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学位論文題目	Confronting Colonial Legacies: The Historical Significance of Japanese Grassroots Cooperation for the Support of Korean Atomic Bomb Survivors	
論文審査委員	主査	教授 ジェイコブズ, ロバート
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論文内容の要旨

The defense of Ágota Duró's dissertation was held on Friday September 8, 2017. It had been originally scheduled for Monday September 4, 2017, however less than a month before the scheduled date the outside reader became ill and was admitted to the hospital. Dr. Naoko Wake, a historian who works on issues related to hibakusha from Hiroshima and Nagasaki who live outside of Japan agreed to step in and serve as the outside reader at this time, however the schedule of the defense was changed to accommodate the schedules of the committee members.

Ms. Duró presented her thesis to the committee. Her thesis argues that the grassroots support of numerous Japanese civil society groups was essential for Korean hibakusha of the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to obtain and secure their rights as hibakusha under Japanese law. Ms. Duró argues that among the various participants in these grassroots efforts, a number of motivations can be discerned. These include: criticism of Japan's wartime treatment of Koreans both in Korea and in Japan; a desire for Japan to become a more inclusive society, as seen in parallel movements supporting the rights of marginalized communities during the 1960s and 1970s; personal religious motivations rooted in Christian faith; compassion for zainichi Koreans living in postwar Japan; and support for all who suffered from the nuclear attacks to be included in the health and welfare provisions extended under Japanese law.

Ms. Duró structured her dissertation into three sections, each comprised of several chapters. The first section considered the central role played by Son Jin-doo, a Korean hibakusha who entered Japan illegally, and whose assertion that he was a hibakusha formed the basis for the emergence of several of the key support groups for the legal rights and medical access of Korean hibakusha. The second section examines the important and varied roles played by numerous individuals in support of the rights of Korean hibakusha, and the final section examines the roles played by numerous support groups. Thus, the division was between the most important single actor among the Korean hibakusha, several of the key individuals in the support movement, and finally important associations in support movement.

The dissertation begins with an historical overview to help the reader understand why so many Koreans were present in both Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the days of their nuclear attacks by the United States. It considers Japanese colonialization of the Korean peninsula, the migration of Koreans to Japan primarily from economic hardships and oppression in Korea, and finally the forced relocation of many laborers to work in Japanese industries as the Pacific War progressed.

This overview is followed by the first section on the life of Son Jin-doo. The section is divided into three chapters. The first chapter in section one is on the significance of Japanese-born Korean Son Jin-doo's legal cases and the emergence of support groups in Japanese civil society in support of his legal efforts. It details how Son came to Japan, was arrested and imprisoned for illegal entry. How several reporters wrote stories about his arrest and his claims to have been in Hiroshima at the time of the nuclear attack, and his wish to obtain medical treatment for his various radiation related medical problems. The chapter then discusses three key early supporters and advocates on behalf of Mr. Son's case. These include Chugoku Shimbun reporter (and future Mayor of Hiroshima) Takashi Hiraoki, Rui Itō who would become the leader of the Fukuoka Association of Citizens, and journalist Tatsumi Nakajima in Tokyo.

The second chapter describes the early legal cases of Mr. Son, and the roles played by the various support movements on his behalf during these legal trials. Mr. Son was fighting a deportation order, since he had entered Japan illegally, and also asserting his legal right for formal status as an hibakusha. There were various victories and setbacks on these parallel legal paths for Mr. Son. He was convicted of entering Japan illegally and sentenced to prison, at the same time that a case was pending to determine whether he would be granted legal status as a hibakusha. Throughout the time of these early trials, supporters intervened to assist Mr. Son in obtaining adequate medical support. When he was found guilty of entering Japan illegally and a deportation order was issued for him legal supporters organized an appeal of the

order and slowly moved the various court cases into higher courts. The chapter concludes with Mr. Son's first major legal victory, which was a 1974 decision in the Fukuoka District Court granting him the right to status under the existing A-bomb Medical Relief Law.

The third chapter details the subsequent legal decisions surrounding Mr. Son's various cases. These include appeals to revoke his deportation order and suits in different level courts around aspects of the A-bomb Medical Relief Law. Finally, the chapter examines the landmark 1978 Supreme Court judgment granting Mr. Son full legal status as a hibakusha, and also the many repercussions of this decision.

In Section Two of the dissertation, Ms. Duró focuses on the importance of the work of individuals in advancing public understanding and support for the rights of Korean hibakusha. She focuses on the personal journeys that led each of the individuals she examines to undertake the stances and activities in which they engaged, and makes clear that along with organized support, personal convictions were a key to how some people came to be involved in the civilian support movements. This section also includes three chapters, in this case, each focused on the efforts of one specific individual. The first person she examines is Masaharu Oka from Nagasaki. Oka was a protestant minister and also a teacher in the Japanese naval academy who witnessed the Hiroshima attack from nearby Etajima Island. In 1965 Oka established the Nagasaki Association to Protect the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan and later became a member of the Nagasaki City Council. From that position, he conducting surveys to determine as precisely as possible exactly how many Koreans had been in Nagasaki during the nuclear attack, in what conditions they had lived and what had ultimately become of them. After his death in the 1990s his associates established the Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum which endures as a unique peace museum until today.

The next chapter, chapter five, details the medical support for Korean hibakusha undertaken by Hiroshima Dr. Torataro Kawamura. Dr. Kawamura had begun providing medical care for Korean hibakusha at his Kawamura hospital and at his own expense in the 1970s after having travelled to South Korea to examine the health conditions of Korean hibakusha. Along with colleagues he worked to create support for the medical treatment of Korean hibakusha through networks of doctors in Japan, and also in Korea. In 1978, he helped establish the Association to Invite Atomic Bomb Survivors from South Korea to the Hospitals in Hiroshima which continued to fund and provide health care for Korean hibakusha within the medical community specifically trained in radiation induced illnesses. While not a participant in the political movements to support Korean hibakusha, his efforts led to the direct

medical support of thousands within this community.

Chapter six examines the efforts of Munetoshi Fukagawa to trace the destiny of hundreds of former Korean Mitsubishi workers in Hiroshima who were presumably lost at sea in the Makurazaki Typhoon in September of 1945. Fukagawa, who had been a supervisor of Korean workers in a Mitsubishi dormitory in Hiroshima, felt a personal obligation to determine the fate of the workers who lost their lives while being deported to Japan in the immediate wake of the war's end. He traced many leads, including the reported discovery of bodies washed up on small islands between Japan and South Korea. While never able to determine with certainty the destiny of the specific workers he was investigating, Fukagawa did find information and the remains of many Korean victims of the storm. His efforts expanded to include investigations of unpaid wages to former Mitsubishi workers and the working conditions that many of the forced laborers worked under.

The final section of the dissertation considers multiple and diverse groups in Japanese civil society who also worked to support both the legal cases of Son Jin-doo and subsequent support efforts on behalf of Korean hibakusha. Chapter seven describes the largest of these, the Association of Citizens for the Support of the Korean Atomic Bomb Victims. The association provided direct financial and medical support for Korean hibakusha over several decades and had branches in many major Japanese cities as well as the two a-bombed cities. The basis of the organizations efforts was the belief that Japan had victimized Koreans during the imperial period as well as during the war, and universalizing this ethic to eliminate racism and discrimination against marginalized groups throughout Japan.

Chapter eight examined several smaller support grounds in Japanese civil society that advocated for the rights of Korean hibakusha. The specific groups considered in the chapter are: the Association of Citizens for the Support of the Korean Atomic Bomb Victims, the Hiroshima Paper Crane Group, the Nagasaki Testimonial Society, the Good Neighbor Society, the Civilian Council Addressing the Problems of Korean A-bomb Victims, and the Mugunghwa Study Group. Each of these groups took up specific activities in support of the rights and medical access of the Korean hibakusha. While many engaged in additional activities beyond their support for Korean hibakusha, these efforts played a central role in each association, and also contributed important support to the hibakusha, and helped to raise public awareness about the plight of the Korean hibakusha among various segments of Japanese society.

Ms. Duró concludes that: "The history of foreign and especially Korean hibakusha

show that until recently they were deprived of inclusion in the A-bomb narrative of Hiroshima and Nagasaki despite their substantial numbers. They could only engrave their existence into the memory of the atomic bombing through a decades-long legal struggle against the Japanese government, during which they gained the support of thousands of Japanese who, in the process, learned to critically evaluate their own country's colonial past and atrocities." She emphasizes that the efforts of such citizens and such community based groups played an essential role in building bridges between Japanese civil society and South Korean civil society at a time when both governments were less capable of building bridges between the two societies that could both face the past and work to build a more integrated future.

論文審査の結果の要旨

Date of Defense: September 8, 2017

The dissertation was well received by the committee. Ms. Duró discussed the many changes she made to the dissertation reflecting the commentary and criticisms that she received during the preliminary defense last spring. The committee felt that she had appropriately addressed these concerns and substantially improved the work as a whole. That said, there were still areas where committee members suggested improvements that could be made, both to the dissertation itself before it is formally deposited, and also to improve the work as a whole with an eye towards publication in book form. The short-term improvements included more robust sourcing for parts of the third section of the dissertation, which remained a bit too dependent on the records of the organizations without contemporary commentary. This had been improved since the preliminary defense with the inclusion of numerous newspaper articles, but it could still be improved further. There also remained some redundancy that could be edited out.

While realizing that a dissertation is a very focused inquiry into a topic, committee members discussed ways to broaden the inquiry of the work so that it could be expanded into a book. These included some discussion about the tensions between the support movements for Korean hibakusha, and the existing hibakusha organizations such as Hidankyo and Gensuikyo. Also, any tensions between the groups considered in the dissertation itself. It was suggested that Ms. Duró also embed the discussion more deeply into the political movements of the 1970s in the wider Japanese polity. Additionally, it was suggested that a book could include or at least survey corollary histories for other hibakusha communities living outside of Japan, and be more inclusive of literature written in those countries. A goal mentioned by Ms. Duró in her description of ways she too wanted to expand the work. Ms. Duró also mentioned an

interest in specifically examining the role of the Christian beliefs of many of the prominent movement individuals.

In the end, the committee was whole heartedly in agreement that Ms. Duró had conducted original research and produced original scholarship based out of that research, and had successfully passed the dissertation defense.