

THE BULLETIN OF JSA

THE JAPAN SCIENTISTS' ASSOCIATION

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No.125

October 25, 2011

A PROPOSAL REGARDING THE RECOVERY OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY FROM THE AFTERMATH OF THE EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI DISASTER IN THE NORTHEASTERN REGION OF JAPAN

Problematic “special zone”

Japan is now facing a new situation where the people seriously have to address and deal with problems concerning the fishing industry. That is, the prefectural governor of Miyagi, Yoshihiro Murai, has a plan to create a “special zone of fisheries for the recovery from the disaster” against the background of the last earthquake and tsunami disaster in the northeastern region of Japan. He understands that they need to attract investment from the private sector because the government will face enormous costs associated with the restoration from the disaster, and that the fishery rights of marine culture industry which has long been limited and controlled by fishery associations of the region as a whole, therefore, should be open to the private sector for this reason. The Miyagi Prefectural Fishery Association (10,600 associates) conducted a petition and collected 14,000 signatures, and then discussed the situation with the prefectural governor, asking to renege his plan of a “special zone”. But the prefectural governor who is also a member of the governmental Meeting for Recovery Planning, did not agree to renege his plan and concluded his talks, and insisted at the press conference, “If the Fishery Association proposes some other scheme to attract investment from the private sector, then I would not oppose this ‘special zone’.”

The aim of the economic quarters' claim: the importance and role of the fishery rights

The prefectural governor said, “Private companies claim that the sea is common property resources for our nation, and that it is not the property of the fishery associations.” Yes, this may be true. However, the problem lies in his following statement: “The Fishery Association did not pay for the fishery rights. How about including the private sector?” This line of thinking leads to the misunderstanding that the fishery rights are nothing but a right just to fish. Moreover, he ignores intentionally the long history and the contemporary role of the fishery rights. There we clearly see the will to exclude local fishermen behind his statement.

“The sea is common property resources for our nation,” — that is true. Now we have two different interpretations of this statement.

One is that of economic quarters. Takagi Committee for Reform of Fishery Industry (Chairman, Yuuki Takagi, former Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), a committee associated with Japan Economic Investigation Council, one of the major economic think tanks, submitted the first proposal in March 2007, in which they attributed the cause of the weakening of Japanese fisheries to the constitutional predisposition of the fishery industry itself and claimed the release of the fishery rights to the private sector for the purpose of developing Japanese fisheries. The latest proposal issued by this committee mentions the radioactive contamination matters, but this part accounts for less than 10 percent

of the whole proposal, and they mainly claim the prompt and accurate disclosure of information as well as the establishment of the research system. After all, their main idea is to claim the release of the fishery rights, and, above all, they also assert explicitly for the restructuring and integration of small fishing ports. And this idea is incorporated in the proposal of Miyagi prefecture as well as in the government's scheme of the "special zone".

The other interpretation is the opinion that the fishery rights represent the idea asserted in the above statement, "The sea is common property resources for our nation." The fishery rights determine the area of exclusive fishing rights on a certain limited surface of the sea as a property. However, the fishery rights interpreted this way are not the right to fish as economic quarters define. As "Forest is the lover of the sea" movement claims, the fishery rights are a unique, Japanese original concept of rights which enshrines commons (non-privatized, public natural resources and environment as common basis of local society) into law, and is attracting the attention from abroad. This unique concept of the fishery rights represents the nation's will to protect marine resources and the environment. In other words, local fishermen use the fishery rights which are originally nation's rights with regard to the sea, as long as their use of these rights is relegated by nation. We interpret the fishery rights this way. Therefore, it is unacceptable that the fishery rights be open to the private sector in the name of a disaster recovery.

Release of the fishery rights to the private sector and its expected conclusion

If we look back at the history of the process of high economic growth, local fishermen abandoned their fishery rights through negotiations with the interested parties (or under pressure from those parties to abandon it, in fact) when industrial complexes, ports and harbors, as well as nuclear power plants were planned and constructed on the seaboard of Japan, they received compensation payments. As a result, the marine environment of those localities steadily deteriorated. Finally, the accident of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant happened and low-concentrated radioactive liquid solution was drained into the sea with no prior consent, as though it was the wrap-up of the series of marine environmental deterioration. The effect surpasses expectations and entails many big problems. Meanwhile, in Iwaishima Island, located in the Seto Inland Sea, the locals rejected for twenty-four years the construction of a nuclear power plant planned by Chugoku Electric Power Company, being backed with the fishery rights. Now you understand that the fishery rights have such an authentic, fundamental communal strength. Accordingly, abandoning the fishery rights and opening it easily to the private sector will surely have negative effect, which will go far beyond the problem of those fishery associations concerned.

A brief look of the history of the fishery rights

Let us look back briefly upon the history of the fishery rights in Japan. In 1742, the Edo shogunate enforced the Act "Kampo Osadame" (the Statute of the Kampo years, 1741-1743), which established the basic principle that "the inshore fisheries should be the local's property, the offshore fisheries should be the right of common." In 1875, after the Meiji Restoration, however, the Meiji government abruptly enforced the new act which declares that "the sea is common property and fishery industries should report entry." The new act created a huge confusion among the fishermen at locations of the seaboard, and the government withdrew this law the following year. We could say that the present plan of the "special zone" would be the second reckless scheme since then. Later on, in 1893, the Fishery Rights Law was submitted to Imperial Parliament, and it was enforced in 1902. Although this previous Fishery Rights Law of 1893 had several defects, it was still remarkable that it officially re-arranged the fisheries in the public sea level in order as follows: (1) incorporate, (2) specific, and (3) exclusive (common) fishery rights. That is, the government integrated local practices of fishermen groups using state power.

The present Fishery Rights Law, put into effect in 1950 after three-year preparation, marked a milestone in the history of Japanese post-war democracy as well as the New Japanese Constitution in the sense that it modernized, democratized and renewed the old local fishery practices (The expenditure of the budget mounted to 1.5 billion yen, which was ten times of the total amount of the Fisheries Agency's

annual budget at the time). It was actually the legalization of the conventional commons.

Indispensable small fishing ports

The scheme of the Miyagi prefectural governor's "special zone" plans to integrate 142 small fishing ports into 27 prefectural fishery harbors, while Takagi Committee for Reform of Fishery Industry makes it clear in its proposal that the integration concerns the small fishing ports and fishermen's villages. According to the Committee's proposal, fishermen's boats are to be moored intensively in those harbors and fishermen are required to commute there, which means they will be salaried employees of those integrated harbor companies. If this plan becomes reality, then fishermen villages will completely vanish. However, we have to recognize the fact that the contribution of those small fishing ports has never been negligible. They have used the seaboard areas most efficiently, fishing, aquafarming, and doing varieties of marine work in the most appropriate way every season through the year. Even a small port with the association of 30 members in Miyagi prefecture, for instance, achieves the number-one catches of congers in the prefecture, offering jobs for 700 fishermen in high seasons. In addition, associated industries such as live fish selling, dried marine product producing and processing and other related works prosper, and they create a small economic sphere around the port. Therefore, there is no necessity to integrate those prosperous fishery ports. "There is a beautiful landscape wherever humans work in harmony with the environment." The beautiful landscapes of the Japanese seacoasts are also indispensable resources for tourism. We doubt the merit of integrating these fishery ports. We cannot lose these precious resources for tourism. Above all, the existence of these fishery ports is important to enhance "quality of life". For example, the role of female workers in these fisheries after catch landing is also important. It marks the characterization of Japanese fishery industries and allows women earn an income and play a significant role (even part time) in the local environment. Nothing can be more urgent and valuable than repairing the damaged ports and areas as soon as possible.

Development of renewable energy and the fishery rights

From now on, renewable energy will be an indispensable component of development. Wind, wave as well as solar power generation can possibly be a balance as an alternative. However, wind power generation on the land surface involves such problems as noise, low-frequency wave and vibration, for example. To develop wind power generation devices on the sea surface will be an important issue. When developing wind power generation on the sea surface, the characteristic of the Japanese seaboard where the area of coastal wetland or shallow sea bed is usually small, should be taken into consideration. (We will discuss this issue later, and will present another proposal.) This issue is also concerned with the fishery rights, by the way. It is considered that when developing renewable energy, developing some techniques to use the seashore without conflict with local inshore fisheries will be important. This issue, which is inevitable, will be a touchstone issue for Japan's ability of engineering development.

Summary and our proposal

The things above discussed can be summarized in perspective as follows: (1) The system of the fishery rights makes a seaboard commons which integrates local communities living on fishing and ecosystems of coastal areas where the fishing including marine farming is managed, and have a function to maintain the environment. It is necessary, therefore, to control it as a whole. If profit-making enterprises are given way to the emergence of the fishery rights, then they will most probably overfish, and once they do not make a profit from the sea, they will withdraw from the business. This surely involves the danger of destroying the environment as well as of disrupting the communities. It is wrong to regard the fishery rights as the entrenched interests of fishermen's associations. The fishery rights make the basis of fishermen's right to exist as well as of environmental preservation. (2) The idea of releasing the fishery rights to private investors is identical with that of structural reform led by ex-PM Junichiro Koizumi, which reduces everything to market value. However, marine resources make part of the earth's environment. They are not

pure commodities. The reasons of weakening the Japanese coastal fishing industry can never be attributed to the fishermen and fishery associations. The true reason simply comes from the wrong, all-too-easy policy of the government to import marine products from abroad. (3) The economic quarters seem to desire to solve carried over problems (e.g. raising consumption tax) at a one stroke. The prefectural governor of Miyagi, Yoshihiro Murai, seems to be playing the role of a messenger boy when he rushes to the idea of creating a “special zone”.

Basing our view upon the above consideration, we, the Japan Scientists’ Association, put forward the following proposal regarding the recovery of the fishing industry from the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami disaster in the northeastern region of Japan.

Any further radioactive contamination of the sea is unacceptable.

The government should give support to repair the damaged coastal areas and the fishing industries in the first place. As fishermen play the most important role of recovery, we request the government to promote the policies as follows:

2-1. Do best to repair all the damaged fishing ports and restore their functions.

2-2. Compensate the damaged fishermen for the loss of occupation for the time being.

The government should make efforts to make the nation deepen the understanding of the meaning of the fishery rights. For this purpose;

3-1. Spread the recognition of the fishery rights (especially, the recognition that the use of these rights by local fishermen is relegated by nation), and enhance internationally the utility of the unique characteristics of the Japanese fishery rights.

3-2. Discuss the recovery of fisheries with experts from wide range of research fields and concrete recovery plans as early as possible.

The government should send the message that Japan will never spread any further the contamination of the sea to the people as well as to abroad.

4-1. Make it possible for the coastal fisheries and the development of renewable energy to coexist.

4-2. Declare that Japan will never worsen the coastal environment any further and send this declaration to the world.

30 June, 2011

The Japan Scientists’ Association (JSA)

(trans

+ lated by Taro Mochizuki)

***PLEDGE
TOWARDS RESTORATION FROM THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE AND THE
NUCLEAR DISASTER AND RECOVERY OF JAPANESE SOCIETY***

80 days have passed since March 11, the day M9.0 massive earthquake and tsunami had occurred and Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc. (TEPCO) running Fukushima Daiich nuclear power plant been followed. Restoration and recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake are progressing at a snail's pace, and the nuclear accident is still in the situation of no vision to deal with the accident. The great earthquake disaster and the accident influence throughout Japanese land as well as all parts of the world. The Japan Scientists' Association, that has consistently criticized the safety myth on nuclear power plant, cannot help feeling indignation at progress of events. The association wishes to offer condolences to and express sympathy for victims. And the association will determine to take action for restoration from the great earthquake and the nuclear accident and recovery of Japanese society.

The great earthquake and the nuclear disaster reveal the real identity of the Japanese postwar society

Although we have not seized the whole picture yet, not only the nuclear accident but the earthquake has not a little an aspect of human disaster. That is recognized commonly by a lot of people. As a factor of the human disaster one may cite that the central and local governments which have responsibility for regional residents' lives and fortunes, namely securing human right to existence, have not so far taken action to establish the adequate system of disaster measures. As another factor, in spite that the possibility of nuclear power plant accident caused by massive earthquake or tsunami has been pointed out, TEPCO and the central government have neglected countermeasures against them and had no adequate crisis-management system. The following two facts are considered as the whys behind these. One is structural gaps among areas in the postwar society. They assigned the highest priority to economic growth around a core of large corporations, centralizing humans, commodities absolutely on the basis of efficiency, and money to Tokyo, ignoring declination of agriculture, forestry and fishery and regional economy. Another fact is the energy and nuclear plant measures governments promoted in past. Due to the measures, they imported nuclear power plant technology from the US in the aspect of energy supply under the nuclear umbrella provided by the US, constructed lots of nuclear plants in the areas left behind from economic growth scattering safety myth, and have built regional economy and national economy depending on nuclear power plant. Considering these, we must say that the great earthquake and nuclear disaster ask not only sufferers and residents in disaster areas but all Japanese people a question of the very truth of postwar society.

We appeal for recovery of national life from the standpoint of truly realizing the Constitution of Japan

There are many recommendations concerning restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the nuclear power plant accident. Most of those have commonly an inclination to clamp on residents in the disaster areas a restoration plan as a new test site of urban and regional plan from the standpoint of policy-makers and corporations in the name of new establishment of East Japan. As for sufferers to remain in the disaster areas disturbs their description of a desired blueprint, they allegedly want local residents to exit from their land until a new town is built. This is nothing but revival of economic growth supremacism placing the top priority on efficiency which was in the background of this earthquake disaster and nuclear accident. The bitter lesson from the restoration process from the aftermath of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake tells us that unless local residents restored their lives and occupations return, restoration plan centered at the construction of public buildings would not be true one even if ports and harbors are reestablished and parks and evacuation center designedly located between new high-rise buildings. We must prevent from repeating a tragedy of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake disaster that victims were injured further by excluding them from the region they have lived so long and cutting the human relationship local residents have built up.

The Japan Scientists' Association believes that the restoration from the great earthquake disaster and nuclear plant accident should be based on the standpoint to realize the constitutional spirit. The subject of promoting the restoration should be the residents at the devastated areas, the purpose of restoration be reconstruction of sufferers' lives and occupations, and local society they have lived so long in. The implement should be lead by their autonomous body, adjusted by prefecture, and the central government chiefly should aid financially so as to make sure the restoration action of the local government.

Such restoration action would be the first step of shift from Japanese postwar society in which economic growth centered at major companies has been top priority toward the society which truly realizes the rights of peaceful life and social life advocated in the Japanese constitution. However, there comes out even the movement to revise the Constitution to tighten the crisis-management system regarding this matter as a natural disaster and taking its advantage. The restoration by residents and for residents must

be addressed as a grand public movement with gathering public wisdom and potential. We, members of the association, wish to participate in this public movement as scientists.

On the ground of the above mentioned reason we will humbly revise our previous studies and practices in the light of the Constitution, show the people what is necessary for building a new Japan, call for public discussion, and sincerely respond to their criticism. The Japan Scientists' Association wishes to pledge to make efforts of building new Japan that earns world trust.

29 May 2011

The 42nd General Assembly of the Japan Scientist' Association
(translated by K. Nishioka)

***AIMING AT A SOCIETY INDEPENDENT OF NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION LEARNING
THE LESSONS OF THE FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACCIDENT***

The Government of Japan should promptly cope with the aftermath of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident.

Around 14:46 on March 11, 2011 a massive earthquake registered M9.0 occurred at the epicenter off Sanriku Coast. The earthquake and tsunami caused core meltdowns at Units 1, 2, and 3 reactors of the plant run by Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc. (TEPCO). The accident is a loss-of-coolant accident set off by earthquake. As the Three Mile Island accident (the US, March in 1979), it passed through the same sequence of stages: the fall of water level, exposure of core, collapse and meltdown of core, explosion of brought out hydrogen, and release of radioactive substances. But, in the Three Mile Island accident case radioactive substances could be shut in, and emitted a few, while in the Fukushima case, as Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency identified, massive radioactive substances have been released, namely iodine-131 (from 1.3 to 1.5 times 10^{17} Bq) and cesium-137 (from 0.6 to 1.2 times 10^{16} Bq) into the atmosphere, concentrated contaminated water from Unit 2 (520 ton, 4.7 times 10^{15} Bq) into the sea. It passed two and a half months and TEPCO and the cabinet are still unable to present a clear vision to deal with the accident to the people and the world. There are even now three menaces of nuclear power plant accident: heat (decay heat), radiation, and hydrogen (explosion), of which improper treatment would dangerously trigger critical situation. Japanese people as well as the world wish for Japan and other areas not to be further contaminated by radioactive materials, anxiously watching every action of the Japanese Government. Awaking to its weighty responsibility to humanity including to-be children, taking on the responsibility without entrusting to TEPCO, appealing wisdom of Japan and the world and the help of official and nongovernmental bodies, the Japanese Government should swiftly deal with the Fukushima accident through all necessary measures.

We call for total compensation for all victims in the nuclear power plant accident.

Many people in the areas around Fukushima Prefecture suffer various and severe damages caused by massively emitted radioactive materials. Residents in the vicinity of the Fukushima Daiich nuclear power plant were forced to be emergently evacuated without allowance to search for their family members sacrificed by the earthquake and tsunami. Residents in the areas where the annual cumulative radiation dose is estimated more than 20 mSv were relocated from their long lived-in homes abandoning lands, houses, and jobs. In the large area of Fukushima Prefecture and its neighboring prefectures vegetables and milk were contaminated by radioactive materials blown in, by which lots of farmers encountered suspension of shipment. The same situation annoys piscatorial people not only in Fukushima but in its neighboring prefectures because of concentrated polluted water flown out into the sea. The damage caused by rumors in this situation is widely spreading to agriculture, forestry, and fishery as well as manufacturing industry. Parents and teachers fearing affect to children in the areas where high dose was identified on the school yards rose up to claim to remove and improve the polluted top soil.

Such damages were brought about suddenly by the Fukushima Daiichi accident. That is the humanitarian disaster which was caused by the Japanese Government and electric power companies including TEPCO. They have constructed a lot of nuclear power plants throughout the nation on the basis of the safety myth and ignored to take sufficient safety measures against massive earthquake and giant tsunami that had been predicted and blown a whistle. The one who is responsible for the accident naturally has to compensate for the victims. TEPCO has primary responsibility for the accident, and the government that drives the energy policy dependent on nuclear power has significant responsibility as well. In the case where TEPCO can not carry out the reparation obligation, the government instead needs to conduct compensation for loss. Compensation should be conducted for people who has been damaged or will be damaged by this accident and the contents must be to fully secure the life he/she had been living before the accident. The Japan Scientists' Association strongly calls for full compensation for all victims of the nuclear power plant accident.

We promote a campaign in combination with the people for the society without relying on nuclear power.

Atomic bombings over Hiroshima and Nagasaki gave rise to many victims, Hibakusha, and the H-bomb test on Bikini Atoll victimized crew of a Japanese tuna fishing boat Daigo Fukuryu Maru. Why must the Japanese people be plagued by a newly happened nuclear disaster? That is because in Japan, noted in the world as an earthquake-prone country, the government has nationwide constructed no fewer than 54 nuclear power stations on the basis of the safety myth. The safety myth that no accident can happen since every nuclear power plant is protected by five-fold safeguard broke down owing to the Fukushima accident. The fear of nuclear power plant accident is caused by the immature technology, the fact the way of final disposal has not yet established, and the fact that in case of a severe accident, as the actual status shows, people could not step in the accident scene on account of high radioactivity. In Japan, where nuclear power plants are nationwide constructed, any resident in the vicinity of any nuclear power plant lapses into losing a place to go, should an accident happen once. Considering this accident, the government asked to halt the running of the Hamaoka plant built on epicenter of the Tokai Earthquake predicted with high possibility. That is, however, a temporary measure up to taking measures for protection against the tide. We note that to hold firmly the energy policy dependent on nuclear power generation is the government's basic stance.

The Japan Scientists' Association has organized nationwide symposia on nuclear power generation problems more than 30 times since 1972 together with residents in various areas and often appealed to the government for nuclear regulation and seismic security of nuclear power plant. On the contrary, the power, which promotes mass construction of nuclear power plants brandishing the safety myth under the collusion between industry, government, and academia, has discriminated against and suppressed scientists and technicians who voiced critical opinions and the necessity of drastic security measures to close up the research to improve security.

The Japan Scientists' Association, at this time that the severe aftermath was caused by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident, appeal to the Japanese Government for a basic change of energy and nuclear power policy toward the world independent of nuclear power generation. For the first step we appeal the following: (1) Never approve a new construction of any nuclear power plant, and decommission not only the Hamaoka plant but plants with the risk of great earthquake and decrepit plants; (2) Conduct a drastic review of safety standards and make thorough inspections of existing plants considering the actually happened earthquake and tsunami; (3) To break down the collusion between industry, government, and academia, which has promoted the nuclear policy on the basis of the safety myth of nuclear power generation, and to take top priority to security, establish the regulatory organization for nuclear power plants, which should have personnel, system and authority adequate to perform that rule; (4) Abolish the previous supplementary reader based on the safety myth under the editorship of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and draw up a new supplementary reader that covers mainly

whole damages caused by this accident and its lessons.

In the postwar Japanese society the energy and nuclear power policy has formed the basis of policy operation that gives top priority to economic growth. That policy has been regulated by the subordination to the US originates from the Japan-US Security Treaty. Therefore the prospect towards the society independent of nuclear power generation is inseparably related to the establishment of a new Japanese society. The Japan Scientists' Association will consider what energy policy in a new Japanese society should be and take action, together with all people aiming at the society independent of nuclear power generation.

29 May, 2011

The 42nd General Assembly of the Japan Scientist' Association
(translated by K. Nishioka)

***SHIFT IN OUR AXIS OF COOPERATION FROM THE US-JAPAN ALLIANCE
TOWARD THE PEACE CONSTITUTION:
TOWARD PEACEFUL ASIA WITH NO NUKES,
THE RECOVERY FROM THE AFTERMATH OF THE EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI
DISASTER,
AND ERADICATION OF SUFFERING FROM AMERICAN MILITARY BASES AND ATOMIC
DISASTER***

1. In the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake, US military forces deployed "Operation Tomodachi" with the investment of 200 thousand military manpower and of 80 million dollars financial expenditure. This support for disaster recovery was executed on the basis of the request from the Japanese government and its own direction. So we express gratitude and welcome the supports from the US, which should be done, we believe, in the same manner as we do to the various humanitarian supports from other countries on behalf of the damaged nation. However, even though US military forces basing in Japan played this important role in disaster assistance, this does neither justify the harmful activities brought about by the American troops around US military bases in Japan's national territory, nor acknowledge the status quo of the US troops' stationing whose freehand use of land and resources is unrighteously allowed by the Status-of-Forces Agreement as well as by so-called "secret agreement".

The activities of the Japan Self Defense Forces and the US military in the damaged areas reflected the fact that the Japanese government had ever been taking countermeasures against disaster in such a poor way that they could maintain the manpower and equipment only in the form of military troops. This fact implicates the need of setting up a technical corps specializing in disaster assistance and recovery that is also capable of deploying activities overseas. In TV news, there are scenes showing reports from the damaged areas where JSDF soldiers are working devotedly. However, the lesson we should learn is that if the government had organized, equipped and trained an appropriate corps for disaster assistance and recovery, that corps could have deployed better activities safely and efficiently, and this lesson should be more appreciated than praising the hard work of JSDF soldiers which already involved casualty.

2. The severe accident of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant of TEPCO accompanied with the earthquake and tsunami disaster uncovered the fundamental defectiveness in the system of the government and the electric company to control nuclear safety.

The Japanese government and private enterprises have been combined together to promote nuclear energy generation, deviating from three principles on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, i.e. "autonomy, democracy, and disclosure", they neglected the varying academic research outcomes that might unhinge the myth of nuclear safety, they afraid, and finally, they set the regulatory agency under the ministry that

promotes the use of nuclear energy against the international rule. Even now, when the historic disaster has occurred and people's attention has been attracted to it from abroad, they still refuse to disclose the data regarding radioactive contamination to citizens as well as to professionals, and reject calls for experts from all over the world who are able to form a system which is capable of accountability. In regards to the radioactive contamination, the government underestimates the danger of interior/low-level exposure, sets the standardized limit of radiation exposure in schools at the extraordinary high level against the international standards, and continues to explain: "It will be safe for the time being."

It was inevitable for them to accept and promote the nuclear fuel cycle, ignore intentionally the danger of interior/low-level exposure and propagate the myth of nuclear safety that neglects the danger of earthquake and tsunami for the purpose of promoting the construction of nuclear power plants in Japan, which enhanced our dependence on nuclear energy. Meanwhile, this line of policy totally coincides with the pro-US policy that minimizes the damage of atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the risk of radiation exposure accompanied with the development, production, and experiment of nuclear weapons so that they can advance in the competition of nuclear weapon development. Moreover, the present situation of those people who live in the areas where the nuclear power plants are located that those people's lives and properties are unreasonably put at risk, their communities are constrained in terms of job opportunities and tax income, and also negative heritage like nuclear waste material is carried over to the future generations, has the same root as the problems seen in the situation of those people living in the areas where the US military bases are located.

Thus, we need to break dependence on the US's nuclear umbrella, so that we can realize the dignity of life, human rights, and democracy, that is, the human security in the true sense. Facing the calamity of the earthquake at this time, we request the following things: complete ban of nuclear weapons, breakaway from the nuclear energy, and international examination of the countermeasures against nuclear waste disposal and radioactive contamination.

3. Revision of the Japanese constitution and the reformation and deepening of the US-Japan alliance is progressing rapidly. However, what is serious is that, in the midst of the chaos caused by the earthquake, this is happening without any public debate.

In the Diet, lawmakers set aside the urgently sought bills to provide disaster relief and aid recovery efforts and established the constitutional investigation committee. This committee, which was created without due debate, will open the path to constitutional revision. Last year's report from the "Panel on Security and Defensive Power in a New Age" made recommendations such as revision of the Three Anti-Nuclear Principles, revision of the three restrictions on arms exports, changing of the current interpretation of the constitution to allow for rear support of other nation's troops, and revision of the five principles of PKO participation. These recommendations show the movement towards the dismantling of Japan's postwar security policies and the peace constitution, and the desire to create new national security policies. We can't ignore how the DPJ, in its pursuit of a deeper US-Japan alliance (to which constitutional revision is necessary), is preparing the mechanisms to make such revision possible.

However, the reformation of the US military and the JSDF is dramatically progressing, even ahead of the legal changes. The two governments plan to hold a US-Japan Security Cooperation Committee meeting in June between diplomatic and defense officials.

The new National Defense Program Guidelines decided in 2010 reference a "dynamic defense capability", and the need to remove the restraints on Japan's ability to participate in war so that the JSDF can be dispatched overseas on a global-scale to engage in active participation in international peacekeeping operations, while somehow still maintaining Japan's "defense-only policy" and "non-use of the right of collective self-defense". Viewing the conspicuous military threat of China, it supports a restructuring of the JSDF's organization and equipment so that it can on the front-line in the Far East beyond Japan's territorial waters as a substitute for the US military. We cannot accept the JSDF taking on part of the functions of US Forces Japan and thereby becoming part of the US's global military structure.

Opposition to the US's movement of Futenma Air Station to elsewhere in Okinawa represents the beliefs of the Okinawan people. However, the US and Japanese governments view the American military's presence in Okinawa as providing "deterrence" and as such are firmly attached to the proposed movement to Henoko, Nago. As a result, the danger and noise pollution caused by Futenma continues and worsens. All pretense of lessening the burden on Okinawa has disappeared with the proposal of plans to consolidate Kadena air base and establish joint civil-military base facilities in Aha. As also seen by the examination of the possibility of restructuring Misawa air base in Aomori, restructuring plans for American military bases are ongoing within Okinawa, within Japan, and within Guam.

Moving base facilities to Guam will cost as much as one trillion yen, something that has created difficulties for passage of the current plan by the US Congress. It seems likely this will result in another request that the Japanese government provide funds. Given that the new base will be within American territory, it would be outrageous for Japan to provide funds, especially now that we are recovering from the recent earthquake.

4. The Iraq and Afghanistan wars which occurred during the time of "reformation and deepening of the US-Japan alliance" have caused serious damages to the local inhabitants and at least part of the JSDF's activities there have been found to have been unconstitutional by a court. The May assassination of Osama Bin Laden was a violation of Pakistani sovereignty. The operation, which from the beginning sought to kill Bin Laden rather than try him in a court of law, cannot be sanctioned. President Obama's statements that the death of Bin Laden was "a great accomplishment" that "should be welcomed by all who believe in peace and human dignity" can not be reconciled with the ideals of the Japanese constitution.

The Obama administration has developed and performed subcritical nuclear testing, maintained its nuclear weapon capabilities, and even developed new kinds of nuclear weapons. These acts contradict his principles of "a non-nuclear world" and "America's moral responsibility" and go against the movement to completely prohibit nuclear weapons and the will of the world's peoples (first and foremost those victims of nuclear weapons) and many of its nations. Despite the Japanese government's claim that low level nuclear exposure "is not currently a problem," many people's lives have been thrown into chaos by the situation in Fukushima. As a past victim of nuclear weapons, Japan should make the immediate, unconditional destruction of the nuclear weapons which shower the people with fallout on the basis of its diplomatic policies. It is unforgivable that it should seek to deepen its alliance with a nuclear power like the United States.

As shown above, strengthening the military alliance with the US is damaging to Japan's peace and stability in the world. The "deterrence theory" that forms the basis for strengthening the alliance is bankrupt, so they attempt to use America's contribution to disaster relief efforts to provide significance to the US military presence in Japan.

5. In order to outlay appropriately for the disaster restoration and recovery in the middle of tight finances of national budget, it is no doubt that the national finance structure needs to be reformed in a fundamental way. Even at this time, though, the ruling Democratic Party is continuing to respond to the expectation of the US, along with the LDP and others, and is ready to strengthen the US military bases and the JSDF on the one hand, while they are about to push forward the neoliberal reform which causes the people a pain on the other hand. This is wrong in the following double senses: First, it is wrong because the neoliberal reform surely will break people's life and regional economy. Second, it is wrong because Japan's cooperation with the US military will worsen the security environment in Asia as well as in the world.

First of all, it is necessary to rethink the National Defense Program Guidelines decided in 2010 and reduce dramatically the expenditure for the national defense, especially that for frontal equipment. Plus, it is evident that the consensus document between the US and Japan governments "The Roadmap" has already lost its reality, therefore, the Japanese government should renege it and abolish the Law for the Promotion of the Reformation of US Military Forces. By doing so, they should stop assisting the construction of the

US bases in Guam, minimize the US military bases in Japan, make the US military forces such as marine troops including atomic-powered airplane carriers and submarines retreat from Japan's national territory, and decide the abolition of the financial backing for the US military stationing in Japan in perspective of the complete retirement of US military forces from Japan's national territory.

On the other hand, the Japanese government should make efforts to act with peaceful diplomacy based on the spirit of the constitution, resume the six-party talks as soon as possible, get rid of destabilizing factors in the East Asia, and foster the reliable environment for dialogues as well as for the creation of a nuke-free zone in the East Asia region. Both the Japanese and US governments justify their strengthening the US-Japan alliance by in the name of "China's opaque and accelerated military expansion" and "North Korea's adventurous and desperate diplomacy which includes the development of nuclear weapons". However, this is unreasonable when they claim China and North Korea to abolish nuclear weapons while the Japanese government calls the reformation and strengthening of US military forces and the US's nuclear umbrella "deterrent force" and intends to deploy the JSDF troops overseas in concert with the US military. We strongly claim that the Japanese government should change its policy, believing that Japan will be able to contribute to building peace in Asia by adopting the security policy based on the peace constitution and this is the only way to develop policies to aid those people and industries suffering from the earthquake disaster.

The Japan Scientist' Association, as an academic association that has been aware of the social responsibility of scientists and committed to the development of democracy and human rights, resolves as above and decides to make efforts for the recovery from the earthquake disaster as well as for the building of peaceful and sustainable society in Asian and the world.

29 May, 2011

The 42nd General Assembly of the Japan Scientist' Association
(trans. Shoko Ohshiro and Taro Mochizuki)

ARTICLES OF "JOURNAL OF JAPANESE SCIENTISTS"

The Journal of Japanese Scientists (JJS) or NIHON NO KAGAKUSHA (in Japanese) covering all the scientific fields is monthly published and distributed to all the members and other readers

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