

THE BULLETIN OF JSA

THE JAPAN SCIENTISTS' ASSOCIATION

Chasu Bldg. 9F, 1-9-15 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0034, JAPAN

Fax: +81-3-3813-2363 <http://www.jsa.gr.jp/>

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RECOMMENDATION:

TRANSCENDING “DEEPENING ALLIANCE OF JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES” AND REDUCING ARMS EXPENDITURES TO APPROPRIATE THE BUDGET FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION, ALSO EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Okinawa marks 40-year anniversary of its reversion to Japanese sovereignty from US control this year, however, there are existing still US military bases and also the base make a sortie to Iraq and Afghanistan etc. Japan and US governments appeal “to ease the burden of US military bases carried by people in Okinawa, but they drive enhancement and restructuring of “Japan and US alliance”. Hence, it implies that relocating Marine Corps Air Station Futenma, so called Futenma airbase, and also is trying to strengthen the other bases and the corps in Okinawa and Mainland of Japan at the expense of Japan.

Japan and US Security Consultative Committee on 24 April, 2012 stated that Japan would provide 31 hundred million dollars that is more than they agreed in 2009 for constructing US bases in Guam and North Mariana islands. On the other hand, the governments set forward “relocation” Futenma airbase which is now located Ginowan city, Okinawa to Henoko, Nago city, Okinawa, and the US government has call on revamping of US military bases in Japan premise using Futenma airbase. Also the government announced that Osprey MV-22 deployment to the airbase in this summer, and they already have changed amphibious assault ship to transport vessel for the new transportation aircraft in Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture.

The Japanese government is also proceeding to buy new fighter aircraft such as F35, to build escort warship and shifting Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to southern part of Japan for working with coalition to US armed forces. Moreover, the SDF challenges holding out against Chinese Marine Corps and “Missiles” from Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and it is making tension among far east Asia region.

The Japanese government is spending huge arms expenditures for the military cooperation with the US, and also they are involving Japan to US warfare. This escalates the level of military readiness on surrounding countries and also imposing an enormous drain on Okinawa. We strongly propose to change from a fundamental debacle security policy of Japan to the Japanese government.

Moreover, the Japanese government is following the US government policy and is respecting their “power politics”, from these reasons the Japanese government is depending on deterrent power the US nuclear weapons even Japan that was the victim of atomic bombs, and also they are outstanding to complete ban on nuclear weapons. We believe human must not allow repeating Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Therefore, we do not accept existing nuclear weapons in any countries under the NPT rule. Furthermore, there is no reason for Japanese government to answer in the affirmative nuclear deterrence of the US if the government gets engaged producing nuclear weapon, its empiric test, deployment and decommissioning which trigger radiation contamination.

The Japan Scientists' Association, which calls for peace and sound development of science and technology, strongly appeals recommendations below to the Japanese government which call for changing policy in cooperation with the US which mentioned above.

1. To solve issue of Okinawa is fundamental agenda. The Japanese government should not be delay it and burden arms and strengthen it. The both governments, Japan and US, should decide retreat Marine Corps from Japan. Also the Japanese government should not contribute any cost for US military relocation and reconstruction in outside of Japan. And the Japanese government should propose to the US government that these expenditures should be paid by the US, and SOFA revision.
2. Government should stop dropping its SDF policy of further armament.
3. Stop promoting making military use of space by revising the Law concerning Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) (see for example, http://www.jaxa.jp/about/law/index_e.html). Also stop mobilizing any institution and private sector into military industrialization and stop research and educational control by that.
4. Should not participate in the TPP accession talks because the TPP will give huge bad impact to local community, industry, national medical system and ecological correctness, also the TPP accession is the aim of making strength cooperation Japan and the US which is also should stop.
5. The Japanese government should get away from the US nuclear umbrella, and should call for negotiation with commencing with the US and other countries which are nuclear-weapon state for treaty banning nuclear weapons.
6. From these recommendations, the Japanese government should stop enhancement and Restructuring of US military bases. To create sustainable society; they should use money for reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected area by Tsunami and earthquake in Japan, education and research, medical care, pension and social welfare, and using money for making peace with strength relationship with Fareast Asia countries instead of spending arms expenditures.

27 May, 2012

The 43rd General Assembly of the Japan Scientists' Association

SYMPOSIUM FOR OVERCOMING THE CRISIS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HELD

On April 14, 2012 at Nihon University, Tokyo, the above symposium was organized by the JSA headquarters. After the opening address due to Dr. Ueno (chief, the academic system section) the following reports were given. (a) Dr. Hyodo (chair, the committee for science and technology policy): The present stage of science and technology innovation policy – the trend of science and technology policy. (b) Prof. Sato (Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Shizuoka Univ.): Issues of institutionalization of state-run university from the university finance standpoint. (c) Dr. Kotaki (chair, the committee of state/public institute problem): The trend of revision of independent administrative agency and tasks of testing bodies and institutions the earth disaster disclosed. (d) Dr. Osada (chair, the committee of problems of engineers and scientists in private firms): Defending and building the system of voluntary implementation and research in technology and deterring the shift to military technology – Thinking of the Law concerning JAXA (Japan aerospace exploration agency) through a young researcher's suicide. (e) K. S. (grad student): The present state of graduate school education after prioritizing of graduate school and the plan to create 10 thousands of postdoctoral fellows. (f) Prof. Taguchi (business admin., Osaka City Univ.): Struggle to rebuild the graduate school for training researchers. (g) Dr. Ishiwatari (JSA committee of women scientists' problems): Gender equality in academic society – The meaning and issue points of governmental support measures for women researchers. (h) Dr. Ikegami (JSA committee of women scientists' problems): Gender equality in academic society – The results of a questionnaire survey sent

submitted to organizations that receive governmental support.

Participants discussed these points: (i) financial effect of the Great East Japan Earthquake on education and research; (ii) that academics became busier on account of increased business for entrance examination and securing external fund, which hampers study; (iii) matter of destroying democracy and researchers' rights as seen in Osaka's case and the law concerning JAXA; (iv) university policy of the state government and prospects of small and weak universities; (v) the issue of finding employment of young researchers, for instance, the system of specially appointed teacher adopted in Osaka City University.

“FACING THE LOW DOSE RADIATION EXPOSURE: LESSONS FROM CHERNOBYL” HELD

A lecture meeting was held at University of Tokyo on April 21, 2012 under the title “Facing the low dose radiation exposure: Precepts of Chernobyl”. Prof. Y. Spepanova and Dr. M. Malko were invited as lecturers and Dr. T. Imanaka (Kyoto University Research Reactor Institute) gave a comment. The Citizens and Scientists Society for the Study of Inner Radiation Exposure, The Local Committee in University of Tokyo and Hokkaido University, GCOE Program: Reshaping Japan's Border Studies sponsored and JSA supported the meeting. About 350 persons participated in and the result of questionnaire showed that many citizens want to know the truth of low dose radiation and internal exposure. Prof. Stepanova (a director of child radiology, Ukraine National Institute of Radiation) presented a report titled “Children health at Chernobyl and Ukraine: the result of 25years research”. Based on detailed data he pointed out that the influence on the children by low dose radiation are not only on thyroid cancer and leukemia and he carried out detailed reports on individual symptoms. Dr. Malko (Institute of Physical and Chemical Radioactivity, Belarus Science Academy), a member of ECRR, reported the radioactive damage at Belarus by Chernobyl accident with detailed data. His many papers are quoted in “Chernobyl: Consequences of the Catastrophe for People and the Environment” published by The New York Academy of Science.

ACTIVITIES OF RESEARCH COMMITTEES AND GROUPS

The JSA headquarters organizes a number of research committees and groups undertaken on a nationwide scale, which are encouraging the members across the country

1) THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE OF ENERGY AND NUCLEAR POWER PROBLEMS

The committee's activities in 2011 were as follows. In March the committee made an announcement titled "On the reactor damage accident of the Fukushima nuclear power plant triggered by the Great East Japan Earthquake". In April the committee held the first urgent symposium titled “The meaning of the great earthquake and the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident”. It was held in 40 days after the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, which is unprecedented accident in the world, with 160 participants and it was also very substantial. On August 27, 28 the committee held the 32nd national symposium on nuclear power generation at Iwate University. The main theme of the symposium was "The true facts of a reprocessing plant and the Fukushima nuclear disaster: reconsidering nuclear power generation". The problems of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident and the safety of the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant were discussed. In this April, one year later from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, the 2nd urgent Symposium was held. The committee cooperates with the JSA headquarters to create a statement on opposition to restart of Ohi nuclear power plant. The committee was accompanied when JSA had a talk with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on the opposition to the restart and also held a press conference. In the end of April the committee cooperated to hold the Japan and France symposium on the safety and labor in nuclear plants by Zenroren. The committee will hold 33rd national symposium on nuclear power generation in Tsuruga.

2) THINKING OF FOODS, DIET, AND HEALTH IN THE WAKE OF EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE DISASTERS

The JSA research committee of foodstuff problems held a regular study meeting entitled above in Tokyo on April 28. The lecturer, Prof. Nishimura, the chief of the committee, is continuing to gather information of the disaster areas and the co-op activities supporting the area. He reported the real situation of many fishermen and farmers facing a hard time caused by not only the big earthquake but also radioactive contamination. They became poor because they lost the basis of their production facilities and their products were contaminated and were not able to be distributed. On the other hand, they developed new principal products of the area using the local products and started their supply. It was especially impressive that the fishermen started the fishery reconstruction by their cooperative works. He also reported that a part of reconstruction plan was also run by many volunteers and the co-op struggled to supply those products.

The professor also took up topics of sufferers' diet and health. The actual conditions of the dietary life were reported. Only box lunches were supplied for three meals a day at a place of refuge. Meals which were mainly fried food were not nutritionally balanced and made sufferers feel depressed. However he also reported that the activities of the co-op helped to improve of their dietary life by providing hot miso soup and vegetable cooking. He offered a suggestion that people living in the Metropolitan area could support people in the disaster area economically and emotionally and that the co-op and many citizens' group were expected to receive and to utilize those offers.

There were raised several discussions. One participant closely related to the co-op reported his act of taking counter measure against radiation effects. The importance and the difficulty of informing facts to the members and the necessity of informing correctly not the safety but the risk not were discussed. Another participant who had worked at the nuclear plant talked on the fact the Government hid a lot of important information. Participants recognized the importance of tasks such as the reconstruction of the disaster area and the radioactive contamination. Finally they had the necessity to know the real situation of the area and to act cooperatively in common.

DISTRICTS' AND BRANCHES' ACTIVITIES

The JSA consists of 47 branches which are grouped into 9 districts, and they are independently and/or cooperatively carrying out their activities in addition to the headquarters' ones

(1) IS THE SOCIETY NOT DEPENDING ON NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION FEASIBLE?

On April 27 the Hokkaido branch held a lecture meeting as a reception for new grad students with the title above and subtitle "Prospect towards natural energy society" inviting Dr. Otomo (engineering, head, Natural Energy Research Center). As for Fukushima accident, Dr. Otomo pointed out that American Physical Society had predicted core melt by loss of coolant in 1975 and criticized those concerned who until now have ignored such prediction. Since a great deal of radioactive materials were emitted at this accident, considering the dangerousness of health hazard, and difficult removal of radioactive materials, he stressed that reoperation of reactors at the plant would be unallowable. In addition he noted the issue of expenditures and times necessary to decommission the reactors. The doctor explained the report of the ethics commission of secure energy supply Chancellor Angela Merkel set up that develops examination of new energy as an alternative to atomic energy, and abundance of natural energy resources utilizable. He also introduced the case of Australia where vitalizes regional economics using regional natural energy, biomass from wood. Dr. Otomo explained two local governments in Hokkaido that vitalized their economics using wooden biomass as energy source. Participants were impressed that the cessation of nuclear power plants is not on ground of the electric power shortage, and use of natural energy is important in the sense of not mealy energy problem but independence and vitalization of localities.

(2) STUDY MEETING “TPP AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY” IN MIE

The Mie branch held a study meeting on May 20 where Prof. Tokuda (Faculty of Bioresources of Mie Univ.) gave a lecture entitled above.

He talked on the effect of TPP (Trans Pacific Partnership) on the domestic agriculture. He pointed out that the merit of enlarging the scale was small because of the cost differentials caused by the scale differentials which was provided by the natural conditions at the location of farmland. Consequently, TPP gives profound effect on the basic agricultural production such as rice. In fact, many companies took part in and soon withdrew in Tohoku area. Also in the USA the Government subsidies account for the half of cash income. In addition, He pointed out that reduction of the food-sufficiency rate caused the fluctuations in the amount of import, and increased factors of anxiety in the future global food demand. Japan would be required to apply the U.S. standards such as labeling of genetically modified (GM) foods. He also touched upon the relation of food supply and market principle. TPP increases worldwide the necessity of official participation. Agribusiness based on the small profits and quick returns is not always on the side of the liberalization because of possibility to avoid the risk of management. Foods are not the most appropriate goods to leave supply and demand in the market principle. What is in question now is philosophy of official participation. It is necessary to have an accurate grasp of the concept of food security at the individual and world level. Consequently, how to establish the domestic policies such as the task to ensure not only the quantity but also the quality and safety of foods, to draw the international outline of foods and farming based upon mutual respect of sovereignty and to realize the food production that meets public expectations would become the future tasks. To put it concretely, tasks are to set up a sustainable food production system, to encourage the production of good quality of foods responding to the peoples' choice, to establish the new commons concept and to construct the farming community to train agricultural employees for production.

After the talk participants discussed topics that were problems of joining of companies in the Tohoku reconstruction process and the future aspect of agricultural production in the circumstance where a part of farmers approve of TPP.

3) ACADEMIC LECTURE MEETING IN KOCHI

On May 12 the Kochi branch held an academic meeting at Kochi Women's University, where Prof. Kimura (Emeritus Prof. Kochi Univ.) delivered a lecture on the Nankai megathrust earthquake. The talk is outlined as follows.

The Kochi area has undergone extensive damages about 9 times from the Nankai quake in history. The Nankai quake, recurring approximately every 90-150 years, has caused a strong earthquake motion and tsunami and long-term flood associated with land subsidence.

The flooded area by tsunami caused at the Hoei earthquake in 1707, presumably maximum scale earthquake, is reminiscent of the Urado bay waters in the day when Kino Tsurayuki (868-945) went to sea from Otsu. The Kochi City area had formed a marshland in warlike age, mostly developed on the soft ground, and so we need to pay attention to its fragileness for earthquake and tsunami.

It is difficult to estimate when and on what scale the Nankai quake will break out. Countermeasures against and correspondences to earthquake are listed in order: (1) preparation before quake so as to keep the damage to a minimum (reinforcing buildings constructed before 1981 against earthquakes, fixing furniture, examination of living environments, securing evacuation area and route against tsunami, storing a week's supplies); (2) emergent earthquake flash report (I expect the degree of confidence to be better); (3) damage from earthquake motions (destruction of buildings, inversion of furniture, liquefaction, collapse of slope, landslides, etc.); (4) tsunami hits (evacuating just after strong and subsequent earthquake motion, the flow of buildings and ships), (5) secondary disaster.

In the wake of earthquake and tsunami, it is expected to rescue and accommodate injured persons

through self-help as well as mutual legal assistance such as voluntary organization for disaster prevention. Rescue by public bodies is unable to cope with large-scale disaster in personnel and physically. As Torahiko Terada says "The more civilization advances the more the range of damages from natural calamity rises step by step..."(1934), a new type of disaster like as radioactive pollution at Fukushima accident possibly happens.

JSA^{NOW}
Briefings from organizers

HEADQUARTERS

The JSA headquarters and the Okayama branch organized the 19th Comprehensive Scientific Study Convention September 14 through 16 at Okayama University, Okayama City, with the theme "Change to sustainable society with us". Several sessions were arranged.

Keynote lecture: Prof. Ikeuchi "Change to sustainable society with us"

Special lecture 1: Prof. Anzai "Way to catastrophe of nuclear power generation"

Special lecture 2: Prof. Murozaki "For the building of safe and secure society – What is necessary for disaster prevention?"

Special session: Recommendation concerning recovery and reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster

L Special sectional meetings

L-1: Environments and history of ancient Kibi (old name of Okayama)

L-2: For the last year of UN ESD year – Actual situations and action assignments and future of ESD in Japan and other countries

A: Constitution, Peace, and Thought

A-1: Peace and security problems

A-2: Present questions in bioethics

A-3: Prospects of society in 21st century

A-4: Redefining the meaning of "modern" through Fukushima

A-5: Concept of constitutional amendment in terms of constitutional study and political science

B: Economics, Medical Care, and Living

B-1: Human existence and the theory of person – Are persons handicapped with a high degree of disability or perceptual disturbance pitifully living?

B-2: Today's questions and creative perspective in regional societies and local governments

B-3+B-5: Present problems of health care, medical care, and well-being, and action for them

B-4: Health hazard of nuclear radiation

C: Pollution, Environments, Energy, and Disasters

C-1: Policy for foods and agriculture – Thinking of post-quake foods and agriculture

C-2: The Fukushima Nuclear Power Plants Accident and nuclear official

C-3: Precautional principle and risk theory

C-4: Coming problems in disaster prevention learning from the quake disaster

C-5: Strategy to diffuse natural energy

C-6: Regeneration of environments in Setouchi region

D: Science, Technology, Education, and Society

D-1: Dynamical structure and development of space, matters, life, human beings, and society

D-2: Past, present, and future of women researchers

D-3: Critique of the present state of affairs – For the sound development of Japanese science and technology

D-4: Science-technology salon – Talks about the actual state and romance of Japanese science and

technology

D-5: Social movement and graduate students after 3.11

D-6: Seeking true science-technology-academic policy – The development of science-technology innovation policy after the 4th Basic Program for Science and Technology was formulated

D-7: Rethinking anew of science-technology education

D-8: For the establishing of researchers' rights, status, and ethics

D-9-1: The actual status of universities and testing and research bodies – What institutionalization of university and public research institutes brought

D-9-2: The actual status of universities and testing and research bodies – The actual situation and issues in university reform

MIYAGI BRANCH

The branch held a JJS book club meeting on September 29 at Tohoku University, where participants discussed the contents of Nos. 8, 9, 10.

TOKYO BRANCH

1) The 27th Chofu science forum was held on September 29 at University of Electro-Communications inviting Prof. Matsubara (Univ. Electro-Communications) who talked about present status of revitalization movement of Hawaiian language.

2) Individual members group organized a fieldwork on October 5-7 at Sado Island. They visited Sado gold mine historical site (5th day), Kitamae-bune village (6th day), and Nipponia Nippon woods park (7th day). On the second day they worked with College of Sado traditional culture and environmental welfare and Environmental Protection Division of Sado City to organize a symposium "Promotion to natural energy and environments and healthy dietary life", where two lectures were delivered: (a) Mr. Sagawa "Promotion to natural energy and regional revitalization"; (b) Dr. Ikegami "Environments and healthy dietary life".

KYOTO BRANCH

1) The branch held a JJS book club meeting on August 24 at the branch office, Kyoto, where participants discussed the special feature of No.6: *The disaster prevention of large cities*.

2) On August 31 at Avanti Hall of Ryukoku University, Kyoto, the branch and its friendly groups held a Japan-Korea symposium "Gradual introduction of free education". Reports presented concerning the following two themes: (a) Citizen action to seek for halving university registration fee in Korea; (b) Measure to reinforce public responsibility for university education of the Korea government and a proposal of later payment of registration fee.

OSAKA BRANCH

1) Second Dobutsuen-mae science café was held on August 26, near Dobutsuen-mae subway station, where science teachers gave a demonstration of scientific magic.

2) The study group of "The capital" held a regular meeting on August 28 at the branch office to read Part I Ch. 21 and Ch.21 respectively under the direction of Mr. Hiraishi and Mr. Matsuoka.

3) The Kansai-area's colloquium for scientific workers in private enterprises held a regular meeting on September 9 at the branch office. Mr. Kawakami talked about the lesson learned at the campaign against the construction of nuclear power plant 55 years ago in Ibaraki.

4) The study group of "The capital" held a regular meeting on September 24 at the branch office to read Part I Ch. 21 and Ch.22 respectively under the direction of Mr. Matsuoka and Mr. Hiraishi.

5) On September 29 at Nakazakicho mall, Osaka, the branch held the 51st Kitatenma Science Café, where Prof. Yamaguchi (Osaka Univ.) performed a magic *Gel*, an experiment using unstable chemical gel.

6) The branch organized a study meeting entitled "Talk about Higgs boson" on October 8 at the branch

office, where Dr. Sugano (physicist) made polite answers to participants' questions.

7) On October 13 at Nakazakicho mall, Osaka, the branch held the 52nd Kitatenma Science Café, where Prof. Watanabe (Mukogawa Women's Univ.) gave an explanation on how to compete in Osaka Marathon 2012.

8) 3rd Dobutsuen-mae science café was held on October 20 near Dobutsuen-mae subway station, where Dr. Nakagawa (former director of Tennoji Zoo) talked on the history of Tennoji Zoo.

OKAYAMA BRANCH

The Yomoyama (small talk) group held a regular meeting on October 15 at Okayama University. Prof. Kitagawa (Okayama Univ. Sci.) gave a talk "ESD and activities of community center".

FUKUOKA BRANCH

1) The branch held a JJS book club meeting on September 10 at Fuku-fuku plaza, Fukuoka, where they read the feature of No. 9 JJS *Signs of new social movements*.

2) On October 7 at Central Civic Center, Fukuoka, the branch held a gathering to think about US bases in Japan and the Constitution, where participants saw an Italian film directed by Thomas Fazi and Enrico Parenti and a lecture "Thinking of regional security and Japanese peace through Futenma air base" by Mr. Iha (former mayor of Ginowan City).

3) Environmental research group held a regular meeting on October 7, where Mr. Shiragaki (ex-member of editorial board of Nishi Nihon News) delivered a lecture "Japanese mass communication can not fully convey information about nuclear power plant accidents".

4) The branch held a JJS book club meeting on October 8 at Fuku-fuku plaza, Fukuoka, where they read the feature of No. 10 JJS *Reconstruction of the relation between science and education*.

OKINAWA BRANCH

The branch held the autumn meeting on October 5 at Ryukyu University to exchange members' thoughts concerning Fukushima. Three talks were presented: (a) Prof. Sakai (Faculty of Sci., Ryukyu Univ.) "What should we learn from Fukushima and do from the lessons?"; (b) Prof. Yafuso (Ryukyu Univ., ret.) "Engineer's ethics education in engineering department"; (c) Prof. Kameyama (Faculty of Agriculture, Ryukyu Univ.) "What did the development of Self-Defense Forces missile defense troops bring to Okinawa?"

ARTICLES OF "JOURNAL OF JAPANESE SCIENTISTS"

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