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The Rage of Exile: In the Wake of Fukushima

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Japanese translation of introduction available

Translated and introduced by Tom Gill

A Statement by one of those who lost their homeland to the Fukushima nuclear disaster

A cherry blossom party at Nagadoro in the days before the disaster [photo: Shigihara Yoshitomo]

Translator’s foreword: For the last two and a half years, I have been studying the inhabitants of Nagadoro, one of the twenty small hamlets in Iitate village, which has been evacuated and barricaded due to particularly high levels of radiation. Present government policy is to maintain the status of Nagadoro as a no-go zone for at least another four years. Among the 250 inhabitants is Shoji Masahiko, who until the nuclear disaster supported his wife and four children as a part-time farmer and part-time carpenter. In March of this year, Masahiko handed me the document which, after an inexcusable delay, I have now translated below. The Japanese original follows. TG

Recently I have started to take a first, tentative look into the things being said [about the situation in Fukushima] by university professors, world opinion, the specialist media, and experts from various foreign countries, and I feel moved to set down on paper my own thoughts and ideas, before it is too late, about how things are, what should be done, and to give my opinion and an appeal on what should be done internationally, socially, humanly and humanitarianly, regarding this important and weighty issue.

Shoji Masahiko, 2013.3.10 (Sunday)

All of a sudden two years have passed since that once-in-a-thousand-years calamity, the Great East Japan Earthquake, and the explosions that followed at the Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant – and nothing has changed. All that has happened is that our houses are crumbling, our fields are running to weeds, and our village is drifting back to a primitive state. Today I am thinking, I am worrying, and I am starting to feel resentment. “For us, in this reality, in this situation, what really matters? The village we were living in? To defend, to inherit, and to pass on to generations the home-place we were living in, the land our forefathers built upon, our property? Ah, but now what really matters is human health. That’s where it all starts” – with such words I question myself, then question
once again. The national government and the village mayor insist now as ever that they will decontaminate the village, that they will enable us to go home, to return to the village as soon as humanly possible, that their plans will be executed swiftly, that the living environment will be getting the top priority as they open up the road to recovery, and no-one wants to abandon their homeland. But why, when human life and health should be the top priority, should that be reason to choose return, return to the village, as a higher priority than the people’s health, our children’s health, our grandchildren’s health? – That is something I cannot fathom.

For my part I have actually started to think that we are being used as the world’s first human guinea-pigs, in an experiment to demonstrate to the world that “here in Japan, in the prefecture of Fukushima, in the village of Iitate, in an area of particularly high radiation, the people have come home, the village has been repopulated, and we have succeeded in restoring life as it was before the Great East Japan Disaster, and before the nuclear accident.” The youngsters, the young couples bringing up children, have been forced into activities and a living environment of extremely exaggerated caution, in which information on radiation and on health is zealously collected and shared. I think that is only natural for parents, for mothers. As such, these young people, these households with children, will not contemplate going home, they think not of returning to the village, nor will they until the radiation level is below world standards, and it is possible to live safely, with a sense of security, living off the fruits of the land – until that happens, I think it is only natural to stay away from the village, and as a parent of children myself that is the best I can hope for. To avoid having to shut up our children and grandchildren indoors. That seems to be something that the officials, cabinet ministers and bureaucrats in the capital cannot apprehend.
from Namie whose escape had been delayed, and in each of the village’s twenty hamlets, we prepared food for those evacuees, thinking it was aid, but we fed them irradiated food, and unnecessarily increased their dose of internal radiation. The possibility of internal radiation poisoning implies heavy responsibility. We meant well, and can but pass on the responsibility for the deed to the government and Tokyo Electric Power, but if my memory serves me, we accepted some 2,000 evacuees. The national government should take absolute responsibility for any harm to health that emerges from internal or external radiation absorbed by those people. We who gave them the emergency supplies are full of remorse that we knew not of the danger in what we were doing, and we pray from the bottom of our hearts that no harm to health will result.

Only a tiny part of the decontamination plan drawn up by the government for FY2012 (April 1, 2012~March 31, 2013) has been implemented, and no site has been secured for storing the radioactive materials to be removed after decontamination. At present the information I have says that only 1% of the area slated for decontamination has actually been treated. Moreover, as the work of decontamination has commenced, it has proved difficult to secure workers with the right technical expertise to do the work, even in the numerous areas with low levels of radioactivity, where the forests are far from the houses, where there is plenty of space around the living quarters and where there are plenty of forests to serve as windbreaks [factors considered to help decontamination work]. This makes it highly questionable whether the decontamination plan can be carried out, and even if it were, I believe it would only be for the sake of being able to say they gave it a try, though without succeeding in reducing the radiation to a level where people could actually live there again. It is totally incomprehensible to me why vast amounts of the taxpayers’ money is being invested in this, even though it is unclear whether a safe and reassuring environment will result; nor can I understand why they are once again planning to put the local people’s lives at risk by making them go back before it is safe. Goodness knows how many billions of yen the work will cost, but the village office’s estimate for Iitate village alone is 322 billion yen (over $3 billion).
guinea pig for the world – but if guarantees and compensation payments are cut off, then I think most of the villagers will have no choice but to return to the village, more out of resignation than anything else. The sad fact of the matter is that those people are mostly old people with nowhere else to go. Such, I think, is the unspoken truth. We will never forgive those responsible – the national government, the Tokyo Electric Power Company, and those who helped make this happen!

Translator’s afterword: After the disaster, Masahiko and his family were evacuated to a temporary housing facility on a disused industrial estate in Matsukawa, in the south of Fukushima city. When he wrote this document, marking the second anniversary of the 3.11 disasters, he was still living there, in very cramped conditions, with his wife, mother and one of his sons. I am glad to say that a few months later he was finally able to buy a house on the outskirts of Fukushima city, paid for in part by compensation payments from Tokyo Electric Power Company, where he is now starting to settle down and plant vegetables on a small plot of land. While he still dreams of returning to his ancestral homeland, he has no idea when that might become possible, and for now, he feels he must improvise a new way of life elsewhere.

After the spectacular hydrogen explosions at the Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant, the government ordered a series of evacuations from areas close to the plant. But the evacuation orders were based on the false assumption that safety increased with distance from the plant. In fact, as the world now knows, prevailing winds carried the radiation in a northwest direction, where a lot of it was deposited on the village of Iitate. Consequently, as Shoji-san says, some 2,000 evacuees sent to Iitate from Minami-Soma (closer to the plant than Iitate, but lying to the south and hence away from the heart of the radiation plume) were actually evacuating to a more dangerous location, where they were given contaminated food and water by the villagers who had no idea of the possible danger. It later transpired that the government knew about the direction of the radioactive plume thanks to its SPEEDI early warning system, yet withheld the data from people in the affected region, ostensibly to avoid causing panic. This was one of the many scandals arising from the early days of the Fukushima crisis.

Shoji Masahiko (far right) with Tom Gill (second from right) and two friends, Matsukawa temporary housing complex, 15 August 2011 [photo: Manami Gill].

Shoji-san’s factual references are generally correct. The figure he cites of 322 billion yen for decontaminating the village is on p. 8 of a report from the Iitate village office dated September 28 2011. He also writes that no more than 1% of the land of Iitate has been decontaminated so far. That was what the government claimed in March 2013. Accessing the relevant page in December 2013 shows that the government is now claiming about 2%. The government also claims to have decontaminated 110 houses, or 6% of the housing stock of Iitate. But who would return to
a house surrounded by land and forests not yet decontaminated? As for Masahiko’s hamlet, Nagadoro, it has been formally excluded from the decontamination project anyway, as having too high a level of radiation.

The Environment Ministry decontamination data for litate is available at this website.

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For more on this topic, see my paper, “This Spoiled Soil: Place, People and Community in an Irradiated Village in Fukushima Prefecture,” in the recently published collection, Japan Copes with Calamity: Ethnographies of the Earthquake, Tsunami and Nuclear Disasters of March 2011 (Oxford: Peter Lang). A Japanese version of the paper, 場所と人の関係が絶たれるとき－福島第一原発事故と「故郷」の意味may be found in the Japanese version of the collection, 東日本大震災の人間学－－津波、原発事故と被災者たちの「その後」（京都：人文書院). Both books are edited by myself, Brigitte Steger and David Slater. Shoji Masahiko is featured in the paper, and there is a photograph of him on p.212 of the Japanese edition.


jiり始め思い、考え、成すべきと思 うこと、又は、国際的、社会的、人 間的に成すべきことの重要な、重大 な、課題としての、意見及び訴えた いことを過ぎ去らないように書く!!

2013.03.10 日曜日

庄司正彦

千年に一度といわれる東日本大震災、それに伴 い福島原発の爆発事故が起こってから早くも2年が 過ぎ去りますが、それから何も変わらない。それ どころか、住宅、田畑は、風化、老朽化、原発 化し続けているばかりです。そんな今日この頃、 思い、悩み、悩み始めたことです。「私たちは、 この現実で、この状況の中で、住んでいた村が 大事なのか、住んでいた故郷、先祖が築き上げ た土地、財産が大事なのか、それを守り、受け 継ぎ、後継する事の方が重要なのか?、いま一番 大事なことは、人間の健康だろうが、それが原 点のはずだろう!と」「自分を問い詰め、問いた だしてみる。政府(国)、村(村長)は、除染をし て住めるようにするから、一日も早く帰村でき るようにするし、早い段階で実行するという考 えで、帰還、帰村の考えを崩さないし、住環境 除染だけを最優先的な復興の筋道と自負してい るが、誰も、故郷を捨てたくないし、それ 故に、「命と健康を大事にすること」が優先で あるはずなのに、何故に、人間、子供、子 の健康より、故郷、帰村を優先の選択にする のか見当がつかない。自然的には、「日本の福 島県の飯舘村在原発事故による、特に放射線量 が高い区域で帰還、帰村して東日本大震災、及 び原発事故以前のように復活しました。」とい うことをして、世界にアピールするための実証試験に しか思われず、世界初の人間モルモット的な 存在にされているのではないかと、現実的に思 い始めています。若者、子育て中の若い世帯は、 放射線に関して、健康に関しての情報を収集し、 共有し、極めて過敏な行動、生活環境を強いら れています。それは、親として、母としてあた りまえな行動だと思います。それが故に、若者、 子育て世帯の家族、帰還、帰村の考えはしな いと思うし、放射線量が世界基準値以下、そし て安心安全で生活でき、自給自足できる生活が 成り立つまでは村から退避するのが当然である と思うし、それは子の親としても最大限望むこ とである。子孫を閉ざさないためにも。そんな ことは、被災者ではない国会にいる国の役人、
関係、官僚の人間には察知できないのではないかと思う。

安全であることを住民に納得させるには、役人、関係、官僚が身をもって体験し、安心安全に生活できる事を実証体験し、データー化しなければ、何も信用できないであろう。全ては、国策で原子力発電を推奨してきた国と、東電の最低限の責任であるから。福島原発の電力は、東京のための電力であり、私たち飯舘村民は、一際の恩恵も受けておらず、ただ犠牲になり、目には見えない、直ちに健康に被害はない。と、2011.3.12から次々に水素爆発の原発事故後、ようやく責任逃れに4月22日に計画的避難の指示を出し、概ね1ヶ月をめどに避難の準備をし、避難することの避難勧告指示。また、現実的には、高放射線量の区域の村だったのに、南相馬、一部逃げ遅れた浪江町の避難者が、高線量区域の飯舘村で一時避難受入れし、村の要請で村の各行政区（20行政区）に避難して宿泊滞在している人たちに対し、炊き出し支援を行い、救援と思いきや、被爆食料を支援し、無用な被爆をさせた。この時点で内部被爆をさせた疑いは責任重大であるが、「無知の善意で」国と東電への責任転嫁になってしまいか、確信持てる記憶ではないのが、2,000人規模避難を受け入れたという記憶が残っている。この事実、状況原因により、内部被爆及び外部被爆被害が発覚した状況時は、国が絶対的な責任を取るべきであるはず。汚染された支援物資を提供した我々としては、そんな事とは知らずに本当に申し訳なかったなぁと、心より、健康に被害が及ばないことを心底祈るばかりです。

現段階の除染状況では、当初の除染計画の平成24年度の実施計画の目標のほんのわずか一部分しか、実施できず、除染後に発生した放射線汚染物を移染する仮置きする敷地も確保できず、現段階では、飯舘村全村の除染面積の1%の実績にしかならないとの情報もある。ましてや、案外、除染作業といううえで、放射線量も低い地域で、森林も民家よりも、遠ざかっている地域なので、これから除染する区域の中には、屋敷の面積も広く、屋敷周辺の防風林も多い地区が多数あるのに、その道の専門技術者も確保できず、如何にして、計画を達成できるのか。見当もつかないし、言ったとしたら、ただ除染を試みたというだけで、放射線量を下げて、生活できる住環境に改善したという状況下には至らない結果にあると思う。何故に多額の税金を投資して、安心安全な住環境を補償保証出来ない状況では行事消化のように、国民の税金の無駄遣いをするのかさっぱり意味不明であり、再び、地域住民を健康被害の危険にさらそうとするのか理解できない。そんな何千億か見当はつかないか、飯舘村内だけの除染費用の見積額だけでも3,224億円とか。飯舘村の全世帯が約1,700世帯程度、1世帯当たり1億円の配分としたとしても、1,700億円の奨励で賄えるのに、労働者の雇用拡大にかまけて、日本のゼネコンの雇用拡大にしか見えない状況は見え見えである。この現実は、顕著でない現実であると思う。除染しても、若者が帰還、帰村できなければ、村は、自然消滅してしまうだろうし、廃墟の村として世界に報じられることと思う。村を守る事より、そこで生活してきた住民の健康を重視すべきではないか。飯舘村民を世界のモルモットにしては欲しくないと村民諸氏も願う心境であるはず、ただ単に保証、賠償が打ち切られ、生きていくために、諦め半分以上で帰村する人が大半であると思う。それも行き場のない年寄りばかりであるのが、悲しい現状であり、誰も認めたくない事実であると思う。一生忘みます。東電と国の事を推進した人物を！