

The Vatican Galvanizes Support For A Nuke-Free World

梵蒂冈会议传达出对促进无核世界进程的支持

By Ramesh Jaura

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VATICAN CITY (IDN) – The Vatican's first international conference on the prospects for "a world free from nuclear weapons and for integral disarmament" on November 10-11 was not intentionally planned to overlap with U.S. President Donald Trump's visit to Asia as the U.S. faces heightened tensions with North Korea. It has been in the works for several years, and the timing, as Cardinal Peter Turkson of Ghana quipped, is a coincidence that could be seen as an act of "divine providence".

IDN梵蒂冈城发来报道 - 2017年11月10日到11月11日，一场主题为“一个无核的世界和彻底地核裁军”的国际会议首次在梵蒂冈城举行。恰巧的是，这正逢美朝核武问题极度敏感的时期。美国总统特朗普也在这次会议举行期间对亚洲几个主要国家进行了国事访问。就像加纳红衣主教Cardinal Peter Turkson所说的一样，虽然我们为实现无核世界做了多年的努力，但最近所有事件在时间上的巧合看起来似乎是“天意”。

Eleven Nobel Peace laureates, UN and NATO officials and a handful of nuclear powers including Russia, the United States, South Korea and Iran, are together with the lay Buddhist organisation Soka Gakkai International (SGI) among participants in what is officially described as an international symposium that aims to galvanize support for a shift from the Cold War era policy of deterrence to one of complete nuclear disarmament.

11位诺贝尔奖荣誉获得者，联合国、北约组织官员和一些包括俄罗斯，美国，韩国，伊朗在内的核武国家、以及佛教机构国际创价学会（SGI）都参与了这场国际研讨会。本次研讨会的目的就在于转变冷战时期以核威慑力为主要目的的对外政策，使当前各国的对外政策朝着彻底核裁军的方向迈进。

The global gathering follows the adoption of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons by 122 countries including the Holy See in New York on July 7, which determined that

nuclear weapons are not only immoral, but also should be regarded as an illegal means of warfare. In recognition of its role in achieving the Treaty, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 2017.

就在这场会议举行前不久，包括梵蒂冈在内的122个国家，于今年7月7日在纽约签订了联合国禁止核武器条约。该条约明确指出使用核武器不仅仅是不道德的，而且应该被视为非法的军事行为。为了积极促进实施该条约，尽可能使之具有法律约束力，一场名为“国际废除核武器运动（ICAN）”的活动被授予了2017年诺贝尔和平奖。

Commenting on the recent Treaty calling for a ban on nuclear weapons, NATO Deputy Secretary General Rose Gottemoeller warned that the ban treaty risks disregarding today's security challenges, including the growing threat presented by North Korea's illegal weapons programmes – a point that was stressed by France, Great Britain and the United States who did not take part in the negotiation of the Treaty.

然而，包括法国，英国，美国在内的一些拥核国家并没有参与该条约的协商讨论会议。就这一禁核条约的签署，这些国家有着不同的意见。北约副秘书长Rose Gottemoeller就警告说，这项条约的签署带有一定的风险，它忽略了当前国际社会共同面临的安全挑战，其中就包括北朝鲜的非法核试验项目。英，美，法等国都认同和强调了这一观点。

In a joint statement they declared: "We do not intend to sign, ratify or ever become party to it. Therefore, there will be no change in the legal obligations on our countries with respect to nuclear weapons. For example, we would not accept any claim that this treaty reflects or in any way contributes to the development of customary international law. Importantly, other states possessing nuclear weapons and almost all other states relying on nuclear deterrence have also not taken part in the negotiations."

这些国家在一份联合声明中指出：“我们不会签署及认可此条约，更不会成为该协议的成员国。因此，我们在有关核武器的法律义务上不会做出任何改变。比如说，我们不会承认该条约在任何一个方面促进及完善了国际惯例法。更重要的是，不仅仅是我们，其它一些拥核国家和一些被核威慑力所保护的国家也都没有参与该条约的商讨。”

However, she added that NATO and its Allies have a long history of working to reduce nuclear weapons in the world. Since the end of the Cold War, NATO Allies have reduced their collective nuclear arsenal in Europe by more than 90%. She stressed the strong commitment of all NATO

Allies to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as the best mechanism for achieving a world without nuclear weapons, through pragmatic and verifiable reductions in nuclear arsenals.

紧接着，Rose Gottemoeller补充说北约组织及其盟友在削减世界核武器这一方面做着长达多年的努力。自冷战以来，北约组织及其盟友在欧洲就销毁了90%以上的集体核武库。她强调，北约成员各国一直以来都以核不扩散条约（NPT）为框架，为削减武器做着持续不断的努力。核不扩散条约通过务实的手段对核武库进行可验证的削减，这应是针对世界无核化进程最有效的机制。

In a statement on November 10, addressed to on the occasion of the conference, five of the 11 Nobel Prize Laureates participating in the conference said they hope the event will help launch "a new international legal regulation and further stigmatize those weapons and the states that so far refuse to give them up."

在11月10日与会之际，5位诺贝尔奖荣誉获得者在一份递交给教皇方济各的陈述书中说，“他们希望借助此次会议起草一份新的国际法案以加强谴责核武器的使用以及那些还不愿放弃核武的国家”。

They commended the joint role of civil society, religious communities and various international organizations and states in advancing the Nuclear Ban Treaty, which aims to put an end to weapons "that are capable of obliterating life as we know it in the blink of an eye".

他们赞扬了民间社会，宗教团体和各类国际组织在推进禁核条约方面所做的努力以达到彻底核裁军的共同目的。要知道，这些核武器能够在一瞬间摧毁人类的生命和文明。

An “inclusive and equitable” international security system which leaves no country feeling that they must depend on nuclear arms is needed, they said, and stressed the necessity to ask oneself "what ethical and moral human beings can possibly believe that it is fine to give machines the ability to kill humans."

他们说，国际社会需要一个“公平合理且涵盖各国”的国际安全体系。这一体系应该让每个国家都感到它们不再需要依靠核武威慑力而获得安全感。他们还强调说，每个人都有必要扪心自问这样一个问题：“到底是怎样的伦理和道德使得我们相信把人类的生死决定权交给冰冷而致命的武器是没有问题的？”

In order to avoid an "impending third revolution in warfare," the weapons must be eliminated before they ever make it to battle, they said.

他们补充道，为了避免“即将发生的第三次战争革命”，所有的核武器都 必须在他们被用于战场之前彻底销毁。

This, they added, requires prioritizing the human person over the creation of wealth and realizing that "real security comes from placing the focus on meeting the needs of individuals and communities – human security and promoting the common good.”

同时他们还提出，彻底销毁核武器需要我们在个人权益和财富积累的矛盾中选择前者，并且认识到“只有把问题的焦点集中在满足个人和社会需求上，并提倡集体利益和人类共同安全，才有可能给各国带来真正的安全感。”

Signatories included former head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, Professor Mohamed El Baradei; Mairead Maguire; Professor Adolfo Perez Esquivel; Professor Jody Williams, and Professor Muhammad Yunus.

这份陈述书的发起人包括前维也纳国际原子能机构（IAEA）主席兼教授Mohamed El Baradei; Mairead Maguire教授； Adolfo perez Esquivel教授；Jody Williams教授以及Yunus Muhammad教授。

Cardinal Turkson stressed in his opening remarks that the symposium was "about the global will to encourage nuclear weapons States to persevere in, if not hasten, their ongoing strategic reduction of nuclear arms, and to dare to hope, eventually, for a world free of nuclear weapons.”

加纳红衣主教Cardinal Turkson在他的会议开题演说中讲到，“这是一次关乎国际核裁军意愿的研讨会，就算这次会议不能加快各国的核裁军进程，它也至少能敦促各拥核国坚持他们目前正进行的战略性减少核武器计划。同时，人们也能通过这次会议看到些许希望，争取逐渐实现世界范围内的无核化。”

The conference was taking place in "a moment of human history when fear about potential global catastrophe has intensified to a point rarely experienced, since the days of the Cuban Missile Crisis." Nuclear weapons have become again a global problem, affecting nations and impacting our future and future generations, he added.

此次会议举办的时间也十分特殊。Cardinal Turkson继续说，“我们很担心另一次潜在的全球性灾难的到来。这样的担心已经上升到了一个新的高度，这是人类历史上自上次古巴导弹危机以来从未有过的经历。”核武器问题再次成为一个国际性问题，这不仅影响着每一个国家，同时也影响着我们的后代。

"Our conversations are as critical; and the decisions made by the global human family about peace and war in the coming months and years, particularly those with political responsibility, will have profound consequences for the very future of humanity and our planet."

“我们这次的商谈显得尤为重要。国际社会，尤其是那些肩负着政治责任的领袖们在接下来的几个月或者几年做出的有关和平与战争的决定至关重要。这些决定将对人类社会，我们的未来，甚至是整个地球产生深远的影响。”

Such conversations were urgently needed, given the current tensions among nuclear weapon states as well as between nuclear weapon states and states seeking to become nuclear weapon states, said Cardinal Turkson who heads the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development, which has sponsored the symposium.

整体人类发展机构是本次国际研讨会的赞助商。作为整体人类发展机构的带头人，Cardinal Turkson在研讨会上说道，考虑到当前各个拥核国家之间紧张的关系以及各个拥核国家和想要拥有核武国家之间的利益冲突，像这样的对话是十分紧急且有必要的。

Against this backdrop, Pope Francis told the symposium participants on November 10 that nuclear weapons, “exist in the service of a mentality of fear that affects not only the parties in conflict but the entire human race.” Weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, create nothing but a false sense of security, he added.

在这样一个背景之下，教皇方济各在11月10日举行的会议上告诉与会各方，“核武器存在的意义在于它利用了人类对致命灾难的恐惧心理。核武器的这种威慑力不应该仅仅服务于矛盾双方，更应服务于整个人类命运共同体。”他接着补充道，大规模杀伤性武器，特别是核武器带给我们的除了虚幻的安全感以外别无他物。

“International relations,” he continued, “cannot be held captive to military force, mutual intimidation, and the parading of stockpiles of arms. They cannot constitute the basis for

peaceful coexistence between members of the human family, which must rather be inspired by an ethics of solidarity.”

他继续说，“国际关系的基石不应该建立在军事武力，互相戒备敌视以及武器竞争之上。这些东西并不构成人类大家庭各成员之间和平共处的基础。相反，要想和平共处，国际社会各个成员应该努力寻求共同利益并达成道德上的共识。”

Noting that this year marks the 50th anniversary of the Encyclical Letter *Populorum Progressio*, in which Bl. Paul VI articulated the idea of integral human development and proposed it as “the new name of peace”, Pope Francis said, “We need, then, to reject the culture of waste and to care for individuals and peoples labouring under painful disparities through patient efforts to favour processes of solidarity over selfish and contingent interests.”

值得注意的是，刚好在50年前，Bl.Paul六世在罗马教皇通谕《民族发展》一文中阐述了整体人类发展这样一个想法。他把这一想法视作是现代和平的代名词。教皇方济各说，“我们不能再继续这种犹如浪费时间般的文化。我们应该通过耐心且持续的努力使各方克服自私与短视的或有权益并逐渐达成共识，以这样的实际行动去关怀那些备受核武困扰和折磨的人们。”

Izumi Nakamitsu, UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), said: “Any gathering of world leaders and civil society actors and governments to discuss ways to pursue a nuclear weapons-free zone will be very helpful for the cause of UN disarmament activities.” She expressed eagerness to discuss what can practically be done to eradicate nuclear weapons.

联合国核裁军事务所（UNODA）高级代表Izumi Nakamitsu说，“任何一次世界各国领导人之间，民间团体以及各国政府之间的有关促进全球无核化进程的聚会推进联合国无核化活动都起着十分积极的作用。”她急切渴望跟有关各方探讨联合国应如何就彻底销毁核武器这一议题采取具体行动。

Nakamitsu said the UN believes the only solution to the North Korean nuclear crisis is a political one, and that talks on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation create much-needed “breathing space” for trying to find these political solutions.

Nakamitsu传达说联合国相信政治协商是解决朝鲜核危机的唯一办法。在找到政治协商解决办法之前，有关各方应该就核裁军，核不扩散以及武器控制等议题展开对话和磋商。这将为找到朝核问题的政治协商解决办法腾出重要的“缓冲空间”。

"So we're not giving up at all on disarmament, but quite the contrary, because the situation is very difficult, we think disarmament discussions are more important," she added. [IDN-InDepthNews – 10 November 2017]

“因此，我们根本没有放弃对核裁军的努力，恰恰相反，正因为现状尤为艰难，各方就核裁军问题的商谈才显得尤为重要。”她补充说。[IDN深度报道 - 2017年11月10日]

Photo: Cardinal Peter Turkson of Ghana welcoming Vatican conference participants on November 10. Credit: Katsuhiro Asagiri | IDN-INPS

图片：11月10日，加纳红衣主教Cardinal Peter Turkson在梵蒂冈会议上向各位与会代表致欢迎词。图片来源：Katsuhiro Asagiri | IDN-INPS

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