed by some of the most eminent scientific authorities in different parts of the world, deals with the perils of a nuclear war. It makes it clear that neither side can hope for victory in such a war, and that there is a very real danger of the extermination of the human race by dust and rain from radio-active clouds. It suggests that neither the public nor the Governments of the world are adequately aware of the danger. It points out that an agreed prohibition of nuclear weapons, while it might be useful in lessening tension, would not afford a solution, since such weapons would certainly be manufactured and used in a great war in spite of previous agreements to the contrary. The only hope for mankind is the avoidance of war. To call for a way of thinking which shall make such avoidance possible is the purpose of this statement.

The first move came as a collaboration between Einstein and myself. Einstein's signature was given in the last week of his life. Since his death I have approached men of scientific competence both in the East and in the West, for political disagreements should not influence men of science in estimating what is probable, but some of those approached have not yet replied. I am bringing the warning pronounced by the signatories to the notice of all the powerful Governments of the world in the earnest hope that they may agree to allow their citizens to survive."

7月9日の宣言発表の詳しい記録 (s02-20-004、E31-021) タイトルと冒頭部分

湯川の活動はこれにとどまらなかった。核時代を超えるために、国家主権の絶対性を否定して世界政府や世界連邦を目指す運動にも積極的に参加した。史料室には、湯川の「核時代から世界連邦時代へ」（1971年11月25日）と題する講演の手書き原稿（c084-013-008）などが残されている。湯川は1961年から1965年まで世界連邦世界協会会長を務めた。また1955年には、下中弥三郎の呼びかけに応え、世界平和アピール七人委員会にも初代委員の一人として参加し、熱心に発言を続けたのだった。

（文責：小沼通二）