

去る11月1日(土)・2日(日)に、2014年度(第7回)沖縄キリスト教学院大学大学院主催イベント:国際学術会議「枯れ葉剤の対話と言説—一人権・環境・パワーのポリティクス—」を開催し、学校教員、学生、NPO・NGO関係者、マスコミ等、125名の方にご来場いただきました。大半のプレゼンテーションは英語で行われ、日本語でのプレゼンテーションは、本学教員及び学生が日英同時通訳を行いました。

基調講演には、ジャーナリストのジョン・ミッチェル氏をお迎えして、「Agent Orange on Okinawa (沖縄における枯れ葉剤問題)」との演題で、沖縄における枯れ葉剤の貯蔵・使用・隠ぺいなどについてお話いただきました。また、ベトナムで枯れ葉剤被害者の支援をしている「ダナン市枯葉剤被害者の会(VAVA)」会長のグエン・ティ・ヒエンさんをお迎えし、ベトナムにおける枯れ葉剤被害について報告していただきました。このプレゼンテーションはベトナム語で行われたため、英語と日本語へ通訳されました。VAVAへの募金を募ったところ、2日間で皆さまから約40,000円のご協力をいただき、その場でヒエン会長にお渡ししました。また、会議終了後には記者会見を開き、ヒエン会長らは沖縄市のサッカー場で大量のドラム缶が見つかり、ダイオキシン汚染が発覚した問題について、原因究明や除染とともに近隣住民らの健康被害調査を行うよう指摘しました。また「現場の作業員の防護服があまりにも簡素で、彼らに健康被害が出ないか心配だ」と述べ、ベトナムと沖縄の人たちが協力して化学兵器のない社会を築いていこうと訴えました。

<http://www.qab.co.jp/news/2014110359664.html>



ジョン・ミッチェル氏 基調講演



ヒエン会長 記者会見

2014 年度 国際学術会議

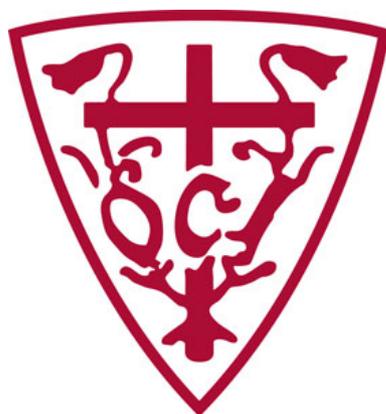
枯葉剤の対話と言説 —人権・環境・パワーのポリティクス—

International Conference 2014

AGENT ORANGE AND THE POLITICS OF POISONS

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

OKINAWA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY



主催： 沖縄キリスト教学院大学大学院

後援： 日本平和学会沖縄地区研究会

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CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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Videography	Shigefumi Kinjo
Photography	Shusaku Higa
Time Keeper	Naoyuki Momose

Schedule of Events (Day I)

OKINAWA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY				
Saturday		November 1		
土		11月1日		
BUILDING	ROOM	SPEAKER(S)	TOPICS TITLES	TIMES
Shalom	I-I	Daniel Broudy 研究科長	Greetings / 主催者挨拶 Orientation / 本会議についての説明	09:00 09:05
Shalom	I-I	PRESIDENT NAKAHARA Toshiaki	Welcome Address 学長挨拶	09:05 09:10
Shalom	I-I	Jon Mitchell	Keynote 基調講演 "Agent Orange on Okinawa"	09:15 10:15
Shalom	I-I	Kenneth H. Young, CD	"Chemical Defoliants: The System of Lies, Evasions, and Misinformation" 研究発表①	10:20 11:10
Shalom	I-I	Michael Bradley	Skype interview with Adam Breasley "Leaving a Bitter Taste: How the Makers of Agent Orange are Prospering from GM Food" 研究発表②	11:20 12:00
Shalom	Seattle Espresso Café	Lunch Break 昼休憩		NOON 13:00
Shalom	I-I	Daniel Broudy	"Weaponised Chemicals: A Study of Corporate Communication and the Bizarre" 研究発表③	13:00 13:40
Shalom	I-I	Screening	"Defoliated Island - Agent Orange, Okinawa and the Vietnam War" ドキュメンタリー映像放映「枯れ葉剤を浴びた島：ベトナムと沖縄・元米軍人の証言」	13:45 14:40
Shalom	Seattle Espresso Café	Tea / Coffee Break コーヒーブレイク		14:45 15:15
Shalom	I-I	SHIMABUKURO, Natsuko KAWAMURA, Masami Mei YOSHIKAWA, HIDEKI 島袋 夏子 河村 雅美 吉川 秀樹	"A Poisoned Soccer Pitch: Perspectives from an Environmental Sociologist and a Journalist" 「沖縄市サッカー場汚染を追って：環境 NGO とジャーナリストの視点から」 研究発表④	15:20 17:00
Shalom	I-I	HARADA Kazuaki 原田 和明	"The Agent Orange that Vanished from Okinawa" 「沖縄から消えた枯葉剤の行方」 研究発表⑤	17:05 17:45

Schedule of Events (Day 2)

OKINAWA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY		Sunday 日	November 2 11月2日		
BUILDING	ROOM	SPEAKER(S)	TOPICS TITLES	TIMES	
Shalom		INO Mayu 伊能 まゆ	"The Situation of People Affected by Agent Orange Living in Ben Tre Province" 研究発表⑥	09:00	09:40
Shalom	1-1	NGUYEN Thi Hien	"Agent Orange in Viet Nam: Consequences and the Voice of Conscience" 研究発表⑦	09:50	10:40
Shalom	1-1	Finn T. Longinotto (MODERATOR)	Panel Discussion: Mayu Ino, Nguyen Thi Hien, Jon Mitchell, Weston Watts, Masami Mel Kawamura, Christopher Melley 研究発表⑧	10:50	12:00
Shalom	Seattle Espresso Café	Lunch Break 昼休憩		NOON	13:00
Shalom	1-1	Peter Simpson	<i>Bhopali</i> (documentary, 2011) Skype Conference with Sanjay of the International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal (ICJB) "Generation Gas: Thirty Years On From the World's Worst Industrial Disaster" 研究発表⑨	13:00	14:30
Shalom	1-1	YOSHII Michiko 吉井 美知子	Government Attitude for Child Protection in Vietnam: Comparative Analysis on Agent Orange and Radiation 研究発表⑩	14:40	15:30
Shalom	Seattle Espresso Café	Tea / Coffee Break コーヒーブレイク		15:30	16:00
Shalom	1-1	SUNAGAWA Kaori w/ SAKURAI Kunitoshi 砂川 かおり w/ 桜井 国俊	"Seeking for a Clearer Legal System and Participatory Process in Okinawa: Lessons of Military Base Cleanup Policies and Programs in the United States" 研究発表⑪	16:00	16:45
Shalom	1-1	Weston A. Watts Jr.	"Legal Hurdles Agent Orange Victims Face in U.S. Courts" 研究発表⑫	16:50	17:30
Shalom	1-1	SAKURAI Kunitoshi 桜井 国俊	Closing Presentation "Japan-Korea: A Comparative Study of the Remediation of Former US Military Land" 研究発表⑬	17:35	18:25
Shalom	1-1	Daniel Broudy 研究科長	Farewell & Thanks 閉会の辞	18:25	18:35
Shalom	1-1		Press Conference Q&A	18:40	19:20
Erythrina Nishihara Hills		Closing Dinner	懇親会@エリスリーナ西原ヒルズガーデン	19:30	

NOTES:

1. Please check our university's homepage to get the latest information on the conference.
2. The campus cafeteria is not open on Saturday or Sunday during the conference. If you want us to order to you a lunch, please let us know by 9:00 on Saturday morning.
3. The official language of the conference is English, while presentations given in Japanese will be simultaneously interpreted into English.

PRESENTERS' BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Mr. Michael Bradley is Associate Professor at Okinawa Junior College. Before coming to Japan he worked as a BBC radio reporter in Northern Ireland for eight years. He continues to write occasional articles for *The Japan Times* and *Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus* though his main work these days is teaching English communication. He has long been interested in issues of social justice and worked as a volunteer for Amnesty International and the anti-landmine group, MAG.

Mr. Adam Breasley is researcher and writer at Mantasa (NGO) in Surabaya, Indonesia where is currently working on a campaign against Genetically Modified bananas that are being funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. He has spent ten years throughout Australia, Africa, Asia, Europe and in Scandinavia working in many countries on the dangers of Genetic Engineering & GMOs. He has studied these issues with UNEP in Norway, attended the UN treaty negotiations on biosafety in Germany, researched the dumping of GMOs in food aid in Nigeria, investigated bribery by Monsanto in Indonesia and interned at Indian scientist Dr. Vandana Shiva's Earth University in India. His academic studies include a graduate degree in Holocaust and Genocide Studies from Monash University and a Master degree in Human Rights and Democratization (Asia-Pacific) from University of Sydney. Adam has also been loosely involved since 2005 with the international disarmament organization Pugwash, a Nobel Peace Prize winning organization and since 2008 has been involved with PeaceJam, the international youth outreach organization of 13 Nobel Peace Laureates.

Mr. Jon Mitchell is a visiting researcher at the International Peace Research Institute of Meiji Gakuin University, Tokyo, and an *Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus* associate. He writes about the Okinawan peace movement and human rights issues for *The Japan Times*. In 2012, a Japanese TV documentary based upon his research - *Defoliated Island: Agent Orange, Okinawa and the Vietnam War* - was winner of an award for excellence from Japan's Association of Commercial Broadcasters. He is the author of *Tsuiseki - Okinawa no Karehazai* (Koubunken, 2014), a new book that will be launched at the international symposium, *Agent Orange and the Politics of Poisons*.

Mr. Peter Simpson is Associate Professor of Applied Linguistics at Okinawa International University. He has taught in Britain, Africa, and Japan. His research activities include media literacy and criticism, democracy, social justice, and human rights. Most recently, his activities have been directed toward independent media and direct action in opposition to militarization. He is co-editor of *Under Occupation: Resistance and Struggle in a Militarised Asia-Pacific* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2013).

Mr. Sanjay Verma is a survivor of the 1984 Bhopal disaster, and an activist campaigning for environmental restitution, compensation, and justice for all those whose lives have been blighted as a result of the catastrophe. Initially engaged as local production coordinator of the internationally acclaimed *Bhopali* documentary, Sanjay's personal story subsequently became central to the film. Since its release, he has also become a key figure internationally in highlighting the ongoing travesty of justice, which has turned Bhopal into what many of its residents describe as a hell on Earth.

Mr. Finn Longinotto is a Senior Fellow with Green Cross International and Global Green USA's Environmental Safety and Security Program; he is a member of the Board of Oceanic Society, a member of the International Scientific Advisory Board on Underwater Munitions; he sits on the Chairman's Council of Conservation International and on the International Advisory Committee of Eco Peace/Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME); he is President of Global Bees and is an Honorary Member of the Da Nang Association for Victims of Agent Orange (DAVA).

Mr. Weston A. Watts Jr. (J.D.) is an attorney, member of the Maine State Bar Association, and lecturer at Okinawa Christian University where he gives courses in contemporary social, economic, and political issues. His research and writing, which focus largely on the V-22 Osprey, has served to support journalism.

Dr. Masami Kawamura, Ph.D. (Sociology) 河村 雅美

Director, Citizens' Network for Biodiversity in Okinawa

Adjunct Lecturer at the University of the Ryukyus/Okinawa International University.

博士（社会学）。沖縄・生物多様性市民ネットワークディレクター。琉球大学・沖縄国際大学非常勤講師。一橋大学社会学研究科博士課程修了。東南アジアや沖縄を中心とした歴史社会学、地球環境論を専門としている。

Ms. Natasuko Shimabukuro 島袋 夏子

Program Director, Ryukyu Asahi Broadcasting Corp. Her documentary "Defoliated Island" was awarded "Award of Excellence" by the Japan Commercial Broadcasters Association

琉球大学法文学部社会学科卒業。山口朝日放送で事件、上関原発担当を経て 2007 年琉球朝日放送に入社。2009 年から基地担当記者として普天間基地の移設問題を担当し現在、県政キヤップ。沖縄の枯れ葉剤問題をテーマにした「枯れ葉剤を浴びた島～ベトナムと沖縄元米軍人の証言～」で日本民間放送連盟賞テレビ報道番組優秀賞、日本放送文化大賞ノミネート。1959 年に発生した米軍機墜落事故をテーマにした「忘れない 忘れてほしくない 石川米軍機墜落事故から 50 年」でギャラクシー賞奨励賞など受賞多数。沖縄市でのドラム缶発見を機に米軍基地汚染取材した「悲鳴をあげる土地」シリーズを制作中。

Mr. Hideki Yoshikawa, Facilitator 吉川 秀樹 (ファシリテーター)

Citizens' Network for Biodiversity in Okinawa

Part-time lecturer (anthropology) at the University of the Ryukyus and Meio University

オレゴン州立大学 (米国) (修士)、サイモン・フレイザー大学 (カナダ) (博士課程) 文化人類学。名桜大学、琉球大学、非常勤講師。

環境 NGO の沖縄・生物多様性市民ネットワークの初代事務局長、ジュゴン保護キャンペーンセンターの国際担当。沖縄の基地と環境の問題に関わり、特に国際社会／国際機関を繋げることによる問題解決の手法を試みている。

Ms. Nguyen Thi Hien is the Member of the Standing Committee of VAVA and President of VAVA Da Nang. The Viet Nam Association of Victims of Agent Orange/Dioxin (VAVA) is a social and charitable organization of victims of AO/dioxin and individuals and groups who live and work in the city and volunteer to make donations and non-material contributions to assist these victims to overcome the consequences of toxic chemicals used by the U.S. during the Vietnam War. VAVA operates to call on all citizen classes and domestic and international benefactors to provide conditions to help AO/Dioxin victims to overcome their difficulties, integrate into the community, promote the ability to participate in social activities and work, and contribute to the construction and protection of the socialist Vietnam motherland. Also, VAVA will help and encourage AO/Dioxin victims to strive to make progress and care for each other to carry out the duties and benefits of citizenship well, and contribute to building and protecting the socialist Vietnam motherland.

Mr. Kenneth H. Young, CD was a Canadian soldier who was affected by Chemical defoliants used in Canada. He has been a Chemical defoliant researcher, advisor and advocate for fellow survivors of chemical defoliants since 2005. Canada's first Veterans Ombudsman named him the face and voice of Chemical Defoliants. In 2011, he was invited by the Vietnamese Government to participate in the Second International conference on Agent Orange in Hanoi and in 2012, he was invited as a Guest Instructor aboard the Peace Boat dealing with the question of Agent Orange and other defoliants. By the government of Canada, he is considered to be an activist, but by the people, he seen as an advocate. His goal is to inform the people about what is being done in their name.

Kazuaki Harada 原田 和明

1982年 九州大学工学部応用化学科卒、1984年 同大大学院修士卒、同年 大手化学会社に入社、2003年より福岡県内の大学職員

2013年 枯葉作戦支援という国家プロジェクトの顛末を描いた「真相・日本の枯葉剤」を五月書房より出版

Dr. Kunitoshi Sakurai, Professor Emeritus, Okinawa University 桜井 国俊

Born in 1943, Graduate of Tokyo University, Doctor Degree from Tokyo University (1974, Environmental Studies), PAHO/WHO Regional Advisor on Solid Waste Management, JICA Environmental Specialist, Visiting Professor of Tokyo University, Professor of Okinawa University, President of Okinawa University

沖縄大学名誉教授。1943年静岡県生まれ。東京大学工学系大学院博士課程修了工学博士。

WHO アメリカ地域事務所環境専門官。JICA 国際協力専門員。東京大学客員教授等を経て 2000年より沖縄大学教授。沖縄大学学長等を経て沖縄大学名誉教授。

Ms. Kaori Sunagawa 砂川 かおり

Kaori is Assistant Professor of Environmental Law and Policy at Okinawa International University. In 2008 she earned a master's degree studying environmental law at Vermont Law School, where she focused on laws and policies relating to U.S. military activities. With Mr. Watts, she organized a UNEP International Civil Society Workshop on Environmental Norms and Military Activities in Okinawa, and delivered a message from civil society to a UNEP intergovernmental meeting on this topic in Geneva in 2009. She has been an active member of Okinawa Environmental Network, and involved in international grassroots movements regarding U.S. military pollution since 1997.

Dr. Michiko Yoshii 吉井 美知子

Professor, Faculty of Humanities, Okinawa University

Master of Vietnamese Studies at Paris VII University, Ph.D. of International Studies at The University of Tokyo. Specialized in research of civil society in Vietnam.

博士（国際協力学）。パリ第7大学東アジア学部ベトナム学科修士課程修了。東京大学大学院新領域創成科学研究科博士課程修了。2008年から三重大国際交流センター教授。2014年から沖縄大学人文学部教授。著書に『立ち上がるベトナムの市民とNGO』（明石書店）等。

Dr. Christopher Daniel Melley has taught undergraduate philosophy for nearly 30 years in various venues: a US maximum-security prison, numerous US military facilities in Europe and Japan, and several universities throughout the US. He advocates bringing fundamental philosophical questioning and logical methods to the public forum on topics of environment, medical ethics, and moral theory. He received the BA degree in English from Marist College, USA; the MA in philosophy from Columbia

University, USA; and the doctoral degree in philosophy from the Universitaet des Saarlandes, Germany.

Ms. Mayu Ino 伊能 まゆ President, NPO Seed to Table

1997 Graduated Meiji University (Bachelor of Arts)

1997-2000 Studied at Vietnam Study and Cultural Exchange Center of Hanoi National University

2000-2003 Studied at Graduate School of Social Sciences Hitotsubashi University

2003-2009 Worked at Vietnam Office of Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)

2009 Established Seed to Table

Dr. Daniel Broudy is Professor of Rhetoric and Applied Linguistics at Okinawa Christian University. As a former imagery intelligence analyst with the U.S. Army, he draws upon his military experience and his academic training in psycholinguistics to teach courses in composition and in the rhetoric of the visual. His publications and research focus critical analysis on systems and techniques of propaganda and mass persuasion. He is the managing co-editor of *Synaesthesia: Communication Across Cultures* and co-editor of *Under Occupation: Resistance and Struggle in a Militarised Asia-Pacific* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2013).

ABSTRACTS

Agent Orange and the Politics of Poisons

Agent Orange on Okinawa

Jon Mitchell

During the Vietnam War, the Pentagon stored an apocalyptic stockpile of nuclear munitions and nerve gas on Okinawa - and now Agent Orange can be added to this list of weapons of mass destruction. This keynote speech draws upon Jon Mitchell's four years of research for his newly-published book, *Tsuiseki: Okinawa no Karehazai* (Koubunken, 2014), to reveal the true extent of the storage, use and burial of dioxin-tainted defoliants on Okinawa. It discusses Agent Orange within Camp Schwab and MCAS Futenma, the defoliation campaign against Iejima farmers in the 1970s and Kadena Air Base's deep links to defoliants. The presence of Agent Orange on Okinawa is not a historical problem - today, dioxin poisoning from military defoliants continues to pose a very real risk for people living here. Furthermore, contamination threatens Okinawa's plans for a post-base future but neither Washington nor Tokyo has taken any solid steps to protect residents from toxic exposure; as more military land is returned to civilian use in the coming years, these dangers will multiply. This presentation will help to reveal the truth about Agent Orange on Okinawa - one of the Pentagon's best-kept Cold War secrets - and offer concrete proposals to reduce risks and overcome contamination.

Chemical Defoliants: The System of Lies, Evasions, and Misinformation

Kenneth H. Young, CD

- (1) I would like to first start with the Canadian government's explanations as to why Canada got into the use of these chemicals and to show how each and every one of them were inept, misleading and complete nonsense.
- (2) Then some of the outright lies government gave for not being responsible for any damages done along with reasons why these excuses do not stand the test of time when all the excuses are placed together.
- (3) I would then like to show how the Government uses a divide and conquer technique, in order to separate the group into even increasingly smaller groups in order to minimize their costs, while still maintaining that they have no guilt or responsibility for what took place.
- (4) Then I would like to present some of my personal opinion on why they (including the Governments of Canada, Vietnam, USA, New Zealand, Australia, Korea and Japan) are doing this and the possible political fallout if they were to ever admit culpability to these acts.
- (5) In closing I would like to close by showing with a parable, which shows how inappropriate our Government's excuses, half-truths and misinformation have been.

Discussions and questions could take place after each point or at the end of them all. That I will leave up to the people organizing because of possible time constraints.

Leaving a Bitter Taste: How the Makers of Agent Orange are Prospering from GM Food

Michael Bradley

Environmentalist Adam Breasley joins the conference (via Skype) from Indonesia to talk about how the companies which once made Agent Orange are now growing rich(er) from the manufacture and sale of Genetically Modified Organisms. As well as querying whether these GMOs are really as safe as their multinational producers claim, Adam will talk us through how GMOs are being aggressively marketed right across the world. Significantly for this conference, he will also highlight how GMOs are sold in tandem with powerful weed killers, including one that contains a major chemical component of the poison, Agent Orange.

Weaponised Chemicals: A Study of Corporate Communication and the Bizarre

Daniel Broudy

This paper critically examines representations of Agent Orange as (re)produced in public relations literature and corporate media and presents analysis of the sort of esteem that society's elite confer upon the 'law', the meanings they assign to 'evidence', and how these are manipulated to protect a bizarre, if cruel, reality. I ask, more precisely, how does corporate public relations literature make use of the law to evade and ignore rational scientific truths concerning Agent Orange and its effects? In a world where multinational corporations enjoy protected free speech rights reinforced by legions of lawyers, recent discoveries of Agent Orange used and buried in Okinawa during the Vietnam War serve as a test case for close study of this discourse. Among the questions asked in this presentation are (a) what entities produce messages about the effects of Agent Orange on humans; and (b) how do these messages conflict with objective truths and represent strange, if bizarre, realities.

A Poisoned Soccer Pitch: Perspectives from an Environmental Sociologist and a Journalist

Masami Kawamura
Natasuko Shimabukuro
Hideki Yoshikawa (Facilitator)

On June 13th, 2013, rusted barrels, including ones marked with logos of Dow Chemical Company, one of US manufactures of Agent Orange, were found in a soccer field in Okinawa City. The soccer field was part of the Kadena Air Base until it was "returned" to Okinawa some 20 years ago. With the number of barrels unearthed now amounting to 83 in total, investigations by the Okinawa Defense Bureau and Okinawa City have revealed that the barrels are highly contaminated by dioxins and the contamination of the site shows characteristics of "multiple contamination". In early this year, the issue of the contaminated soccer field began to draw attention from the Kadena Air Base and its community and a new development is now under way. This issue presents possibilities that US veterans' testimonies on defoliants used in the past and emerging scientific evidence of contamination can be connected. The tragic legacy of Vietnam War on this island may be explored in unprecedented collaboration between US and Okinawa.

「沖縄市サッカー場汚染を追って：環境 NGO とジャーナリストの視点から」

河村 雅美、島袋 夏子、吉川 秀樹

2013年6月13日、旧嘉手納飛行場の返還跡地に造られた沖縄市サッカー場で、枯れ葉剤製造企業の印章があるものを含むドラム缶が発見された。これまでの調査の結果、ドラム缶は合計83本となり、猛毒のダイオキシン汚染を含む「複合汚染」という汚染の性質が明らかにされた。また、問題は嘉手納基地内のコミュニティーとも共有され、新たな展開を見せている。

サッカー場問題は、退役軍人の証言と沖縄の物的証拠をつなぎ、ベトナム戦争が沖縄の土地にもたらした負の遺産を明らかにする始まりとなる可能性を秘めている。現在進行中のこの問題に、異なる立場で、ともに取り組む2人から報告する。環境NGOの立場から、調査を監視し評価するプロジェクトを通じて見えてきた問題を河村雅美から、ジャーナリストの立場から、現場の取材映像などを用いて「枯れ葉剤を浴びた島」の琉球朝日放送のディレクター島袋夏子から報告する。

The Agent Orange that Vanished from Okinawa

Kazuaki Harada

"Operation Red Hat" to remove chemical weapons from Okinawa was carried out in 1971. Sarin, VX, mustard gas of 13,000 tons had been transported from Okinawa to the Hawaii Johnston islands by this operation. But according to the official records of the U.S. government, as for what was carried from Okinawa to the Johnston islands, Sarin and VX of 2,000 tons in 1971 and Agent Orange of 5,200 tons in April, 1972. Where were the chemical weapons of 11,000 tons transported? It appears yet another poison was omitted from officials' accounts of Operation Red Hat – the toxic defoliant Agent Orange. According to the Pentagon, the last of the chemical weapons left Okinawa on Sept. 10, 1971. Two months later, the Forestry Agency of Japan directed the District Forestry Office to bury 245T in the national forest. The Forestry Agency had a defoliant (containing of 245T) of 4,600 tons. There are many spots where 245T was buried in Southwestern Japan. I inspect the relations of a defoliant buried in Japan and Agent Orange which disappeared from Okinawa.

沖縄から消えた枯葉剤の行方

日台油症情報センター 原田和明

ベトナム戦争当時、沖縄に大量の枯葉剤が持ち込まれていたことは多くの証拠から推認される。しかし、日米両政府は沖縄に枯葉剤が「持ち込まれた」記録がないことを理由に、沖縄に枯葉剤があったことを頑なに否定し続けている。「持ち込み」を認めれば次に「持ち出し」が問題となる。日米両政府の頑なさの原因は「持ち出し」の不透明さにあると推論を立て、1971年の「レッドハット作戦」に注目した。この作戦は宣伝映画まで作られたが、沖縄住民にとって毒ガスによる「脅し（嫌がらせ）」となった側面があり、このとき密かに大量の枯葉剤が持ち出されたとの疑いもある。佐藤栄作首相はこの頃、ニクソン政権から密約不履行による報復（嫌がらせ）を受けていた。そして、「作戦」終了直後に林野庁が枯葉剤と同じ成分の除草剤を国有林に埋めるよう全国の営林署に指示を出している。沖縄と本土をつなぐ枯葉剤ルートについて紹介する。

The situation of People Affected by Agent Orange living in Ben Tre Province

Mayu Ino

Ben Tre Province is located in the most downstream of the Mekong River and keeps the richness of biodiversity of ecosystem. In the 1960s, U.S. military has sprayed Agent Orange to Ben Tre province. The richness of ecosystems was lost and people were exposed to Agent Orange. People had to eat contaminated food and water without knowing about Agent Orange and its effect. Then thousands of babies with various types of disabilities were born. Seed to Table helped the poor including Agent Orange Victims (AOVs) in Ben Tre province through 'The project for Improving Livelihood of The Poor by Applying Sustainable Agriculture Technique'. The AOVs have received the support from the Vietnamese Government, however, most of them still have economical problems. In addition, the aging of parents is also becoming serious problem. Furthermore, the victims of second and third generation also need mentally, physically, and economically support. This presentation reports on the current situation of AOVs in Ben Tre province and proposes several appropriate supports for victims.

Agent Orange in Viet Nam: Consequences and the Voice of Conscience

NGUYEN Thi Hien

Over a ten-year period, approximately 20 million gallons of Agent Orange were sprayed over the territory of what was then South Viet Nam, an estimated 3 (some say 5) million of Vietnamese citizens have experienced devastating health consequences through several generations. The Vietnamese Association for the Victims of Agent Orange (VAVA), as well as other governmental and nongovernmental groups have been actively working toward resolving the human health and environmental impact of Agent Orange on the land and waterways of Viet Nam. Lawsuits have been brought and dismissed, and it has taken many years for the problem to be fully recognized. The areas most affected are around Da Nang, Bien Hoa, Phu Cat as well as another two-dozen other hotspots. This presentation will address ongoing work as well as the role of VAVA in building awareness throughout society and encouraging the development of the political will for governments involved to take appropriate action.

Generation Gas: Thirty Years on from the World's Worst Industrial Disaster

Peter Simpson & Sanjay Verma

Peter Simpson, assistant professor at Okinawa International University, and Sanjay Verma, Bhopal survivor and activist, talk about the landmark 2009 documentary, *Bhopali*, directed by Van Maximillian Carson. Interspersing scenes from the film with questions and answers, Peter and Sanjay discuss the enduring legacy of the disaster and the ongoing struggle to ameliorate its catastrophic effects on the city, as well as how campaigners in India and their supporters worldwide intend to intensify their campaign for justice to mark the 30th anniversary of their struggle for justice.

Government Attitude for Child Protection in Vietnam: Comparative Analysis on Agent Orange and Radiation

Michiko Yoshii

Vietnam is preparing to start building its first nuclear power plants in Ninh Thuan Province in the South. Ninh Thuan No.1 plant will be supplied by Russia, and No.2 plant will be exported from Japan. Some citizens in Japan express their concern about radiation to children in the area, based on the history of Vietnam War and its influence of defoliant which still continues to harm new born children's health. They say: "Children there were already damaged by defoliant sprayed during the war. Now should Japan spray them also radio-activity?" This study aims to highlight similarity and difference between Agent Orange and radiation viewed from victims, and Vietnamese government attitude for child protection in both case. In case of radiation, Japanese government attitude towards children in Fukushima will be taken in consideration. With this comparative analysis, I wish to form a convincing recommendation for child protection from radiation in the near future in Vietnam. Repeated field researches were conducted in Ho Chi Minh City, Ninh Thuan and Fukushima from 2012 to 2014. I also took information from newspapers and web pages in Japan and Vietnam in both Japanese and Vietnamese. Agent orange issue is considered as war crime of USA by Vietnamese government. Its disaster is abundantly exposed in National War Eminent Museum in Ho Chi Minh City. Dioxin's damage is transferred from mother to child, and the 3rd generation already appeared with deformed children in Vietnam. The government tries to help victims in letting many NGOs to work in an official way, since responsible of this disease is not Vietnamese government itself, but USA, considered as enemy of people in wartime. Compared with Agent Orange, radiation has similarity in this continuous damage from mother to child. Radioactive element such as Cs 137 has long half-life of 30 years. On the other hand, radiation has its characteristic of no-color, no-smell, no-feel. While it is spread out, we cannot

feel that. It is very easy to hide it to citizens without Geiger counter. In Fukushima's case, Japanese government does not admit 103 cases of children with thyroid cancer (or big doubt of it) that it was caused by nuclear disaster. What will happen with Vietnamese government if disaster occurs in Ninh Thuan NPP? Since responsibility is on Vietnamese government itself, it is easy to imagine that it will hide the damage as Japan's case. Who will protect Vietnamese children in Ninh Thuan from radiation? If we have no hope on Vietnamese government, civil society of Japan should make a big effort to help Vietnamese citizens for child protection, because that radiation can be caused by Japanese NPP.

Seeking for a Clearer Legal System and Participatory Process in Okinawa: Lessons of Military Base Cleanup Policies and Programs in the United States

Kaori Sunagawa and Kunitoshi Sakurai

Since finding hazardous waste such as PCB at a former USMC Onna Communication Site in 1996, Okinawan people have recognized that military lands are often contaminated. More recently people discovered Dioxin and PCB on former Kadena AFB land in Okinawa City, unexploded ordinance and oils at former Camp Kuwae in Chatan Town, and hazardous waste at, what Japan calls, West Futenma Residential Area within Camp Foster in Ginowan City. The third area is scheduled to be returned to Japan at the end of March, 2015.

The U.S. government has rejected cleanup responsibility when returning military areas to Japan based on Article IV of the U.S.-Japan Status of Forces Agreement. Therefore, the Government of Japan (GOJ) conducts environmental research to identify pollution and conducts cleanup projects at former U.S. military base areas in Japan. But inadequate input from the U.S. Government and less-developed Japanese legal systems, which are not designed for military base cleanup, have delayed local land use and economic development. In addition, inadequate information sharing with the public, lack of public involvement, and the local governments' tendencies to avoid confronting national authorities, have frustrated the public.

To make cleanup policies and programs at current and former U.S military base properties in Okinawa more effective and reliable, our presentation will compare them with those in the United States.

Based on this comparison, we will make proposals including; (1) more clarity about the roles and obligations of GOJ, local governments, and local communities in relevant laws and regulations, (2) GOJ financial assistance for local governments and stakeholder groups to enhance their technical capacity to review the GOJ's work, (3) more information access and risk communication, and (4) more participatory process such as securing public input into cleanup plans and establishing diverse stakeholder advisory boards.

より明確な法制度と参画のプロセスを求めて

－米国における軍事基地の環境浄化に係る政策や施策から沖縄が学ぶべきこと－

1996年に、米海兵隊の恩納通信所跡からPCB等の有害廃棄物が発見されて以来、沖縄の人々は、米軍基地の土地がしばしば汚染されていることを認識するようになりました。

最近では、沖縄市の嘉手納基地の区域跡におけるダイオキシンやPCB、北谷町のキャンプ桑江跡地における不発弾や油類、そして、キャンプ・フォスター内の日本が「西普天間住宅地区」と呼んでいる地区で有害廃棄物が発見されています。そして、「西普天間住宅地区」は、来年3月末に日本への返還が予定されています。

日米地位協定第4条を根拠として、在日米軍施設・区域が日本側へ返還される際に、米国政府は環境浄化の責任を拒否してきました。それ故、返還後は、日本政府が汚染を特定するための環境調査や浄化事業を実施してきました。しかしながら、米国政府からの情報提供が不十分であること、軍事基地の浄化のために設計されていない日本の未発達な法制度が、地元の土地利用や経済開発を遅らせてきました。さらに、一般の人々への情報提供が十分でないこと、市民参画の欠如、地方自治体が日本政府との対立を避ける傾向にあることが、一般の人々に不満を抱かせてきました。

沖縄における米軍基地及びその跡地の浄化に関する政策や施策をより効果的かつ信頼できるものとするために、私たちの発表は、これらの政策や施策を日米間で比較します。

この比較を基に、私たちは、以下の項目を含む提言を行います。

- (1) 関係する法律や規則において、日本政府、地方自治体や地域コミュニティの役割と責任をより明確にすること、
- (2) 日本政府の（環境調査や浄化事業の）業務内容を検討するために、地方自治体や利害関係者グループが技術的な能力を高められるよう、日本政府が財政的支援をすること
- (3) より多くの情報公開とリスクコミュニケーション
- (4) 浄化計画について一般の人々からの意見聴取の機会を確保すること、多様な利害関係者による諮問委員会を設置するなどの、市民参画プロセスの拡大

Legal Hurdles Agent Orange Victims Face in U.S. Courts

Weston Watts, Jr.

Recently veterans of the Iraq War have come forward with stories of exposure to chemical weapons in Iraq, long-term injuries, inadequate treatment, secrecy, and indifference from the military.

Unfortunately this is part of a pattern common to victims of chemical weapons that the U.S. court system has not corrected, particularly for victims of Agent Orange. After the Vietnam conflict, veterans sued the companies that made Agent Orange, and struggled for years. Some settled for little relief, others received none in court. Efforts to make the U.S. government pay for its role in directing Agent Orange production at contaminated properties in the United States failed, as did claims that could have helped communities contaminated overseas. More recently victims in Vietnam sought relief in court like the veterans before them, but courts rejected their claims. This presentation aims to

address the legal challenges this history reveals, as well as approaches that could change this trend.

Comparative Study of Environmental Restoration of Former US Military Bases in Okinawa and Korea

Kunitoshi Sakurai

Although the schedule is yet to be fixed (even if at various intermediate times up to “2028 or later”), US military bases south of Kadena are slated to be returned to Okinawa, and their environmental restoration is an important local issue. Article IV (f) of the US-Japan SOFA (Status of Forces Agreement) is understood to exempt the polluter, namely the US Government, from the responsibility for environmental restoration. Although the US-RDK SOFA includes the same article, both the US and the Republic of Korea (ROK) Governments understand that the US Government bears some measure of responsibility for environmental restoration. This paper examines this difference between Japan and Korea in the interpretation of SOFA and makes some recommendations, based on the Korean experience, for environmental restoration of US military bases in Okinawa.

返還米軍基地跡地の浄化に関する日韓比較

桜井 国俊

沖縄では嘉手納以南の米軍基地が返還されることとなっているが、返還基地の円滑な環境回復をいかに実現するかは極めて重要な地域課題である。日米地位協定第4条第1項は汚染者の米国政府に対し環境回復の責任を免除しているとされる。しかし韓米地位協定は同様の条項を含むにも関わらず韓米両国政府は米国に環境回復の責任が一定程度あると解釈している。この日米・韓米地位協定の解釈における差異を検討しつつ、今後予定される返還米軍基地においていかに円滑に環境回復を実現するかについて、韓国での先行事例を踏まえた提言を行う。

Location Maps

