

① 日本から来ました下本節子です。1954年3月～5月までアメリカによる6回のビキニ水爆実験で被災した高知県の漁船員や遺族が日本政府に補償を求める裁判をしています。私は原告団長を務めています。

I'm Setsuko Shimomoto from Japan. I am the chief plaintiff of lawsuits that were filed by fishers and their surviving families in Kochi Prefecture who were affected by the six hydrogen bomb tests conducted by the U.S. at Bikini Atoll of the Marshall Islands from March to May 1954. We are seeking compensation from the Japanese government.

② 第五福竜丸が被ばくしたことは皆さんご存知だと思います。第五福竜丸が命がけで日本に帰ってきてから日本中大騒ぎになりました。当時、太平洋海域で放射能汚染魚を廃棄させられた日本漁船はのべ1000隻とされています。

Many of you may be familiar with the fishing boat Daigo Fukuryu Maru (or Lucky Dragon No. 5), which was impacted by radioactive fallout. After the Daigo Fukuryu Maru returned to Japan, there was uproar all over the country. At that time, about 1,000 Japan fishing vessels were forced to dispose of radioactive fish into the Pacific Ocean.

放射性降下物は日本・フィリピン・メキシコなど北半球を中心に地球規模で広がり、アメリカ中西部には日本の5倍も降っています。3月～5月の水爆実験6回の威力は広島型原爆の3220倍にもなります。想像してみてください。これは広島型原爆を8年以上毎日爆発させていることになります。

Global radioactive fallout has mainly occurred in the northern hemisphere in places such as Japan, the Philippines, and Mexico, and even in the Midwest of the U.S. which saw five times as much radioactive fallout as Japan. The explosive power of the six hydrogen bomb tests from March to May of 1954 was 3220 times that of the Hiroshima bomb. Imagine that. It was equivalent to detonating the Hiroshima bomb every single day for more than eight years.

③ 2ヶ月後の5月、世界で初めて海洋汚染を調べるために日本の科学者を乗せた調査船「俊鶴丸」が出港しました。調査によって、海洋では密度の違う水のモザイクが存在していて水平方向にも上下方向にも簡単には混じり合わないことが分かりました。海の汚染は海流によって少しずつ広がっていくのです。もう一つ、プランクトンから始まり食物連鎖で濃縮していくことも判明しました。

Two months later, in May 1954, Shunkotsu Maru, or the world's first research vessel to investigate contamination in the Pacific set sail, carrying Japanese scientists. Surveys have shown that there is a mosaic of water of different densities in the ocean, and it does not easily mix horizontally or vertically. Contamination of the ocean spreads gradually through ocean currents. They also found that radioactivity concentrates in the food chain, starting from plankton.

④ 9月には通信士久保山愛吉さんが放射能症でなくなり、日本中に大きな反核運動がわき起こりました。核実験反対の署名が3200万筆も集まりました。



アメリカは反核運動を鎮めるため、日本政府と交渉を行い、200万ドルの見舞金を出すことで政治決着しました。

In September, radio operator Aikichi Kuboyama of Daigo Fukuryu Maru died of radiation sickness, and a major anti-nuclear movement erupted throughout Japan. 32 million signatures were collected against nuclear tests. To suppress the anti-nuclear movement, the U.S. negotiated with the Japanese government and settled the matter by offering a \$2 million ex gratia payment.

12月末には、魚の検査は打ち切れ第五福竜丸以外の漁船員たちは、検査されることもなく、すべて終わった事にされました。

At the end of December 1954, they halted fish inspections and exams of all the fishers except for those of the Daigo Fukuryu Maru, and concluded that nothing had happened to those fishers.

⑤ では何故高知では「ビキニ被ばく船員」が裁判をしているのかということ、1980年代高校生たちの自主サークル「幡多高校生ゼミナール」が発足しました。長崎の原爆と太平洋の核実験で二重被ばくして病気になり27才で自殺した藤井節弥さんや、水産高校の実習船で5月に出港して体調を崩し12月に20才で亡くなった谷脇正康さんの事を知りました。

Meanwhile in Kochi Prefecture, the Hakata High School Student Seminar was established in the 1980s. They learned about Mr. Setsuya Fujii, who committed suicide at the age of 27 after becoming ill from being exposed to radioactivity twice, from the atomic bombing of Nagasaki and nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean. They also learned about Mr. Masayasu Taniwaki, who died in December at the age of 20 after falling ill several months after sailing the Pacific Ocean in May 1954 on a training ship for a fisheries high school.

日米政治決着で、なかったことにされたビキニ事件を、高知の船員たちが、30年以上たって高校生たちに語り始めたのです。沢山の漁船員が血液の病気や癌などで若くして亡くなっていました。

More than 30 years had passed since 1954, fishers in Kochi began talking about the incidents to high school students, even though Japan and the U.S. settled on this matter. It turned out that many fishers died at a young age from blood-related diseases and cancers.

⑥ 国賠訴訟の原告団長だった故増本和馬さんは、次から次へと病気になるのが不思議だったそうですが、船員保険の請求申請のニュースで18才の時働いていたマグロ漁船が魚を廃棄したことを思い出したそうです。病気の原因が被ばくだったことに納得すると同時に「自分たちは国に棄てられたのか」と怒っていました。

The late Mr. Kazuma Masumoto, who was the chief plaintiff in the national compensation lawsuit, once said that he was wondering why he was getting sick so often, but when he heard the news about applications for a seafarer's insurance claim, he remembered that the tuna fishing boat he worked on when he was 18 years old had discarded its fish. At the same time, he was convinced that the cause of his illnesses was radiation exposure, and he was angry that he and others had been abandoned by their own government.

⑦ 2013年頃、テレビ局が高知のビキニ被災をドキュメント番組で取材し、米国の外務省から、当時の検査データなどを記載した文書が見つかりました。また広島大の研究者チームが船員の血液や歯から被ばく線量を推定して科学的な裏付けがされました。



Around 2013, a TV station reported in a documentary program about how nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands impacted communities in Kochi. They found documents by the U.S. State Department that contained inspection data at that time. Furthermore, a team of researchers at Hiroshima University confirmed the impact of nuclear tests based on estimated radiation doses from the measurement of the blood and teeth of the impacted fishers.

⑧ そして2016年船員と遺族が船員保険（船員の労災）の請求申請と国賠訴訟に立ち上がりました。私たち日本人は被ばくというと広島長崎の熱線に焼かれた場面が思い浮かぶのですが、高知の漁船員たちは、放射性降下物で汚染した雨や海水や魚が体の中に入って放射線を出し続ける「内部びばく」です。人によって発病する時期や症状は違います。何年後かに病気になっても原因の証明は困難です。

Then, in 2016, fishers and their families filed claims for seafarers' workers' compensation and filed lawsuits against the Japanese government. When Japanese think of radiation exposure, we think of being burned by the heat rays of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, but the fishers in Kochi are victims of internal radiation exposure, where rain, seawater, and fish contaminated with radioactive fallout enter the body and continue to emit radiation. The timing and symptoms of illnesses vary from person to person. If you get sick years later, it is difficult to prove the cause.

⑨船員の船の上での生活は、スコールをシャワー代わりに浴び、水は貴重なので、米は海水で洗って炊く時だけ真水を使います。雨も海水も汚染していました。魚の内臓も食べます。しかし、今でも日本政府は船員の被ばくを認めません。

The fishers' life on the ship means that they use rainwater instead of a shower, and because fresh water is precious, they wash their rice with seawater and use fresh water only for cooking. Both rain and seawater were contaminated with radioactivity. They also eat the organs of fish. However, even now, the Japan government does not recognize the radiation exposure of fishers.

⑩ 昨年の3月、私マーシャルの首都マジュロに行って、核被害者追悼デーに参加しました。マーシャルでアメリカの核実験がどんなにひどいものかを実感しました。ロンゲラップから移住している女性とも話をすることが出来ました。「ネズミよりは人間に近い。貴重なデータだ」とモルモットのように人体実験されて、島に住めなくなったロンゲラップの人たち。「米国は自分たちを人間とっていない。低く見ている。馬鹿者扱い。人生を狂わされた。安全に暮らせるようにしてほしい」と聞いたとき、私も悔しい気持ちが湧きあがってきました。

In March of last year, I went to Majuro, the capital of the Marshall Islands, to participate in Nuclear Remembrance Day. In the Marshall Islands, I realized how devastating the American nuclear tests were. I was also able to talk to a woman who had evacuated from Rongelap. "They are closer to humans than rats, and the data is valuable," Americans said. The people of Rongelap, who were experimented on like guinea pigs, were no longer able to live on the island. The woman said, "The U.S. doesn't think of us as human beings, they look down on us. They treated us like idiots. My life was derailed. I want to be able to live safely." When I heard this, I was also mortified.

⑪ 昨年、被団協がノーベル平和賞を受賞したことは大きな励みです。

The Nobel Peace Prize award to Nihon Hidankyo gave us hope.



⑫広島・長崎・ビキニ・原発事故と、被ばくの危険を誰よりも知っている日本政府は、ビキニ被災船員や広島・ナガサキの「黒い雨」被爆者は未解決の政治課題であることを認め、早急に「核禁条約」を批准してください。

To the Japanese government, which knows about the danger of radioactivity more than anyone because of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, nuclear tests in the Pacific, and nuclear power plant accident: Please acknowledge that the fishers affected by nuclear tests and the survivors of the so-called "Black Rain" in Hiroshima and Nagasaki are unresolved political issues that need to be resolved. Also, ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as soon as possible.

日本政府は70年前、アメリカと政治決着して、被ばくした漁船員を切り捨てたことを認め、原発事故による被害も含め、これ以上被ばく者をふやさないでください。被ばく国として、核の加害国であるアメリカに対しても「核禁条約への参加」を呼びかけ「第6条・被害者に対する援助及び環境の修復」を求めて下さい。

The Japanese government also needs to admit that it entered a political settlement on this issue with the U.S. 70 years ago, thereby cutting off fishers who had been exposed to radioactivity from nuclear tests. Also, please do not create any more hibakusha who are impacted by radiation, including the damage caused by the nuclear power plant accident in Fukushima. As a country impacted by radioactivity, please call on the U.S., a nuclear perpetrator, to join the TPNW and call for victim assistance and environmental remediation under Article 6.

⑬ここに参加されている皆さんには、なぜビキニ被災事件が政治決着され、第五福竜丸事件に矮小され、その他の被災船員が放置されたのかを明らかにしてほしい。「キャッスル作戦」での6回の核威力はヒロシマ原爆の3220倍、放射性降下物は地球規模の汚染をもたれたことを解明し、世界の核実験被災者救済に生かしてほしいです。

To all of you who are participating here today, I would like you to help us clarify why this issue was politically settled by Japan and the United States, trivialized as the single incident of the Daigo Fukuryu Maru, and left many affected fishers unattended. I hope that the government will clarify that the explosion power of the six nuclear tests in Operation Castle was 3,220 times that of the Hiroshima bombing, and that the radioactive fallout caused global contamination, and use such findings to help the victims of nuclear tests around the world.

「ビキニ被ばく船員訴訟」原告の私たちもその一翼を担っていると自負しています。水爆実験による被災船員の労災訴訟（東京地裁）と政治決着による損失補償裁判（高知地裁）、ビキニデー高知（5月10～11日、高知県室戸市）への参加・取材をお願いします。

We are proud that we, the plaintiffs in the lawsuits, are also playing a part in this process. Please join us and report on the workers compensation lawsuit at Tokyo District Court by fishers affected by the hydrogen bomb test, as well as the lawsuit at Kochi District Court for compensation for the damage caused by the political settlement, and Bikini Day Kochi, a remembrance day event held on May 10 to 11 of this year in Muroto, Kochi Prefecture. Thank you very much.

