

NUCLEAR LEGACY IN THE  
MARSHALL ISLANDS

マーシャル諸島での核実験の  
歴史と影響

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A CALL OF EQUAL DIGNITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

# BACKGROUND 背景

1. Where is the Marshall Islands/Micronesia?

ミクロネシア／マーシャル諸島はどこでしょう？

1. Independent Nation with a special agreement with the United States called Compact of Free Association.

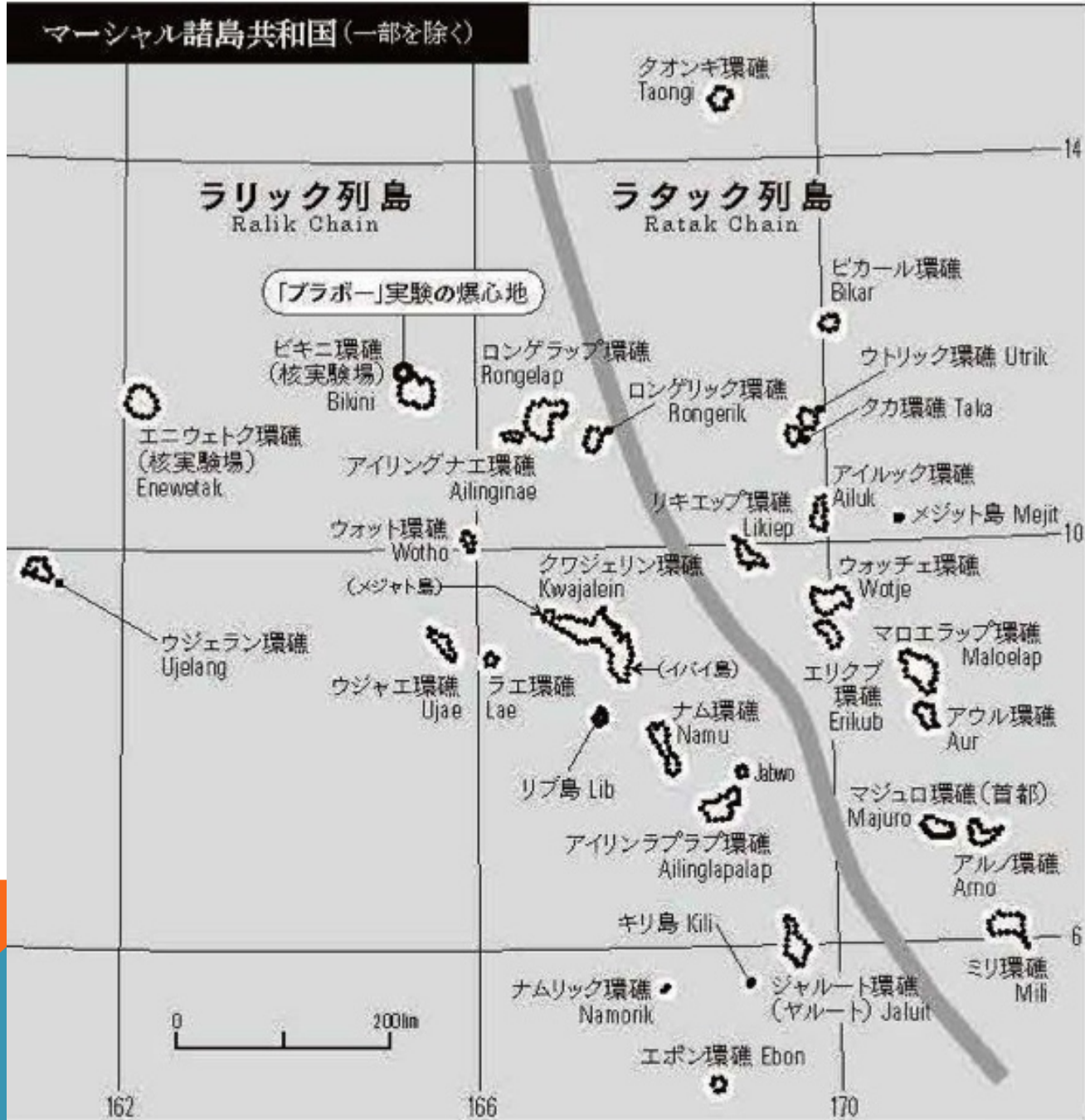
アメリカ合衆国と自由連合盟約と呼ばれる特別協定が結ばれている独立国です。

# LOCATION OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

## マーシャル諸島の位置



マーシャル諸島共和国 (一部を除く)



# MARSHALL ISLANDS    マーシャル諸島

-Marshall Islands is comprised of 29 atolls and 5 islands

マーシャル諸島は29の環礁と5つの島で構成されています。

-Atolls are sunken volcanoes

環礁は沈んだ火山で形成されます。

-So why are we discussing the Marshall Islands?

なぜマーシャル諸島について討議の場を設けているのでしょうか。

# HISTORY OF THE NUCLEAR TESTING (1946-1958)

## 核実験の歴史

-Testing in the Marshall Islands began in 1946 immediately after first Trinity testing in New Mexico in 1945 and ended in 1958.

マーシャル諸島での核実験は1946年に始まりました。これはトリニティー実験が1945年にニューメキシコ州で行われた直後でした。そして1958年に終わりました。

-Two testing sites are Bikini and Ene Wetak (24 in Bikini and 43 in Ene Wetak)

核実験場はビキニ環礁とエニウエトク環礁の2つです。

(ビキニ環礁では24回、エニウエトク環礁では43回の核実験が行われました。)

-Two combat bombs in Hiroshima/13 Kilotons and Nagasaki/21 Kilotons on 1945

広島には13キロトンの、長崎には21キロトンの核爆弾が落とされました。

-Bikini testing starts at 1946. 167 Bikinians were relocated.

ビキニでの核実験は1946年に始まりました。ビキニに住む人々は移住を余儀なくされました。

# HISTORY OF THE NUCLEAR TESTING (1946-1958)

## 核実験の歴史

-Final test in Ene Wetak in 1958 but perhaps the most famous one you know about is Castle Bravo Shot conducted in Bikini on March 1, 1954 which is approximately 1000 times stronger than the one conducted in Hiroshima.

1958年エニウエトク環礁での最後の核実験が行われました。最も知られた核実験ブラボー実験は1954年3月1日に行われました。これは広島に落とされた原爆の約1000倍の威力がありました。

-The total explosive power of the nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands equaled 108 megatons, accounting for 80 percent of the yield of all atmospheric tests exploded by the U.S. To put this level of testing at Bikini and Enewetak in perspective, this is the same as 1.6 Hiroshima bombs being detonated every day for the 12 years of testing.

マーシャル諸島で行われた核実験の総威力は108メガトンでした。米国が行った空中実験のうち80%はマーシャル諸島で行われました。ビキニ環礁とエニウエトク環礁で行われた核実験の総威力を比較すると、広島原爆の1.6倍の爆弾が12年間毎日投下された威力に値します。

# TESTING SITES 核実験場

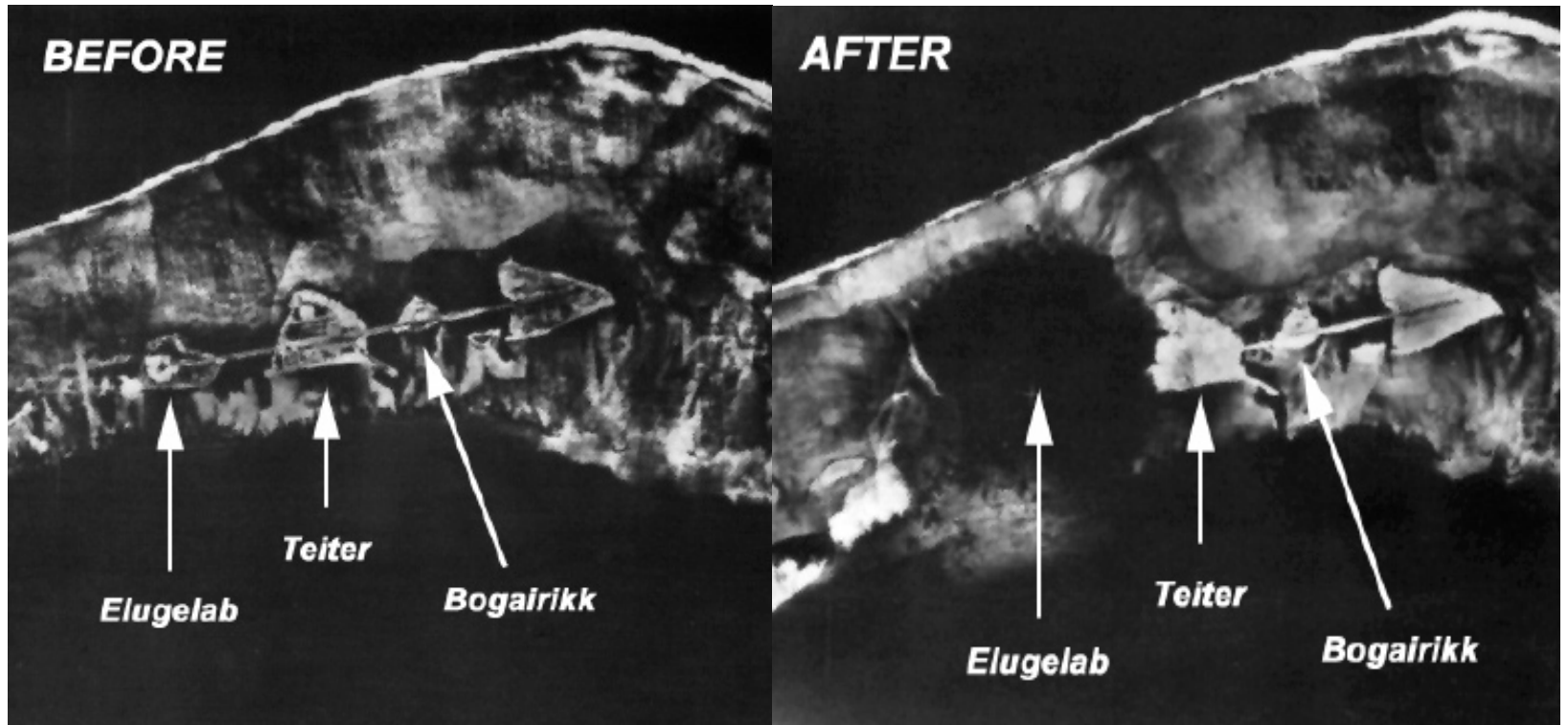




# CACTUS DOME ON RUNIT ISLAND, ENEWETAK エニウェトク環礁ルニト島のサボテンドーム



# MIKE DETONATION IN NORTHERN ENEWETAK



# BAKER TEST ベイカー実験



# IMPACTS 影響

\*Intangible: Cultural Loss/Loss of Sustainable Livelihood, Welfare state, largely dependent on foreign Aid, Mental colonization, Loss of Land/Resources (e.g. Lack of legal and legitimate recognition/acknowledgment of actual value of loss of land/resources through fair compensation)

\* 有形:文化喪失、持続可能な生活の喪失、社会保障、海外支援への依存体制、精神的植民地化、土地と資源の喪失

\*Tangible: Disease, Starvation/Malnourishment, Deteriorating Health of people exposed, Intergenerational Effects (Predisposition to cancer), Lack of access to Health Care and Medical Records

\* 無形:病気、飢餓／栄養失調、被ばくによる健康被害、次世代への影響(がん発生率の増加)、医療機関と医療記録へのアクセスの欠如

# POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

## 住民移転





# HEALTH IMPACTS 健康被害



The populations from Rongelap and Utrik who were exposed to acute doses of radiation from the *Brevio* shot are still enrolled in a medical program which continues to document the long-term human effects of radiation exposure. These photographs show the burns, epilation, and lesions which the Rongelap community suffered after exposure to radioactive fallout. In addition to their external symptoms, many Marshallese experience a variety of medical problems associated with the inhalation and ingestion of environmental sources of radiation.

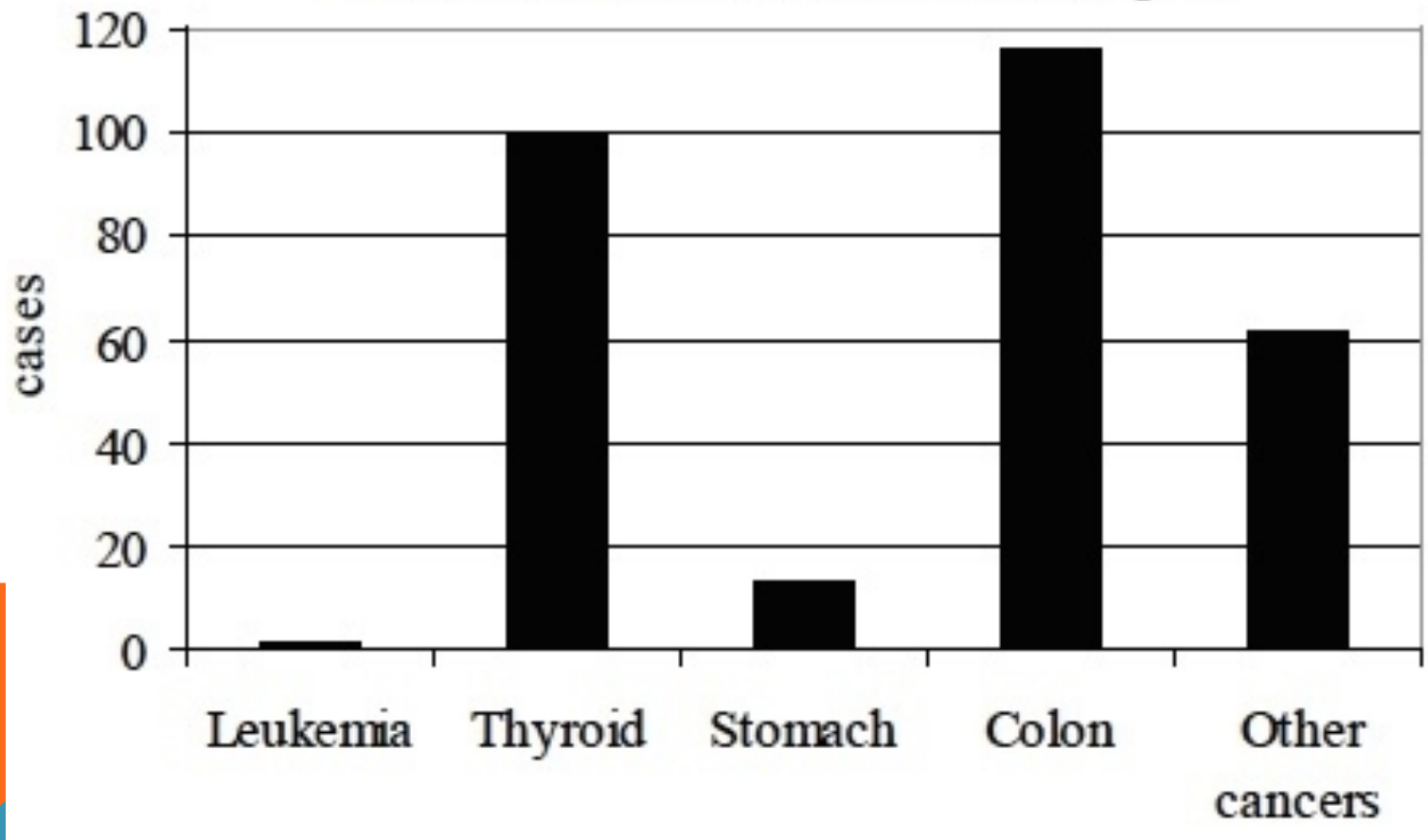
(Brookhaven National Laboratory)

# HEALTH IMPACTS 健康被害



# HEALTH IMPACTS 健康被害

NCI Predicted Radiation-related Cancers After 2004 (by type)  
Source: National Cancer Institute Report





# UN SYSTEM

“For many years, Marshallese were active in petitioning the world community to end the nuclear weapons testing program. The original request came from Dorothy Tarjikit Kabua and her son Amata who represented Micronesia at the UN Trusteeship Council meetings in July of 1953.” *Ministry of Education (Dr. Hilda Heine and Dr. July Walsh).*

## *Excerpts from Ambassador Amatlain E. Kabua’s Statement during Nuclear Ban Treaty Completion*

Two UN resolutions in response to our petitions in 1954 and 1956, Trusteeship resolutions 1082 and 1493, remain the only time in which any UN organ ever explicitly authorized specific use of nuclear weapons. And our people have carried a burden which no other people should ever have to bear.

I wish to recall the 1995 NPT Conference outcome documentation, which states that the Conference "acknowledges the existence of a special responsibility towards those people of the former UN Trust Territories who have been affected as a result of the nuclear weapons tests conducted during the period of the Trusteeship." (1995 NPT/CONF.1995/MC.III/1)

# MORAL CORRUPTION WITHIN RANKS

Statement of Henry Kissinger in Response to Nuclear Testing Opposition in the Marshall Islands when Micronesia was part of the UN Strategic Trust

Henry Kissinger: *“There are only 90,000 people out there, who gives a DAMN!”*

Statement by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr (Republican, U.S. Representative to the United Nations) in response to Marshall Islands 1954 Petition due to Bravo Incident

*“We don’t consult the United Nations, we inform”*

Statement by Mason Sears, US Representative in the Trusteeship Council

*“Why—it may be asked—should the homes of these people, so far removed from the international politics and the cold war, become the site for such experiments?”*

*“The answer is that the Marshall Islands were selected only after the most careful examination of every possible alternative site. The United States Government found that there is no other place in the world over which the United States has jurisdiction where the experiments of this nature could be successfully conducted.”*

# CONTINUATION

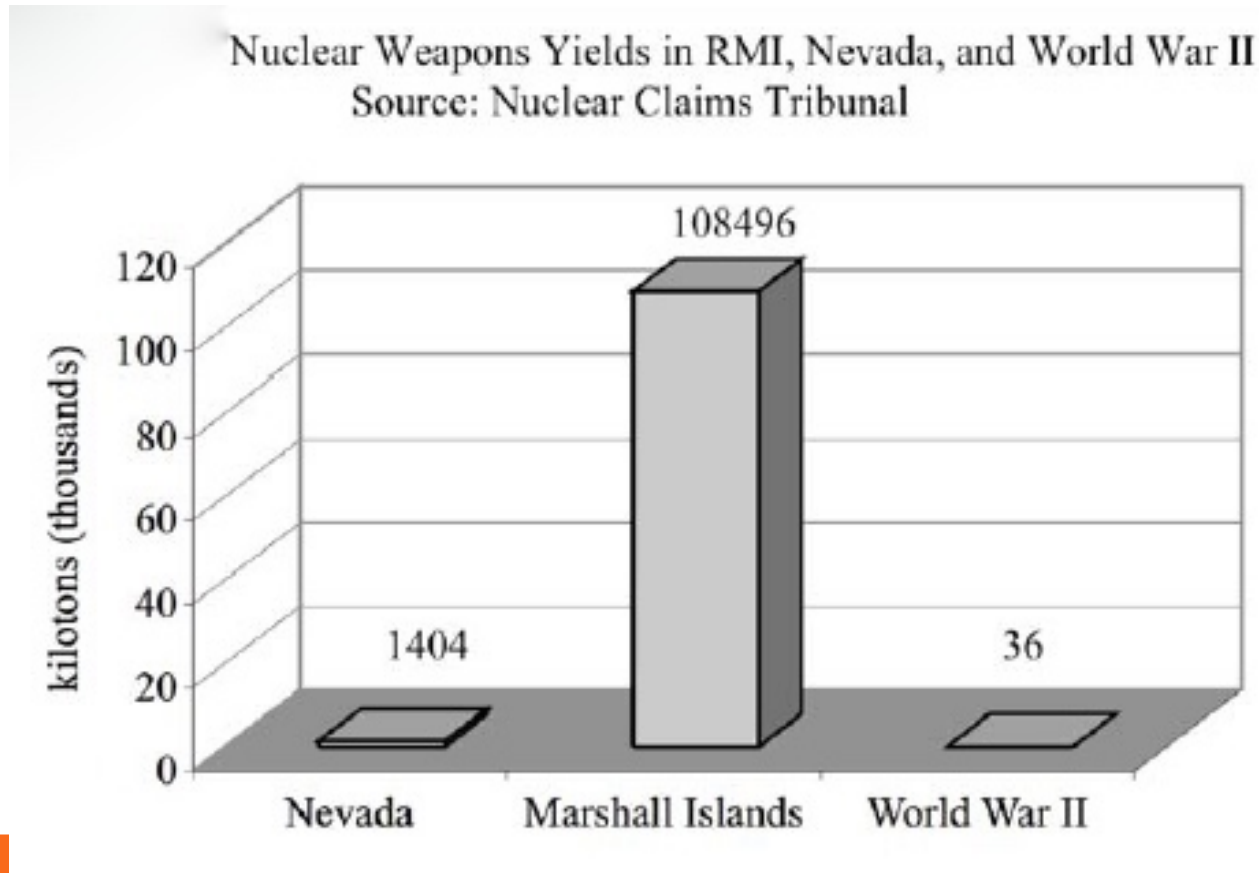
## Statement by Mason Sears, US Representative in the Trusteeship Council

“The question may also be asked whether the United States has the right to conduct such experiment in this area. The Trusteeship Agreement of 1947 which covers the Marshall Islands was predicated upon the fact that the United Nations clearly approved these islands as a strategic area in which atomic test had already been held. Hence, from the very outset, it was clear that the right to close areas for security reasons anticipated closing them for atomic tests, and the United Nations was so notified; such tests were conducted in 1948, 1951, 1952, as well as 1954.

“In 1947 the trusteeship agreement, covering the Marshall Islands, was negotiated between the United States and the Security Council – with the Soviet member in complete accord.”

“This Agreement was predicated on the fact – and do not forget this – that the United Nations clearly approved those islands as a strategic area in which atomic tests had already been held a few months previously. Accordingly from the very outset, it was clear that the right to close areas for security reasons anticipated closing them for atomic tests – and the United Nations was so notified on pertinent occasions.”

# COMPARISON

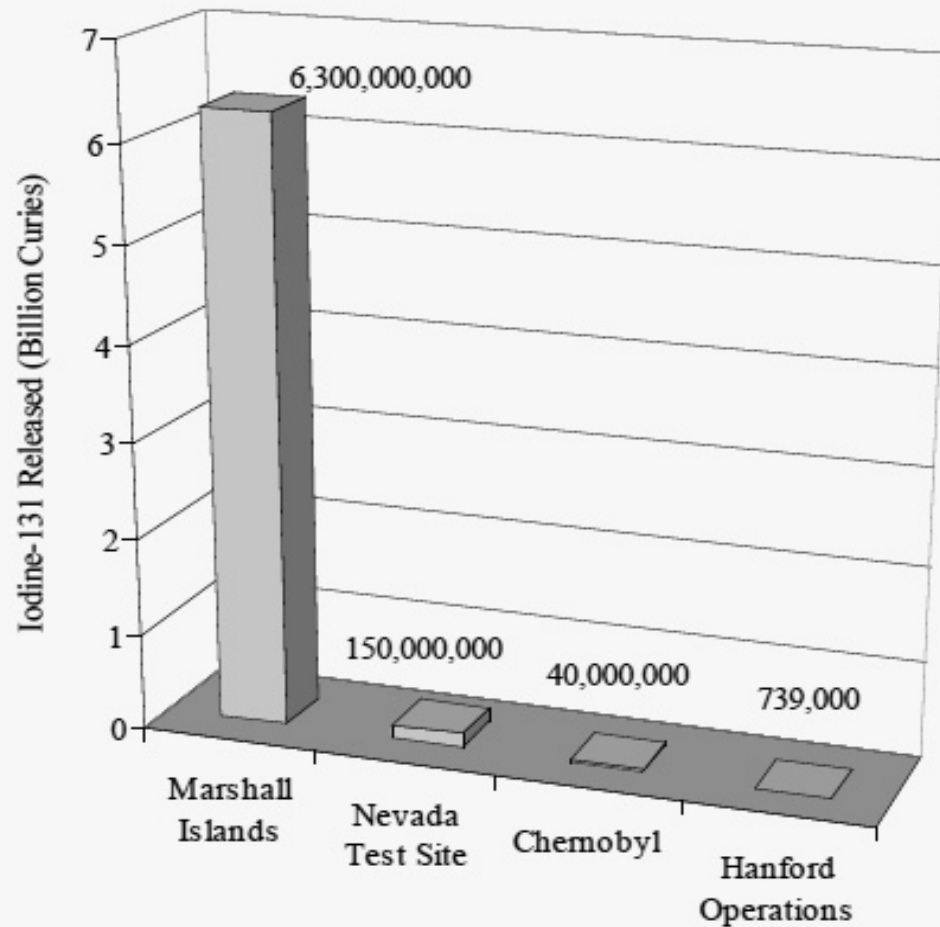


*The total yield of the sixty-seven tests conducted in the Marshall Islands was 108 megatons. This equates to the explosive force of over one hundred million tons of TNT and more than seventy-five times the total yield of the U.S. nuclear tests in Nevada.*

# CONTINUATION

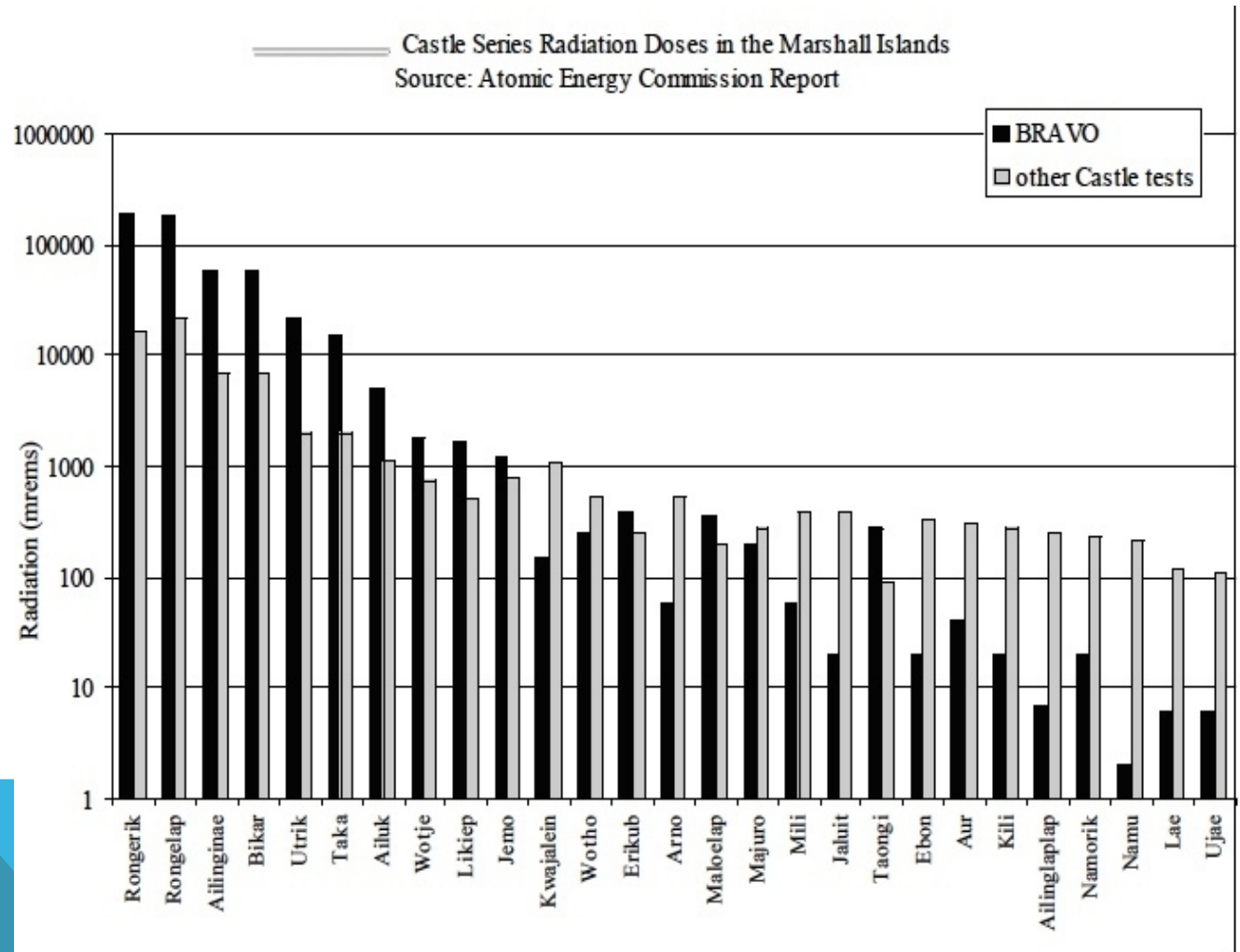
According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 6.3 billion curies of radioactive iodine-131 was released in the Marshall Islands. In a striking comparison, only 150 million curies of iodine-131 was released during the Nevada tests, 40 million curies during the Chernobyl accident, and 739,000 curies in Hanford during the Atomic Energy Commission Operations Ibid, 4-5.

Approximate Level of Iodine-131 Released to the Atmosphere from Selected Nuclear Events



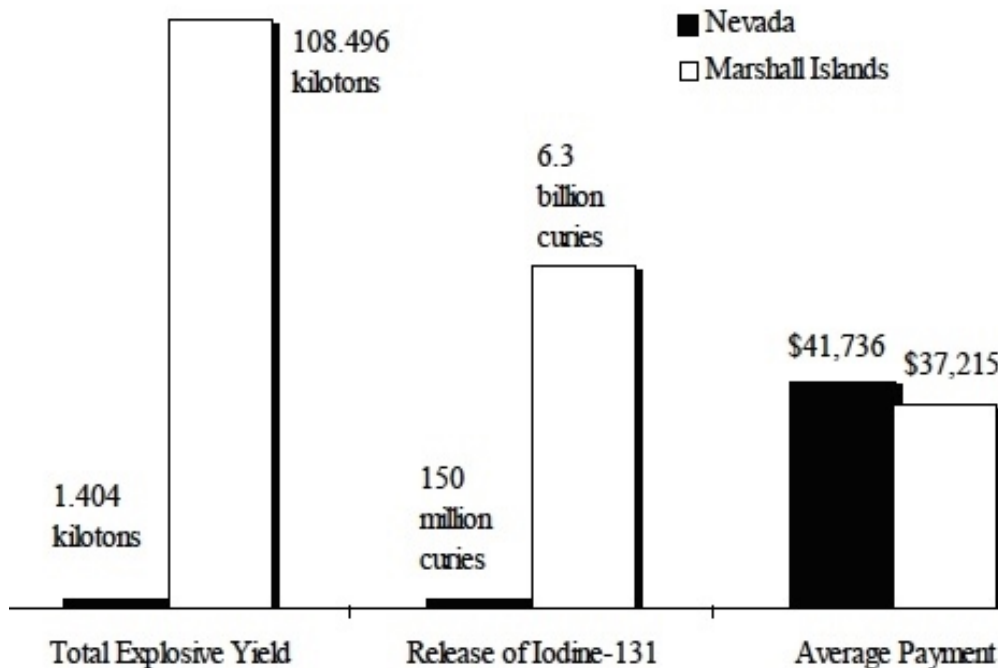
# CONTINUATION

*The recently declassified 1955 Atomic Energy Commission report showcased a significant number of atolls measured receiving radiation doses exceeding internationally recognized standards deemed safe*



# COMPENSATION COMPARISON

Comparison of Nevada and RMI Testing and Compensation  
Sources: U.S. Department of Justice; Nuclear Claims Tribunal



While the political settlement for American downwinders called RECA was replenished, the Marshallese variant in the form of the Nuclear Claims Tribunal has yet to be replenished. Despite the higher yield, the inequality is apparent with Marshallese nuclear victims receiving, on average, less compensation than their American counterparts.

A 2002 study concluded the obvious disparity and inequality between American downwinders as compared to Marshallese nuclear victims. The study concluded that on every atoll of the Marshall Islands, the average external radiation dose from U.S. nuclear testing surpassed the average level for Americans living in the six counties nearest the Nevada test. Over \$1 billion has been granted to date by the Downwinders' Act on behalf of 24, 266 individuals as compared to only \$72.9 million dollars for 60,000 Marshallese Victims.

## BRAVO COMPENSATION of 1954

When Rongelapese heard that the 23 man crew of a Japanese tuna fishing boat that strayed into the fallout path of an American nuclear test in 1954 had been awarded 2 Million dollars by the United States Government, the Rongelapese thought that as wards of the United States government, they deserved no less substantial reparations. Because the Japanese fishermen received approximately \$100,000 dollars a piece, the 82 Rongelapese asked for 8.5 million. However, the Chief Justice of the Trust Territory ruled that it had no jurisdiction, on the ground that the United States was immune from suit unless it gave its consent, which it hadn't, or unless CONGRESS passed a bill permitting such litigation. 10 years later, Congress, at its 1964 session, finally passed a bill authorizing the payment to them of \$950,000.

# ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP COMPARISON

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<b>U.S. Sites</b>	<b>Cleanup Cost (1998 dollars)</b>
Hanford Reservation	\$50.3 billion
Savannah River Site	\$29.7 billion
Oak Ridge Reservation	\$13.1 billion
Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory	\$16.3 billion
Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site	\$6.3 billion

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<b>Marshall Islands sites</b>	<b>Cleanup Cost (1999 dollars)</b>
Bikini	\$0.25 billion
Enewetak	\$0.09 billion



HARVARD LAW STUDENT ADVOCATES  
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

APRIL 2006



# AFFECTED AREA COMPARISON



# → DISCOURSE & VISIBILITY COMPARISON



# → DISCOURSE & VISIBILITY COMPARISON



# → DISCOURSE & VISIBILITY COMPARISON

**Sponge Bob and Bikini Bottom**

- Bikini Bottom is a mutated world;
- Mutations are funny





# → DISCOURSE & VISIBILITY COMPARISON



# → DISCOURSE AND VISIBILITY COMPARISON



# → DISCOURSE & VISIBILITY COMPARISON

**Sadako Sasaki**      **Sadako Moss**

Map Area

Republic of The Marshall Is.



# → DISCOURSE & VISIBILITY COMPARISON





# PERSONAL MESSAGE 私からのメッセージ

The right of Equal Dignity is a Human Right. It is etched ever so clearly in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights produced by the United Nations. It is crucial that Marshallese are equally dignified as human beings

As the Compact of Free Association between the Marshall Islands and America which is USA PUBLIC LAW states in its preamble *"Affirming that their Governments and their relationship as Governments are founded upon respect for human rights"*

Victims Assistance and environmental remediation is severely needed as was mentioned in Ambassador Amatlain E. Kabua's statement when she stated that the Nuclear Ban Treaty makes clear that

*"there is an important responsibility for user states - those that have tested or used such weapons - to provide adequate assistance for affected victims, and regarding environmental remediation. We consider this to be an important statement of international law. We also consider that there remains a basic humanitarian need of assistance from the UN system.*

*"In this regard, I wish to recall the 1995 NPT Conference outcome documentation, which states that the Conference "acknowledges the existence of a special responsibility towards those people of the former UN Trust Territories who have been affected as a result of the nuclear weapons tests conducted during the period of the Trusteeship." (1995 NPT/CONF.1995/MC.III/1)*

There can be no closure without full disclosure of declassified documents and full reparations through the established avenue of the Changed Circumstance Petition in the Compact that US Congress drafted. We consider this to be an important statement of international law. We too at REACH-MI also consider that there remains a basic humanitarian need of assistance from the UN system also.

# KOMMOL TATA!

