

16. 学振奨励研究員数の推移

年 度	申請者数(人)	採用者数(人)	採用率(%)
1967	366	112	30.6
68	401	150	37.4
69	506	162	29.1
70	601	159	26.5
71	700	160	22.9
72	801	195	24.3
73	834	203	24.3
74	919	264	28.7
75	981	295	20.1
76	1,248	316	25.3
77	1,441	310	21.5
78	1,425	332	23.3
79	1,515	372	24.6

(日本学術振興会調べ)

11-36

(総学庶第1546号 昭和55年11月7日)

「国際紛争の平和的解決の必要性について」(声明)

昭和55年10月24日

第80回総会

去る9月6日～12日、オランダ国アムステルダムで開催された、第18回国際学術連合会議(ICSU)総会及びそれに先立つ臨時総会は、改めて科学者が国際連帯活動を通じて人類の福祉の向上に寄与し、ひいては平和の大義を進め、世界の国際安全保障を高めるよう努力すべきことを確認した。更に、すべての科学者によびかけ、それぞれが自国政府に対し、大量殺戮兵器の制限と国際紛争の平和的解決のための方途の探求を行うよう勧告すべきことを決議した。

このような決議が行われるに至った背景には、現在のさし迫った国際情勢の危機があり、科学者の責任がいよいよ痛切に感ぜられるような事態の進行があると思われる。

日本学術会議は、その発足の当初から、科学者として日本の文化的発展を通して世界平和に寄与すべきことを希求し、大量殺戮兵器の実験・製造・貯蔵・使用について常に反対を表明してきた。去る第79回総会においても、ラッセル・アインシュタイン宣言の支持とそのため積極的行動について満場一致の決議を行い、上記ICSU勧告の精神に沿って行動をすすめてきたところである。

いうまでもなく日本国憲法の精神はまさにこの線に沿うものであり、我々は改めて、その持つ国際的意義の深さに感ぜざるを得ない。ICSUのような科学者の国際的団体が、このような勧告を行うに至った背景には、国際連合憲章、ユネスコ憲章の思想が、多くの人々の間に強く意識されるに至ったことを示している。これは、日本学術会議が従来探ってきた態度が、国際的にも定着してきていることの反映である。これを機会に、我々は更に積極的に、広く全国の科学者とも提携し、国際間の紛争をすべて平和裡に解決すべき方途を探求するよう、我が国政府に働きかけることを、第80回総会の名において、決議するものである。

附属資料

(1) ICSU会則の改正の一部

II Objectives of the Council

3. The principal objectives of the Council are:

- a) to encourage international scientific activity for the benefit of mankind, and so promote the cause of peace and international security throughout the world.
- b) to facilitate and coordinate the activities of the International Scientific Unions.

アンダーライン部が追加された。

(2a) 財務役の T. F. Malone 教授の、第30回 PUGWASH 会議に関する報告書 (別紙)

(2b) 上記報告書の添付資料としての“核戦争の危険に関する PUGWASH 会議の声明” (別紙)

(3) ICSU 第18回総会決議の内

16. The Need for Peaceful Resolution of International Disputes.

Aware of the imminent threat to the very survival of the human race inherent in the world-wide arms race,  
remembering the call for peace issued 25 years ago in the Einstein-Russel Manifesto signed by nine other great scientists,  
urges scientists everywhere to call upon their governments to work toward progressive limitation of weapons of mass destruction, and seek peaceful means for settling all matters of dispute between them.

(別紙)

To : Participants in the 18th ICSU General Assembly

From : T.F. Malone, Treasurer

Re : 30th PUGWASH Conference ... Re. Russel-Einstein Manifesto

At the request of the ICSU Executive Board, I represented ICSU at the 30th PUGWASH Conference in Breukelen, Netherlands, 20-25 August 1980. This Conference marked the 25th Anniversary of the Russel-Einstein Manifesto calling upon scientists from all over the world to co-operate in averting the nuclear catastrophe wick scientific work had made possible.

The PUGWASH Conference noted that this year: "Never before has mankind been in such grave peril". They noted moreover, that world-wide military expenditures now exceed \$500 billion per year, and are increasing at a rate of \$50 million per day.

These considerations prompted me to bring to the attention of ICSU the attached statement issued by the PUGWASH Council. An appropriate resolution of concern from the 18th General Assembly may be in order.

30th Pugwash Conference  
Breukelen, Netherlands, 20-25 August 1980

STATEMENT OF THE PUGWASH COUNCIL ON THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR

Never before has mankind been in such grave peril. A major nuclear war would mean the end of civilization and could lead to the extinction of the human race. And yet, throughout the world militarily powerful nations with obscenely large stockpiles of nuclear weapons seem unable to compose their differences by accommodation and negotiation. Instead, nuclear arms increase in numbers and capability and threaten to proliferate to many additional states, while attempts are being made in a number of countries to lend respectability to the insidious doctrines of limited and even winnable nuclear war.

Meanwhile, military expenditures, which annually already exceed \$500 billion worldwide, continue to grow at a planned annual rate exceeding \$20 billion per year, wastefully consuming valuable material and human resources desperately needed for improvement of the conditions of human life, especially in the Third World. These economic, social and political inequities lead inevitably to local instabilities which tempt the involvement of powerful outside interests and provide dangerous focii for the outbreak of local wars. Such conflicts could too easily escalate into a major nuclear war.

Unless prompt and effective steps are taken to reduce and eliminate these tendencies, we foresee a major and catastrophic nuclear war before the end of this century. Such a nuclear war would spread death and destruction beyond the capacity of society to handle. It would threaten the survival of the species. In these circumstances, our duty as human beings and scientists is clear -- we must opt for survival.

This is the chief message from the 30th Pugwash Conference, held in Breukelen, The Netherlands, on August 20-25, 1980. The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs have been meeting since 1957 in response to an appeal issued in 1955 by Bertrand Russell, Albert Einstein and 9 others of the world's most distinguished scientists to their colleagues "to assemble in conference to appraise the perils that have arisen as a

result of the development of weapons of mass destruction". Now, 25 years later, after considerable effort and high hopes, we find ourselves more than ever impelled to appeal to our governments and to our fellow human beings to heed the warning: "Shall we put an end to the human race; or shall mankind renounce war?"

The problems that confront us are not simple; we are living in a complex world. But until the world's nations recognize that force only leads to more force, that threats only beget threats, the peril will remain acute. There is absolutely no substitute for negotiation. East or West, North or South, survival depends on the recognition by all nations that war has no justifiable purpose and that peaceful means can and must be found for the settlement of all matters of dispute between them.

We call upon all men and women of good will everywhere urgently to work towards -

- resumption of serious negotiations between the USA and the USSR
- an end to the nuclear and conventional arms races in Europe and elsewhere
- disengagement of outside nations from conflicts in the Third World.

Achievement of these objectives can reverse the present disastrous drift and prepare the way for total nuclear disarmament -- an indispensable condition for lasting peace.

We cannot refrain from ending with the conclusion of the Russell-Einstein Manifesto, which is as applicable today as the day it was written: "There lies before us, if we choose, continued progress in happiness, knowledge and wisdom. Shall we, indeed, choose death, because we cannot forget our quarrels? We appeal, as human beings to human beings: Remember your humanity, and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new Paradise; if you cannot, there lies before you the risk of universal death".