

## Rally before the IOC of Lausanne on February 26, 2020 and three conferences of Junichi OHNUMA Lausanne-Lyon-Paris

Contact local: Philippe de Rougemont: +00 41 (0)76 693 62 93

contact presse : Kolin Kobayashi +33(0)6 64 96 08 48

kolink@orange.fr



### Organization and supporte:

The "Collective against the Tokyo radioactive Olympic Games"

### **Presentation**

Since Prime Minister Shinzo ABE launched the Tokyo's bid for the 2020 Olympics in a speech full of untruths to the International Olympic Committee's session in 2013, outraged voices have been heard among the population of Fukushima, as well as those of independent scientists and personalities like Hiroaki KOIDE or Mitsuhei MURATA, former Japanese ambassador to Switzerland. Since 2017, antinuclear movements have called for a boycott while the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) launched a campaign against the holding of the Tokyo Olympics.

To protest against the organization of the Olympic Games in Japan an informal « Collective against the Tokyo radioactive Olympic Games » representing certain of these movements is calling for a rally on Wednesday 26 February 2020 14:30 in front of the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), in Lausanne. The Collective considers the holding of the Games completely inappropriate while Japan is still in nuclear emergency since the Fukushima accident of 2011.

The Collective denounces the lie of the reconstruction, orchestrated by the Japanese and international pronuclear authorities. The IOC is complicit in this lie by organizing these Olympic Games: certain sports events will take place in contaminated areas which will also be crossed by the Olympic flame. Meanwhile the Japanese population is forced to live in these areas without adequate measures have been taken to protect its health from contamination.

Junichi OHNUMA, main author of a contamination map of the Fukushima accident, will be the guest of this Collective. Independent scientist, molecular biologist by training, he is recipient of the Japanese Journalists' Congress Award. Mr Ohnuma will give a lecture to present the atlas-document showing the real extent of radioactive contamination in becquerels and explain why he is opposed to the holding of the Olympic Games in Japan.

Other voices will be heard through videos, documents and readings, notably that of Ruiko MUTÔ, copresident of the collective of plaintiffs against TEPCO, who often represents the women of Fukushima. She denounces the unacceptable decision to organize the Olympic Games at a time of great material and economic difficulties for the refugees. Other voices include that of a resident of the town of Daté, whose a poignant testimony is included among the other messages in this press kit.

**Coordination group** 

### Statement at the rally in front of the IOC on 26 February 2020

From the Collective against Olympic Games in Tokyo

Today, citizens from several countries and associations have come together to challenge the organisation of the 2020 summer Olympic Games in Tokyo and other parts of Japan, which is clearly inappropriate.

The Fukushima nuclear disaster is not over and Japan is still under a declaration of nuclear emergency since the accident in 2011. This means that allowed radiocontamination levels for all residents of contaminated areas have been elevated to 20 Millisievert per person per year instead of the standard level of 1 Millisievert per year. This high limit is inacceptable because it poses considerable detrimental health effects for the Japanese population especially for children and women – either women in the childbearing age or pregnant women.

For the past nine years and the fusion of the three reactors of the Fukushima Dai-chi nuclear power plant, despite the continuous efforts to cool the corium buried under the rubble and manage the waste produced, the accident and its management have caused and continue to cause a dispersion of radioactive particles throughout Japan and in the Pacific Ocean. Millions of bags containing earth contaminated by radioactive elements (tritium, caesium-137, caesium-134 and strontium) are stored or even scattered throughout Japan. Many of these radioactive elements have a very long half-life.

Fukushima Prefecture is particularly affected: in various places, radioactivity exceeds the natural threshold and/or levels authorized by international and independent scientific bodies, not including the IAEA [ which promotes "safe and sure use of nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes, including the generation of electricity." ].

Last October, the area was also hit by a typhoon of unprecedented force, posing the threat of a renewed accident: heavy rainfall washed away the soil and strong winds raised dust, dispersing radioactive elements via sea currents and gusts of wind. Worse, huge bags of contaminated soil (around 90) were swept away by a flooding river, most of which was never found. Uncontrollable, the spread of radioactivity is therefore not contained and will not be halted for hundreds or even thousands of years.

In this context, we affirm that Prime Minister Abe was not telling the truth when he stated during his hearing before the 125<sup>th</sup> session of the International Olympic Committee on 7 September 2013:

"The radioactive waters are confined to an area of 0.3 km² at the port of the Fukushima Dai-Ichi power plant."

"Today, the Fukushima Dai-Ichi power plant is fully under control."

"The accident at the Fukushima power plant has had and will have no deleterious impact on Tokyo."

"The nuclear accident at the Fukushima Dai-Ichi power plant did not cause any problems of any kind and the radioactive contamination is limited and perfectly confined to a restricted area"

"I wish to state that in the past, present and future, there are no health problems to be feared."

From a scientific point of view, these allegations are unquestionably false. Feedback from Chernobyl, particularly from people living in contaminated territories, and the half-lives of most of the radioactive elements released, demonstrate that the health consequences of a major nuclear accident cannot be circumscribed, either in time or in space.

The choice of the route to be taken by the Olympic flame betrays a desire to erase the consequences of the accident. Hardly believable, the route will start from the sports village that was previously used as the operational centre for managing the nuclear accident. It will then pass through large contaminated areas.

In parts of Tokyo Bay where the triathlon swimming events will be held, the water is not only cloudy and foul-smelling, but abnormally high radioactivity has accumulated. And in the city of Tokyo, many "hot spots" have been identified, without any real public health measures having been taken.

In addition to expressing our concern over the possible risks for the athletes' health in general we denounce above all the deliberate choice by the authorities to use a high-profile event to make the Japanese and the whole world believe that the consequences of the accident are over. We strongly condemn the organisation of certain events of the Olympic Games in the largely contaminated region of Fukushima, and we fear that the mass spectacle will mask the seriousness of the situation of the people forced to live there. We are also afraid that the reconstruction proclaimed by the Abe government will be taken for granted by the media covering this mass-entertainment with major economic stakes.

While the government is spending huge amounts of money to build new infrastructure and promote the event, the people of Fukushima are still waiting for much-needed concrete measures. Today, nearly 100,000 people have been displaced far from their homes and are still waiting to be rehoused. Others are living under the pressure of radiological risk or, worse, make do with it: they consume contaminated products and frequent places that are dangerous to their health.

In Fukushima Prefecture, in the sample of young children undergoing medical examinations alone, thyroid cancer has been diagnosed in 230 children. In addition, many residents have reported diseases that have been rare in this area so far, and fear that others will inevitably occur in the medium to long term. Faced with this situation, the Abe government has not deigned to react and has not put in place any real health and medical follow-up measures. On the other hand, it has opted for a policy of reviving and promoting nuclear power.

The holding of the Olympic Games in Tokyo is part of a lie of "reconstruction", which aims to erase the seriousness of the Fukushima nuclear accident and to guarantee the future of the nuclear industry, in Japan and in the world, for which the IAEA is the guarantor. Since the accident, the standard for maximum annual exposure to radioactivity has been elevated as mentioned above and food safety standards have been raised to 100 Bq/kg. In this context, villages in the contaminated areas where access was restricted are reopening one after the other, while the government and the prefecture are withdrawing aid for the relocation of all the evacuees who are "objects" of contestation in order to hide their number.

We consider the reconstruction of Fukushima, officially announced on the occasion of the Olympic Games, to be a deception, and we denounce the organisation of this event, in which the IOC is complicit in a criminal denial, covered up by the Japanese Government and the majority of the media.

# Now is absolutely not the time for Fukushima to attend or even think about the Olympic Games!

In March 2020, the Tokyo Olympic Games flame race will start from Naraha township in the Fukushima department. Baseball and softball games are scheduled for July in the city of Fukushima. After the major nuclear accident of March 11, 2011, we consider that this is absolutely not the time to attend or even to think about celebrating the Olympic Games.

The crashed reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant are still spreading radioactive material into the air and into the sea. The accident is still not under control: every day 4,000 workers are exposed to irradiation as they attempt to stabilize the situation and deal with various problems. Currently, for people living in Fukushima, the radiation exposure limit is twenty times higher than that of the rest of the population. Eight years after the disaster, the level of radioactivity has not yet returned to normal. Nonetheless, the authorized limit for the department of Fukushima was raised in order to bring back the inhabitants---even though radioactive materials released and dispersed following the accident are to be found everywhere and certain areas are still off limits. As for the 14 million tons of radioactive waste due to decontamination, most of them remain buried in parks or residential gardens or piled up in "provisional municipal depots". Until recently, bags of this waste were stored in the stadium planned for the Olympic games.

Compensation for refugees is utterly insufficient and many lawsuits are pending against TEPCO and the government. People thus find themselves in very great difficulties because of the cessation of compensation and offer of free accommodation. Many others are barely surviving because they cannot resume their previous economic activities. These dramatic situations have given rise to a large number of mental disorders. There are already more than 2200 deaths "linked to the disaster", including more than 100 suicides. In addition, the number of children and young people who have developed thyroid cancer (or suspected of having it) now stands at 217. This is several dozen times greater than the norm, but the figure is itself questionable because of other cancer cases reported outside official statistics.

The Tokyo Olympics have been called "the Olympics of reconstruction", and all of Japanese society seems to be caught up in a forced march towards optimism. However, the reality of the victims of Fukushima is far from "reconstruction". Worse, the media coverage of the Olympic Games plays a considerable role in obscuring the many serious problems arising from the nuclear accident.

The colossal budgets allocated to the Olympic Games should first be used to help the victims of Fukushima, among other things in the area of children's health and safety.

As a victim and resident of Fukushima, I cannot welcome the hosting of the Tokyo Olympic Games. And I certainly cannot rejoice. I would like sensible sportsmen to have the courage to refuse to come to Japan. If you are planning to travel to Japan to attend the Olympic competitions, could you not rather donate what you would have spent to the children of Fukushima so that they can receive decent health care? And if you do decide to come to Japan anyway, please come to Fukushima and see for yourself the reality of our situation.

Ruiko MUTO from Fukushima

(traduction : Gilles Courtois)

### Junichi Ōnuma's report: Japan is not legitimate to host the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games

On March 11, 2011, following a major earthquake and a tsunami, a loss of electrical power occurred at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, causing the heart of reactors 1 to 3 to melt, and the total destruction of the four reactors by hydrogen explosions.

The ensuing radioactive plume exposed the population to a large amount of radioactivity and seriously polluted the Pacific Ocean and the land.

Outside the Fukushima prefecture, the government has not carried out studies on soil contamination. Studies by the citizen radioactivity measurement network "The Data Site for All", carried out in 17 prefectures on 3400 sites, revealed major soil contamination, not only in Fukushima prefecture, but also in the south of Iwate and Miyagi and in the north-west of Chiba, revealing contaminated areas with a high concentration, uninhabitable for humans even in 100 years.

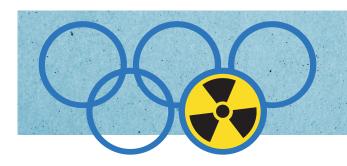
If the radioactive contamination around the site where the Olympic Games take place is not worrying on the international level, many hot spots have none the less been identified on the route of the Olympic flame, precisely where citizens are invited to participate at the event.

The Japanese government made a number of serious mistakes after the accident:

- 1. Information from SPEEDI [the radioactive plume distribution forecast system] was not disclosed and as a result many of the evacuees underwent irradiation which could have been avoided.
- 2. The distribution of stable iodine, which constitutes an effective means of prevention to protect the health (thyroid) of the exposed populations, was not ordered.
- 3. People exposed to significant amounts of radioactivity have been abandoned, and have neither been entitled to decontamination of places of residence, nor to adequate health care.
- 4. The maximum admissible dose for populations, which was 1 mSv per year, has been raised to 20mSv per year, a threshold unsuitable for human inhabitation but which now serves as a cursor to redraw the evacuation zones.
- And while nearly 150,000 people have been evacuated, more than one million citizens, including children and pregnant women, have been forced to stay in highly radioactive areas and have undergone continuous irradiation.
- 5. People outside the recognized nuclear evacuation zone receive no compensation and live in anxiety. And for areas recognized by the State, since March 2017, the evacuation orders have been lifted one after another; this repeal, which puts an end to financial aid, means forced resettlement for the population.
- 6. Despite this forced return, not far from the damaged reactors on the Pacific coast, the rate of resettlement of former residents is less than 10% and the cities have become dormitories for nuclear decommissioning workers.
- 7. During the 125th IOC session in 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe lied in his speech on the state of the nuclear power plant. "The situation is under control," he said, while the state of nuclear emergency is still in progress in the country and the maximum radioactivity threshold for populations is still set at 20mSv per year.
- 8. As for radioactive waste from decontamination, the tolerance of 8000Bq / kg, now authorising its elimination with ordinary waste in existing incinerators, or simply depositing it in conventional landfill, is in the process of spreading radioactive contamination throughout the country.
- 9. Tepco rejected arbitration at the Nuclear Damage Mediation Centre (ADR), which seriously damaged the situation of the victims.
- 10. The losses suffered by the evacuees and the population exposed to irradiation in the contaminated areas are irreparable. The foundations of agriculture and livestock production have been destroyed because of contaminated land. As the mainspring of the regional community has broken, large numbers of cases of dislocated families, bankruptcies and total disappearances have emerged.
- 11. While the damaged reactors should be kept under a sarcophagus for 100 years as in Chernobyl, the government persists in a decommissioning project over 40 years and thousands of nuclear workers are exposed daily to the radioactivity.

- 12. The medical care of people who were heavily irradiated at the time of the accident and of those living in contaminated areas is insufficient. The number of childhood thyroid cancers has exploded. To date, there have been over 200 cases.
- 13. "The fear of being irradiated causes illness" or "expressing one's anxiety constitutes an obstacle to reconstruction": these are the kind of words that have become the leitmotiv of the authorities towards the population of the contaminated areas.

This is why this Japanese government, which persists in political measures that are as inhuman as they are absurd, has no legitimacy to host the Olympic Games, symbol of peace, humanity and reconciliation.



# TOKYO 2020 The Radioactive Olympics 放射性オリンピック

# IPPNW Germany's message to IOC President Bach: "Stop the baseball and softball competitions in Fukushima City and the Olympic torch relay in radioactively contaminated areas."

The idea of Olympic peace and mutual understanding between nations and people is an important aspect for us as a peace organization. But the Japanese government is using the Olympic Games to deflect from the ongoing nuclear catastrophe in the Northeast of the country. Unfortunately, for symbolic as well as political reasons, sports arenas in Fukushima, just 50 km away from the ruins of the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant, were selected to hold softball and baseball competitions. The Olympic torch is planned to be carried through areas still full of radioactive hotspots, starting on 26th March 2020 in the so-called J-Village, only 20 km from the reactors.

In 2011, at Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant, multiple nuclear meltdowns took place, spreading radioactivity across Japan and the Pacific Ocean – a catastrophe comparable only to the nuclear meltdown of Chernobyl. The situation in the contaminated regions remains volatile, the crippled reactors are still not under control. Every day, they release radioactivity into the environment, threatening the health of the population. Chernobyl is a blueprint for people's future suffering in Japan.

After the meltdowns, the Japanese government raised the legally permitted radioactive dose levels for the general public from 1 mSv/a to 20 mSv/a in order to prevent further evacuations and to pressure evacuees into returning to decontaminated areas. The Japanese authorities are violating international radiation protection regulations with this policy. Especially children and pregnant women are facing relevant health risks as a result.

We stand in solidarity with all those affected by radioactivity in Japan. The Olympic Movement needs to address their situation. We oppose this attempt to use the Olympics to portray a false normality in the affected regions. We demand that the International Olympic Committee and the Japanese government refrain from holding the baseball and softball competitions in Fukushima City and the Olympic torch relay in radioactively contaminated areas.

PSR/IPPNW/CH is supporting this message to the IOC.

IPPNW Campaign: Tokyo 2020 - The Radioactive Olympics

Sign our petition: www.radioactive-olympics.org

Contact us: olympia2020@ippnw.de



# PSR/IPPNW SWITZERLAND/SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA



Physicians for Social Responsibility/International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Ärztinnen und Ärzte für soziale Verantwortung/zur Verhütung des Atomkrieges Médecins pour une responsabilité sociale/pour la prévention de la guerre nucléaire

### Swiss and German doctors warn the IOC

Current nuclear policy in Olympic Japan: Fukushima children risk severe radio-induced disease and death.

About 1 in 15 children born in 2011 exposed to 100 Millisievert (mSv) will suffer from radio-induced cancer or other life threatening disease during lifetime under the Japanese radiation dose limits currently in force. In regions radio-contaminated by the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant accident these risks will last for hundreds of years. These regions are uninhabitable according to the usual radioprotection limit of 1 mSv / year. In 2020 the Fukushima NPP catastrophe is by no means controlled.

Radioactive fallout such as from the Fukushima 2011 nuclear disaster spreads without regard to borders and affects people indiscriminately. Therefore any nuclear disaster that disperses radioactive materials in the air, soil, or water is of global concern. Ionizing radiation is intensely biologically injurious. At all doses, without any threshold below which there is no effect (including doses too low to cause any short-term effects or symptoms), radiation exposure increases the long-term risk of cancer and chronic disease such as cardiovascular diseases for the rest of the life of those exposed.

### Radiation protection standards disrespected

The most widely accepted standard for radiation protection (excluding medical radiation) allows a maximum permissible dose of ionizing radiation for members of the public in nonemergency situations of 1 mSv per year. In the post-accidental era in Japan 20 mSv per year is presently tolerated by the state. This is irresponsible although it is in line with ICRP-regulations.

### High radiation risks of children – especially infants, and of women – especially during pregnancy

Children are more vulnerable to radiation-related diseases than adults. Especially infants are about four times as sensitive to radiation cancer-inducing effects as middle-aged adults. Females are overall at close to 40 percent greater cancer risk as males for the same dose of radiation. A single X-ray to the abdomen of a pregnant woman, involving a radiation dose to the fetus of about 10 mSv, has been shown to increase the risk of cancer during childhood in her offspring by 40 percent. For cardiovascular disease risk, increased lifetime risk of death from circulatory disease estimated is about ten times higher for a child exposed to radiation before ten years of age compared with exposure occurring after age seventy.

### Perspective of risks induced by ionizing radiation in children of Fukushima

To provide a perspective on these risks, for a child born in Fukushima in 2011 who was exposed to a total of 100 mSv of additional radiation in its first five years of life, a level tolerated by current Japanese policy, the additional lifetime risk of cancer would be on the order of one in thirty, probably with a similar additional risk of premature cardiovascular death. (Tilman Ruff, IPPNW, 2013)

IPPNW Germany is supporting this warning to the IOC

Lausanne, 26th February 2020

### The social invisibility of what women provide after a nuclear accident

Françoise Bloch socio-anthropologist CNRS (retired) member of the former IWHO collective françoise.bloch@nabix.net

Throughout history and in all societies and cultures, past and present, women have welcomed children into the world, cradled them, nurtured and cared for them to grow into adults, and some of them, whether married or not, have cared for the wounded - including in times of war - and the vulnerable. This work of caring for others, often to the detriment of oneself - husbands, companions, brothers, children, the elderly, the sick and the wounded - was long considered to be the "nature" of women, which of course is false: it is a simple social construction that explains the sexual division of labour. This free work - which is not included in the calculation of the GDP - is carried out by women, except for those in power circles who have always delegated and are delegating it to other women (nurses, domestic workers, etc.). It has remained and still remains invisible... as are those who carry it out, for the most part, in the shadows.

Families hit by the disaster of the Fukushima nuclear power plant are confronted with the silence of the Japanese authorities and left to their own devices with only inadequate medical care or financial support. Some are forced to return to live in a contaminated region in order to maintain the intergenerational solidarity that is still very much alive in a so-called "traditional" society; others have opted to live elsewhere with their children, or for an in-between situation at the cost of separation from the family group. All are far from happy about the spectacle the Japanese authorities, with the complicity of the IOC, will show the world at the Tokyo Olympics at enormous cost: the Olympics have long since deviated from their general philosophy "based on the principles of tolerance, peace, fair play and noble emulation aimed at creating a peaceful society less marked by violence and rivalry" and are permeated by money and corruption.

We therefore denounce the organisation of these Olympic Games in a country with a nuclear emergency, in which the population, exposed to the consequences of this disaster, is suffering without adequate financial and medical aid! We are neither fools nor accomplices!

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Indeed, the control of the atom, first conceived for military purposes to ensure the surrender of others - their enemies - and then devolved to civilian use - nuclear power stations - is rooted in the all-powerful will of certain States, supported by the best-trained male scientific elites and driven by excessive pride. This arrogance and desire for omnipotence was called *hybris* by the ancient **Greeks, and they regarded it as a crime** punishable by death.

In Chernobyl for more than 30 years and in Fukushima for almost nine years, the health effects of the atom have been concealed in the same way as those of the two bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the nuclear tests carried out in the Pacific. They have also been covered up during several wars in which weapons using enriched uranium have caused many casualties, not only military but also civilian. Likewise detrimental to public health is the "collateral damage" caused by nuclear power plants here and elsewhere, not to mention the incessant wars motivated

by access to atomic energy's basic resource, uranium. All this is far removed from the "Olympic spirit".

So who takes care of these people who are irradiated or contaminated by radioactive fallout, whether they are civilians or soldiers? Women! Who pays the consequences of the actions of all-powerful men who want to extract and then tame the atom? Women! Who heals and takes care of men who have been irradiated, of sick children? Women! Who are discriminated against and accused of having malnourished their children in case of radioactive contamination? Women! And will Japan, which is experiencing a nuclear catastrophe after receiving two bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a "forceful reminder" of the damage caused by the atom, once again consider women as "hibakuchas", discriminated against both as women and as "irradiated", exposing them to popular vindictiveness?

In Chernobyl, it was also women who cared for the liquidators, sacrificed on the altar of the atom even if they saved Europe from an even greater catastrophe - as Wladimir Tchertkoff so aptly recounted in his book "*The Crime of Chernobyl*". Now, in Belarus, more than 30 years after the Chernobyl disaster, women are also caring for children suffering from cancer, genetic diseases, cardiac malformations and other diseases, as is shown in the film "*Le monde d'après*" ii.

So we understand that women in and around Fukushima are concerned about the first signs of disease affecting their children: thyroid cancer. These are only a foretaste of more serious illnesses to come, which we know from the experience of the Chernobyl disaster.

It is clear that the IOC and the Japanese authorities are indifferent to the fate of the women, children and men whose voices I have heard and who are forced to live in the contaminated regions (a contamination that extends to the entire Pacific!). The organizers have without hesitation planned the itinerary of the Olympic torch to go through the contaminated villages and are programming certain sports competitions there. They are only interested in promoting the "sports show" that the whole world proposes to watch thanks to the astronomical contracts signed with the world's TV channels.

I have tried to echo their words, having heard what they tell us. Let us at least listen to them and not instrumentalize them for purposes other than to recognize them and try to alleviate their suffering. Let us show solidarity with them in the face of what we dare to call a feminicide by the attack on the reproductive capacity of women (or even men who have been infected or whom they will welcome into the world) in addition to an ecocide!

Several of the women interviewed by T. Doi<sup>iv</sup> speak of course of the re-emergence of the repressed memories of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which resulted in discrimination against women who were irradiated: we know the cost to them of their exclusion from the ordinary world! These young women express their fear that they or their daughters will be discriminated against in the future because they already feel like outcasts, "viruses" they say. Nothing enables them to feel secure in their role as future bearers of life, not even the medical examinations they have undertaken at their own expense, which only temporarily reassure them. This feeling of being "objects" is evoked by these women, who also blame researchers and other epidemiologists for considering them only as "guinea pigs" without protecting them from diseases that they or their children may contract but which they will have to deal with. It is the height of paradox that, having been kept in ignorance of what might happen to them and their families, they feel guilty: guilty for not having left their contaminated village earlier. This guilt is not expressed by the men, even though they feel so little considered by the Japanese authorities and know the risks they run by staying or returning to their former place of residence, where their ancestors are buried.

Many of these words were collected by T. Doi in the sensitive interviews he conducted in litate, but many other testimonies come to us from other Japanese women, those who dare to speak out, such as Mitsuko Sonoda, refugee in Great Britain with husband and children, Ruiko Muto, representative

of the women of Fukushima, whose testimony we can read. They echo the words of women collected by Wladimir Tchertkoff after the Chernobyl disaster.

Concealing the effects and consequences of the use of the atom on the living, putting them "under the carpet" to wipe the slate clean by organizing the Tokyo Olympics, is therefore a crime of which the IOC is an accomplice. It is an accomplice of the Japanese authorities and of the international organizations that advocate the continuation of nuclear power (IAEA, UNSCEAR, ETHOS etc) while the Japanese population and especially women and their children are living in the midst of a nuclear emergency. No significant health measures have been taken to protect them from the consequences of this disaster which should be of concern to the WHO. The WHO is looking "elsewhere", since it has no competence in the area of health monitoring of a nuclear accident and conceals its deadly effects. Moreover, WHO no longer has control over its policy, which was supposed to protect the health of the world's population, since more than 80% of its funding now depends on "voluntary contributions", including those of the nuclearized countries (USA, UK and France), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the pharmaceutical foundations.

We cannot be fooled by this cover-up of the real effects to health of a nuclear catastrophe. The "spectacle", including the television "show" of the Tokyo Olympics cannot erase those effects. The Japanese authorities, by organising these Olympics, want to "pass the sponge" on the Fukushima accident; they seek to make the whole world believe that the consequences of this accident are over while a good part of Japan still lives under a nuclear emergency which will go on for tens or even hundreds of years to come, not only in the country itself but throughout the Pacific.

**To conclude, as a warning:** in the face of any nuclear disaster that may occur in Europe or elsewhere, the political and "nuclear safety" authorities plan to allow the civilian population to live in contaminated areas. Where else could they go, given the extent of radioactive fallout over large areas of contaminated territory but invisible because the radionuclides themselves are invisible? Those affected will be left to their own devices, condemned to live in an apparently normal, green but contaminated territory, since according to ETHOS, their concerns are nothing but radiophobia! Those in power have learned their lessons from Chernobyl and Fukushima. And we are still so few to denounce the consequences of human omnipotence, that of having wanted to master the atom. What lessons have we learnt or do we think that this can only happen to others?

Translation: G. Gordon Lennox

### Testimony of a resident of the city of Dated at the Tokyo collective trial

"We wanted to raise our children in an environment close to nature and enriching. That is why we moved from the city of Fukushima to buy a land in the city of Date, where we currently live, to to build a home. The loan payments were heavy and we were just living, but we were happy.

Eight years after the construction of our house, on March 11, 2011, the power plant accident occurred, and our family life was turned upside down. My husband and I were 42 years old, my son was in CM2 and my daughter in CE2.

At that time, I had no knowledge about nuclear power or radioactive substances. If I had had some notions in this area, by saving ourselves we would probably have been able to avoid being irradiated. I am gripped by this regret.

Without any financial margin, I could not, thinking of my children who are suffering from illness and of my parents who are here, resolve to move away from my home.

From March 11 all the lifelines were cut and I had to go to the water stations where I took the children, to find something to eat, we walked outside sometimes drenched in the rain.

After several days since we still had no water, we had to go to the town hall to use the toilet. It was then that I saw a group of people dressed in white protective overalls enter the town hall.

We thought they probably came to help the victims of the tsunami. But now, I understand that the radioactive pollution was such that protections were necessary, and we, without suspecting anything, were exposed.

Shortly after at the graduation ceremonies we walked to the elementary school. I think the information we were given was false and that because of that we were irradiated. At the time I was convinced that if we really were in danger, the state would warn us.

I learned later that the doses of radioactivity in the air after the accident were 27 to 32 micro sieverts per hour. There have been no instructions on restricting outdoor outings and this is extremely serious.

In June 2011, I attended the funeral of my husband's grandmother with his family. I took my children with me. On the way we noticed that the radiation rate was very high and in the car the dosimeter displayed in some places 1.5 micro-sievert per hour

Representatives of this area had asked residents not to make waves even if the radioactivity was high. From what I heard, reconstruction vehicles had to be able to continue on this road. Just as the Shinkansen (TGV) and the Tohoku highway had to function at all costs as if nothing had happened, for these same reasons.

Despite a level exceeding the allowable dose limits, instead of alerting us to the dangers, we were assured of being safe.

The risk of this exposure has not been communicated to us. In June 2011 my son suffered from heavy nosebleeds, to the point that his sheets were all red.

There were so many children with the same symptoms that we received instructions from the school's "Health Letter" with recommendations. During a school medical examination, my son was found to have a heart defect and he had to be monitored by a holter. My son, who was 12 years old at the time of the accident, suffered from atopic dermatitis. Afterwards, the symptoms worsened to the point of having to be hospitalized during the spring break in second. Today, we still cannot identify the symptoms that make him suffer.

A year after the accident, my daughter complained of pain in her right leg. At the hospital, an extraosseous osteoma was diagnosed and she had to undergo bone excision the following year. In the first year of college starting in winter, she could no longer get up in the morning. She had orthostatic dysfunction. In agreement with her, we decided to educate her 3 times a week in a flexible hours system.

My husband's favorite hobby was fishing, but since the nuclear accident, it's no longer a question of going to the sea or the river.

Before the accident, in the garden we were growing flowers and we had a vegetable patch. In the summer, we had family barbecues there and put up a tent so that the children could sleep outside. Now it's absolutely impossible.

In this severely contaminated environment today, cell DNA would be severely damaged.

It should be added that the consequences of the exposure that we have already suffered are indelible even if we move now.

When I think that children are particularly vulnerable to radiation, my heart breaks. As a parent, as an adult, it is heartbreaking and unbearable.

I am also concerned about the current situation at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

My daily routine is to watch for natural disasters such as earthquakes and check the condition of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Because today I would not hesitate to evacuate. I changed jobs to be able to get to my kids quickly if necessary.

I had to give up a full-time job and it's financially difficult, but the priority is to be able to leave quickly at any time.

Because after checking all kinds of information, I realized that the government's announcements diverged from reality.

Living in a radioactive environment requires you to be vigilant tirelessly, whether for shopping, eating, or drinking water, and to assess the situation yourself to make choices. We had to make up our minds to accept an abnormal lifestyle in order to continue to live day by day.

Whatever I do, all pleasure has disappeared from my life.

I discovered that there were spots next to my home on the way to my children's school for spots of more than 10 micro-sieverts per hour. I reported it to the town hall, but they did nothing. The reason given is that there is no temporary storage to store the waste. I had to remove the contaminated soil myself and stored it in my garden.

The city of Date decided on its own decontamination policy and also introduced at the end of 2011 a standard of 5 mSv / year

Personally, I wanted to reduce radioactive pollution as soon as possible and I decontaminated my garden myself. The city encouraged people to decontaminate on their own.

I did it too. And that represented 144 bags. The following year I started again. The bags of radioactive debris resulting from the decontamination until March 2014 remained stored in my garden for 2 years, and were then taken to a temporary storage area finally set up. But since then, the other cleaning bags have not been accepted and are still in my garden. Because of that we don't set foot there anymore. The contamination of our carport amounted to 520,000 becquerels 5 years ago, with 5 micro sieverts per hour, but it did not meet the criteria required to be cleaned. "Official decontamination" only includes the residence site, but neither the roof nor the gutters are supported. As a result, we can no longer leave our velux windows open.

`The town of date claiming to care about the health of the inhabitants has provided dosimeters to all residents. We were then invited to undergo examinations, during which our data was collected. Without the residents' authorization, this data was entrusted to external researchers who wrote reports.

These reports were drawn up on the basis of personal information obtained illegally, and furthermore falsification of the data is suspected.

Based on inaccurate data the report concluded that even at doses of 0.6 to 1 microsievert per hour in air, the individual dose received would be less than 1 millisievert per year and therefore was not useful to decontaminate. This is an underestimation of the exposure, and clearly a violation of human rights against the population. This case is still ongoing.

In this same region, leukemia and rare cancers of the bile ducts appear. I can't help but think that before the accident it didn't exist.

Even today, while the state of nuclear emergency is still official, this abnormal situation has become our daily life.

I fear that the "reconstruction" advocated by the State will violate the fundamental rights of residents and that this unacceptable life will now be considered normal. Our lives are stalled.

This suffering will continue. My deepest desire is that through this trial, the responsibility of the State and Tepco which caused the accident be recognized. "