



戦後 80 年に寄せて

In Embracing 80 Years of Post-World-War-II

80 年前、サンフランシスコで国際連合憲章に調印した国は 51 か国であった。こうして、戦後世界は、国連を中心として、平和と安全およびより大きな自由をめざした国際秩序に向けて歩み出した。日本は、ドイツ、イタリアと並んで、旧敵国として扱われており、日本の国連への加盟は、東西対立の只中であって、サンフランシスコ講和条約締結後、1956 年 12 月の国連総会決議を待たなければならなかった。日本国民は、主権者として、新しい憲法を制定し、「非戦の誓い」を立て、国民主権と平和主義、基本的人権の尊重の 3 原則を掲げて、戦後世界に復帰した。

80 years ago, the Charter of the United Nations was signed by 51 Nations in San Francisco. Thus, the post-war World has marked its steadfast steps toward building a new World Order in view of peace and security in larger freedom. While on the other hand Japan was counted as “old enemies” along with Germany and Italy, her entry into the World Organization only after the 1952 San Francisco Peace Treaty was realized as late as in December 1956 by a UN General Assembly resolution adopted in the midst of East-West confrontation. Japanese people as the sovereign of our Nation have enacted a brand-new constitution to boost a “pledge of no more war,” and to declare Three Principles, e.g. “Nation Sovereignty”, “Pacifism”, and “Respect of Human Rights.” It was really the very beginning when Japan has returned to the international community after World War II.

その後、日本社会の経済発展は目を見張るものがあったが、同時に、男性中心の社会制度を残存させ、ジェンダーバランスを欠いたマイノリティへの差別と不平等の構造が温存され、また十分に戦争責任と向き合ってきたとは到底言えない。沖縄では、米軍基地の存在と新たな基地建設が住民の生活を圧迫し続けている。他方、戦前のような家族主義への回帰の主張、外国人等への差別やヘイトスピーチ、歴史修正主義の風潮も顕著となり、さまざまな経済的な困難や社会的分断を取り上げて、排外主義を唱える声も大きくなりつつあることは由々しき事態である。

The post-war era of the Japanese society has marked remarkable economic developments, while at the same time its overwhelmingly male-dominated structures have been left untouched, and these “social structures” of discrimination against minorities and inequalities still remain backward from a viewpoint of gender balance. Japan has not yet had a straight look at its responsibilities towards warfare. It should be noted that in Okinawa remaining US military facilities and a newly building military base only for use of US Forces



are threatening daily life of the ordinary population. On the other hand, it is really deplorable and grave social trends that we come to realize a call for a return to “familism of Japanese style” of the prewar era appeals for discriminations against foreigners and others, and hate speeches, as well as prevailing revisionist view of history, what goes further to see that various social handicaps and social disruptions have pushed some groups to appear on social scenes with raising louder voices for antiforeignism, namely “Japan or Japanese First.”

ロシアやイスラエル、アメリカを含む国連加盟国は、国連憲章 2 条 4 項に定める武力行使及び武力による威嚇の禁止を承認し、国際紛争の平和的解決に専心すべき義務を負うにもかかわらず、国際法違反の侵略を進め、非人道的戦争犯罪は止むことはない。ガザ地区では、ホロコーストを繰り返すようなジェノサイドが進行し、国際社会はこれを止めることができずにいる。国際司法裁判所による暫定措置の決定や国際刑事裁判所による国際的なコア犯罪に対する逮捕命令の発付にもかかわらず、憂慮すべき事態は一向に改善されていない。さらに私たちは、核戦争の瀬戸際にいる。

Whereas the State Parties to the United Nations, including Russia, Israel and the United States, are all obliged to refrain from the threat or use of force (Art. 2, al. 4, UN Charter), and should settle by peaceful means any international disputes, it is really deplorable that a military invasion against the international law is taking place and that inhuman war crimes have never ceased to be committed. In Gaza Strip, horrific crimes of genocide are occurring, seemingly like a recurrence of holocaust, and the International Community can't regrettably so far stop them. Grave situations in those and other areas of the globe are not ameliorated in the least, while the International Court of Justice has ordered several times provisional measures, and that the International Criminal Court has delivered orders of arrest in several cases of the international core crimes. Furthermore, we are on the brink of nuclear war.

平和と人権への取組は強化されなければならない。

We must strengthen our activities for peace and human rights.

私たちは世界各国の指導者に対し、いまこそ 80 年前の誓いに立ち戻り、武力行使禁止原則を遵守し、国際法違反の戦争を抑止することを求める。現在進行するガザ、ウクライナ等での武力紛争を即時停止し、停戦を実現すること、進行中のジェノサイド・戦争犯罪への武器輸出等、すべての加担を停止することを求める。

We request sincerely political leaders of respective nations of the World to turn back to the pledges that the World made 80 years ago, so as to observe the holy principle inhibiting use



of force and to refrain from any kind of use of force in violation of the international law. Stop now immediately any kind of armed conflicts, and bring about cease-fire at any moment. Hold any and all interventions, and do at once everything to prohibit exports and other activities in term with these on-going genocide and war crimes.

日本は憲法 9 条に立脚し、唯一の戦時被爆国として、国際社会の先頭に立って、核戦争を含む戦争を全力で抑止する責任を果たすべきである。

Just image that Japan stands on Article 9 of the Constitution, and that Japan is the only nation suffered from wartime nuclear arms. So, Japan is the nation who is respectfully urged to take initiative to lead the international community with all its might and powers so as to let the World move away from any military confrontation including nuclear war.

昨年、ノーベル平和賞委員会は、日本被爆者団体協議会（被団協）に最も著名な賞を授与した。その意味するところは、ヒロシマ・ナガサキへの原爆投下やビキニ環礁での水爆実験による被害を受けた「負の歴史」を真摯に受けて止めて、核兵器の廃絶を訴える声が世界の世論に実際にも届き、核兵器と人類とは共存できないという認識が高まっていることである。核保有国や日本を含めて核の傘に依存する多くの国にむけて、いまこそ 2021 年に発効した核兵器禁止条約への加盟を促し、核兵器廃絶を全世界的規模で実現するためにいっそう努力する必要がある。

Last year the Noble Peace Prize Committee awarded Nihon Hidankyo (Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bombs Sufferers Organization) the most renown prize, which means that the “negative legacy” of atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as hydrogen bombing test at Bikini Atoll have been accepted earnestly, and that a call for complete abolition of nuclear weapons is actually heard by the World Opinion by raising awareness that nuclear weapons could never be compatible with human beings. In the face of nuclear powers as well as Japan and many other countries dependent on nuclear umbrella, now is the time when we should make more efforts to promote adhesion to the Treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons, which took effect in 2021, so as to realize globally a world without nuclear weapons.

私たちは、国連憲章 26 条が安保理事会に対して加盟国に示す「軍備管理計画」を作成する責任を課していることを思い起こし、軍事費の拡大に歯止めをかけて、「地球温暖化対策」や「持続可能な発展計画 SDGs」の実現に一層の努力を傾注するように呼びかける。



Remembering that the Security Council shall be responsible by Art. 26 of the UN Charter for formulating “plans for establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments,” we call for a stop to growing military expenditures, and to pour more efforts to “countermeasures against global warming” and to realization of “Sustainable Development Goals.”

私たちは、国際的に保護・促進される人権が、社会の経済活動や生活のすみずみまで保障されるように、「国連のビジネスと人権スタンダード」の一層の普及を推進する。

We will do our best to advocate “The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights” in order to prevail internationally protected and promoted human rights throughout economic activities and into every corner of ordinary life of the global society.

昨年、私たち、ヒューマンライツ・ナウは、日本から発信する世界的な国際人権問題への取組を評価されて、光栄にも第 12 回沖縄平和賞を受けた。戦争は最大の人権侵害であり、私たちはこれからも、平和と人権の課題に取り組む国内外の市民と連帯し、戦争が生み出す人類への悲劇をこれ以上拡大させず、人権と平和を基調とした国際社会の形成に向けた努力を進めていく。世界人権宣言をはじめとする国際人権基準に立脚し、差別や分断、排外主義、抑圧、性暴力を含む暴力、歴史修正主義を根絶する取り組みを続ける。

Last year, we, Human Rights Now, had the honor and the privilege to accept the 12th Okinawa Peace Prize for our worldwide commitments to international human rights issues from the Japan-based perspectives. War is the most heinous infringement against human rights. Again, we will do our best to promote solidarity actions with citizens in our country and abroad, who are tackling with social issues concerning peace and human rights. We are expected to realize no more widening of human tragedies caused by war. Peace and human rights shall form the basis of an international community to come. We will cling again to the Universal Declaration and other international human rights standards, and follow a long and winding road to eradicate from the earth any discriminations, disruptions, antiforeignism, oppressions, violences including sexual abuses, and revisionist view of history.

私たちは、日本国憲法で認めているように、「専制と隷従、圧迫と偏狭を地上から永遠に除去しようと努めてゐる国際社会」を一層推し進めるために、世界の人々と連帯することを誓う。

We make a pledge to bring about international solidarity among peoples of the World in



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view of any progress of the vision of “the international society striving for the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth” as set forth by the Constitution of Japan.

2025 年 8 月

August 2025

ヒューマンライツ・ナウ

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