

Japan's 12 Top Savants Demand Immediate Suspension Of N-Tests

By Tsunezo Sasai
Staff Writer

KYOTO, May 9. — Twelve of the nation's foremost scientists and intellectual leaders Wednesday called for "immediate suspension" of nuclear testing and said that only "complete disarmament offers the real solution" of the problem of peace and cataclysm.

The appeal was contained in a lengthy declaration issued at the end of their three-day discussions held at the tranquil Zen temple of Tenryu-ji in the laps of verdant hills here.

The Kyoto Conference of Scientists, as the gathering is officially called, was sponsored by Nobel Prize winning physicist Dr. Hideki Yukawa and other scientists who have attended the Pugwash Conferences.

The Pugwash Conference was first called in 1957 in Canada under the leadership of the late Albert Einstein and British philosopher Lord Bertrand Russell to discuss problems of peace and war, particularly to enlist the support of scientists from all over the world in saving the humanity from nuclear destruction.

The Conference, held at eight different places in the past, has almost become synonymous with a worldwide intellectual movement for world peace.

The 12 savants met the press Wednesday evening at the Research Institute for Fundamental Physics at Kyoto University.

Dr. Yukawa briefed reporters on the discussions which he said were held "in complete freedom and earnest. He added the scientists and intellectual leaders would meet again in the future. He said also that the scientists had no intention of "monopolizing" such appeals but that they had no immediate plans to expand the scope of the conference.

Dr. Toshiyuki Toyota, professor of St. Paul's University, then read the 4,000-word declaration comprising a preamble and six points on which there was a complete unanimity of views.

The gist of the declaration, as translated into English by The Mainichi Daily News, follows:

The preamble said, "Japan is in a position to make special contribution to world peace inasmuch as she experienced the effects of nuclear weapons and she has a national Constitution which clearly renounces war.

"Particularly at this time, when the danger of annihilation of mankind due to nuclear war is increasing, we believe that Article 9 of the Constitution has come to assume greater significance than at the time of its promulgation, and at the same time we want to stress anew our responsibility for peace."

The declaration said the savants agreed on these six points:

1. All people including scientists should make incessant efforts to prevent misuse of the achievements of science so that the truth discovered by science can be utilized only for the welfare of humanity and peace.

2. It is now recognized that war no longer can be the instrument to settle various international problems. But there is a deep-rooted contention that threat of nuclear weapons can maintain peace. Such contention serves to increase the danger of the outbreak of war and runs counter to the direction of abolition of war and for this reason we oppose the contention.

3. We demand the conclusion at the earliest possible date of an agreement on test suspension not only from the viewpoint that radioactive substances cause hereditary and physical damage, but also, more important, from the point of view that nuclear weapons tests lead to intensified arms race and international tension and to increas-



A press conference at the Institute for Fundamental Physics. Left to right: Tanaka, Tajima, Tanigawa, Sakata, Yukawa, Tomonaga, Kuwabara, Miyake, Osaragi and Fukushima.

ed danger of nuclear war. Atmospheric, underwater and other tests which can be detected without difficulty should be banned immediately.

4. The only real solution of the problem can be attained through disarmament including nuclear weapons and furthermore by complete abolition of armaments. It is to be desired that means of delivery of nuclear weapons be renounced under strict and effective international control and that military bases in the territory of other nations be speedily removed.

5. A gloomy outlook on the relationship between disarmament and economy is not warranted. The report of the 10-nation United Nations advisory committee is one example of bright prospects. However, since many problems are in-

involved in the structural transformation of the world economy as a result of disarmament, a long-range, thorough-going study and examination of the problem is necessary in Japan.

6. It is the great, historic task for all humanity to put an end to an age of war and arms race and to create an era of peace and complete disarmament. It is desired that people from politics, economics, science, philosophy, religion and all walks of life put their brains into an earnest study and examination of the problem.

Attending the three-day Kyoto Conference of Scientists were:

Dr. Hideki Yukawa; Dr. Shin-ichiro Tomonaga; Dr. Shoichi Sakata, professor at Nagoya University; Takeo Kuwabara, vice president of the Japan Academy of Sciences and professor of Kyoto University; Dr. Eizo Tajima, professor at St. Paul's University; Dr. Yasuo Miyake, professor at Tokyo Education University; Dr. Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, professor at St. Paul's University; Dr. Yoichi Fukushima, member of the Japan Academy of Science; Jiro Osaragi, novelist; Tetsuzo Tanigawa, critic; Shinjiro Tanaka, critic, and Dr. Shigeto Tsuru, professor at Hitotsubashi University.

According to Dr. Yukawa, eight other noted scholars had expressed support for the conference—among them are Yasunari Kawabata, novelist; Dr. Seiji Kaya, president of Tokyo University; Dr. Shigeru Nambara, former president of Tokyo University; Mrs. Raicho Hiratsuka, honorary president of the Federation of All Women's Organizations; Dr. Sakae Wagatsuma, professor emeritus of Tokyo University, and Dr. Seishi Kikuchi, director of the Nuclear Research Institute.

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