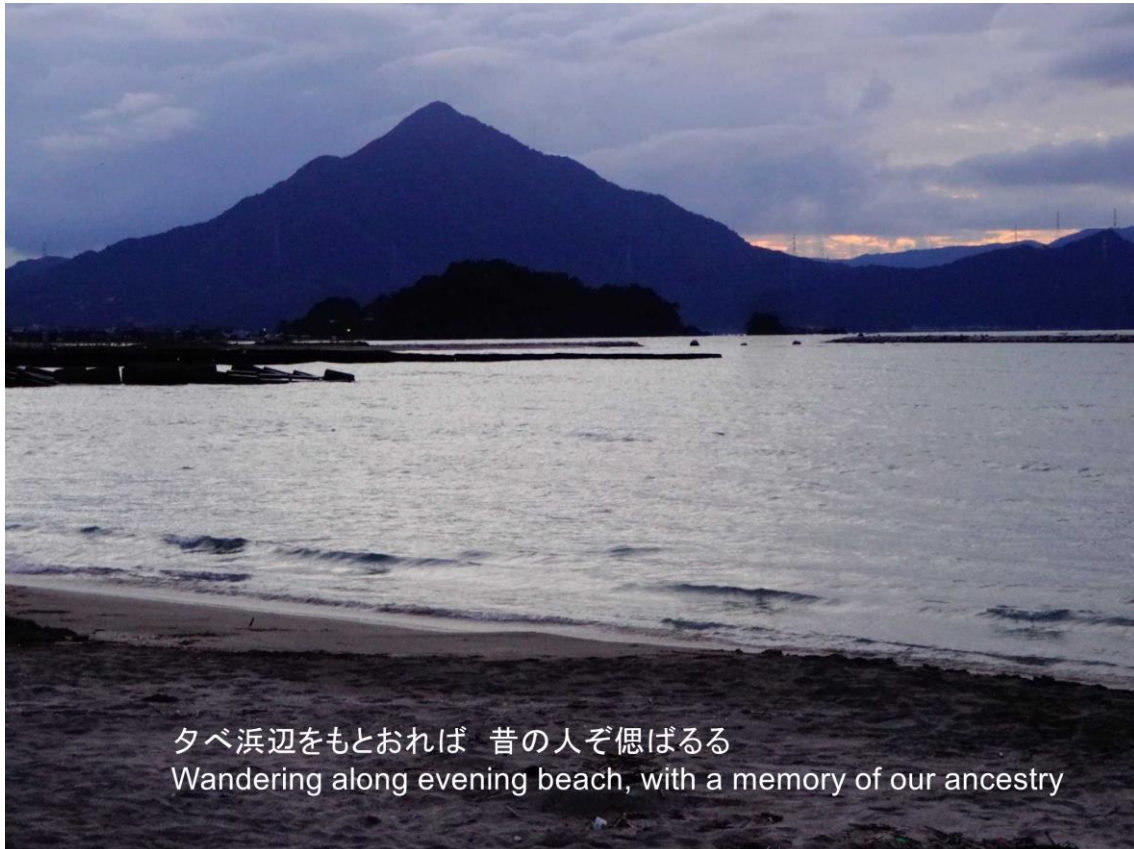


THE BULLETIN OF JSA

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タベ浜辺をもとおれば 昔の人ぞ偲ぶる
Wandering along evening beach, with a memory of our ancestry

(Photo: by Hajime Ono, September 5, 2021, from Wakasa-Wada beach against Mt. Aoba)

Many nuclear power plants (NPPs) are located in Wakasa-Bay area, Fukui prefecture

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***Science Council of Japan: “Social equipment for all people to live affluently”: Scientist
Conference Mie Branch 55th Branch General Assembly / Open Study Group***

The 55th Regular General Meeting of the Mie Branch of the Japan Scientist Association was held on May 15th, and the summary of FY2020 and the policy decision of FY2021 were made, and the next officers was elected. In addition, a study group entitled “Thinking about the Significance of the Existence of the Science Council of Japan (SCJ)” was held with the report of Secretary-general TAKAYAMA Susumu.

TAKAYAMA pointed out the significance of existence of the SCJ from two perspectives. One is to compare the progress and contents of the three third-party evaluations conducted in the past. This is an evaluation by the PT of the Liberal Democratic Party this time, “*About the Way It Should Be*” in 2003, “*About the Future Prospects*” in 2015. The former two emphasize the common understanding of the significance of the existence of the SCJ, one is comprehensive proposals for the complex problems facing human society today, and the other is the meaning of the independence from the government of the time. While saying that the Liberal Democratic Party PT proposal inherits the views of the former two, it is malicious that the Party had quickly about to change the characteristics and roles of the SCJ that evaluated by the former two, and the Party had about to shift the aim to a sweetheart organization on the government.

Another perspective is the significance of the existence of the SCJ from the view of the concept of “social common capital” considered by UZAWA Hirofumi (economics). UZAWA stated that “management and operation of social common capital is trusted based on the principle of fiduciary”, and the “Code of Conduct for Scientists” established by the SCJ in 2006 has a similar spirit.

More essentially, UZAWA’s intention to come up with the concept of “social common capital” and the basic spirit of the advocacy activities that the SCJ had strengthened since 1999 have basically common spirit. UZAWA’s intention is that [as the deterioration of the earth’s natural resources progressess, how should there be a set of economics, social policy, and social movements that can be controlled by-- the lives of all (more) people will be stable, equal, and fair, and the earth’s environment will be sustainable for humankind?]. Since 1999, SCJ had made comprehensive judgments about future perspective and the way of the solution to the problem about Japan and global society on the academic view. TAKAYAMA said that, on this point, though UZAWA’s view played an important role in this regard, the recommendations of the SCJ actually had not given an impact on the diverse

members of society, and were not able to fully fulfill the function of inducing discussion and inspiring practice.

In response to this report, commentator YAMADA Yasuhiko (member of the Mie branch) made the following comments.

“I personally feel the need to envision alternatives to market fundamentalist and neo-liberal economies (for example, civil management of society and economy), and I also feel the need for social common capital theory. I am very interested in it. But it is better to carefully study and discuss the issue of social concept, which is related to the academic content, as a separate issue from the organizational issue of the Science Council of Japan. “

The JSA Mie Branch will continue to promote common efforts on the relationship between academia and society in collaboration with local organizations.

(TAKAYAMA Susumu, Mie branch, MAEDA Sadataka, Mie branch)

Activities (2) JJS Vol.56, No.8 August (2021), p.62 (342)
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Report of the “Fukushima Field Survey” organized by Japan Network for Earth Environment and Prevention of Pollution

The “Fukushima Field Survey” organized by Japan Network for Earth Environment and Prevention of Pollution was held on March 11/12, 2021, with two participants from the Post 3.11 Study Group of Young Volunteer Graduate Students.

In the two-day field survey, MIURA Hiroshi, the representative of NPO “*Nomado*” in Minamisoma City, introduced the reconstruction efforts through the solar power generation business. We observed flexible-container-bags filled with contaminated soil, remaining undisposed for more than 10 years, in Iitate Village and visited residential houses in the Tsushima area, Namie Town, which lies in a repatriation-difficult zone. We attended a lecture by HATTORI Hiroyuki of the Secretariat of the plaintiffs of ‘*nariwai*¹ lawsuit,’ and participated in the lighting ceremony of “Fire of nuclear-free world” at Hokyoji Temple in Naraha Town.

HATTORI of the *nariwai* lawsuit said, “We are fighting to change the structure that strains from

¹ The plaintiff’s lawyers use the Japanese term *nariwai* as the title of their lawsuit. The term means livelihood or profession. However, the damages and losses from the nuclear accidents of Fukushima are not limited to livelihood but include families, communities, traditions and others. The lawyers intend to use the term *nariwai* to cover those that are necessary for people to live.

the central politics propagate to rural areas and eventually the vulnerable suffer, such like the construction of the Henoko base.” Referring to the epoch-making High Court decision which recognized the responsibility of the government and the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO), he said: If we would also win at the Supreme Court, it can change the structure of Japanese society. Public opinion is essential to win.

The houses we visited in the Tsushima area had collapsed ceilings, holes in tatami mats, and were deteriorated due to the invasion of wild animals. Even if the repatriation restriction is lifted, it would not be possible to live in such a situation. A calendar that had stopped in March 2011 was hung on the wall of the room, symbolizing that time stopped as it was. The landlord woman said, “I want you to remember this scene after returning home.”

From the experience of two days, Mr. I, a member of the study group who participated, pointed out: I cannot say the so-called “reconstruction” anymore in front of the scene I saw during the fieldwork. While the constructions of “*Hakomono* (public buildings)” are regarded as symbols of “reconstruction,” direct compensation to residents and regional revitalization are virtually overlooked. I think it is a structural problem created by the government, electric power companies, and local governments.

(YOSHIMURA Sakura, Tokyo branch)

Activities (3) JJS Vol.56, No.8 August (2021), p.62 (342)
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Hospital and healthcare reconstruction in regional area under COVID-19 pandemic

Medical doctor NODA Hiroo of Ube Kyouritsu Hospital gave a lecture with above mentioned title at the 24th lecture of *YU Manabisha* co-sponsored by the JSA Yamaguchi Branch on May 15, 2021. Although Dr. NODA is not a specialist in infectious diseases, he talked from the standpoint of fulfilling the responsibility of the local hospital as a clinician, including how to deal with infected inpatients at the hospital. The following is the summary.

(1) The outbreak of the new corona virus and the pandemic should be attributed to neoliberal globalization. Symptom of the next pandemic is already revealing (for example, SFTS Severe Fever Thrombocytopenia Syndrome, the first case of which was discovered in Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan in 2012).

(2) The spread of the damage is not only due to the widened traffic of goods and persons, but also

spreads along the deepest part (poorest part) of the valley of disparity created by neoliberalism, and the disparity itself including health disparity has been widened even deeper and steeper. This time, in Japan it is also accompanied by the characteristic of increasing discrimination against women.

(3) “Relief” by vaccines that appeared early by biotechnology is likely to be limited to developed countries classified high in the global disparities. And you should be skeptical about whether the relief is genuine.

(4) The measures against COVID-19 themselves are moving toward destroying the medical system and economic democracy while creating a bubble through endless monetary easing as a shock doctrine.

(5) He pointed out that, since it is a reduced version that is completely similar to the climate crisis in terms of its occurrence, expansion, and resolution, the response to COVID-19 can be an opportunity for us to promote the fight for the climate crisis. A YouTube video is introduced for reference.

There were about 30 participants, including the projection venue in Yamaguchi City and online participants, as they were nervous for preventing COVID-19 infection. After the 1 hour and 20 minutes lecture, an active Q&A session followed.

(MASUYAMA Hiroyuki, Yamaguchi Branch)

Activities (4) JJS Vol.56, No.8 August (2021), p.63 (343)
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Gunma branch general meeting commemorative lecture

“The bright and dark sides of Advanced Information Society”

The JSA Gunma Branch held an online lecture by ITO Kenichi (Professor, Faculty of Informatics, Gunma University) on May 20, 2021. The title was “The bright and dark sides of the Advanced Information Society: Society 5.0 / Globalization / Gig Economy”, which discussed not only the ideal form of employment in the Internet age but also its dangers.

ITO’s lecture began with an analysis of classical works of sociology such as D. Bell, A. Toffler, and F. Webster in order to look back on the history of information society theory. It was R. Reich’s “The Future of Success: Working and Living in the New Economy” (2000) that pushed the Internet society to the forefront, where employment and take-home instability were pointed out. As G. Ritzer’s “The McDonaldisation of Society”(1993) points out, service work that is mechanized by manuals rather than individual expertise and skills is increasing, and times in which individual workers suffer from the three disadvantages, namely, simple work, low wages, and denial of career enhancement

began.

The gig economy has the above historical and ideological background. A “free” way of working causes a more unstable way of working. Ito summarized that even with the advancement of information society, low-wage unskilled labor has not disappeared, but rather the strengthening of management using information technology has created an unreasonable situation for workers.

About 20 people participated in the lecture, and discussions after the lecture were lively.
(KOTANI Hideo, Faculty of Joint Education, Gunma University)

Activities (5) JJS Vol.56, No.8 August (2021), p.63 (343)
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JSA Iwate branch held an online chat for the first time!

The 55th branch meeting was held online for the first time on the morning of May 23, 2021 (Sunday) in the COVID-19 pandemic. Although holding online has the disadvantage of not being able to have in-depth discussions, it also has the advantage of being able to meet members and nostalgic faces that are rarely met in group meetings.

Therefore, I came up with the idea of holding an online chat session by branch members, inspired by the online branch convention. The author proposed an online chat session where both topic providers and viewers can easily participate in the trial, away from the ceremonious learning session.

The first “JSA Iwate Branch Members’ Forum (1st Online Chat)” was held on June 4th (Friday) with the theme “How to convey” philosophy “to students?” “Young researchers have no philosophy”, but what does “no philosophy” mean? Is it really “no philosophy”? If “there is no philosophy”, what is a way of letting them get philosophy? Many approaches were thought for chatting.

In the chat session the topic provider (author) first introduced himself and made 10 minutes talk about forestry technology history as chat material, and then the session proceeded in a form similar to free talk. Even with only nine participants, the “discussion” did not converge, and the chat session of about 1 hour and 40 minutes was completed, while struggling to find a lull in the talk.

As was expected talk was became distracted. Still, regarding this theme, we obtained some key phrases such as “having a bird’s-eye view”, “being able to be aware of the existence of others other than yourself”, and “education based on *the course of study* that inhibits students from thinking”. Many themes to be handed over to the next chat session emerged as “Results” unique to chat.

One of the sources of vitality for JSA members is dialogue. I would like to expect the branch

has a place for chats where members can easily participate without losing to the new corona virus.
(HIYANE Satoshi, Iwate Branch)

Activities (6) JJS Vol.56, No.9 September (2021), p.61 (405)

Symposium No.4: The modern civil society facing Covid-19

“Creating the future beyond Covid-19: For the science-supported democracy”

On June 13, 2021, the titled symposium was held online, celebrating the 52nd JSA Regular Convention, with 103 participants. So far, there had been three symposiums i.e. 1st: Biology & Medicine, the 2nd: Constitution & Economics, and the 3rd: Pedagogy. This time, as an interim symposium of the more-than a year lasting symposium series, there were discussions by law studies, political science, economics, and sociology of labor. The moderator was NAGANO Yatsuhisa (Osaka University, Biological Thermodynamics).

FUJINO Mitsuko (Fukushima Medical University, Constitutional Law) discussed “Corona Countermeasures from Constitutional Law” from legal and political points of view. She warned against the state of emergency clause that was in place for corona measures. Considering the past leprosy case, she emphasized that maximum consideration for the basic human must be given when controlling the infectious disease. She pointed out that government-appointment advisors’ attitudes and responsibility for policy making measures against Covid-19 have been obscured.

An economist Prof. HONDA Hirokuni (Dokkyo University, Contemporary American Economy) gave a lecture entitled “The current state of Japanese economy and the challenges of democracy.” He pointed out that we are currently at a turning point of paradigms since the emergence of neoliberalism in the 1980s. He said that in countries such as the United States, drastic policies such as direct income security and international taxation are being implemented against Covid-19 disaster, which has led to a combination of inequality and poverty. On that basis, he proposed that Japan needs to consider redistribution of wealth again.

From the field of employment and labor, GOTO Michio (professor emeritus of Tsuru University) gave a lecture entitled “the uncertain poverty caused by the corona disease and its background.” He reported that the number of employment fall due to the corona disaster is about 100 times that of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare report, reaching 10 million. Most of the layouts have occurred among non-full time workers as seen in the reduction of frequency of staff shifts in the service industry.

However, in Japan's employment policy, non-full time work is positioned as "subsidiary work for a family," of which the salary is far smaller than the living cost, and also they are excluded from employment insurance system. It was pointed out that this caused further distress even much less than that of Lehman-shock period. In response to these reports, MAKINO Hiroyoshi (former Hannan University, Philosophy) commented.

In the discussion, there were many comments and sympathetic voices for GOTO's discussion, as the participants had similar experiences so that the discussion became vigorous. As for the theory of labor movement, due to weakness of the power of labor movements in Japanese society, it was recommended that laborers had better focus on strategies of raising the minimum wage for the time being.

This symposium confirmed that Covid 19 has revealed the problems of Japan's employment policy and social security in a more extensive way. Vaccination in Japan has progressed slowly but the underlying problems remain untouched. Multifaceted efforts are required, such as a drastic reform of the social security system based on Article 25 of the Constitution described in FUJINO's lecture and a radical income security policy of the United States described in HONDA's lecture.

(SATO Katsuharu, Ohtsuki City College, Environmental Economics)

Activities (7) JJS Vol.56, No.9 September (2021), p.62 (406)

Saitama Branch Public Lecture on "COVID-19 Vaccines at the General Assembly of Saitama Branch

On June 20, 2021, the 48th General Assembly was held in Saitama City. The commemorative public lecture entitled "Science of Coronavirus and Vaccines" was given by TATEISHI Masayoshi (Chairman of Saitama Farmers Movement "NOUMINREN").

He first explained that the origin of COVID-19, the new coronavirus, is uncertain but the mutation started immediately after the outbreak in Wuhan, China, and the new variant with double mutation can be regarded as a different species. The coronavirus has already been widely known in the field of veterinary science to be hard to control. He explained also its structural characteristics and the mechanism of infection.

Vaccines, which are expected to be the decisive factor in controlling the spread of infection, contain additives as stabilizers and are suspected to be the cause of side effects. He mentioned that the

Kitasato Institute has succeeded in developing a gelatin-free vaccine formulation, which is currently being adopted by various companies, and that it is therefore possible to improve the corona vaccine.

Japan was once said to be a vaccine powerhouse. However, in the 1980s, as a result of frequent side effect incidences and the pursuit of national and corporate responsibility in court, research and development of vaccines was virtually stopped. In the meantime, Western countries have been promoting the development of gene-based vaccines that can respond to terrorism and emerging infectious diseases in a short period of time under the initiative of the government, and have reached the point just before commercialization. In Japan, the Society for Vaccinology was finally established in 1997, and the response at the academic society level began.

In response to this situation, the Japanese government has finally recognized the importance of domestic vaccines and has decided to improve the system. After receiving the lecture, participants asked various questions and opinions, and the lecture was thus fruitful.

(NIU Kiyosato, Saitama Branch Secretary General)

Activities (8) JJS Vol.56, No.9 September (2021), p.62 (406)

<p><i>Page of JAS National Committees</i></p>
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<p><i>Stop Maglev Train Construction! Lawsuit, Shizuoka prefectural governor election, and field survey of sinkhole accidents in the outer ring road construction: From the recent activities of the JSA Study Liaison Committee on Maglev Central Shinkansen Problem</i></p>
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<p>The liaison committee established a subcommittee in the 23rd Comprehensive Scientific Study Convention (December 2020) and succeeded with 11 reports and the participation of more than 80 members. On April 24, at the secretariat of the study group discussed and decided the directions of (1) activity report to the 52nd regular assembly, (2) stimulation of activities by going online, (3) efforts for the next Tokyo Science Symposium, (4) holding of a symposium covering the problem of applying the deep underground method, and (5) preparation of activity records.</p>
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<p>In December 2020, Judge FURUTA issued an unjust interim judgment denying the eligibility of 532 of the 738 plaintiffs in the Stop Maglev Train Construction Proceedings. After FURUTA was replaced by Judge ICHIHARA, the Tokyo District Court held the renewal argument on May 11. The plaintiffs stated that the interim judgment was incorrect and that the Maglev construction had an</p>
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impact on environment. The lawyer team pointed out that social structure had changed drastically due to the corona disaster, JR Tokai's March settlement became a deficit of 200 billion yen, and the estimated Maglev construction cost increased by 1.5 trillion yen due to the poor planning leading to a collapse of the assumption of the Maglev project and therefore was no choice but to cancel the Maglev project.

In connection with the Shizuoka Prefectural Governor's election (June), which is attracting attention, this committee deepened its consciousness of the basic principle of the United Front, which states that "it is natural for local governments and residents in different environments to have different demands." At the same time, showing respect to the movement of Shizuoka citizens represented by the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture and to the research activities of the scientists of the Shizuoka Prefectural Expert Group, we continued to strive to clarify the irrationality and deception of Maglev plan and to its withdrawal. I have set out a position to seek. We will continue to emphasize such cooperation that supports the overwhelming victory of the incumbent Governor KAWAKATSU to "protect the water of life."

On June 6, we conducted a field survey of the collapse accident of the outer ring road construction. We received complaints from the victims and analyses of the cause of the collapse by tunnel construction experts and are planning a symposium covering problems of application of laws concerning use of deep underground.

(MATSUNAGA Koji, Secretary of Liaison Committee on Maglev Central Shinkansen Problem)

Activities (9) JJS Vol.56, No.9 September (2021), p.63 (407)

JSA Kanagawa Branch's 57th Annual Conference: Two lectures on the COVID-19 infection

On May 22, 2021, the 57th annual conference of the Kanagawa branch was held, and two commemorative lectures were given.

SODA Akio (former professor of Shizuoka Institute of Science and Technology) gave a lecture entitled "Viruses and their characteristics: For a prevention of COVID-19 infections" and pointed out: The coronaviruses have spike protein protrusions on their particle surfaces. They look like corona of the sun with diameter of 80-220 nm, and their genomes are 26 to 32 kb. They are the largest of the RNA viruses. Among seven types, lethal are three types, including the COVID-19 model. There are many mutant strains that increase infectivity and lethality. Possibility to weaken vaccine efficacy is

not excluded. As countermeasures, we must expand PCR test and hasten vaccination.

MASUDA Souko (former director of Masuda Clinic) told in her lecture “COVID-19 Infectious Diseases: One and a half years ago”: At the time of May 20, there are 164,250,000 infected persons worldwide, including 3,450,000 deaths, that means 2% mortality rate. In Japan, 700,000 infected, 12,000 died, i.e. 1.7% mortality rate. COVID-19 was recognized as the second category of infectious diseases in March 2020, and the Act on Special Measures Against New Influenza, etc. was amended. Under the emergency declaration, a social confusion broke out without plan of compensatory measures. She pointed out that unchanged status of the second category of infectious diseases caused this confusion and that the government should have lowered the caution level and remove the regulation at the moment when the mortality rate became clear. The government was reluctant to provide necessary budget, PCR tests were very scarce, compensation measures were delayed, vaccination was full of confusion, and the government took no concrete measures with an excuse of pressing medical collapse. In Japan, the doctor/patient ratio is only a third or a sixth compared to Europe and the United States, and the nurse/patient ratio is only a half or a fifth. The rewards of hospitals, clinics, and dental clinics are controlled by health insurance system uniformly applied to all of the nation. These medical institutions must have excessive patients. Otherwise, they fall into financial crises. If the medical collapses would occur in Osaka or Okinawa, patients and healthcare workers would be burdened exclusively. Its responsibility is attributed to the government which failed to take appropriate measures. (GOTO Masatoshi, Secretary General of Kanagawa Branch)

Activities (10) JJS Vol.56, No.9 September (2021), p.63 (407)
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Fukuoka Branch Online Lecture: “Toward Nuclear Phase-Out and a Carbon-Neutral Society in 2050”

After the general conference of the Fukuoka branch, lectures on timely themes are held every year, but last year 2020 it was canceled due to the COVID-19 infection. In this year, we gave an online lecture on the above-mentioned theme on May 9, 2021.

Firstly, OKAMOTO Ryoji told about the theme “10 Years after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident: Lessons and Problems.” In recent years, there is a discourse which recommends the use of nuclear power plants (NPPs) for the purpose of reducing CO₂ emission. He regarded such a strategy false because NPPs are accompanied with too many negative factors such as the risk of severe

accidents and the disposal of high-level radioactive waste. From the viewpoint of sustainability and intergenerational ethics, a suitable strategy for carbon-neutral societies consists in energy conservation (less demands and more energy efficiency through technological innovation), promotion of renewable energy, and nuclear phase-out.

The next speaker was ITO Hisanori who reported about “the current aspect of the climate crisis.” At the beginning of his speech, he pointed out that the terminology of climate change does not mean the up and down “fluctuation” but the one-directional “change.” I.e., the global warming that is occurring now is “climate change” rather than “climate fluctuation.” This change is, in his opinion, a matter of life and death for humankind and the earth. Despite UN Secretary-General António Guterres’ “Climate Crisis” declaration² in September 2018 and the Japanese Ministry of the Environment’s Climate Crisis Declaration in June 2020, this climate crisis is not enough informed among the general public who think a large-scale reduction of CO₂ emissions will increase life and economic difficulties. In order to stop global warming, he argued that it is important to appeal to citizens at every opportunity such as lectures, to propose scientific processes which would realize less CO₂ emissions or zero emission without public anxiety, and to express our opinion to local governments and companies.

Finally, NAKANISHI Masayuki told about the technical prospects toward a carbon-neutral society. He stressed the importance of the expansion of non-fossil power sources in the electric power sector, and the importance of the non-carbon electrification, hydrogenation, CO₂ reduction through metanation in the non-electric power sector
(MIYOSHI Eisaku, Fukuoka Branch)

Activities (11) JJS Vol.56, No.10 October (2021), p.53 (461)

The Final Stage of Contractor Selection: Casino Bid Plan is Proceeding³

In Osaka, Nagasaki prefecture and Wakayama prefecture, where casino bid actions were developed, the national and local authorities have already formulated their “basic policies” and “action plans.” Public comments have also been completed. After the application of bidders, the selection procedure for the contractors of integrated resort (IR) business began. In Yokohama, a lot of candidates advocated “opposition to casino bid” in the mayoral election campaign in August 22, 2021. Although

² [‘Direct existential threat’ of climate change nears point of no return, warns UN chief || UN News](#)

³ See also: [科学者 10 月本文.indd \(jsa.gr.jp\)](#)

the casino opponent won, it seemed that the proponents intended to revive their plan in the mayoral election in 2025, or in 2029.

Through the process of contractor selection, two focal points emerged: One is the restriction of the IR implementation act⁴ which stipulates that casinos must be “managed as a whole” together with infrastructures such as the nationwide largest international convention halls, exhibition facilities, large-scale hotels, and so on.

The other focal point is whether the plan is illegal or not. It depends on the amount of casino tax revenue generated from the funds invested in the construction of IR casino and the operation. That has been never explained by the Ministry of Justice. Construction of an IR casino would jeopardize profitability. Emphasis of profitability would lead to a “tasteless investment” in which illegality could not be excluded.

Because of COVID-19 infection, casino industries were forced to reduce their fund-raising abilities. It was no wonder that the opponents had “a kind of expectation” as if “casino industries could no longer enter into the Japanese market.” But casino industries are listed companies. If an investor company appears, the financial problem of the casino industries will be solved immediately.

Nagasaki prefecture and Wakayama prefecture aim to select investment advisory companies which will only “bring” the casino operators. Nevertheless, the both prefectures treat investment advisory companies as casino operators on the premise that “there are no provisions in the IR implementation act.” These procedural deficiencies will be reflected in the business plan. Is it possible to formulate a business plan that can be expected to generate sufficient investment returns? The lack of transparency of the contractor selection process will be a suspect about the “legitimacy of casino business.”

There is no evidence that an objective discussion was held within the government regarding the prevention of illegality. IDA Makoto, a professor at Chuo University, is the only criminal law expert involved in drafting the bill. Moreover, he himself confessed that it was a “personal opinion” (Minute of the House of Councilors Cabinet Committee Meeting, July 10, 2018⁵). Since the prevention of illegality is insufficient, there are defects in the procedure, and a huge amount of financial investment is planned, I am expecting legal professionals to request an injunction.

(SAKURADA Teruo, Professor of Hannan University, Osaka Branch)

⁴ Formally, Act on Development of Specified Integrated Resort Districts.

⁵ [第 196 回国会 参議院 内閣委員会 第 25 号 平成 30 年 7 月 10 日 | テキスト表示 | 国会会議録検索システム \(ndl.go.jp\)](#)

Symposium Dialogue between scientists and a judge: “Nuclear Power Plant Injunction Decision and Science: What is the scientific and technological knowledge necessary for the judgment?”

The above-titled remote symposium was held on July 16, 2021 by the Osaka Branch Philosophy Study Group and the JSA Nuclear Research Committee. The invited keynote speaker was HIGUCHI Hideaki, a former Fukui District Court judge. The lecture was very convincing, based on the Fukushima nuclear accident and seismic data. Nuclear power plants (NPPs) are vulnerable to earthquakes. In particular, the seismic strength of distribution equipment and piping in nuclear power plants is smaller than that of other facilities and equipment. Even if the nuclear reaction of the reactor is urgently stopped at the time of the earthquake, it is necessary to keep cooling the uranium fuels with a large amount of water. When water circulation is stopped due to a power outage, the pressure inside the reactor rises sharply and the reactor containment vessel is in danger of explosion. In the accident at Unit 2 of the Fukushima Daiichi NPP, the fuel melted down and the bottom of the container fell off. As a result, its internal pressure did not rise and it avoided an explosion. Fortunately the scale of the disaster was reduced although it was extremely serious.

At Unit 4 of the Fukushima Daiichi NPP, a large amount of spent fuel was stored in the storage pool. At that accident time, KONDO Shunsuke, the chairman of the Nuclear Energy Commission, predicted that if the nuclear fuel melted down there, the 250km area including Tokyo would become an evacuation zone. However, the ceiling of this storage pool was blown away by a hydrogen explosion, and water was supplied by a fire engine, and then eastern Japan could be free from destruction.

Many judges judge whether the seismic resistance of nuclear power plants meets the regulatory standards of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. What is important is that the seismic observation network has been established since 2000 and it has become clear that a considerable number of earthquakes that exceed the seismic standards of NPPs have actually occurred. In addition, according to current seismology, there is uncertainty in seismic intensity prediction. Considering these points, the safety of NPPs cannot be guaranteed. Since the Fukushima accident causes enormous damage, Judge HIGUCHI issued a ruling to suspend the operation of the Oi NPP in Fukui prefecture. If the scientists explain to the plaintiff’s lawyers that this is convincing, the judge will understand.

TATEISHI Masaaki (specialty; geology), Professor Emeritus of Niigata University, explained

the occurrence of earthquakes that exceed the earthquake resistance standards of NPPs. YAMAMOTO Fujio, Professor Emeritus of the University of Fukui (specialty; fluid mechanics) reported that the issues of mechanical explanation and seismic isolation for seismic motion of many nuclear facilities are unsolved.

(KONO Hitoshi, Osaka Branch)

Activities (13) JJS Vol.56, No.10 October (2021), p.54 (462)

The first Tokai district meeting of the 57th term was held

The first Tokai District Conference of the 57th term was held online on July 15, 2021. The meeting was attended by five people, the secretary generals (district committee members) of the Aichi branch, Gifu branch, Mie branch, and Shizuoka branch, and the national secretary recommended by the district. At the meeting, each participant introduced oneself for one minute and entered the agenda. The first agenda was “Introduction of branch activities and exchange of experiences.” Each district committee member reported on the composition of members, the status of the secretariat, the pillars of branch activities, recent problems, issues, results, etc., and then all members exchanged opinions.

The second agenda was “Reports of the 52nd National Regular Convention and the 2nd National Executive Committee.” The national secretary reported on the increase and decrease in membership, financial status, resolutions and motions, and then all members exchanged opinions.

The third agenda was “Activities in the Tokai area.” First, they confirmed the rules of the Tokai district meeting and the recommendation method of the national secretary of the district selection and the editorial board member of “Journal of Japanese Scientists.” Then, they discussed the Tokai area symposium. After confirming the position and significance of the district symposium, which requires the participation of a wide range of citizens, and the status of the symposium so far, the theme of the symposium was discussed at the issue of academic freedom related to the refusal to appoint members of the Science Council of Japan, the issue of nuclear power and energy, and the carbon-neutral society, Maglev Chuo Shinkansen, gender-related issues, etc.. At this meeting, it was not possible to reach a conclusion as to whether or not the meeting will be held during this term, and what the theme will be if it is held. Therefore, the national secretary decided to take over the agenda and consider it again. Finally, all members confirmed the future activities of the Tokai area and the meeting schedule, and closed the meeting.

(MIZUTANI Yoichi, Shizuoka Branch, SHIINA Takahiko, Gifu Branch)

Activities (14) JJS Vol.56, No.10 October (2021), p.55 (463)

Online lecture “Issue of Mageshima Island Assessment in Kagoshima Prefecture” was held

On July 3, 2021, a lecture “Conservation of Mageshika deer and Mageshima Problem” was held by the Hokkaido University Branch co-sponsored by the JSA-Hokkaido. The speaker was TACHIZAWA Shiro, Assistant Professor of Graduate School of Letelature, Hokkaido University.

There were 35 participants, not only from Hokkaido but also from Kagoshima and Okinawa. NAGANO Hiromi, City Councilwoman of Nishinoomote, took part in the meeting, too.

At the beginning of the lecture, an aerial photo of Mageshima was showed to grasp the current situation with a large runway covering the entire island. The words “Don’t be disappointed to see this” were impressive. Mageshima was formerly an island rich in nature where Tanegashima Island’s inhabitants visited for fun, and rich in precious creatures such as mageshika deer. TACHIZAWA has been focusing on the isolated ecosystem of Mageshika for many years and has produced valuable research results.

In 2000, a large-scale illegal development was carried out. A large amount of forest has been logged and a river where precious creatures live was reclaimed. In the same year, the development of a base for the Self-Defense Forces was suddenly proposed, and an environmental assessment has begun. The Mammal Society of Japan expressed its dissenting opinion from the standpoint of protecting mageshika. The current mayor has promoted the use of Mageshima for elementary education. He was re-elected because of his attitude against the military base. NAGANO pointed out the situation of the city council and the value of Kuromatsu (black pine) on the Mageshima Island.

In the discussion there were some valuable remarks. It was recommended to utilize the “Statement of the Conservation of Magesika” made by the Ecological Society in the 1970s. A member of the Okinawa branch pointed out the academic value of Kuromatsu and the possibility of the intensification of the use of the Okinawa base and the explosion damage of Okinawa and Mageshima because of the training of Carrier-based aircraft from Iwakuni US military base on Mageshima.

As mentioned above, it was a very important lecture. We hope we can contribute to solve the Mageshima problem as much as possible.

(HABE Asao, Hokkaido Branch)

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To whom does scholarship belong? For whom is the research? A study session co-sponsored with the Article 9 Society Tsu

“AIDA Mitsuo, who was also a religionist, wrote in his book: “It’s not enough if you compete for it, it’s more than enough if you share it”. This suggests the “wisdom” to show us the problem of the modern society... It is now the turn of the citizens to support the Science Council of Japan (SCJ) which has trained the “wisdom” and demonstrated its presence as an academy that includes science”.

On July 10, the JSA Mie Branch held a study session on various issues and significance of existence related to the SCJ at the Tsu City Center Palace, co-sponsored with the Article 9 Society Tsu. The above sentence is a passage of the promotional flyer of this study session. It shows the contents of the study session in one word. Under the advanced application method, 44 people participated, more than the number of applicants.

TAKAYAMA Susumu made the main report entitled “The significance of existence of the SCJ: From the Relationship with the Global Crisis.” He said, “It is necessary in the modern society that organizations that have the ability of overall judgement based on the scholarship including humanities and social sciences can make proposals without speculating the intentions of the administration at that time.” He pointed out that a theory of social movement was required to utilize the SCJ as a “treasure of Japan” in the civil society.

After TAKAYAMA, MAEDA Sadataka held the report entitled “Current situation of refusal to appoint members of the SCJ.” MAEDA pointed out various distortions that Japanese academic research received while focusing on “technology” for economic growth. He concluded that the state had to guarantee that research results produced entrusted by the people as subject of “academic freedom” must always be known and used freehand by the citizens.

In the discussion, there was an opinion that the SCJ itself should take the leadership in dealing with the issue of refusal of appointment. There were also questions about the relationship between the carbon-neutral society and nuclear power plants, and the problem of pursuing only short-term technological innovation.

(MAEDA Sadataka, Mie Branch Secretary)

<i>Researches (Extended Abstract)</i>
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International Academic Exchanges just before COVID-19 Pandemic in the field of Mechanical Engineering and Heat Transfer

NAGAI Niro (JSA Fukui Branch, Professor of Fukui University)

COVID-19 pandemic has had strong damage worldwide in every field since January, 2020. Daily life and campus life of mine also drastically changed since March, 2020. As far as my concerns, most

academic meetings or conferences were suspended or postponed since then. These meetings or conferences were very important to all related researchers because information exchanges and intensive discussions on technical issues are essential to us. Gradually, some international and domestic meetings or conferences started to be held online, and now we get used to those styles. In this extended abstract, I do not intend to write about “After Corona” or “With Corona.” I want to introduce two kinds of international academic symposium “Just Before Corona”, in the field of mechanical engineering and heat transfer.

First topic is “International Symposium on Advanced Mechanical and Power Engineering” abbreviated to ISAMPE. ISAMPE is an academic symposium among three universities, Pukyong National University (PKNU), Korea, University of Shanghai for Science & Technology (USST), China, and University of Fukui (UF), Japan. ISAMPE started in 2001 hosted by PKNU. Three universities have hosted ISAMPE in turn every year. In the beginnings, aim of ISAMPE was promotion of international collaborative research. Attendance of ISAMPE was only faculty members, and every participant introduce research outline each other. However, soon, the aim of ISAMPE has changed to educational aspect; i.e. encouragement of research activities of graduate students in each university. Many graduate students have had fruitful chances to do oral or poster presentations, experienced deep discussions with foreign professors, and made many international friends. Committee members of ISAMPE thought that this symposium is valuable and effective for education and research promotion. Then in 2019, ISAMPE committee intended to add one more university, University Malaysia Sabah (UMS), Malaysia, and invited one professor of UMS to ISAMPE2019.

ISAMPE2019⁶ was held at University of Fukui on December 12-15, 2019. I was a chair of local organizing committee, and never knew about COVID-19 at that time. The total number of participants of ISAMPE2019 was 93 as the followings.

	faculty members	students	total
Pukyong National University (PKNU)	5	7	12
University of Shanghai for Science & Technology (USST)	19	24	43
University of Fukui (UF)	9	28	37
University Malaysia Sabah (UMS)	1	0	1

On the first day, Dec. 12, welcome party was held in a restaurant in Fukui city. On the second day, Dec. 13, academic symposium was held in a Bunkyo Campus of University of Fukui from morning to

⁶ [Organization | ISAMPE 2016 \(u-fukui.ac.jp\)](https://www.u-fukui.ac.jp/~isampe2019/)

evening, including Keynote Lecture by Dr. ZHANG Shengde, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, Japan. Most attending students did oral or poster presentations, and had discussions among all participants. In the evening, banquet party was held in UF COOP Cafeteria. Students and faculty members had pleasant time with food, drink and songs. Several students of each university were introduced as Best Presentation Award for Oral or Poster Presentations given with souvenirs. On the third day, Dec. 14, all foreign participants and several UF members attended technical tour in Fukui, including Fukui Prefectural Dinosaur Museum and Eihei-ji-temple.

Of course, ISAMPE2019 was conducted face-to-face style, which is most desirable. As to ISAMPE2020 and ISAMPE2021, committee members of three plus one universities discussed through e-mail whether or not we hold ISAMPE by online system. Our decision was negative. ISAMPE should be held face-to-face because of its educational aspects. Next year, in 2022, we strongly hope that ISAMPE will be held in UMS, Malaysia, in face-to-face style.

Second topic is “International Seminar in Fukui: Japan-China Heat Transfer Symposium 2020” abbreviated to ISF. This seminar was hosted by the Heat Transfer Society of Japan (HTSJ)⁷ and Heat and Mass Transfer Society of China (HMTSC). ISF was held at Awara Onsen on January 10-11, 2020. I was a chair of executive committee, preparing this seminar for about a year. I slightly heard about COVID-19 at the end of 2020. I felt that COVID-19 was local issue around Wuhan, and there is no participants of ISF from Wuhan area, then I decided to hold ISF as scheduled. If the event date was set two weeks later, we could not hold ISF in face-to-face style.

The total number of participants of ISF was 48, 21 from China and 27 from Japan. The program of ISF is composed of 10 lectures, 40 minutes presentation each. 10 lecturers, 5 from China and 5 from Japan, were leading researchers in heat transfer field, relatively younger generation. All participants deeply discussed on state-of-the-art scientific and engineering topics in heat transfer, strengthened mutual relationship and spent splendid time during two days.

After these two international academic symposiums “Just Before Corona”, I could not have chance to attend international event face-to-face. Meeting or conference online is not so bad, better than face-to-face in one side. However, I reconfirmed the importance of face-to-face discussions through these two years. I really strongly hope that the symposium such as introduced in this abstract will be held in face-to-face style in the near future.

⁷ [公益社団法人 日本伝熱学会 \(htsj.or.jp\)](https://htsj.or.jp)

A Statement of JSA International Department about the Tokyo High Court's Decision on repatriated foreigners' rights of "access to the courts"

The International Department of the Japan Scientists' Association (JSA) supports the Tokyo High Court's decision on September 22, 2021, and calls for a fundamental improvement of immigration and refugee policy as to respect the rights and dignities of international residents.

JSA International Department, October 8, 2021

On September 22, 2021, the Tokyo High Court ruled that the Japanese government violated the Constitution when it deported two Sri Lankan men without giving them an opportunity to take legal action against its decision to reject their applications for refugee status. The Court admitted that the Immigration Services Agency's approach was against Article 32 of the Japanese Constitution which ensures the right of "access to the courts." These Sri Lankan nationals' demand for a detention moratorium in December 2014 had been rejected. After the notification that their appeal against the rejection of refugee status was dismissed, they had planned to contact lawyers. The following day, however, they were deported in spite of the regulation that the contestants should not be repatriated during their appeal. The judiciary pointed out that the Immigration Services Agency had intentionally postponed the notification of decision issued 40 days beforehand, expecting implementation of repatriation before the lawsuit and had deprived them of their time for legal procedure.

For a court to rule that the deportation processing of foreign nationals was unconstitutional is unprecedented. The plaintiff side of Sri Lankan men had lost at the first trial and won the appeal hearing in the High Court. Its decision was confirmed on October 6 because the defendant (Japanese government) decided not to make a final appeal to the Supreme Court. As has been often noted, Japanese policy towards foreigners has been exclusionary and insensitive of human rights. Since a Sri Lankan woman, Wishma Sandamali, died in March in the detention facility in Nagoya, criticism of the inhumanity and lack of transparency of the Immigration Services Agency has become more severe. The Tokyo High Court's decision requires a fundamental review of the government's stance toward immigration control administration in general.

The International Department of the Japan Scientists' Association (JSA) supports the Tokyo High Court's decision on September 22, 2021, and welcomes such a liberal atmosphere in which more and

more Japanese think about foreigners' rights and dignities. Traditionally, the Japanese administration has been reluctant to accept refugees. We hope for a fundamental change of immigration and refugee politics. Together with this, we emphasize that citizens in general and scientists in particular should strengthen their involvement in supporting the development of a multi-cultural society which does not discriminate against other nationalities.

Events and Statements

[イベント情報 - 日本科学者会議 - The Japan Scientists' Association \(JSA\)](#)

What's New

MASUKAWA Toshihide, 81, died on July 23, 2021 in Kyoto. MASUKAWA, a Nobel laureate in 2008, proposed some pioneer theories about origin of space and contributed to research and education of the elementary particle physics. On the other hand, MASUKAWA was eager in scientists' movement: he had been a member of the JSA executive representatives committee since 2016 May and was reelected in the 52nd regular convention in July 2021. The JSA published an obituary on its website: [statement:20210806maskawa](#) [日本科学者会議] (jsa.gr.jp)

About Us

“In order to harness and develop science for human beings, it is necessary for scientists especially to conscience their social responsibility, synthetically develop every field of science, and work the society to peacefully use the fruits. **The Japan Scientists' Association (JSA)** was established and has been acting for these purposes. Hoping independent and synthetic development of Japanese science consistently since its foundation in 1965, to carry out its social responsibility, the Association has been tackling several problems: peace and disarmament problem like as elimination of nuclear weapons, environmental conservation to defense human life and living, protection of university autonomy, and establishment of right and position of scientists.”

(From “Introduction of the Japan Scientists' Association”, [introduction - JSA](#))

The Journal of Japanese Scientists (JJS), a monthly magazine published by the JSA, is a unique comprehensive academic journal, in which scientists and citizens share various subjects relating to contemporary human society and interests in nature (https://jsa.gr.jp/intl/Introduction_of_JJS.pdf). You see all contents of back-numbers: [日本科学者会議 - The Japan Scientists' Association \(JSA\)](#). Every JSA member can submit manuscripts to the JJS editorial commission. The papers in English are published online on the JSA web page.

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