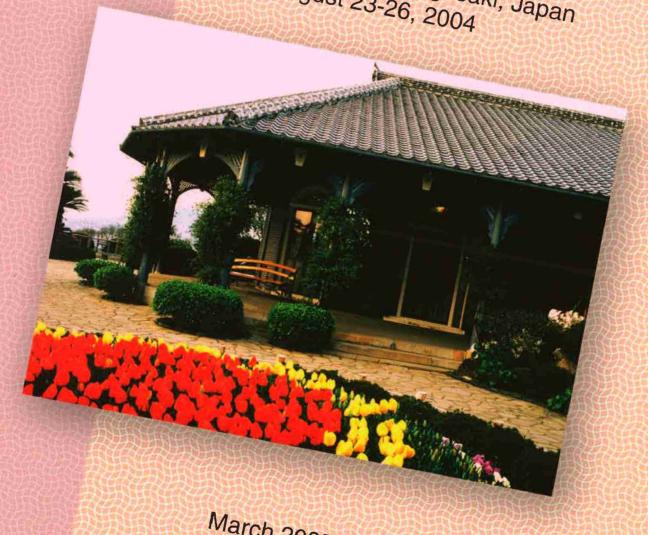
PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM RADIATION EDUCATION

Nagasaki Brick Hall, Nagasaki, Japan August 23-26, 2004



March 2005

日本原子力研究所 Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute

Hosted by:

Organizing Committee of the Third International Symposium on Radiation Education

and

Radiation Education Forum

In cooperation with:

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute,
Japan Isotope Association,
Atomic Energy Society of Japan,
The Physical Society of Japan,
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Supported by:

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The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan,
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ISRE 04

Proceedings of the Third International Symposium on Radiation Education August 23-26, 2004 Nagasaki Brick Hall, Nagasaki, Japan

Office of Planning

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute Suehiro-cho, Kashiwa-shi, Chiba-ken

(Received January 24, 2005)

The Third International Symposium on Radiation Education was held on August 23–26, 2004 at Nagasaki, Japan. The fundamental knowledge of radiation and related nuclear matters should be properly communicated to students and general public. The symposium has been devoted for developing an effective method of radiation education. To remove unnecessary fears for radiation and to utilize radiation and nuclear energy to contribute to the human welfare, the spirit of radiation education was first announced internationally in 1998 at Hayama, Japan, and then confirmed in 2002 at Debrecen, Hungary, and now was reassured in August 2004 at Nagasaki.

The symposium consisted of 5 sessions with 77 submitted papers, and involved 141 participants from 13 countries.

Keywords: Radiation, Radioactivity, Nuclear Energy, Education, School, Public, Risk

放射線教育国際シンポジウム報文集 (ISRE 04) 8月23~26日、長崎ブリックホール、長崎市

日本原子力研究所 企画室

(2005年1月24日受理)

第3回放射線教育国際シンポジウムは2004年8月23-26日に長崎市で開催された。放射線及びそれに関連する核に関する知識については正しく学校の生徒や一般公衆に普及されなくてはならない。このシンポジウムはこれまで正しい知識の普及を目指す放射線教育の効果的な方法に発展させることに貢献してきた。放射線についての人々の不必要な恐怖心を取り去って、放射線や核エネルギーを人類福祉への貢献のために利用するため、この放射線教育の精神は1998年、葉山での最初のシンポジウムで国際的に周知され、2002年のデプレッツェンでの開催に引き継がれ、今回、第3回目を放射線に深い関わりをもつ長崎市での開催に至った。

シンポジウムは5つのセッションから構成され、発表論文は77件、参加者は141名、参加国数は13カ国であった。

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PREFACE

Radiation and radioactivity have ubiquitously existed around our environment since the beginning of Earth, and they exist even in our human body. Although an excessive abundant amount of them is surely dangerous, we do not need to be fearful by the reason of their existence only. There are various risks everywhere other than radiation in our daily life, and our human body has a superb ability of adapting itself to a small amount of them, even if a large amount of them is harmful. In general, any possibly risky phenomena or material, some of which will be the product of recent progress of technology, should be carefully studied and be utilized for the purpose of conservation of energy and global environment and maintenance of human welfare, by virtue of our human wisdom and the spirit of thorough investigation. How we learn the wisdom depends on EDUCATION.

Recent society is flooded with abundant information. However, much of it is frequently not correct, and true facts are somewhat distorted. It is necessary for us to have the ability of finding useful information and of selecting what is right from abundant information. . We can, and must, learn the ability by education from specialists. Although radiation is recognized in general as extremely dangerous regardless of its quantity, this view is very possibly due to a result of misunderstanding or prejudices on nuclear energy and radiation, which have for the long time distorted the proper education. We aim at promoting the proper education both at school and in society, based on correct scientific facts and appropriate appreciation of value. Especially as for the safety of radiation, we wish to make the risk perception of radiation by the public sound, and thus to make people have the ability of judging social matters fairly. Once the RADIATION EDUCATION is widespread, the feeling of anxiety or horror against radiation by the general public may be mitigated, and it is expected that the social acceptance of nuclear power production and radiation utilization will be promoted. At the same time, the mental stress of those who have exposed to radiation unwillingly, as well as the social-economical burden for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, will also be relieved; the resulting situation will signify benefit to our nation and the world.

Usually the education of science studies in schools is aimed at developing the systematic understanding of basic principles which governs the natural phenomena, frequently utilizing experimental practice. Our radiation education covers a wider range: it concerns not only the acquisition of purely scientific facts about radiation, radioactivity, nuclear energy, and its application, but also includes the problem of value-judging for the application of nuclear technologies for the purpose of solving the global energy-environmental problems.

The fundamental knowledge of radiation and related nuclear matters, which are usually compared to a double-edged sword, should be properly communicated to many young people and general public. This symposium, ISRE04, has been devoted to exploring a standard method of radiation education. The spirit of our radiation education, to remove unnecessary fears for radiation and to utilize its energy to contribute to the human welfare (economical fulfillment and mitigating mental pains), was first announced internationally in December 1998 in Hayama, Kanagawa Prefecture, and then was confirmed in August 2002 in Debrecen, Hungary, and now was reassured in August 2004 in Nagasaki. Since we believe that this spirit deserves to be pursued, we will continue the endeavor of realizing it in a worldwide scale. We sincerely hope that the present volume will serve this purpose.

The organizing Committee of this Symposium sincerely thanks several organizations, including Japanese Government, many companies and individuals, including the distinguished invited speakers and participants, who have very kindly understood the purpose of the Symposium and cooperated with us in various ways for producing the Proceedings in the present form.

December 2004

:

Tatsuo Matsuura, Secretary General,
Organizing Committee for the Third International Symposium on Radiation Education
(ISRE04), and Radiation Education Forum

序 文

放射線・放射能は、この宇宙・地球の成立以来、自然界に存在しているものであって、人間の体の中にさえある。大量の放射線・放射能は確かに危険なものであるが、放射線・放射能が存在しているから、というだけの理由で恐れることはない。放射線に限らず、多かれ少なかれ危険性のあるものは身辺いたるところに存在し、たとえ大量のものは人体に有害であっても、少量ならば人体はそれに耐え、むしろそれを刺激として有効に受け入れる能力を持っている。放射線は、その量によらず人体に極めて有害なものであると思われているが、こうした放射線・原子力に対する誤解や偏見が長年にわたって正しい科学的事実に関する認識を歪めてきた可能性がある。

この状況の改善には社会全体への正しい知識の普及が必要である。約 10 年前に設立された放射線教育フォーラムは、正確な科学的事実に基づく教育を学校及び社会に広く普及させ、とくに放射線の危険性(安全性)に対して社会全体が健全なリスク感覚をもてるように、公正な一般市民の判断力を形成することに貢献することを目指している。この放射線教育は、放射線・放射能に関する現象、核エネルギー及びそれらの利用という自然科学的対象の理解のための効果的な教育方法を確立することが中心課題であるが、科学技術全般の適切な社会受容に関する価値判断の問題を含むものである。このような放射線教育が普及すれば、放射線に対する一般人の不安感・恐怖感が緩和され、エネルギー・地球環境問題解決に大きな役割を果たす原子力や放射線技術の社会受容が促進されることにつながり、結果として人々の経済的充足と精神的不安の除去を通じてわが国及び世界の利益に役立つものと考える。

放射線教育はこのように大きな意義があるので、地域的・国際的諸条件を越えた普遍的な将来展望を加えて討議されることが望ましい。そこでわれわれは、第1回放射線教育に関する国際シンポジウムを1998年12月に神奈川県葉山で開催したが、この精神が引き継がれて2002年8月にハンガリーのデブレツェンで第2回が開催された。今回、主催者が2004年8月に第3回の国際シンポジウムを、長崎という放射線に深い関わりをもつ地で開催したのは、放射線教育の最新の情報発信をこの地から行うことにより、過去の惨禍を克服して世界の平和を願う長崎市民の願望にいささかでも応えようとしたものである。

本報告書は、この「第3回放射線教育に関する国際シンポジウム」(ISRE04)で報告された論文をまとめたものである。放射線や放射能は、その存在が発見されて百年あまりであるがその影響や応用においてまだまだ探求し理解しなければならないものである。その正確な情報を普及させ、地球人類の発展と平安に貢献しようとする活動を今後も世界的な規模において進めるために、本論文集がいささかでも役立つことを願うものである。

終わりに、本国際シンポジウムの趣旨にご理解を賜り、この開催につき種々の立場でご協力を賜った多くの共催・協賛・後援の諸団体、ご寄付を下さった多くの企業・団体・個人、ご多忙の中をシンポジウムにご参加下さり、有益で質の高い発表をされ、このように優れた論文をご執筆下さった多数の参加者各位に心から感謝する。

2004年12月

第3回放射線教育に関する国際シンポジウム組織委員会 特定非営利活動法人放射線教育フォーラム 事務局長 松浦辰男

Contents

| 1. Session I Invited Talks Monday, August 23 |
|---|
| 1.1 Opening Address: Expectation on the Present Symposium 本シンポジウムへの期待 |
| K. Nishina (Prof.,Aichi Shukutoku University, Japan),仁科浩二郎(愛知淑徳大学教授) |
| 1.2 Energy and Education エネルギーと教育 |
| A. Arima (Japan Science Foundation, Japan),有馬朗人(日本科学技術振興財団) |
| 1.3 Nagasaki and Radiation - Health Effects of Radiation: Atomic Bomb, Chernobyl, and JCO1 |
| 長崎と放射線 一放射線の健康影響:原爆、チェルノブイリ、そしてJCO- |
| S. Nagataki (Prof. Emeritus, Nagasaki University, Japan),長瀧重信(長崎大学名誉教授) |
| 1.4 Cross-national Survey on Science Literacy and Attitudes toward Use of Radiation |
| among 7700 High-school Students in Seven FNCA Countries |
| FNCA 諸国 7,700 名の高校生の科学リテラシーと放射線利用に関する意識調査 |
| Y. Tanaka (Gakushuin University, Japan),田中靖政(学習院大学) |
| 1.5 Energy, the Environment and Nuclear Power2 |
| P.E. Hodgson (Oxford University, UK) |
| 1.6 How to Promote Risk Literacy of Atomic Energy and Radiation in Public |
| 原子力・放射線リスクと教育 |
| J. Matsubara (Radiation Effect Association, Japan),松原純子(放射線影響協会) 1.7 Application of Radiation and Radioisotopes in Life Science4 |
| 1.7 Application of Radiation and Radioisotopes in Life Science |
| T.M. Nakanishi (The University of Tokyo, Japan),中西友子(東京大学大学院) |
| 1.8 Recent Progress in Medical Application of Radiation and Radioisotopes5 |
| 放射線の医学利用における最近の進歩 |
| Y. Sasaki (NIRS, Japan),佐々木康人(放射線医学総合研究所) |
| 1.9 "Brain-science & Education" — Towards Human Security and Well-being —56 |
| 脳科学と教育-人類の安寧とより良き生存を目指して- |
| H. Koizumi (ARL, Hitachi, Ltd., Japan),小泉英明(日立製作所 基礎研究所) |
| 1.10 Nuclear Literacy and Radiation Effects in Hungary6 |
| E. Toth (RAD Laboratory, Hungary) |
| |
| 2. Session I Status of Radiation Education in Several Countries Tuesday, August 24 |
| |
| 2.1 'Catch Them Young Strategy' for the Ethical Education on Radiation Technology: A Concept of 7 'Es'6' |
| 4 |
| A. L. Bhatia (University of Rajasthan, India) 2.2 How to Balance the Future in a Small Country with Huge Traditions of Nuclear |
| Applications: The Swedish Example8 |
| I. Pazsit (Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden) |
| 2.3 Radiation Education in Japan — Present Situation and How It Should Be in the Future—93 |
| 学校における放射線教育の在り方と日本の現状 |
| M. Eda (Aomori University, Japan),江田稔(青森大学大学院) |
| 2.4 A Study of Professional Competence for Radiological Technology Department |
| Students in Taiwan Area |
| K.Y. Cheng, B.T. Hsieh, and W. Huang (Graduate Institute of Radiological Science, Taiwan) |
| 2.5 Public Education through Safety Culture Demonstration100 |
| W. Wanitsuksombut (OAP Thailand) |

JAERI-Conf 2005-001

| 2.6 Radiation and Environment – Impact Studies Awareness | 110 |
|--|----------|
| B. Ekechukwu and M.Z. Bardaie (Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia) | |
| 2.7 Physics Teachers' Nuclear in-service Training in Hungary | 119 |
| S. Ujvári (Cornelius Lánczos Gymnasium, Hungary) | |
| 2.8 Nuclear-electrica Experience Related to the Public Information about Nuclear Energy | |
| and Its Benefits for Development of Society | 127 |
| M. Vatamanu (Sosietatea Nationala Nuclearelectrica SA, Romania) | |
| 3. Session III Low-dose Radiation Effects Tuesday, August 24 | |
| 3.1 Ionizing Radiation in 21st Century | 13 |
| Z. Jaworowski (Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection, Poland) | |
| 3.2 Radiophobia: A Serious but Curable Mental Disorder | 154 |
| K. Becker (Radiation Science & Health, Germany) | |
| 3.3 Evidence for Beneficial Low Level Radiation Effects and Radiation Hormesis | 159 |
| L.E. Feinendegen (Heinrich-Heine-University, Germany) | |
| 3.4 Health Effects of Low Dose Radiation 低線量放射線の健康影響 | 175 |
| S. Kondo (Prof. Emeritus, Osaka University, Japan),近藤宗平(大阪大学名誉教授) | |
| 3.5 Recent Advances in Research on Radiation Adaptive Responses | 183 |
| 放射線適応応答に関する最近の研究から *********************************** | |
| K. Sakai (CRIEPI, Japan),酒井一夫(電力中央研究所) | |
| 3.6 Concerns on the Health Effects of Low-dose Ionizing Radiations from Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) | 107 |
| M.N. Mohankumar (IGCAR, India) | 10/ |
| 3.7 Ramsar Hot Springs: How Safe Is to Live in an Environment with High Level | |
| of Natural Radiation | 194 |
| S.M.J. Mortazavi (Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Iran) | |
| 4. Session IV Naturally Occurring Radiation/Radioactivity and Its Use | |
| Tuesday, Aug | gust 24 |
| 4.1 Radioactivity of and Exposure by the Consumer's Goods Containing NORM | 205 |
| M. Yoshida, T. Ohhata, S. Sato, R. Ohyama, and H. Furuya (Nuclear Safety Technology Center 吉田昌弘、大畑勉、佐藤滋郎、大島柳太郎、古屋廣高 (原子力安全技術センター) | ; Japan) |
| 4.2 Hot Spring and Radioactivity 温泉と放射能 | 213 |
| K. Horiuchi (Otsuma Women's University, Japan),堀内公子 (大妻女子大学) | |
| 4.3 Natural Radioactivity Distribution Images and Their Practical Uses | 218 |
| 自然放射能分布イメージとその活用 | |
| C. Mori (Aichi Institute of Technology, Japan),森千鶴夫(愛知工業大学) | |
| 4.4 Radon Variations in an Active Landslide Zone from Himalaya: A Preliminary Study | 224 |
| V.M. Choubey, S.K. Bartarya and R.C. Ramola | |
| (Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, HNB Garhwal University, India) | |
| 4.5 Cosmic Rays in Space 宇宙空間と放射線 | 231 |
| K. Fujitaka (NIRS, Japan),藤高和信(放射線医学総合研究所) | |

| | 4.6 Utilization of Technology Relevant to Radiation and Isotope in the Archaeological Research | 240 |
|---|--|------|
| | ラロチにおりる放射機のよび回位神技術の加州 N. Matsuoka and H. Kawamura (Kyushu Environmental Evaluation Association, Japan) | |
| | 松岡信明、川村秀久(九州環境管理協会) | |
| | 4.7 Charms of Radiation Research | -250 |
| | M. Inokuti (Argonne National Laboratory, USA),井口道生(アルゴンヌ国立研究所) | |
| 5 | 5. Session V School Education on Science, Energy/Environment, and Nuclear Problem | ns |
| _ | Tuesday, August | |
| | 5.1 A Vision of Radiation Education from the American Perspective | -267 |
| | R.J. Bonnstetter (University of Nebraska, USA) | |
| | 5.2 Nucleonics across the Curriculum | -283 |
| | R. Marrano (Crystal Lake South High School, USA) | |
| | 5.3 Present Status and Future Plans of Web Site for "NUCPAL" for School Education | |
| | in the Field of Nuclear Radiation and Energy | -288 |
| | NUCPAL の現状と将来計画 | |
| | K. Sumita (JAERO, Japan),住田健二 (日本原子力文化振興財団) | |
| | 5.4 Awareness and Attitude Survey of Filipino Teachers and Students in the Secondary School | |
| | toward Nuclear Energy and Its Related Issues | -294 |
| | J.S. Puse (Philippines), T. Awata and K. Atobe (Naruto University of Education, Japan) | |
| | 5.5 Radiation Education in School 学校教育における一般的放射線基礎知識についての考察 | .307 |
| | T. Shishido, E. Higashijima and M. Hisajima (Tokyo Medical University, Japan) | |
| | 宍戸てる子、東島恵美子、久嶋道広(東京医科大学) | |
| | 5.6 Energy Resources for Mankind Considered from the Earth Evolution | 313 |
| | 人類が消費するエネルギー資源を地球の歴史から考える | |
| | S. Ohno and S. Shimizu (Theoretical Radiation Research Laboratory, Japan) | |
| | 大野新一,清水三郎(理論放射線研究所) | |
| | 5.7 Trends Concerning Description of Radiation and Nuclear-related Matters in Current Textbooks Used at Junior and Senior High Schools in Japan | 210 |
| | 日本の中学・高等学校教科書における放射線関係の記述に見られる傾向 | 319 |
| | T. Matsuura, J. Sekimoto, S. Takagi and Y. Iiri (Radiation Education Forum, Japan) | |
| | 松浦辰男、関本順子、高木伸司、飯利雄一(放射線教育フォーラム) | |
| | 5.8 Radiation Education in Medical and Co-medical Schools 医療系教育機関における放射線教育3 | 329 |
| | S. Koga (Prof. Emeritus, Fujita Health University, Japan) | |
| | 古賀佑彦(藤田保健衛生大学名誉教授) | |
| | 5.9 A Collaborative Effort of Medical and Educational Facilities for Radiation Safety Training | |
| | of Nurses 医療施設と教育研究用施設の協力による看護師を対象とした放射線教育の試み | 336 |
| | N. Matsuda, M.Yoshida, H. Takao, M. Kaneko, Y. Yamaguchi, M. Horikawa, H. Kobayashi, | |
| | S. Goto and Y. Okumura (Nagasaki University, Japan), M. Ochi (Nagasaki Kita Hospital) | |
| | 松田尚樹,吉田正博,高尾秀明,金子衛,山口幸子,堀川美和,小林初子, | |
| | 後藤紳一,奥村寛 (長崎大学),越智誠(長崎北病院) | |
| | 5.10 Education of Radiochemistry and Radiation Chemistry at a College of Medical Technology | 345 |
| | 医療専門学校での放射化学と放射線化学 | |
| | T. Asano (Former Osaka Prefecture University, Japan),朝野武美(前大阪府立大学) | |

| 6. | Session VI Education for General Public, Risk Communication and Nuclear Problems |
|----|---|
| | Wednesday, August 25 |
| | 6.1 Radiation Application Contributing to Welfare of the Nation353 |
| | 国民の福祉に貢献する放射線利用 |
| | K. Yanagisawa (JAERI, Japan) and R. Tanaka (Radiation Education Forum, Japan) |
| | 柳澤和章(日本原子力研究所)、田中隆一(放射線教育フォーラム) |
| | 6.2 Women's Viewpoints on Radiation and Its Applications367 |
| | 女性の視点から見た放射線とその利用 |
| | T. Iwasaki (NIRS, Japan),岩崎民子(放射線医学総合研究所) |
| | 6.3 Risk Communication — The Key of the Policy Success375 |
| | V. Covalschi (Societatea Nationala Nuclearelectrica, Romania) |
| | 6.4 Radiation Risks, Nuclear Power, and the Media380 |
| | K. BECKER (Radiation Science & Health, Germany) |
| | 6.5 Information Treatment of Mass Media on Radiation-related Issues382 |
| | 放射線に関わる事柄についてのマスメディアの情報処理 |
| | J. Tada (JASRI, Japan),多田順一郎(高輝度光科学研究センター) |
| 1 | 6.6 Atomic Bomb Suffering and Chernobyl Accident Lessons Learnt from International Medical |
| | Aid Programs 原爆被災とチェルノブイリ原発事故・国際ヒバクシャ医療協力からの教訓387 |
| | S. Yamashita (Nagasaki University, Japan),山下俊一(長崎大学大学院) |
| | 6.7 Lessons from Nuclear Disasters 原子力災害から学んだもの395 |
| | I. Shigematsu (RERF, Japan),重松逸造(放射線影響研究所) |
| | 6.8 Probability of Cancer Risk in Medical Exposure — Diagnostic X-rays — |
| | 医療被曝によるがん発生確率の問題 |
| | M. Shimo (Fujita Health University, Japan),下 道國 (藤田保健衛生大学) |
| | |
| | Poster Session Monday-Tuesday, August 23-24 |
| , | 7.1 Periodic Table as a Powerful Tool for Radiation Education407 |
| | 放射線教育に対する周期表使用の有効性 |
| | M. Aratani, Y. Osanai, F. Uchiumi, K. Tsushima, T. Kamayachi and M. Kudo |
| | (Institute for Environmental Sciences, Japan), |
| | 荒谷美智, 長内侑子, 内海文子, 對馬和子, 釜萢テイ, 工藤美智子 (環境科学技術研究所) |
| , | 7.2 The Reality of Radioactive Contamination in Construction of Taiwan and the Treatment |
| | Concerned 台湾の建造物における放射能汚染の実情とその処理対策415 |
| | C.W. Huang (Chung-yuan Christian University, Taiwan) |
| , | 7.3 Teaching Material for Radiation Education Using Zircon Sand ジルコンサンドの教材化419 |
| | M. Kamata and M. Tajima (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan),鎌田正裕,田嶋美帆(東京学芸大学) |
| , | 7.4 The principles, Terms and Responsibilities Contained in the Romanian Legislation Related to |
| | Coverage of Risk in Nuclear Activities Developed by Societatea Nationala Nuclearelectrica SA429 |
| | M. Vatamanu (Societatea Nationala Nuclearelectrica SA, Romania) |
| , | 7.5 Impact of Low-level Radiation with Special Reference to Tritium in Environment436 |
| | A.L. Bhatia (University of Rajasthan, India) |
| , | 7.6 Radiation Education Using Local Environment —Educational Experiment Using Misasa |
| | Spring Water - 地域の自然を利用した放射線教育 - 三朝温泉の泉水を使った実験447 |
| | M. Nakamura and T. Esaka (Tottori University, Japan), M. Kamata (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan) |
| | 中村麻利子 汀坂享男(鳥取大学) 鎌田正裕(東京学芸大学) |

| 7.7 Radiation Studied on the Internet — On-line Radiation Teaching Materials | 455 |
|--|-----|
| インターネットで学ぶ放射線 ーオンライン放射線教材- | |
| H. Inoue, M. Kagoshima, and M. Yamasaki (Kurume University, Japan) | |
| 井上浩義, 鹿子島眞弓, 山崎真理子 (久留米大学) | |
| 7.8 Education Effects on Awareness of Irradiated Food in Japan | 462 |
| 放射線照射食品認知における教育効果 | |
| H. Inoue and M. Kagoshima (Kurume University, Japan) 井上浩義, 鹿子島眞弓(久留米大学, |) |
| 7.9 Research and Analysis on the Knowledge of Radiation Possessed by Students | |
| in Upper-secondary School 高校生が保有する放射線の知識に関する調査と分析 | 468 |
| M. Tsuruoka (Sapporo Kiyota High School, Japan),鶴岡森昭(札幌清田高等学校) | |
| 7.10 Development of Innovative Classroom Instructional Material for Enhancing Creative | |
| Teaching and Learning Nuclear Topics: A Proposal | 473 |
| J.S. Puse, T. Awata and K. Atobe (Naruto University of Education, Japan) | |
| 7.11 Perception about Radiation by Students and Teachers —Necessity of Bringing-up | |
| of "Radiation Literacy" | 483 |
| 学生・教員の「放射線」に対する知識・意識と学校教育での「放射線リテラシー」育成 | |
| S. Kurokui, et al. (Radiation Education Forum),黒杭清治(放射線教育フォーラム) | |
| 7.12 An Example of Radiation- education Experiment Using a New-type Handy Cloud Chamber新型簡易霧箱を用いた放射線教育実験 | 491 |
| K. Kushita (JAERI, Japan),櫛田浩平(日本原子力研究所) | |
| 7.13 Response from Youths and Teachers with Regard to the Encyclopedic Database on Nuclear | |
| Power, ATOMICA 原子力百科事典データベース ATOMICA に関する若年層及び教師の反応- | 496 |
| I.Ishikawa, M. Eto and PA Database Group (RIST, JST, Japan) | |
| 石川勇、衛藤基邦、原子力 PA データベースグループ | |
| (高度情報科学技術研究機構,科学技術振興機構) | |
| 7.14 Science Literacy in Local Communities 地域社会における科学リテラシー普及の試み | 503 |
| S. Sasagawa (Institute for Environmental Sciences, Japan),笹川澄子(環境科学技術研究所) | |
| 7.15 School Education on Energy and Environment Problems | 511 |
| 学校教育におけるエネルギー・環境教育 | |
| M. Imakita (Kawanishi Education Commission, Japan),今北眞奈美(川西市教育委員会) | |
| 7.16 Effect of Pre-entry Instruction as an Additional Part of Radiation Training Beginner's Course | on |
| Reduction of Radioactive Contamination in Two Independent Unsealed Radioisotope Facilities- | 519 |
| 2 つの異なる非密封放射性同位元素使用施設における利用前教育訓練による | |
| 汚染発生件数の減少効果 | |
| N. Matsuda, M.Yoshida, H. Takao , M. Kaneko, Y. Okumura(Nagasaki University, Japan) | |
| T. Shimasaki, A. Kojima, Y. Shiraishi and S. Horiuchi (Kumamoto University, Japan) | |
| 松田尚樹,吉田正博,高尾秀明,金子衛,奥村寛(長崎大学) | |
| 島崎達也,古嶋昭博,白石善興,堀内正公(熊本大学) | |
| 7.17 Collaboration with a Local Organization on the Subjects of Energy/Radiation Field in High Sch | |
| Science Education エネルギー・放射線関係教育における地域団体との協力 | 525 |
| T. Suzuki (Nagoya Keizai University Takakura High School, Japan) and C. Mori (Aichi Institute | |
| of Technology, Japan),鈴木高廣(名古屋経済大学高蔵高等学校),森千鶴夫(愛知工業大学) | |
| 7.18 Regular Observation of Natural Background Radiation in High School Using a Ventilated Case | |
| for Meteorological Instruments 自然放射線の定期観測 -百葉箱の活用- | 531 |
| T. Watanabe (Rikkyo Niiza Junior and Senior High School, Japan) | |
| 渡部智博(立教新座中学校高等学校) | |
| 7.19 Radon-monitoring in the Town Balatonfüred, Hungary | 535 |
| G. Vastagh (Lóczy Lajos Grammar School, Hungary) | |

JAERI-Conf 2005-001

| | 7.20 Report on Energy-environment Education in Physics Class | 537 |
|-----|---|--------|
| | 物理の授業における「エネルギー環境教育」実践報告 | |
| | T. Watahiki (Tsuchiura Daiichi High School, Japan),綿引隆文(土浦第一高等学校) | |
| | 7.21 Ionizing Radiation and Non-ionizing Radiation in Educational Environment学校内及び学校周辺での環境中の電離放射線と非電離放射線 | 545 |
| | T. Matsuzawa, T. Otsubo, S. Ikke, N. Taguchi, R. Takeda, Y. Kouriki, R. Takasaki and H. Suzuki | |
| | (Ibaragi National College of Technology, Japan),松沢孝男,大坪友信,一家智史, 田口のり子,武田理恵,高力由香子,高崎良一,鈴木啓文 (茨城工業高等専門学校) | |
| | 7.22 How to Teach Radiation by a Cloud Chamber 霧箱で放射線を教える | 559 |
| | I. Toda (Hokuriku Power Energy Science Museum, Japan) 戸田一郎(北陸電力エネルギー科学館) | |
| | 7.23 Influence to Reject Effect on Tumor Cells by Pre-irradiation | |
| | with Low Dose-rate Gamma-rays | 562 |
| | 低線量率放射線事前照射による移植腫瘍細胞の体内生着率への影響 | |
| | Y. Hoshi, K. Sakamoto and K. Sakai (CRIEPI, Japan) 星裕子,坂本澄彦,酒井一夫(電力中央研究所) | |
| | 7.24 Educational Experiment for University Students Using Natural Radioactivity | 570 |
| | M. Nakamura, T. Esaka (Tottori University, Japan) and M. Kamata (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan),中村麻利子,江坂享男(鳥取大学),鎌田正裕(東京学芸大学) | |
| | 7.25 Fostering of Ability to Solve Problems toward Consensus-making —From Teaching Practice | on |
| | the Use of Nuclear Power as a Core of Energy Issues 合意形成にむけた問題解決能力の育成 | |
| | ーエネルギー問題の中核となる「原子力発電」の授業実践より | |
| | T. Harada (Hiroshima Kanon Junior High School, Japan),原田忠則(広島市立観音中学校 | |
| | 7.26 Practice of Environmental Education 環境教育の授業実践 | -590 |
| | Y. Takagi(Ishikawa Prefectural Togi Senior High School, Japan) 高木義雄(石川県立富来高等学校) | |
| | 7.27 Science Education with the Help of Media —Educating Science Concerning the Help | |
| | of Current News of Media Referring to It | |
| | I. Lázár(Obudai High School, Hungary) and L. Ágoston(KERU Sociological Research and Ana Limited Partnership) | lyzing |
| | | |
| 8. | Session VI Resume of the Symposium and Closing Thursday, August 26 | |
| | 8.1 Radiation Education for General Public 一般公衆への放射線教育 | 607 |
| | R. Tanaka (Radiation Education Forum, Japan),田中隆一(放射線教育フォーラム) | |
| | 8.2 Present Status of Radiation Education in Several Countries | 610 |
| | K. Hasegawa (Shizuoka University, Japan),長谷川圀彦 (静岡大学) | |
| | 8.3 Radiation Education in Medical/General Educational Institutions and How to Incorporate | |
| | Nuclear Accidents in School Education 医療系教育機関及び大学一般教養における放射線 | |
| | 教育及び学校教育に原子力災害をどのようにとりいれるか? | 612 |
| | S. Kawamura (Radiation Education Forum, Japan),河村正一(放射線教育フォーラム) | |
| | 8.4 Low-dose Radiation Biological Effects 低線量放射線生物影響 | 614 |
| | H. Tanooka (NIRS, Japan),田ノ岡宏(放射線医学総合研究所) | |
| | 8.5 Closing Remark of the Symposium 閉会のことば | 616 |
| A - | T. Matsuura (Radiation Education Forum, Japan), 松浦辰男(放射線教育フォーラム) | |
| A | ppendix Symposium Participants List | 618 |

SESSION I

INVITED TALKS

MONDAY, AUGUST 23

1.1 Opening Address Expectation on the Present Symposium

Kojiro NISHINA

Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University
Professor, Aichi Shukutoku University
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Turning over the pages of the present program we are struck by the fact that participants have come from such a wide geographical region of the world, representing furthermore their diversified characteristics of educating organizations. Indeed, a century has already passed since the discovery of X-ray. In spite of rich interactions between radiation and human life during those years, however, we are still struggling just as ever to find a pertinent solution to reconcile the public sentiment, the social institutions, and the benefit from the radiation utilization. In the practice of education in school or in society, one tries after all to appeal to the human thinking, in an attempt to promote understandings on radiation. The effectiveness therefore depends on the social forms and the culture of the country involved. The solution to this task accordingly is not a single one, but can have varieties. Moreover, if any gap in education exists, causing misunderstanding in the use of radiation, it could well raise an issue of ethics. Thus, the presentations in lectures should maintain scientific accuracy, while they must be easy and convincing. This is a demanding requirement.

In this regard, the author expects much from the present ISRE04. Every participant, in his/her own effort of teaching and presentations, must have witnessed the response of his/her audience and thus must have a unique opinion as to what would be a proper way to convince the next generation or the public. With a mass of participants in the present ISRE04, discussing and exchanging those unique opinions in the following four days, the present state of our effort in radiation education in the international aspect will be revealed. We expect to find many clues, gain enlightenment, and feel motivated and assured.

As to the biological effect of low-dose radiation, the considerable data compilation has been achieved in Japan. The public interest in such progress is also quite high, reflecting the history that this is the only country in the world to suffer from the atomic bomb casualties. With the related data joining from overseas in the present symposium, we expect to listen to valuable discussions. The outcomes as well as expressions carefully selected in those progress is expected to influence the art of education during the years to follow. Hopefully the terminologies used will gradually

be digested and interpreted correctly by the public in everyday life.

When it comes to the medical, scientific, as well as industrial applications of radiation the progress is so fast that even the interested specialists in neighboring fields cannot follow. Without doubt it is those fresh developments which excite the audience in lectures, and which influence the contents of education in the years to come. Thus we are looking forward to listen to new developments in those applications.

Because we are now having this symposium in the city of Nagasaki, it would not be irrelevant to quote the writing of Yoshio Nishina, who made a scientific survey visit over Hiroshima and Nagasaki soon after the destruction of the cities.¹ In the following sentence which was published eight months after his survey, he expresses his agony he felt in observing the disastrous scene:

"On the historical occasion to witness Hiroshima and Nagasaki several days after the atomic bomb attacks, I could neither stand nor keep watching the disaster because of its cruelty and severe degree of destructions. Not to mention the dead bodies found anywhere on the ground, the confused crowds of lying patients with the heavy degree of burns, whose eyes and noses could neither be identified nor differentiated, formed an infinitely long line. Hearing their moans out of their pain and suffering, I realized that I had come to a hell on this earth indeed. The famous Urakami Cathedral in Nagasaki has reduced to a mere ruin, and has sadly closed its history and tradition together with the pious Christians thereby. Schools and other noble cultural facilities in the cities have been wiped out or burned, with no signs of its former existence left. I looked down over the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki from the nearby hills, and tried to convince myself that each scene was indeed the consequence of only a single bomb. I could not help breathing a deep sigh of grief. I shook my head pledging that we should not start any war in future, we should stop any war at any cost." ii

Reading this sentence we cannot help praying that the soul of the dead in those casualties may reat in peace. The participants from overseas who have come to this city for the first time are advised to visit the point of detonation (Matsuyama-machi) and the Museum either by joining the tour on the 25th(Thursday), or by his own planning.

Every new product of science and technology in general carries with itself a positive as well as negative nature in its influence to the society. Unfortunately,

nuclear energy with accompanying radiation in their first debut brought a decisive disaster to the mankind. Now that we have witnessed and realized the disaster, we should identify and describe the realities of both the disastrous consequence and the positive potential of this new field with scientific accuracy. Only by such efforts we would gain wisdom from our past and construct a bright future. We would then establish adequate social systems where we can utilize this controversial product with confidence and trust. This is no longer a task of science alone, but an essential task of cultural as well as mental endeavor. We thus realize that we are facing a task exactly in the central spot of education. This is the reason why we sincerely wish to see a success in this symposium.

¹ The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed on August 6 and 9, respectively. Y. Nishina made scientific surveys in Hiroshima from Aug. 8 through 15, and in Nagasaki on Aug. 14. The first objective of the survey was to prove that it was indeed the destruction by atomic bombs as claimed by Truman. He collected stone samples for radiation measurements, and advised the X-ray films in hospitals be developed for exposure verification. [Nishina Memorial Foundation Eds., "Genshi-bakudan(Atomic Bomb)," p.109, Kofusha (Tokyo, 1973)].

ii Y. Nishina, "International Control of Nuclear Energy," *Kaizo* (a magazine in Japanese), p.21(Tokyo, April, 1946)

1.2 Energy and Education

エネルギーと教育

ARIMA AKITO 有馬 朗人

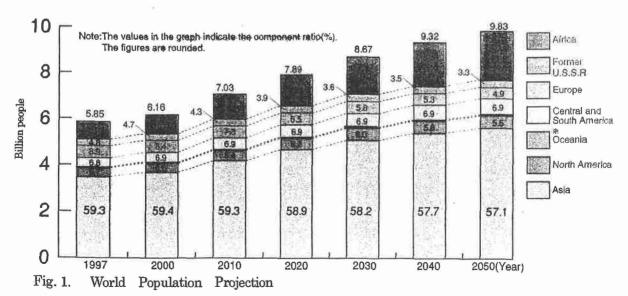
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1. はじめに一科学者と技術者の倫理

本講演では、(1) 科学者と技術者の倫理、(2) エネルギー資源の今後、(3) 放射線・放射能の教育、の3つのテーマについてお話をします。

はじめに、科学者と技術者の倫理についてですが、長崎でこの『第3回放射線教育に関する国際シンポジウム』の開催を決めたときに最初に考えたことです。そもそも原子爆弾を作ったのは、アインシュタインをはじめとするそうそうたる科学者でした。オットーハーンによって核分裂が発見され、ニールス・ボーアたちによってこれが使えるということがわかったときに、なぜ平和利用にのみ使うことを考えなかったのか。極めて残念に思います。ドイツで量子力学を発見したハイゼンベルグも原子爆弾の研究に関係しました。日本でも仁科芳雄先生を中心にその可能性ついて検討しました。幸いにも日本ではウラン235の分離はできないとの結論になりましたが、国としての命令で作れといわれたとき、われわれは拒否できたでしょうか。できなかったと思います。しかし科学者がそれでよかったかどうか。原爆で被害を受けた広島・長崎の市民たちのことを考えます。長崎では7万人が、さらにその後何万という人が亡くなった。われわれは果たして無罪でしょうか。科学者の原罪ともいえることです。

生物の科学の発展で人類は大きな恩恵をうけつつあります。これはすばらしいことですが、一方一つの心配があります。今のところできないことになっていますが、クローン人間の問題です。働き蜂のようなクローンを沢山作り、女王蜂をわずかにするような社会にまた戻ってゆく可能性がないとはいえないわけです。科学・技術をどう進めてゆくべきかを、科学者のみでなく社会全体がしっかりと判断しなければなりません。人間は、面白ければ何でも研究を進め、発明・発見



Data of the year 1997 are based on World Statistics 2001. Source: The United Nation World Population Estimation 1950-2050, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications: World, Statistics, 2001

したものを使いたいとの本能をもっています。科学・技術の発展が人類に悪をもたら自ないようにしなければなりません。

2. 人口増とそれに伴う深刻な問題

最初に人口問題を考えてみます。予測どおり 2000 年の現在、世界人口は 60 億に遠しました。 これから 30 年ぐらい先には 86 億、そして今世紀の半ばには 100 億になるだろうと言われてきました (Fig.1)。幸い最近のユネスコの予測では、そうではなく今世紀半ばには約 80 億になるであろうと考えられています。中国の産児制限などの影響で、人口爆発にはならずにするそうです。 しかしいずれにせよ、現在 60 億の人口が 80 億になります。

人口増の前に、もっと悲惨なことが起こるでしょう。まず第 1 に食料不足がおこります。もうすでに発展途上国では食料不足が起きています。第 2 に水不足の問題があります。中国の黄河の下流の地域などは深刻です。食料不足のため今でもアフリカあたりでは、一生懸命に砂漠の緑地化をしています。中国でも黄河の水や揚子江の水を使って緑地化をして、いろいるな穀物が取れるようになりました。緑地化する際、砂漠の水をくみ上げるので、水中の塩分やヒ素が表面に残って土壌の表面が塩害やヒ素害を起こしています。ですから水があればいい、というわけではありません。この水不足を一体どうするか、そして今日お話いたしますエネルギー資源不足を一体どう考えるか、さらにまた人口がふえれば自然破壊が進むし、地球温暖化の大問題が起こる。これらのことについてみなさまと一緒に考えてみたい、と思います。

「一体エネルギーをどうしたらよいか」ということですが、結論を先に申しますと、「省エネルギーをしなければならない。」「自家用自動車はやめよう。」という提案をいたします。それにいたるまでの考えを、これからいくつか申し上げます。

世界のエネルギーはどういった状況であるか、復習をしてみます (Fig.2)。現在の人類はエネルギーの使いすぎです。1人の人間は最低限どのくらいエネルギーが必要か、と申しますと一日 2000 キロカロリーとればよいのです。1000 キロカロリーを1単位として、原始時代の人類は2単位食べていれば十分でした。狩猟人になるとエネルギーがいるので3単位になりました。農業をはじめるころになってさらにエネルギーがいるようになり、12単位ぐらいまで消費するようになりました。ここで動物を使ったりするので随分消費エネルギーが増えました。高度農業人に

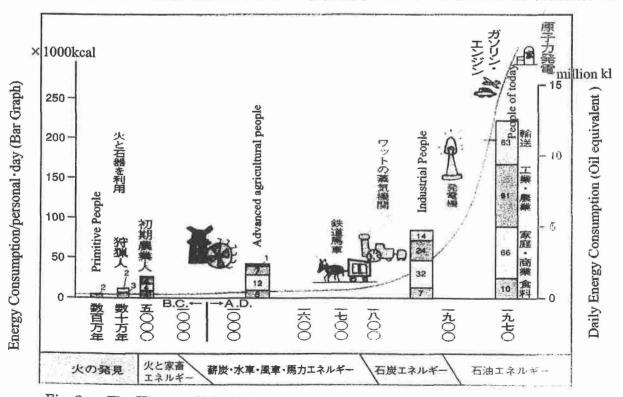


Fig. 2. The History of Mankind and Energy

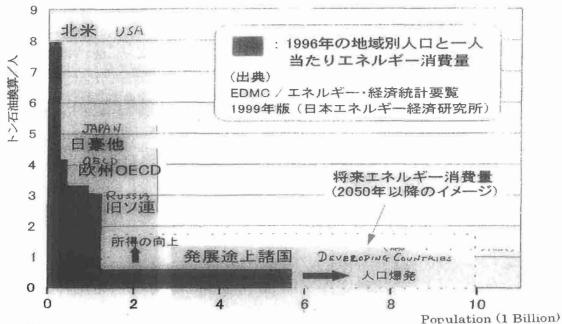


Fig. 3. Annual Energy Consumption per Capit

なりますと、さらに多くのエネルギーを使うようになります。

問題が起こってくるのは、19世紀に入り第1次産業革命あたりからで、ご存知のようにこの頃から大量にエネルギーを使うようになりました。現在は最低限必要な量の 100 倍以上を使っています。誰が使っているのでしょうか(Fig.3)。一番たくさん使っているのはアメリカです。アメリカでは1人あたり使うエネルギーを石油に換算して8単位です。日本は $4\sim$ 5単位で、これは発展途上国の10倍以上です。このように、北米、日本、オーストラリア、OECD 諸国が多く使っています。

3. 世界のエネルギー

次に資源の問題を考えてみます。Fig.4 に示すように、現在知られている採掘可能なエネルギー資源の量は、石油は 40 年、石炭は 230 年、天然ガスは 62 年です。原子力も 64 年するとウラン 235 はなくなりますが、ここの注にあるように、プルトニウムを利用すれば、その資源としての利用年数はこれの 10 倍も 100 倍も延びるのです。

Fig.5 には石油の消費量について、見通しと資源量が書いてあります。現在の経済事情を延長すると、このように石油を消費していくでしょう。抑えて「低位シナリオ」、使いすぎれば「高位シナリオ」も予測されます。仮に中庸シナリオを取るとして、在来資源の石油は 2030 年になくなるでしょう。高位シナリオでは 2025 年、努力して低位シナリオでも 2040 年にはなくなります。しかし掘っていない在来資源の追加もあるので、2060~2070 年まではもつでしょう。しかしそれ以後はなくなるでしょう。天然ガスについても同じようなシナリオで、2040 年になる前になくなるだろうと予測されています。

30 年ぐらい前から、このようなエネルギーの問題が大きな話題になっていました。その時も 30 年か 40 年たったらエネルギーなくなる、と予測されていました。しかし、「石油はない」と思っていたところからまた出てくる、ということでまだまだ残っているでしょう。今は石油の採掘費は 1 バレル 10 ドル以下ですが、20 ドルまでだせばさらに増えます。技術もすすむ。天然ガスなど見つかってないものがある。あるいは Fig.5 に示した非在来資源を考えに入れるべきです。例えば、海底にメタンハイドレードという液状化したメタンもあります。

こういうことを考えていきますと、私は化石燃料はあと 100 年ぐらいはもつ、と思います。ですから 40 年ぐらいしかもたないということをあまり信じすぎる必要はないけれども、ただ資源が有限であることは事実です。化石燃料を使ってしまうことは、我々の子孫に対して負の遺産となります。地球が 50 億年かけてためてきた資源を使いきることに、私は反対です。天然資源

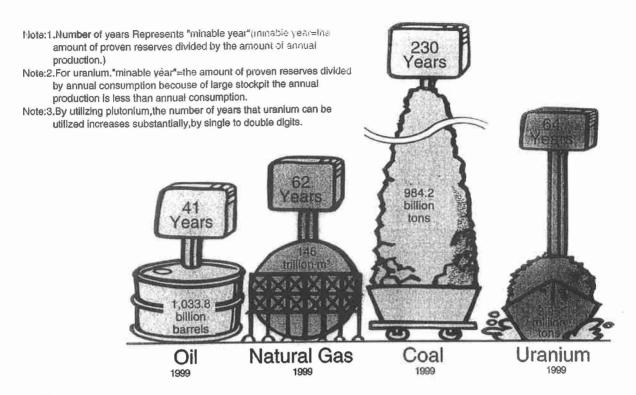
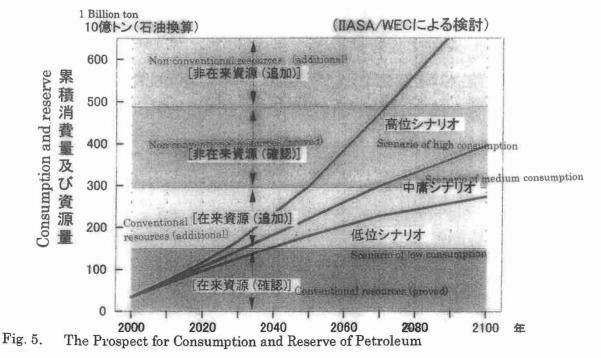


Fig. 4. Proved World Energy Resources Reserves

で合成繊維が作れたり、さまざまな材料が作れる、その天然資源を全部使わずに残しておくべきです。そのためには科学技術の発展が極めて重要です。

次に、どのように世界のエネルギーが使われているか、ということを見ていきましょう(Fig.6)。現在は一番エネルギーを使っている国は、日本も含め OECD の諸国です。半分以上を使っています。それに対して、アフリカとか、中国をふくむアジア諸国(ここに日本は入っていません)では、まだ 20%の使用量です。当然どういうことが考えられるかというと、アフリカとか、中国、インドなどの開発途上の国々がもっとエネルギーを使うようになるでしょう。そして 2020年の頃には先進諸国が 44%ぐらい、そして中国、インドなどが 30%というふうに、半分以上



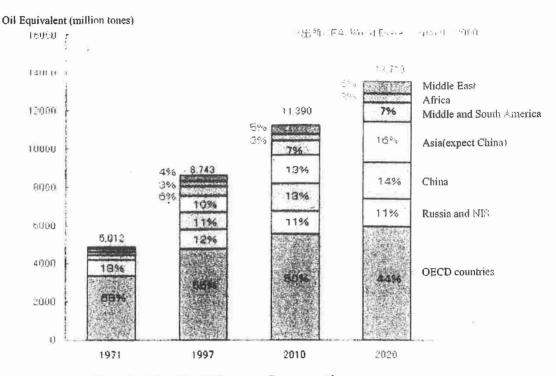
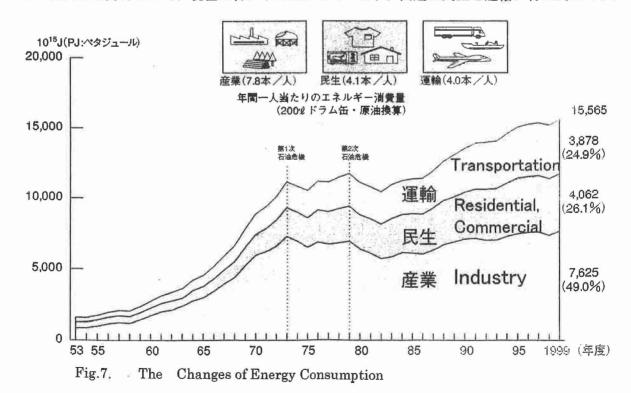


Fig. 6. The Trend of the World Energy Consumption

をそういう国々が使うでしょう。開発途上国が先進諸国と同じところにいこうと思えば、当然こういうことになります。まずいえることは、先進諸国がエネルギーを使わない努力をしなければなりません。それにもかかわらず、アメリカや日本を含む OECD 諸国がエネルギーをふんだんに使っていることが問題です。

Fig.7 は日本の例ですが、これまでエネルギーをもっともたくさん消費したのは産業界です。 産業界は 1960 年から 1970 年の高度成長期にはエネルギー消費を大きく増やしました。しかし その後大きな努力をして、現在は省エネをはかっています。問題は民生と運輸、特に民生です。



冷房、さまざまな電気器具(冷蔵庫、テレビ)、パソコン、自動車の普及。この中で企必要なものがありますが、我慢できるものもあります。お薦めしたいことは、「自家用車を予算よ」、「冷房を切れ」、そして「普段の交通は公共交通機関を使え」ということです。

これからは一般家庭の省エネも考えていかなければなりません。

4. 地球温暖化——温室効果

さらに大きな問題は化石燃料を燃やすと何が起こるか、ということです。ご存知のように工場や自動車から排気ガスがでます。空気中に硫黄酸化物とか、窒素酸化物、二酸化炭素がどんどん排出されます。この硫黄酸化物や窒素酸化物は空気の中の水と化合して、硫酸や硝酸になります。それが酸性雨となって地上に降ってきます。特に中国では酸性雨が大きな問題です。日本でも日本海側の林などは、今のまま中国が大量に石炭を燃やせば、そのうち木が枯れてくることになるかもしれません。もうすでにそういう兆候があります。また東京では、環七公害、環七喘息という病気も起こっています。これらは窒素化合物の影響です。そのため日本の電力会社と産業界は大変努力して、石油や石炭を燃やす前に、あるいは排ガスから硫黄化合物、窒素酸化物を取り除くようになりました。脱硫・脱硝装置、またその技術は、日本が一番進んでいます。鉱山にいって硫黄を掘ってくる必要はなく、石油などから取り除いた硫黄で十分賄えるくらいです。

その次の大きな問題は、二酸化炭素による温暖化です。人類は 1900 年頃から急激に極めて多量の二酸化炭素を放出するようになりました(Fig.8)。過去の大気中の二酸化炭素濃度は南極の氷に溶けている空気を分析することにより、100 年や 200 年、500 年ぐらい前まで簡単にさかのぼれます。温暖化によって地球がさまざまな問題を起こしています。

二酸化炭素がなぜ困るのかというと、これは地球温暖化があるからです。昼間太陽から降ってくる光には紫外線とか青い光とか黄色い光とか、熱線もありますけれども、いろんな成分を持った光が含まれています。それらの光のエネルギーはみんな地上に吸われて、いったんは全部地上を暖めることに使われます。夜になると地上からそのエネルギーが熱線や赤外線として放出されます。しかしもしガラスやビニールでおおわれていると、熱線や赤外線は通りぬけられずに押し返されてしまいます。空気中の二酸化炭素は、ガラスやビニールの働きをします。こういうことで、二酸化炭素が増えてゆくと、二酸化炭素に当たって赤外線が反射して戻ってくる割合が増えていきます。すなわち一度暖まった地球が、夜 宇宙へ赤外線を放出して冷えようとする時に冷えられないわけです。これが温暖化の原理です。

地球上で本当に温暖化が起こっているのだろうか、ということはだれでも気になります。温度 を測るということを人間が知ったのは、19世紀も半ば以後でせいぜい 150年以前からでありま

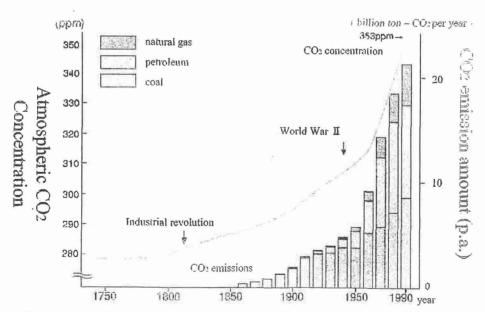


Fig. 8. Transition of CO₂ Emissions Caused by Fossil Fuel and Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration

すが、この 100 年の間に明らかに世界でも日本でも1度近く気温が上がりました(野家の)。二酸化炭素の増大と温度上昇との関連性はまだはっきりしていませんが、これが大問題なのです。この図に示したように、この 100 年間の平均値を 0 にした時に、1860 年とか 1880 年はマイナス 0.5 度であったのが、今はプラス 0.5 度になっています。現状を放置して、50 年後に危機的になってしまっては大変です。

そしてその中で、なんといっても北米と欧州、日本、旧ソビエト、これらの国が圧倒的に空気中に二酸化炭素を増やしている元凶です。特にアメリカからの量は多いです。次にどの燃料から二酸化炭素をだすかというと、いちばん出しやすいものは、石炭の火力です。それから石油、次に天然ガスも結構、二酸化炭素をだします。では二酸化炭素発生が少ないものは何か、水力・原子力・地熱・太陽です。水力でも二酸化炭素をださないわけではないのです。要するにこれは水力発電の装置を作るために材料の製造をしたり人間がいろいろ働いたりする、そうゆうことで、直接水力発電から二酸化炭素でてくるわけではないけれども、発電装置を建設するために、二次的に二酸化炭素がでてくる。でも石炭や石油に比べたらゼロに近いといっていいくらし、原子力・水力・地熱・太陽光・風力等は二酸化炭素発生が少ないです。これらの二酸化炭素の発生量の少ない新エネルギーなどの開発を進める必要があります。

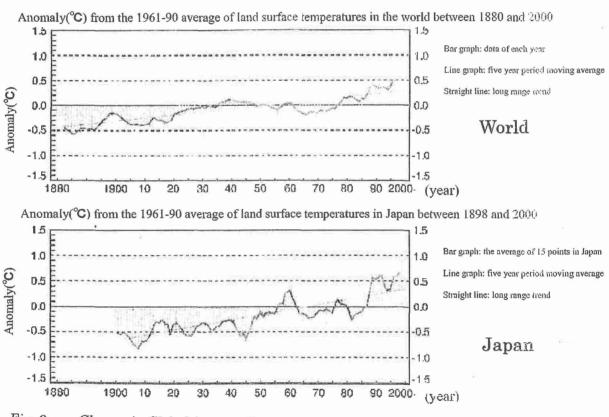


Fig. 9. Change in Global Average Temperature

5. 新エネルギー・再生可能エネルギーの開発戦略

私もなんとかして新エネルギーを開発しようではないかと主張しています。ここで新エネルギーと再生可能なエネルギーを本当は分けて考えたほうがいいのです。どうしてかというと再生可能なエネルギーの中には水力が入っているから、見かけ上再生可能なエネルギーの量は多くみえるからです。スウェーデンなどは相当の水力発電をしていますので、再生可能なエネルギーでみますとスウェーデンは優等生です。日本も結構水力発電による再生可能なエネルギーはもっています。

どんなものが新エネルギーであるかということを、もう一度みてみることにいたします。新エネルギーは太陽光、太陽熱、風力、廃棄物、温度差エネルギー、そしてバイオマス、こういうもので発電したり湯を沸かしたりします。現在のところはまだ非常に少ないのですが、もっと積極

的にのばしていかなければならないので、国は 2010 年の達成目標を決めています。それによりますと太陽光発電については現在の発電量を 1 とすると、約 15 倍になるよう努力しよう。風力も現在の約 23 倍までもっていこう。廃棄物発電を 5 倍、バイオマス発電を 7 倍にもっていこうというわけです。それ以外に温水を太陽で沸かすのを 5 倍。それから氷などをなんとか科学技術を進めて使おうとしてこれを 13 倍にするとか、いろいろ考えます。しかし、現在量的に多い「黒液・廃材」の利用は殆ど伸びませんので、発電・熱利用を含めてこの新エネルギーの利用総量は現在の約 3 倍になります。これはしかし、総エネルギーの中の 3%にすぎません。現在は 1.2%です。ですからこれだけ努力をしてもせいぜい今の 3 倍しかいかないという現実を、我々は厳しく見ていかねばなりません。

新エネルギーは今申しましたようになかなか思うように伸びていきません。それは当然でありまして、太陽の光は非常にさんさんと地球上に注いでいるけれども、地球上でも人間の住むようなところに1mあたりくる太陽のエネルギーはごくごくわずかなのです。さっき申しましたように、現在新エネルギーを全部集めても全一次エネルギーの 1.2%しかありません (Table.1 参照)。水力エネルギーの利用はそれの約 3 倍です。水力とか地熱までいれますと、現在の再生可能なエネルギーとして日本は発電では 10%、一次エネルギーとしては全体の 5%程度です。Table.2 をご覧下さい。世界的にはどうでしょうか。Table.1 は新エネルギーに水力も含めた再生可能なエネルギーの各国におけるエネルギー総供給量に占める割合ですが、前述のように現在日本では水力を入れて5%レベルであるものを 2010 年に 7.5%までのばそうとしています。アメリカは7%で変わりません。

アメリカはあまり新エネルギーに熱心ではありません。EU は 5.3%を 2 倍にしましょうとしています。EU は、ドイツやスウェーデンは熱心にやっているけれども、ほかの EU 諸国はそれほど熱心ではありません。なぜそんなに伸びが悪いかというと、一番の理由はまだ高価格だからです。ですからここに技術革新が必要です。太陽光発電は以前より技術が進んで随分安くなりました。それでも普通の電力にくらべて 3 倍くらい高くなります。風力も安くなりましたが、まだ 1.4 倍から 2 倍程度です。もし燃料電池がもっと大量に成功すれば、普通の電力並みになります。再生可能エネルギーの価格が高い問題を解決するにはためにも、みんながもっと新エネルギ

Table 1. Achievement in 2000 and goal in 2010 of new energy in Japan Supply of new energy

| | 2000 | 2010(goal) | 2010/2000 |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Power generation | | | |
| Solar | 81 | 1,180 | 15 |
| Wind | 59 | 1,340 | 23 |
| Waste | 1,150 | 5,520 | 5 |
| Biomass | 47 | 340 | 7 |
| Thermal utilization | | | |
| Solar heat | 890 | 4,390 | 5 |
| Waste heat | 45 | : 140 | 3 |
| Biomass heat | | 670 | |
| Unutilized | 45 | 580 | 13 |
| Black liquid | 4,900 | 4,940 | 1 |
| Sum | 7,220 | 19,100 | 3 |
| Total primary energy Supply | 600,000 | 600,000 | |
| New energy | 7,220 | 19,100 | |
| Ratio to total energy | 1.20% | 3.0% | |

million litter(106)

ーを使うことです。

再生可能エネルギーは公害を撒き散らさないし、化石燃料を燃やしません。水力以外で人気があるのは、日本では太陽光発電、世界では風力発電です。日本ほど太陽光を使っている国はありません。Table.3のように日本は太陽光発電で 20.9 万 kW も発電していて、これはアメリカの2倍、ドイツの3倍です。一方日本は場所の問題が多く、風力発電はまだ少ないです。

現在、経済産業省の目標は、先ほど申しましたように、太陽光発電を 15 倍、風力発電を 23 倍にしようとしています。最近新エネルギーに大きく貢献しているのは、かつての悪名高かった ヘドロ(黒液)です。これを乾燥させて燃料として使います。これからは廃棄物の焼却、バイオマスなども積極的にやっていくべきです (Table.1)。

6. 新エネルギー・再生可能エネルギーの利用上の問題点

これだけ努力をしてもせいぜい今の 3 倍しかいかないという現実を我々は厳しく見ていかねばならない。この中ですでに使っている水力を除きますと、せいぜい 1 %です。なんとかして新エネルギーの量を約 3 倍にふやした時に、水力等々もともと再生可能なエネルギーとして使っていたものを足しても、7%程度にしかなりません。

新エネルギーをともかく最大限利用していかねばならないのですが、しかしそれでは足りないということを認識せねばなりません。いかにも足りるようなユートピアを描くことは大変な罪なことです。足りない現実をどうするか。そのためには新エネルギー発電装置を増加すべく、我々自身が寄与しなくてはいけません。

ここで原子力について少し考えて見ます。例題として、日本で原子力やめるとしてみましょう。 3 割の電力をなんとか、どこかから供給してもらわなければなりません。隣の韓国なり中国は原子力でわっと発電する。それを買ってくる。そのことによってみなさんは自分の国は原子力をやらないから万歳とお思いですか。欺瞞だとわたしは思います。もしやめるなら、すべての国は平等に原子力やめるべきだと思います。だからヨーロッパで、ある国が原子力をやめたいというのはよいとしても、フランスだけにまかさずに、イギリスも、スイスも、ドイツも、イタリアも、原子力による電力をフランスから買わない覚悟をしなければ欺瞞であると私は思います。今は多量に買っているのです。こういう現実を忘れてはいけません。

我々人類にとって重要なことは、新設をしなくてもあと 50 年は原子力に頼らざるをえないという現実を見据えていかねばならないことです。その中で一番の問題は、使用済み核燃料とくに核廃棄物をどこにどう処分するかという問題です。最近シベリアに引き取りましょうとロシアが言いはじめているとのことで、それも一つの考えであるけれども、いずれにしても人類としてこの廃棄物の処理をどう考えていくかということを考えていかなくてはなりません。

原子力は事故防止対策さえすれば、かなり技術的には、特に軽水炉は安全だと思っています。

Table 2. The Percentage of Renewable Energy in the Total Energy Supply in Several Countries

| | Primary energy supply | | Power generation | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | 1998 | 2010 | 1998 | 2010 |
| Japan | 5.2% | 7.5% | 9.7% | 11.39 |
| U.S.A | 7.0% | 6.9% | 10.9% | 9.29 |
| Canada | 17.1% | - | 61.8% | |
| EU | 5.3% | 11.6% | 13.9% | 22.19 |
| U.K. | 1.0% | | 1.7% | 10.09 |
| France | 6.4% | - | 15.0% | 21.09 |
| Germany | 1.7% | _ | 4.5% | 12.59 |
| Italy | 4.8% | | 16.0% | 25.09 |
| Denmark | 8.5% | | 8.7% | 29.09 |
| Sweden | 28.1% | - | 49.1% | 60.09 |
| Austria | 22.2% | | 72.7% | 78.19 |

Table. 3. International comparison of the Power Generation by Sun and Wind

| | Power generation | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | 1Million Watt) |
| | Sun | Wind |
| Japan | 209 | 144 |
| U.S.A | 117 | 2555 |
| Germany | 70 | 6113 |
| Denmark | 1 | 2297 |
| Italy | 18 | 389 |
| Swiss | 13 | 3 |
| Hetherlands | 9 | 448 |
| Spain | 9 | 2402 |
| Sweden | 3 | 231 |
| U.K. | 1 | 409 |
| World | 520 | 17706 |

多少のトラブルはどんな分野でもおこっていることです。しかし最大の問題は、最終的な放射性廃棄物を処分する場所がない、ということです。世界ではアメリカがユッカ・マウンテンに決め処理場を既に建設中です。またフィンランドが初めて、政府と地域住民が一緒になって最終処理場を決定しました。しかしそれ以外の国では使用済み核燃料をどこに保管するか、廃棄物をどこに処分するかということが大問題です。これがこれから原子力に関して考えていかなければならないことです。ドイツでは実は、電力の30%が原子力によって発電されています。日本は34~35%が原子力です。ですから原子力発電の安全性を徹底的によくしていかなければなりません。その中で一番の問題は、今申しましたように使用済み核燃料とくに核廃棄物をどこにどう処分するかという問題です。アメリカのユッカマウンテンが2010年に完成します。フィンランドでは2020年に完成します。けれども原子力発電の盛んなフランスでさえ、最終処理場がないのです。いずれにしても人類としてこの廃棄物の処理をどう考えていくかということを考えていかなくてはなりません。

もう一つの心配は、いったいプルトニウムをどうしようとしているのかということです。日本は、フランスとイギリスの処理場にプルトニウムを 30 数トン預けてあります。プルサーマルで消費するとか、MOX 燃料として使用するべきですが、その方法がまだ確立されていません。安全性は十分だと思いますが、テロなどで持っていかれるかもしれないという不安もあります。MOX燃料を燃やしてどんどん消費していくべきだと、私は思います。

7. 放射線・放射能の教育

最後に原子力に関連して、放射線・放射能の教育について述べたいと思います。いかに放射線・放射能が人類の役に立っているかを考えてみてください。レントゲンによる X 線の発見、ピエールそしてマリー・キュリーによるラジウム・ポロニウムの発見が、いかに学問の進歩に役に立ったでしょうか。そして放射線・放射能は医学でどのように利用されているかも子供達に教育しておかなければなりません。

私は当時の科学技術庁長官として、1999 年の JCO 事故に直面しました。事故のあとフィルムバッジを持ってくるように会社に言ったのですが、誰も持ってきませんでした。事故当時、従業員 30 人のうち半分くらいしか着けていなくて、亡くなった方々ももちろんつけていませんでした。彼らはマニュアルを無視し、バケツで濃縮ウランを扱っていたのです。結局その会社では臨界事故というものに対する教育を全く行っていませんでした。自分たちで勝手な違法マニュアルを作っていたのです。事故の再発を防ぐには、技能者・技術者の正しい教育が不可欠です。率直に言って学校教育と社内教育の不十分さが事故を招いてしまいました。

先日の福井県美浜原子力発電所の事故は 2 次系の事故で、原子炉そのものには関係がないとされています。しかし 4 人もの死亡者がでたことは重大で、火力発電すべてに起こりえる事故であったことは事実です。配管の構造をよく知って異常に注意し直ちにテストするなど、初歩的なことを技術者が身につけておくべきです。やはり教育が大切です。

一般的にいって、日本の巨大科学について、ロケットを含めて原子力でも、政府があまりにも アウトソーシング(外注政策)をやりすぎると私は思います。人の安全に関することは、きちん と政府が責任を持つべきです。国だけでなく産業会でも下請けの会社に任せると、責任体制がと れなくなります。このことを私は非常に心配しております。

1.3 Nagasaki and Radiation

-Health Effects of Radiation: Atomic Bomb, Chernobyl and JCO-

長崎と放射線

一放射線の健康影響:原爆、チェルノブイリ、そしてJCO-

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Abstract

Under the title of Nagasaki and Radiation, this presentation will include the significance of the investigation of health effects of radiation on A-bomb survivors, dissociation between the scientific results and the public impression at the Chernobyl accident and problems in health control of the people in the regions surrounding JCO, Tokaimura. It is proposed that in the area of the low-dose radiation, economic, ethical, psychological, environmental, and scientific factors are all essential in the policy and regulatory decision-making process to assure public health and well-being.

要旨

国際放射線教育という視点で「長崎と放射線」について自分の経験を中心に講演する。長崎は原爆の被爆市である。高線量から低線量までの被爆を受けた膨大な数の被爆者を50年以上追跡した健康影響の調査結果は、現在でも世界で最も信頼すべき科学的な調査結果であり、後世に継承すべきものである。この講演では、第一に被爆者の健康調査の歴史、方法、結果をまとめて報告する。放射線の健康影響は、急性と晩発性影響に分けられ、晩発性影響はさらに確定的影響と確率的影響に分けられる。被爆者から得られる確率的影響の低線量域における疫学的調査結果についての問題をとりあげる。第二に、長崎の経験を基に、国際医療協力としてチェルノブイリ原発事故を取り上げ、被爆地の専門家として健康影響調査の企画から参加し、国際機関が事故の10周年目に健康影響の調査結果をまとめたシンポジウムにいたるまでの経過を述べ、国際的な科学的調査結果と報道機関の感覚との違い、それに対応する科学者の責任を考える。第三に、原爆被爆者の調査結果を基に、JCO事故の低線量被ばくを受けた周辺住民の健康管理のあり方を取りあげる。共通した問題は低線量被ばくの健康影響で、科学的知識の

JAERI-Conf 2005-001

限界領域に置いては、国際的な合意形成とともに、わが国における(世界各国における)、経済的、倫理的、心理的、環境保護など社会的なすべての条件を勘案した議論が肝要である。

本文目次 Contents 緒言 Introduction

- 2. 原爆被爆者の健康追跡調査 Follow-up studies on atomic bomb survivors
- 3. チェルノブイリ原発事故の健康影響

Radiation effects on humans in Chernobyl accident

- 4. 東海村JC〇事故の周辺住民の健康管理 Health management of the residents living around JCO Tokaimura
- 5. まとめ Summary

1. 緒言 Introduction

1) 放射線の経験 Experiences in Radiation Effects

▶東京大学・アメリカ留学(1956-1980)

アイソトープの医学利用、甲状腺の基礎と臨床

University of Tokyo, Harvard University (1956-1980)

Investigation on Thyroid Glands and Clinical Application of Radioisotope ▶長崎大学内科教授(1980−1997)

(長崎大学、WHO, IAEA, EC, 外務省、放影研、日本財団)

長崎原爆被爆者の診療ならびに調査研究

チェルノブイリ事故の健康影響の調査研究

Professor of Medicine, Nagasaki University (1980-1997),

(Nagasaki Univ., WHO, IAEA, EC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Japan Foundation)

Investigation on Thyroid Diseases in Atomic Bomb Survivors

Investigation on Chernobyl Nuclear Plant Accident

▶放射線影響研究所理事長(1997-2001)

原爆被爆者の調査研究

東海村 JCO 事故の周辺住民の健康管理

Radiation Effects Research Foundation (1997 – 2001)

Investigation on Atomic Bomb Survivors

Health management of the residents living surrounding JCO

▶日本アイソトープ協会常務理事(2002-)

実務、審議会、専門委員会、検討会などの委員

Japan Radioisotope Association (2002 -)

Administration, and Members of Councils, Committees and Commissions

2) 著者の立場 Stance of Author

▶放射線に対する安全、安心、信頼、恐怖、核アレルギーなどは、 いずれも放射線の健康に対する影響が中心である。

Safety, reliability, trustworthiness, radiophobia, nuclear allergy

- all perception toward radiation arise from radiation effects on human health
- ▶ 原子力利用、放射線利用、RI利用に際しては健康に対する影響を 無視してはならない。

Considering health effects is indispensable to utilization of nuclear power, radiation and radioisotope

著者の立場のまとめ: Summary

- ・放射線影響は健康影響 Radiation Effects are Health Effects
- ・放射線の健康影響を科学的に調査研究し、社会に結果をわかり易く説明する Conduct studies on radiation effects on humans and explain the results to the public

3) 20 世紀における放射線の健康影響に関する経験・情報

Information Source on Radiation Effects on Humans in the 20th Century 20 世紀における放射線の健康影響に関する経験・情報 (Table 1)

Table 1 Formation Source on Radiation Effects on Humans in the 20th Century

| 広島・長崎 Hiroshima, Nagasaki | |
|--|--|
| マーシャル群島(ビキニ環礁、Bravo Test)ネバダ(米国)、セ | |
| ミパラチンスク(ソ連)英国、フランス、中国、インド、パキ | |
| スタン | |
| Marshall (Bikini, Bravo Test) Nevada (USA), Semipalatinsk (USSR) | |
| UK, France, China, India, Pakistan | |
| ハンフォード(米国)、南ウラル(ソ連) | |
| Hanford (USA), Southern Ural (USSR) | |
| スリーマイルズ、チェルノブイリ、JCO(東海村) | |
| Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, JCO (Tokaimura) | |
| ウラニウム鉱山、蛍光塗料業者、原発従事者 | |
| Uranium mines, Fluorescent Paint, Nuclear Plants | |
| re 診断・治療 Diagnosis and treatment | |
| 世界各地 (IAEA、WHO に報告) 頻度が高い | |
| All over the world (reported to IAEA, WHO) most frequent | |
| | |

この中から、原爆、チェルノブイリ、JCO を選び自分の経験を中心に話したい。

Personal experiences on the investigation of Atomic Bomb survivors, Chernobyl accident and JCO accident will be described.

2. 原爆被爆者の健康追跡調査 低線量域における疫学的調査結果の意義 Follow-up studies on atomic bomb survivors

Significance of epidemiological study results in the area of low dose radiation

- 1) 急性影響 Acute Effects
 - (1) 死亡 Death
- ▶ 広島 Hiroshima 140,000/360,000 (38.9%)
- > 長崎 Nagasaki 70,000/250,000 (28.0%)

LD50 約3グレイ(Gy)(2)急性影響の症状 Signs and Symptoms of Acute Effects 悪心、嘔吐、下痢、紅潮、水胞や剥離等の皮膚症状、下血等の消化器症状、意識障害、造血機 能障害、二次的に感染症、他の臓器不全など

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, skin damage, bloody stool due to digestive tract damage, disturbed consciousness, bone marrow damage, secondary infection, organ failures

2) 広島・長崎の原爆被爆者の長期追跡調査

Long-term Follow-up Study on A-bomb Survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

(1) 放射線影響研究所 原爆傷害調査委員会 (ABCC) の後身

Radiation Effects Research Foundation:

The Successor to Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC)

- ➤ ABCC は米国原子力委員会からの予算により 1947 年広島、1948 年長崎に設立された。 ABCC was established in Hiroshima in 1947, and in Nagasaki in 1948, with funding from the US Atomic Energy Commission.
- ➤ ABCC/放影研の研究は原爆被爆者とその子供のいくつかの固定集団を対象。 ABCC-RERF studies focus on several fixed cohorts of survivors and their children.
- ➤ それらの固定集団について、50年間以上にわたり追跡調査を行っている。 Cohort members have been followed up for more than 50 years.
- (2) ABCC (1947·)および放射線影響研究所 (RERF 1975·)の調査集団

Cohorts of ABCC and Radiation Effects Research Foundation

▶ 寿命調査 Life Span Study (1950-) 120,000

▶ 成人健康調査 (2年に1回受診)(1958-) 20,000

Adult Health Study (biennial exam.)

▶ 胎内被ばく In Utero Study (1950-)
3,300

▶ 被爆二世 First Filial Generation (1946-) 88,000

個々人の被爆線量は日米の専門家による委員会で推定 (DS86)-(DS02)

Individual exposure doses were estimated by US and Japanese experts

(3) 晩発影響 (後傷害) のまとめ Summary of Late Effects

一つ以上の研究により統計学的に有意の結果が得られ、かつリスクが被ばく線量に明確に関連 する Statistically Significant Results Obtained From More Than One Study and Risks Clearly Related to Radiation

- (A) 被爆者 A-bomb survivors
 - ① 悪性腫瘍 Malignancy tumor

白血病(慢性リンパ性および成人 T細胞白血病を除く) 固形癌:乳癌、甲状腺癌、皮膚癌、結腸癌、胃癌、肺癌、卵巣癌 Leukemia (excluding chronic lymphocytic and T cell leukemia) Solid cancer: breast, thyroid, skin, colon, stomach, lung, ovary

② 癌以外の疾患 Noncancer Diseases

放射線白内障、子宮筋腫、甲状腺腺種、副甲状腺機能亢進症、 自己免疫性甲状腺機能低下症、心筋梗塞、慢性肝臓疾患、 成長発育の遅延(幼少時被爆)

Radiation cataract, myoma of uterus, thyroid adenoma, hyperparathyroidism, autoimmune hypothyroidism, myocardial infraction, chronic liver disease, delayed growth and development (childhood exposure)

- (B) 胎内被ばく者 In Utero exposed survivors
 小頭症、成長発達の遅延、学業成績及び知能指数の低下
 Microcephaly, delayed growth and development, decreases in school
- (C) 被爆二世 First Filial Generation明らかな放射線の影響は認められていないNo evidence of clinical or subclinical effects has yet be seen.

performance and IQ scores

(4) 原爆被爆者調査結果の国際的利用

International Approaches to the Results from Studies on A-bomb Survivors

- ① 放射線防護の為の基礎的線量情報
 - a. 国際放射線防護委員会

ICRP: International Commission on Radiological Protection

b. 国際連合原子放射線影響科学委員会

UNSCEAR: United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

② 放射線事故時の医学的対応の情報、調査研究方法の情報

世界保健機関/放射線緊急事故医学的対応・救援ネットワーク

WHO-REMPAN: WHO Radiation Emergency Medical Preparedness and Assistance Network

③ 放射線の人に及ぼす生物学的研究の情報

Biological studies on radiation effects on humans 国際社会が国際的な合意作成の基準として利用, 放射線防護に関する合意は安全側を採用 Use the results as a standard for making international consensus,

Adopt the safe side for regulatory decision making concerning radiation protection

(5)確率的影響 Stochastic Effects; Linear Dose Response, No Threshold (LNT)

- ▶ 理論的に一個の細胞の被爆でも癌の発生の可能性がある(確率は異なるが0ではない) Theoretically radiation on one cell may be a cause of cancer (probability is small but not zero)
- ▶ 被ばく線量に安全という線量はない No radiation dose is safe
- ▶ 被爆線量は低ければ低いほどよい The radiation dose is lower the better

放射線影響研究所の寿命調査 Life Span Study of RERF

Table 2 寿命調査 Life Span Study

| 被爆時年齡 | 1950 年の対象者数* | 1998 年の生存者数 |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Age at exposure | People | Alive |
| 0-9 | 17,824 | 91% |
| 10-19 | 17,558 | 80% |
| 20-29 | 10,883 | 66% |
| 30-39 | 12,266 | 31% |
| 40-49 | 13,491 | 4% |
| 50+ | 14,550 | 0% |
| 合計 Total | 86,572** | 48% |

[★] 対象集団者中原爆投下時に広島・長崎市内に昇り個人線量の推定された人数 People in Hiroshima or Nagasaki at the time of bombings for whom dose estimates are available

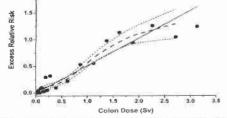
Table 3

寿命調査 Life Span Study 固形癌による死亡 <u>1950-1997</u> Observed and Expected Solid Cancer Death

| 線量(Sv) Dose | 対象者 People | 船こよる死亡者数 Deaths | 過剩死亡者数 Fitted excess | % | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|--|
| <0.005 37,458 | | 3,833 | 0 | 0.0% | |
| 0.005-0.1 | 31,650 | 3,277 | 44 | 1.3% | |
| 0.1-0.2 | 5,732 | 688 | 39 | 5.7% | |
| 0.2-0.5 | 6,332 | 763 | 97 | 12.7% | |
| 0.5-1 | 3,299 | 438 | 109 | 24.9% | |
| 10-20 | 1,613 | 274 | 103 | 37.6% | |
| 2.0 | 488 | 82 | 48 | 58.5% | |
| Total | 86,572 | 9,355 | 440 | 4.7% | |
| | | | | | |

Table 4

寿命調査集団における固形がんによる死亡の 過剰相対リスク(線量別)1950年 -1997年 Excess Relative Risk of LSS Mortality from Solid Cancers by Radiation Dose



3 0歳で被嫌した者の7 0歳における固形がん死亡の男女で平均した線量反応関数 (線量効果) Solid cancer dose-response function averaged over sex attained age 70 after exposure at age 30 実験の直線は推定した線形関数を、それぞれの点は線量医分別過剰料対リスクを、 破線はこれらの点から推定した平滑化曲線を、それぞれ示している。 点線の曲線は、平滑化曲線に対する上側および下側の1標準線差限界を示している。

Table 5

種々の線量区域で推定した過剰相対リスク Excess Relative Risk Estimates for Selected Dose Ranges

| 線量 Dose | ERR/Sv (SE)* | p値 p value** |
|---------|--------------|--------------|
| 0-0.05 | 0.93(0.85) | 0.15 |
| 0-0.1 | 0.64(0.55) | 0.30 |
| 0.0.125 | 0.74(0.38) | 0.025 |
| 0-0.15 | 0.56(0.32) | 0.045 |
| 0-0.2 | 0.76(0.29) | 0.003 |
| 0.0.5 | 0.44(0.12) | < 0.001 |
| 0-1 | 0.47(0.10) | < 0.001 |
| 0-2 | 0.54(0.07) | < 0.001 |
| 0.4 | 0.47(0.05) | < 0.001 |

- * 被爆時年齢30歳の者の70歳における1Svあたりの過剰相対リスク の推定値(男女の平均) とその標準課差 (SE) Sex-averaged estimates at age 70 after exposure at age 30
- ** 傾きが0という仮説の下で計算した p値 One-sided P value for a test of the hypothesis that the slope is 0

私の確率的影響のまとめ

My Proposal of Stochastic Effects; Linear Dose Response, No Threshold (LNT)

^{★★} このうち37,458は被ばく線量が0,005Sv以下 37,458 were exposed to radiation dose lower than 0,005Sv

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被ばく線量に安全という線量はない No radiation dose is safe 被ばく線量は低ければ低いほどよい The lower radiation dose, the better しかしながら 100m Sv 以下の線量 (低線量) の影響は科学的には否定もされていないし証明もされていないことを認識すべきである

However, it should be recognized that scientifically the effects of radiation lower than 100mSv (low dose radiation) and the existence of threshold has yet been proved nor denied

3. チェルノブイリ原発事故の健康影響

科学的調査結果と報道機関の印象との違い 科学者の役割

Radiation effects on humans in Chernobyl accident

Gap between scientific study results and media coverage Responsibility of scientist

1) 1996 チェルノブイリ事故 10 周年のまとめ

IAEA・WHO・EC 合同シンポジウム

1996 International Symposia 10 Years after Chernobyl Accident IAEA/WHO/EC Joint Symposium

■ 被曝者と考えられる人

1. 原発勤務者・消防夫など

数百人

2. 汚染除去作業者

数万~数十万人

3. 放射性降下物による被曝者

400万人

- People considered to have been exposed
- 1. Power plant workers, firemen, etc.

Several hundreds

2. Liquidators

Hundreds of thousands

3. Those exposed to radioactive fallout

4 million

- Demonstrated Health Effects のある人
- 1. 急性放射線障害の症状

134人(237人が入院)

3ヶ月以内に28人死亡

その後10年間に14人死亡(うち2人は血液の病気)

2. 小児甲状腺癌

人 008

そのうち死亡が確認された人3名

- 3. 白血病も含めその他の疾患の増加は確認されていない
- People with demonstrated health effects
- 1. Symptoms of acute radiation syndrome

134 (237 hospitalized)

28 died within 3 months

14 died within the subsequent 10 years (2 died of blood disease)

2. Childhood thyroid cancer

about 800

3 died because of thyroid cancer

3. Increase of other diseases including leukemia has not been confirmed

2) 調査結果の説明

Interpretation of Research Results to the Public

- ▶ 科学的調査結果と社会の感覚とのギャップ
 Dissociation between scientific research results and impression of the public
- 特にマスコミが重要な役割Significant role of mass media
- ▶ 科学的調査の詳細は、科学者に説明の義務

It is the duty of scientists to interpret scientific research results to the public 「科学的に証明されない」ということは「否定された」ということではない

"Radiation effects scientifically not demonstrated" does not mean "Radiation effects do not exist"

4. 東海村 J C O 事故の周辺住民の健康管理

Health management of the residents living around JCO

1) 低線量被ばく対応の実例

Examples of responses to low dose radiation

- ▶ JCO 事故 Criticality Accident at JCO Tokai mura 1999 年 9 月 30 日
- ▶ 低線量被爆の国際会議(科学とポリシーの架け橋) Bridging Radiation Policy and Science 1999 年 12 月 1 - 5 日
- ▶ 原子力安全委員会 健康管理検討委員会報告 Health management of residents living around JCO 1999 年 11 月 8 日~2000 年 3 月 31 日
- ▶ 診断被ばくに基因する癌発症 The risk of cancer from diagnostic X rays 2004年1月31日
- 2) JCO 事故 Criticality Accident at JCO Tokai-mura 1999 年 9 月 30 日

健康影響に対する医学的対応 Medical Response to Health Effects 高線量被ばく 作業従事者 2名死亡 High dose radiation Two workers died 医学的対応は近代医療の粋 Top-level medical response

むしろ賞賛 Accepted

低線量被ばく 周辺住民 症状なし Low dose radiation Residents No signs 対応は科学の限界 Limitation of medical science

混乱 Confusion

3) 低線量被爆の国際会議(科学とポリシーの架け橋)

Bridging Radiation Policy and Science 1999年12月1.5日

Final Conference Conclusions and Recommendation (1.5 December 1999)

結論:

- ▶ 放射線は癌を誘発する。過去 50 年のあらゆる研究結果から統計学的に有意な最低線量は 100 ミリシーベルトである。しかし、しきい値が存在するということではない。
- ▶ 1ミリシーベルト以下の線量は自然放射線の健康影響と区別出来ない。
- ▶ 1-100 ミリシーベルトの間の健康影響は科学的には不確実あるいは科学の限界であり、 国際的な放射線安全、防護のポリシーを促進することが必要である。
- ▶ 公衆衛生・健康の維持のために政策や規制の合意形成を行う際には、経済的、環境的、 倫理的、心理的、科学的諸問題をすべて勘案しなければならない。
- During the past 50 years studies have been conducted. The lowest dose at which a statistically significant radiation risk has been shown is 100mSv. This does not imply the existence of a threshold.
- > It is essential to foster international harmonization of radiation safety policies for low dose radiation.
- Economic, environmental, ethical, psychological, and scientific factors are all essential in the policy and regulatory decision-making process to assure public health and well-being.

4) 原子力安全委員会 健康管理検討委員会報告

Health management of residents living around JCO

健康管理の対象範囲:個人の線量評価の結果 (less than 1 mSv to 25 mSv) をふまえ、放射線影響については次のように考えられる。

- ①確定的影響については、影響が発生する線量レベルではない。
- ②確率的影響については、放射線が原因となる影響の発生の可能性は極めて小さく、影響を検出することはできない。 従って、周辺住民等に対して、放射線の身体的な影響の有無を確認するための特別な健康診断は考えられないが、周辺住民等の健康に対する不安に適切な対応をとることが必要である。

Judging from radiation dose (less than 1mSv to 25mSv), ①no deterministic effects are expected, and ②the probability of stochastic effects is so small that it would be not possible to find out the radiation effects. Therefore, there would be no specific health examination to find out the radiation effects, but it is necessary to take care of psychological stress of residents living around JCO.

5) 診断用エックス線による発がんのリスク評価

~英国の医学誌「Lancet」2004年1月31日号掲載の論文より~

Risk of cancer from diagnostic X-rays:

estimate for the UK and 14 other countries in the "Lancet"

専門家の見解 What experts say ~「Lancet」2004年6月5日より~

▶ 低線量の放射線に発がんのリスクがあることは、科学的に証明されていない

- ▶ 発がんに対する恐れから必要なエックス線検査を思いとどまる人が増えることを危惧する
- None of surveys and studies has been able to show a carcinogenic effect of low dose radiation
- > We fear this may dissuade individuals from doing necessary X-ray examinations for fear of a carcinogenic effect

by Dr. M. Tubiana

- ▶ 日常の診療で多くの癌が X 線検査によって発見され適切に治療されている。
- ▶ 低線量の放射線影響に関する分野においては、大きな科学的不確実性が存在する以上、 諸問題をすべて勘案するべき
- > In day-to-day clinical practice, many cancers are detected by diagnostic X-rays and adequately treated.
- Due to the existence of scientific uncertainty in the area of low dose radiation, every possible factor is essential in the policy and regulatory decision making process to assure public health and well-being by Dr. S. Nagataki

5.まとめ Summary

まとめ-1 Summary-1

- ▶ 放射線影響は線量に比例する。線量によって影響は異なる。
 - Health effects are dose-dependent. Effects vary according to radiation dose
- ▶ 急性影響、確定的影響には閾値がある。閾値以上の線量で影響がある。
 - There exists a threshold in acute and deterministic effects of radiation.
 - Effects are observed over a dose of threshold.
- ▶ 確率的影響(発癌など)には閾値がない。
 - 線量がどんなに少なくても安全とはいえない。
 - There exists no threshold in stochastic effects (cancer, etc.)
 - There are no safe radiation dose.
- ▶ しかしながら 100m Sv 以下の線量(低線量)の影響は科学的には否定もされていない し証明もされていないことを認識すべきである
 - However, it should be recognized that scientifically the effects of radiation lower than 100mSv (low dose radiation) and the existence of threshold has yet been proved nor denied

まとめ-2 Summary-2 (低線量の影響 Low dose radiation)

低線量の健康影響は、科学的な限界であることを認識し、健康の防護、保持に関する国内、国 外の合意形成においては、政治家、行政官、専門家、利害関係者が、社会的、経済的、倫理的、 心理的、環境保護などの考え得る因子をすべて考慮することが肝要である。

It is important to recognize that effects of low dose radiation has not been proved nor denied, and in the area of the low-dose radiation, policy-maker, regulator, experts of

science and stakeholders have to consider that economic, ethical, psychological, environmental, and scientific factors in the policy and regulatory decision-making process to assure public health and well-being

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謝辞 Acknowledgement

長崎大学関係者 Nagasaki University

放射線影響研究所関係者 Radiation Effects Research Foundation

日本アイソトープ協会関係者 Japan Radioisotope Association

スライド作成 Secretarial Service

赤川牧子、庄司 純子 Ms. Makiko Akagawa, Ms. Junko Shoji

1.4 Cross-national Survey on Science Literacy and Attitudes toward Use of Radiation among 7700 High-school Students in Seven FNCA Countries

FNCA 諸国 7,700 名の高校生の科学リテラシーと放射線利用に関する意識調査

Yasumasa TANAKA 田中靖政

Gakushuin Uninersity 学習院大学

Abstract

A joint cross-cultural study was launched in 2002 in seven member countries of the Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA---China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, The Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam). It was intended to examine (1) personal interest, (2) information sources regarding science and technology, (3) general science literacy, (4) images of radiation (including "Hiroshima-Nagasaki-Nuclear Weapon"), and (5) the extent and the kind of information needs for radiation, with a total of 1000 male and female high-school students serving as respondents in each country. Basic information thus obtained regarding the "receivers" should be able to serve for an appropriate selection of the "message", "style" and "media" by any "potential communicators" when they need to communicate with the "receivers"---high-school students in this case.

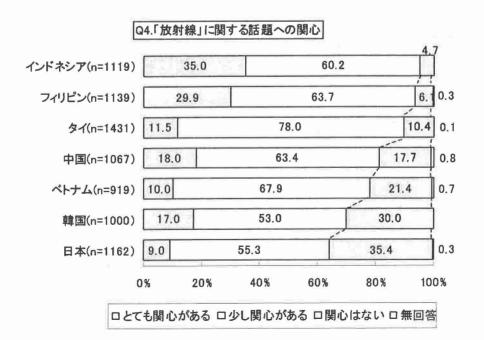
この報告は、原子力委員会の主導の下で原子力平和利用の諸領域で行われているアジア諸国との協力プログラムのひとつ、「アジア原子力協力フオーラム」(The Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia ーFNCA)の「原子力広報プロジェクト」(プロジェクトリーダー 田中靖政)の活動の一環として、2002 年秋にアジア7ヵ国の高校生を対象に実施した「科学リテラシー」と「放射線利用」に関するアンケート調査の成果のごく一部を紹介し、考察するものである。なお、主要な国別クロス集計表は次の『FNCA ニュースレター』(No.7, 2003 年 9 月)の URL から得ることができる。 http://www.fnca.jp/newsletter/no7_2003-9.pdf

このアンケート調査は、2002 年秋、日本、中国、インドネシア、韓国、フィリピン、タイ、ベト

ナムの7ヵ国で実施された。当初から調査に積極的だったマレーシアは途中で技術的問題からデータ収集が困難となり、最終的に不参加となった。アンケート調査票については、日本で作成された原案(英文)に各国の追加意見等を取り入れて調整し、最終的には各国の国語で書かれたアンケード調査票を用いて現地で調査が行われた。国によっては調査に割ける時間の短い(15~20分)高校があることから、アンケート調査票は、できるだけ簡略に、また十分に分かりやすく、「回答者属性」「科学リテラシー」「放射線および放射線利用に関する態度」の3点に焦点を絞って作られた。なお、ここでいう「科学リテラシー」とは「科学的事象に関する広く正確な知識」のことである。回答者については、調査コスト、実現可能性、文化によって異なる社会階層の構成や男女の社会的地位の差異などを考慮して、各国とも首都圏在住の高校生男子(50%)女子(50%)、合計 1100 名を目標とした。回収されたデータは個票のまま日本に送られ、コンピューターで集計処理が行われた。韓国は独自に集計を行い、個票を送ってこなかったため、国別のクロス集計から除外した。

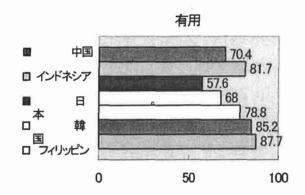
「科学リテラシー」と「放射線利用」に焦点を絞った多国間比較の可能な意識調査は、これまでアジアにおいても欧米においてもなされていない。このような意識調査は、原子力広報の視点からいえば広報の「受け手」(今回は欠世代の国民)の「知識」「イメージ」「感性的反応」を知る手掛かりとして実証的データを提供することで価値がある。また、各国の関係者が7カ国から得られた結果を横断的に比較することによって、「科学」および「放射線」に関する自国の教育を考える誘因となることが期待される。さらに、各種の制約や限界にもかかわらず、7カ国の共同作業の実現それ自体が国際協力の果実であった。

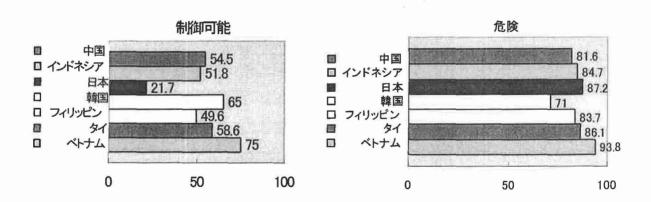
調査結果の一例として「放射線に関する話題への関心」についての各国比較を下に示す。



「とても関心がある」と「少し関心がある」をあわせると、インドネシアでは95%の高校生が「放射線に関する話題に関心がある」と答えているのに対して、日本の高校生では64%しか「関心がある」と答えていない。「放射線」が受験に無関係だからであろうか。医療、農業、工業、環境工学などへの「放射線」利用の多様性を考えるとき、日本の生のこの相対的無関心は大きな問題を提起するように思われる。

また、放射線に関して、有用である、制御可能である、危険である、の3つの立場を仮定して、 それぞれの見方に対して、同意する、少し同意する、同意できない、の選択肢から一つを選び取り、 同意する、及び少し同意する、の選択をした合計人数の割合(%)を下に示した。日本は放射線の制 御や利用の技術が最も進んでいるにもかかわらず、日本の高校生は制御可能性や有用性に関して否 定的な見方をしている。特に制御可能性に関しては極端に低い結果が出た。





1.5 Energy, the Environment and Nuclear Power

Peter E. Hodgson

1. Energy Choices

Our very existence and our standard of living depends on an adequate supply of energy. Without energy, we would not be able to heat our homes or cook our food. Long-distance travel and communications would be drastically changed, and our factories could no longer produce the goods we need. The world demand for energy has increased rapidly due to the increase of population and the overall rise in living standards. Globally, the world population is doubling every thirty-five years and the energy use every fourteen years. Furthermore, there is a crucial difference between energy use and energy need: much energy is wasted in the richer countries, while the poorer ones lack the minimum needed for an acceptable lifestyle.

A century ago the world's energy came almost wholly from coal and age-old sources such as wood, crop residues and animal dung. These are indeed still widely used in the poorer countries. Then in the late nineteenth century oil and natural gas became an important energy source. The use of oil and gas grew steadily through the twentieth century and are now globally more important than coal.

In the last few years there have been many signs that the world is experiencing a growing shortage of energy. Already the price of gas is rising and is expected to increase by 20% by 2010 and that of oil has reached \$38 per barrel. Several areas, including California, have experienced acute energy shortages. At present we are highly dependent on oil, particularly for transport. Road transport is brought to a standstill in a few days if the supply is cut off. Agriculture is also heavily dependent on oil for fertilisers and machines. Planes are completely dependent on oil.

The vital question is how long will there be enough oil, and the other fossil fuels gas and coal, to supply our needs. Some current estimates are that at the present rate of use there is enough oil to last forty years, natural gas sixty years and coal 230 years. These figures are not so alarming as they appear, because they are obtained by dividing the known reserves by the annual consumption and this does not imply that after these times the reserves will be exhausted. Indeed, continuing studies reveal the surprising fact that these figures remain almost constant from decade to decade, The explanation is that as the existing reserves are used up the price rises and

this stimulates searches for new oilfields and the development of new techniques for extracting more oil from existing ones. This produces more oil, so the price falls again. This in turn increases consumption, so that more oil is used and the price rises again. The overall result of this feedback mechanism is that the oil price remains fairly steady in the range \$15 to \$30 per barrel. Of course this cannot go on forever, and then it will become economic to use other sources such as tar sands and oil shale. Already the cost of oil from tar sands has dropped from \$28 to \$11, and there are vast deposits of oil shale. So, contrary to the general belief, there is no immediate danger of an oil shortage. Similar remarks apply to gas and coal. In addition to these economic considerations, oil prices are subject to political decisions by the OPEC countries. This was the reason for the sharp rise in oil prices in 1973.

These remarks refer to the world as a whole. The changes are more rapid in individual countries. Thus for example in Britain the oil will be exhausted in about five years, and gas in about seven years. After that, without a new energy source, we will have to rely on gas imported from Libya and Russia.

Thus while there is no reason to expect an imminent shortage of fossil fuels, there is continuing need for flexible planning and the search for new sources. They are, however, polluting the atmosphere, leading to climate change, acid rain and global warming. This situation is likely to worsen, as world energy demand is expected to rise from 9.3 btoe (billion tons of oil equivalent) in 2000 to 15.4 btoe in 2020, mainly due to increases in China, India and Latin America.

Despite many resolutions at international conferences promising to reduce emissions, the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases due to the burning of fossil fuels is steadily increasing, and with it many indications of global increases in temperature. The resulting air pollution has been estimated by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution to contribute to 24,000 deaths in the UK each year and the World Health Organisation attributes about 150,000 deaths per year to global warming, and this is likely to increase. Furthermore, a global rise in sea level is predicted, which will not only have serious environmental effects but will affect communities worldwide, as many of the world's cities and much of the industry is located at less than 5 metres above sea level.. Extreme weather events have increased tenfold in the last fifty years, and the average cost of these is estimated to be around forty billion dollars per year. It is therefore imperative to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels as

rapidly as possible. If we fail to do this, we may well irreversibly pollute our earth.

This situation has led to a demand for energy sources that are non-polluting, and the so-called renewables are seen by many as the answer to the problem. While many of us would be happy if this were so, detailed analyses show that they are unable to provide the energy we need, and that they are relatively dangerous and costly, as well as being injurious to the environment. This had led many people and Governments to look again at nuclear power.

At present most of our energy needs are supplied by oil, natural gas and coal, together with some biomass in the poorer countries. These sources are limited, but are likely to last for the foreseeable future. They do have, however, the crippling disadvantages that they produce carbon dioxide and a whole range of poisonous chemicals. The carbon dioxide is responsible for a gradual global warming and other climatic effects that may well prove devastating in the long run. The poisonous chemicals affect our health, and cause acid rain. It is therefore urgent to reduce our dependence on these energy sources. Other possible sources must be examined using the criteria of capacity, reliability, cost, safety and effects on the environment. Of the other sources, hydropower is useful, but for geographical reasons can never provide more than about 3% of our needs. That leaves the so-called renewables wind, solar, wave, tidal and geothermal. Some of these, specially solar, have useful applications to small scale needs, but none of them is able to provide the huge amounts of energy that are needed. Wind is the most promising, but costs twice as much as the existing major sources and is unreliable and harmful to the environment

2. Climate Change

Before considering nuclear power, it is useful to discuss the effects on the climate of the burning of the fossil fuels coal, oil and natural gas. It is being increasingly realised that present energy policies may be having a disastrous effect on the word climate. The burning of fossil fuels inevitably releases large amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. There is no economic way of avoiding this because the chemical reaction that releases heat is the combination of carbon and oxygen to produce carbon dioxide. In addition, fossil fuel power stations release into the atmosphere many poisonous substances that eventually fall to earth as acid rain, killing trees and rendering rivers and lakes sterile.

The world climate is constantly changing, and we can take averages for a local region or for the whole earth. Climate is determined by many natural causes, and in addition there is evidence that it is affected by human actions. We cannot do anything about the natural causes, but if there is a causal link between human actions and climate change we may have reason to expect the present changes to continue, and furthermore we will have a strong incentive to take action to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change.

Such a causal link has been proposed. Extensive measurements have shown that the concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and some other gases in the atmosphere are steadily increasing: The annual increase of carbon dioxide is now 0.4%, that of methane 1.2%, of nitrous oxide 0.3%, of the chlorofluorocarbons 6% and of ozone about 0.25%. In the European Union, fossil fuels are the main source: oil 50%, natural gas 20% and coal 28%. Of this, electricity generation accounts for 37%, transport 28%, industry 16%, households 14% and the service sector for 5%. These are established facts, and in addition there is a strong correlation between carbon dioxide concentrations and temperature changes. It is then suggested that these increased concentrations are responsible for global warming and that global warming is responsible for other climate changes and predicted effects such as a worldwide rise in the sea level. This conclusion is supported by recent results from the analysis of eight glacial cycles from the Antarctic ice core extending over the past 740,000 years showing that every time the carbon dioxide concentration has increased there has been a corresponding increase in the temperature.

The connection between the increase in carbon dioxide and global warming is known as the greenhouse effect. The argument is that, as in a greenhouse, the sun's rays penetrate the atmosphere and warm the earth. Some of the heat is emitted with a different wavelength that cannot escape because of the carbon dioxide; in the case of the greenhouse it is the glass that does this.

This argument is plausible, but needs careful scientific analysis before the conclusion can be established. Many scientists worldwide have been making detailed calculations using increasingly sophisticated models of the atmosphere. This is obviously a very complicated task. What, for example, do we mean by the temperature of the atmosphere? We can measure the temperature at a particular place and height, but this needs to be done over the whole surface of the earth and for heights up to several miles. The best we can do is to establish a grid of points and measure the temperatures at these points as a function of the time. Even a coarse grid

contains millions of points and the calculations are very time-consuming even on a fast modern computer. The more accurate we want our calculations to be the longer they will take. In addition, the results may be very sensitive to the initial conditions; this is called the butterfly effect. The main uncertainty at present seems to be the effects of water vapour, which are greater than those of all the other gases combined. These are sensitively affected by changes in the cloud cover which in turn changes the amount of solar energy absorbed or reflected.

The results of such calculations are published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, under the Chairmanship of Sir John Houghton. With many qualifications, the conclusion of the latest work is that there is good evidence that world temperature is increasing, and it is predicted that the average temperature will rise by about four degrees Centigrade by the year 2100. In the same period the sea level will rise by about 60 cm. or by 40 cm. if the emissions are controlled. Such rises will eliminate many islands such as the Maldives in the Indian Ocean, and will inundate much of Bangladesh and some of Holland.

There are many uncertainties in these arguments, but uncertainties are not uncommon in human affairs. We have to make a decision on the basis of incomplete knowledge. It is easy to say that we must undertake more research and do nothing until we are absolutely sure what is the best thing to do. This is nearly always the worst decision of all. We must take our decision on the basis of the best knowledge that we have, even if it is to some extent uncertain. And concerning climate change, the best knowledge that we have is contained in the results of the model calculations. It is therefore important to explore any practicable means to reduce the emission of gases that are responsible.

If that was all that could be said, the prospects of satisfying world energy needs without polluting the earth and causing drastic climate change would be thin indeed. However there is another source to be considered, namely nuclear power.

3. Nuclear Power

Nuclear power stations are now operating in many countries and provide about 20% of world electricity They are very reliable and almost completely non-polluting. The countries that have built nuclear power stations have dramatically reduced their carbon dioxide emissions. Thus France is about 80% nuclear and has halved its carbon dioxide emissions; Japan (32% nuclear) has achieved a reduction of 20%, while the USA (20%

nuclear) has reduced them by 6%. The emission of sulphur dioxide is also drastically reduced by replacing coal power stations by nuclear ones. The British Government has set a target of a 10% cut in carbon emissions in the period from 1990 to 2010. By 1995, a cut of about 6% had been achieved, but this was due to the increase in nuclear output by 39% from 1990 to 1994. Nevertheless, emissions rose by 1% in 2003 and in the next few years they will rise as the older nuclear power stations reach the end of their lives, and no new ones are being built. There is thus no hope that the targets will be met, and the situation is similar for the USA. On a longer term, the US Energy Administration forecasts that global carbon dioxide emissions will rise from 23.9 bnt (billion tonnes) to 37.1 bnt in 2025.

The cost of nuclear power is generally comparable to that of coal and oil. It is not easy to make precise estimates because nuclear power stations are much more costly to build than coal power stations, but are cheaper to run. The amount of fuel that has to be brought to a nuclear power station is very small, compared with the thousand tons per day needed by a coal power station. The relative cost therefore depends on the working life of the power station and in that time the value of money undergoes substantial changes. Nuclear power stations are more costly to decommission, but these costs can easily be covered by investing a small amount during each year of a reactor's life. Thus it seems that the costs of nuclear and coal power are quite similar, but this does not take into account the costs of pollution and global warming that are due to coal and other fossil fuel power stations.

Nuclear power stations compare well with other sources for safety. No energy source is perfectly safe; there are always some deaths and injuries due to accidents in the extraction of the fuel, its transport to the power station, its construction and maintenance and in the distribution of power to the user. Nuclear reactors have few adverse effects on the environment. Most important, they emit almost no greenhouse gases and so do not contribute to acid rain or global warming. In 1996, 2312 TWh of electricity was generated by nuclear power. The same amount would be produced by burning 900 million tons of coal or 600 million tons of oil. Thus the emission of 3000 million tons of carbon dioxide has been saved per year by using nuclear instead of coal power stations. When nuclear power stations are built, the emission of poisonous gases is strikingly reduced.

Nuclear reactors are continually being improved, and new types studied. Among the new fission reactors the pebble-bed reactors seem promising. Fast reactors, which burn the uranium 238 which comprises

99.3% of natural uranium, have been studied for many years and pilot plants have operated successfully. At present they are not economic compared with the present reactors, but are available to take over from thermal reactors if uranium becomes scarce. This seems unlikely to happen for many decades because the cost of the fuel is a small fraction of the total cost of running a reactor. In addition, uranium is very widespread though often in small concentrations.

Experiments have been in progress for over fifty years to use the fusion reaction to produce energy. Successive devices have come nearer to the goal of producing more energy than is used to start the reaction, but this has not yet been achieved. If and when it is, practically unlimited energy would become available because the deuterium used as fuel is a component of ordinary water. As the feasibility of fusion reactors has not yet been demonstrated, they should not be considered in the context of providing for our present needs, although they are a bright hope for the future.

4. The Opposition to Nuclear Power.

There are several reasons for the widespread opposition to nuclear power. First there is the fear of nuclear weapons. The more reactors there are around the world, the more likely that a rogue country will divert some plutonium, make a few bombs and threaten the world with destruction. This danger is already with us, and will not be reduced by abandoning nuclear power. On the contrary, the scramble for the remaining oil supplies during the coming decades is a potent cause of international tension.

Secondly, there is the fear of nuclear radiations. They are deadly and invisible to the senses. We can receive a fatal dose of radiation and feel nothing. However, nuclear radiations can easily be detected in exceedingly small amount by simple instruments, thus allowing protective measures to be taken. We are all continually exposed to nuclear radiation from the radioactive minerals in our own bodies, in the earth and from the cosmic radiation. In some areas this natural background dose is a hundred times the average value yet even then the amount received is too small to cause any danger, so the much smaller amount due to the nuclear power industry should not be a cause for concern. There is even some evidence that small radiation doses are beneficial, as they induce bodily repair processes.

There is also widespread fear that nuclear radiations from reprocessing plants such as that at Sellafield, and also from nuclear power stations, can damage the health of people living nearby. In particular, there

seems to be more cases of leukaemia in such regions. Such installations do emit minuscule amounts of radiation, far less than the natural background to which we are exposed all the time. Detailed medical studies of the frequency of leukaemia around nuclear installations have shown that it cannot be attributed to nuclear radiations. An alternative explanation, due to Kinlen, is that the excesses leukaemia cases, where they occur, are due to viral effects connected with the movement of populations has been supported by the detection of similar effects in regions not associated with nuclear installations.

There is also widespread fear about the safety of nuclear reactors after several accidents and particularly the disaster of Chernobyl. This was due to an unsafe design and flagrant breaches of the operating instructions. On the fatal night the operators wanted to make an experiment on the reactor at low power and to prevent the reactor being automatically shut down they switched off the safety circuits. Inevitably disaster followed. To oppose nuclear power because of Chernobyl is like opposing modern cruise liners because of the Titanic disaster.

One of the arguments most frequently used against nuclear power stations is that they produce highly radioactive nuclear waste. This accumulates and remains dangerous for thousands of years, so by building nuclear power stations we are imposing an intolerable burden on future generations. However, the method used to deal with nuclear waste has been well understood for many years. First, it is allowed to stand in secure tanks for about forty years to allow the short-lived isotopes to decay, and then the residue is concentrated and fused into an insoluble ceramic and encased in steel cylinders. It is then buried deep in the earth in a stable geological formation where these is no chance that it will ever come into contact with people. Eventually the remaining radioactivity will decay to a level comparable with that of the surrounding rock. A recent OECD NEA Report on the disposal of long-lived radioactive wastes concluded that 'there is a consensus among the engaged technological community that engineered geologic disposal provides a safe and ethical method for the long-term management of such wastes'. The amount of high-level radioactive waste produced by a reactor each year is quite small; it could be loaded into a minibus. For comparison, coal power stations produce millions of tons of toxic waste each year.

5. Comparison of Energy Sources

In order to provide the very large amounts of energy we need to sustain our living standards, and to raise those of people in the poorer countries, we need energy sources of high capacity. The only sources in this category are the fossil fuels and nuclear. The fossil fuels are unacceptable because of the pollution they produce, and the likelihood that they are responsible for global warming. It is imperative to reduce our reliance on them before the earth is polluted beyond repair. The renewable sources do not at present produce amounts remotely approaching our needs, and they are also inherently and unavoidably unreliable.

A recent French report gives some alternative ways to generate the electricity produced by a 1000 MWe nuclear power station: 6000 windmills of 20m blade diameter; 30,000 square km of forest; 2.3 million tonnes of coal per year; 1.9 million tonnes of oil per year; 18 thousand million cubic meters of gas per year; or 100 square km. of solar panels. As the present nuclear capacity of the UK is 13,000 MWe, these figures have to be multiplied by 13 to provide the actual equivalents.

For large-scale power generation the costs are all-important, and numerous figures have been published. Thus a commission was appointed by the Belgian Government to examine the costs of energy generation in various ways. They took into account the costs of fuel, investment, operations and maintenance, atmospheric air pollution, noise, greenhouse gases, construction, grid connection and decommissioning and produced the estimates shown in the Table. For comparison, some figure from the Performance and Innovation Unit, the Royal Academy of Engineering and BNFL are also given. To facilitate comparison the Belgian figures have been normalised to equalise the costs of coal production. The last two columns show figures including external costs. These have been estimated as 4-7 for coal, 1-2 for gas and 0.25 for nuclear. One may add a US estimate of nuclear costs as 1.7 cents/kWh and a UK estimate of 1.67 p/kWh. Taking account the different circumstances there is reasonable agreement among these figures, except that the figure of 4.0 for nuclear for PIU seems definitely too high.

TABLE: Costs of electricity generation in p/kWh

| Energy Source | Belgian | n Costs* | PIU+ | RAE" | BNFL* | * Fr^ |
|------------------|---------|----------|------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Coal | 2.34 | (3.5) | 3.5 | 2.5-3.2 | 7.2 | 4.88 |
| Gas | 1.74 | (2.6) | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 4.24 |
| Wind (off-shore) | 2.39 | (3.6) | 3.0 | 5.5 (7.2) | 6 | - |
| Wind (on-shore) | 3.26 | (4.9) | 2.5 | 3.9 (5.4) | - | =2 |
| Nuclear | 1.25 | (1.8) | 4.0 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 |

- * Figures in brackets normalised to PIU coal.
- + Performance and Innovation Unit
 - "Royal Academy of Engineering (backup costs in brackets)
- **British Nuclear Fuels, including external costs
- ^French estimates in e/kWh, including external costs

6. Political Considerations

In view of these facts, it is remarkable that conferences are held to discuss ways to combat climate change and they discuss fiscal measures, wind, wave and solar power, but make no mention whatsoever of nuclear power. The only explanation is that Governments are aware that nuclear power is politically so unpopular that they would lose their support if they advocated the construction of new nuclear power stations. The possible reasons for this have been discussed above, but what is of more concern is that all the efforts of scientists to inform the public seem to be in vain. There is a strong reluctance to face the truth. All this hides psychological problems should be resolutely faced, and not simply ignored as if they do not exist. Reality may be avoided for some time, certainly during the period before the next election, but in the end the problems will have to be faced, and the longer this is postponed the more difficult it will be to solve them, if indeed it is not already too late.

I thank Dr.D.A.Hodgson for valuable comments and discussions, particularly concerning the Antarctic.

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The full text of this lecture, with figures and tables, may be obtained from Peter E. Hodgson, Corpus Christi College, Oxford OX1 4JF UK.

1.6 How to Promote Risk Literacy of Atomic Energy and Radiation in Public

原子力・放射線リスクと教育

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Abstract

According to broad use of radiation and nuclear energy in our society we recognize that the promotion of risk literacy in public is urgently needed. Necessary topics as follows are explained and discussed. 1. view-points of micro-, macro- and human-world, 2.how to measure risks objectively, 3. why we need to consider nuclear/radiation risks, 4. nuclear/radiation safety measures, 5. how to protect ourselves from risks, and 6. needs to establish new system of comprehensive risk education in the future.

1. はじめに

原子力利用には不安と不信感を持つ人が多い。その理由は、①原爆の災害経験②原子力は技術が複雑③技術と人とのかかわりが見えにくい④放射線の影響が怖いなど、原子力は不安でよくわからないという現実が存在する。事実 JCO 事故や東京電力の原発の炉心シュラウドに関する虚偽記載の報道、最近の美浜原発事故などで、公衆が広範な原子力事故防止対策を理解し、原子力に対する不信感を減少させるには、まだいくつもの大きな課題が存在する。

まずは、リスクとは、放射線とは、原子力リスクとは何かや、事業者や政府が実行している安全対策や規制施策の現実を公衆に理解してもらう必要がある。それには、専門家が何気なく使っている原子力、リスク、放射線などの用語の意味と現実を、関係者は公衆にやさしい言葉で明確に説明し、なぜ対話が必要かを含めて公衆の要望にあわせて対話を進

やさしい言葉で明確に説明し、なぜ対話が必要かを含めて公衆の要望にあわせて対話を進めなければならない。

2. ミクロな世界とマクロな世界と人間の視点

何について考え議論しているかを示すために、まずミクロな世界とマクロな世界の視野を人間の大きさとの関係で提示する。そのためには、原子と細胞と人体の大きさの違いを、個人と世界と国(政治組織)や、細胞(顕微鏡で見える)と人体の構造などを、自身でイメージさせる必要がある。男女で視点や経験の差はあるが、視野が広いか狭いかは性差ではない。むしろ、いのちの総合性を肌で感じる子育ての経験などから、全体的視点を求める女性も多い。公衆は人間とかかわる視点(誰がどう研究してどうわかったか)に関心が高い。

3. 安全とリスク

安心感や怖さは主観的で個人差があるが、危険の起こる確率を考えリスクをより客観的 に評価する方法を提示する。それには怖い対象は何か、健康リスクとは何か、どういうデ ータをとって何がわかったかを示し、実例や体験をもとに語る必要がある。

4. なぜこの問題を考えなければならないかの説明

原子力放射線と私たちとのかかわりは、広島長崎の被ばく経験、水爆実験やチェルノブイリ事故、JC〇事故などを通じて報道されてきたが、これらとは別に原子力のもたらすプラス(利益)の側面すなわち、日本のエネルギー問題の解決、広がる医学・産業放射線利用の現実を説明し、同時に原子力事故その他の事故の実態や対策の現実を誠実に知らせ、公衆にリスク対策を学習させるべきである。

5. 具体的に政府、事業者、専門家はリスク対策をどう進めたか進めるか

A. 原子力安全対策

原子力施設の潜在的危険要因 (ハザード) は放射性物質であり、原子力発電所は莫大な量の放射性物質を内蔵し、大きなエネルギーを発生する。そのため、①放射線に対しては遮蔽を設け、放射性物質は多重の障壁で閉じ込める。原子炉の安全は、核分裂連鎖反応の制御を確実にするため、止める、冷やす、閉じ込める機能の維持が肝心かなめである。②施設の設計・設置については原子力安全委員会が安全審査指針を設け、保安院とダブルチェックする。炉の運転時も政府などが厳しい規制を実施する。③さらに、事故の発生防止、早期検出と拡大防止、事故や災害の影響緩和など、それぞれの段階で何重にも安全対策を講じておく、すなわち多重深層防護をしてはじめて、原子力利用が可能となる。安全目標はPSAの専門家でないとわかりにくいので、もっと公衆の立場や状況を考えて他のリスク対策と比較しながら説明する必要がある。(註1)

最近の美浜発電所の復水管破断事故についても、一般火力発電タービン建屋事故と比較し違いや共通点を明らかにし、公衆に説明すべきだと思う。

B. 放射線安全対策

*遮蔽、距離、時間(被曝線量)監視による放射線防護の実例を示す

- *LNT仮説やALARA原則の機械的説明は公衆の不安を増大させる。
- *低線量放射線影響の考えかた(私見)

放射線発ガンを単なる確率的影響として不問に付すのは良くない。他分野の知識を取り入れた総合的検討こそ不可欠で、ICRP主導の保健物理の専門分野で使われているLNT 仮説の問題点を指摘したい。(註2)

*積極的放射線防護の提唱

微量放射線その他微量有害物の影響を最少にするため、生体の防御機能を健常に維持するための医学的かつ日常的手段を積極的に応用する。たとえば放射線被ばくが想定される時には予め温和な抗酸化剤等(ビタミンC, S、Zn剤等)を飲用するなど。リスクを避けるために自身が関与することは個人の安心にもつながる。

6. 公衆(自分たち)にとってのリスク軽減対策

公衆の関心は当然、公衆自身へのリスクであり、原子力利用にともなう施設の事故や災害の発生可能性や自身への健康影響である。原子力安全に関しても施設設計や事業者の視点にかたよらず、一般事故防止との共通点や放射線影響など公衆の視点に立った親しみやすく分かりやすい説明が必要である。

これからは原子力問題をより開かれたものとし、環境、廃棄物、エネルギー安定供給性、 他の産業や日常活動のなかの安全やリスクとの比較など、地球の人類の生存にかかわる総 合的情報の下に、われわれ自身の将来の持続的生存のための課題として、公衆とともに議 論を進める必要がある。

公衆の安心の仕組みとして、

- ① 低線量の放射線影響について、専門家や政府や関係者は説明責任を果たしているか
- ② 原子力安全やエネルギー問題について広い視野に立った議論をしているか
- ③ 民主的手続きは社会に根付いているか などについて、関係者はしっかり自問し、有効な対策を推進すべきである。
- 7. 新しい時代での総合的教育とリスク・リテラシーの必要性
- 特定のリスクに関する問題解決のため、定期的に関係者やさまざまな分野の専門家等を 集め、過去や日常のリスク情報を交換し、異なる視点から議論を進める。
- 国の進める「総合的教育」を支える人材は充足されているか、リスク教育の専門家は育成されているか?
- 現実から離れた総合教育は意味がない。
- 家庭でのリスク教育を実践する。

(註1) 安全目標と確率論的安全評価

安全目標とは、原子力安全規制活動のもとで事業者が達成すべき、事故によるリスクの

抑制水準を示す定性的目標と、その具体的水準を示す定量的目標からなる。原子力安全委員会は定性的目標として、「原子力利用活動によって放射線の放射や放射性物質の放散が発生した場合に、公衆の健康被害が発生する可能性は公衆の日常生活に伴って発生する健康リスクを有意には増加させない水準に抑制されるべきである」、定量的目標としては、「原子力施設の事故に起因する、施設の敷地境界付近の公衆の個人の放射線被ばくによる平均急性死亡リスクは、年あたり百万分の1程度を超えないように、またその放射線被ばくによって生じうるガンによる、施設からある範囲の距離にある公衆の個人の平均死亡リスクは、年あたり百万分の1程度を超えないように抑制されるべきである」を提案した。

安全目標は英国や米国など諸外国の安全目標を検討し、かつ、公衆が日常生活の中で出会う他のリスクと比較しつつ、公衆が認容しるうるリスク水準を考慮したうえで、リスクの到達目標として提案された。原子力発電所のリスクは、これまでの実績データの分析や下記の確率論的安全評価手法(PSA)を用いて総合的に評価される。

原子力発電所のレベル1PSAとは、まず、外部電源喪失など施設にとって望ましくない起因事象の発生確率を、運転実績や機器の故障率などから計算する。次に、起因事象が発生した場合に対処すべき種々の安全装置が作動に成功するか失敗するかにより事故の進展や変化を分析し(イベントツリー分析)、あわせて安全装置が故障する確率を計算する(フォールトツリー分析)。この計算に運転操作等での人間の誤操作の確率も含め、これらを統合し炉心損傷の確率を求めること。レベル2PSAとは、炉心損傷に至った場合、燃料内の放射性物質が格納容器へ放出され格納容器内の圧力上昇などの事故進展を分析し、それに関係する安全装置の故障や事象の発生確率を求め、格納容器内の閉じ込めに失敗し、放射性物質が発電所周辺に放出される事故の推移と確率を計算すること。レベル3PSAとは、万一放射性物質が発電所から放出される重大事故に至った場合、地域の地理、気象条件によって放射性物質の大気拡散、地上沈着、人口分布、防災対策がとられる場合はその効果等の諸因子を勘案して、災害の程度を確率的に評価することをいう。

(註2) 低線量放射線影響の考えかた私見

しきい値なしのLNT仮説は微量の線量被ばくでも被ばく者数が多ければ両者の積に対応した発ガンを想定するため、放射線は微量でも怖いとされ、防護の目的にはこの仮説が賞用されてきた。LNTに基づくパラダイムを変えたくない気持ちの根底は、これまで有害物の生体に対する影響については、生体の受けた傷害のみを注目してきた研究に支えられている。現実の生体影響は有害物の作用=傷害と生物側の防御作用のバランスで定まる。ゆえに、現実は状況に応じて単なる直線ではなく、さまざまな線量反応曲線がありうる。

人間集団は感受性の異なるさまざまな人からなるので、個人は放射線に対ししきい値があっても、集団的に量一反応関係を求めると線形になりがちである。被爆者等の血液のゲノム解析でも放射線感受性の異なる素因者の存在が指摘されている。線量率が低くければ細胞の障害は緩和される。こうした現実を踏まえれば、しきい値なしという一般的形式的

JAERI-Conf 2005-001

結論に安住する専門家に熟考を促したい。ゲノム不安定性、近隣細胞効果の両者は細胞のアポトーシスや適応応答とも深くかかわっており、防御機構との関連が明らかになりつつある。本来ならば高BG地域の疫学・分子生物学的・個体生物学的調査(染色体変異の種類別発現率、ゲノム調査、各種臨床生化学検査を含む)を行い、放射線と生体の相互作用の質的量的実態を明らかにするため、もっと金と人をかけて真剣に取り組むべきである。

1.7 Application of Radiation and Radioisotopes in Life Science

生命科学研究における放射線の利用

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要旨

生命科学の発展には放射線ならびに放射性同位元素の利用が大きく寄与してきた。古くは施肥法、農薬研究、新品種開発にはじまり、近年の遺伝子研究の急激な発展に大きく貢献してきたことは周知の通りである。放射線を用いた研究では突然変異体の作成が、また放射性同位元素を用いた研究では無機化合物がどのように植物に吸収されるかというトレーサー実験が行われてきた。そして遺伝子工学における 32P による DNA の標識実験が生命科学で非常に有効な手段であるため、ともすると 32P を用いる実験が生命科学における放射線の利用と思われるほどになってきている。しかし、最近はポストゲノム時代と言われるように、遺伝子というミクロの研究からマクロへと研究の方向が変化してきている。そこで、この傾向と合わせて放射線や放射性同位元素の新しい利用法が模索されているのではないかと思われる。そこで、我々が行っている、植物試料を用いた放射化分析、中性子ラジオグラフィ、ポジトロン放出核種の利用などを紹介したい。これらの結果を踏まえ、古くてかつ新しい放射線利用についてもう一度考えるきっかけとなることを期待する。

Abstract Radiation and Radioisotopes have been played an important role in the wide range of life science, from the field study, such as fertilizer or pesticide development or production of new species, to gene engineering researches. Many mutants through radiation have been provided to the market and the usage of radioactive tracers was an effective tool to study plant physiology. It has been granted that the contribution of radioisotopes has been accelerated the development of the gene engineering technology, which is now overwhelming all the other usages of radiation or radioisotopes. However, because of the difficulty to get social acceptance for gene modified plants, the orientation of the life science is now changing towards, so called "post genome era". Therefore, from the point of radiation or radioisotope usage, new application methods are needed to develop new type of researches. We present how ① neutron activation analysis, ② neutron radiography and ③ positron emission tomography are promising to study living plant physiology. Some of these techniques are not necessarily new methods but with a little modification, they show new aspects of plant activity.

1. Neutron activation analysis

It has been known that there are 17 essential elements for plant growth. Though the role of each element has been reported, the systematic movement of the elements within the plant has not been known. One of the most important features of a plant is that it always consists of various stages of tissue, from meristem to an old one. To understand biological activity in an intact plant, a nondestructive technique is extremely important. However, methods for such *in vivo* measurements have not been well developed.

Therefore, we analyzed the elemental concentration in every tissue of the plant throughout its life cycle. Neutron activation analysis allows non-destructive measurement of meulti-element profile within a plant. If applying destructive method, we cannot obtain absolute amount of the elements. In the case of destructive method, the samples have to be prepared in solution. When the amount of the element is extremely low, it is difficult to avoid the contamination of the elements from the chemical reagent. The dissolving yield of the element is also now known. Therefore, it can be said that neutron activation analysis is the only method to measure the absolute amount of the element in the sample.

Neutron activation analysis has been performed using JRR-3M, installed at JAERI (Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute). We found that there was a tremendous difference in each elemental concentration in different tissues, and even in different locations within the same tissue. Sometimes, these concentrations change by an order of magnitude. The gradient of each element was systematically spread out throughout the whole plant, and was further separated by junctions between different tissues. This gap also appears to vary for different elements, and in relation to environmental stress.

In the case of morning-glory, there was a systematic movement of some elements within a plant with time and darkness (Fig.1).

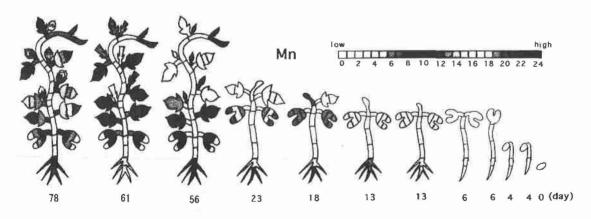


Fig. 1 The distribution of Mn concentration during the developmental stage of morning-glory.
Psudo- color is applied according to the concentration.

During the growth, each cell in tissue is aging and there is a connection between neighboring cells through an exchange of information that is suggested by the movement of the elements. The dynamics of elements in plant tissues also suggests that the while plant itself is a great information processing center that may be comparable to a brain in a human being.

2. Neutron radiography

The elements required for a plant are dissolved in water to be absorbed from the root and some elements might have a role as signals; that is, water can be regarded as an important medium in the information transferring process. Though water plays such an essential role for a living plant activity, little study has been performed for imaging water in a plant, mainly lacking tools for the research.

Since we have been performing activation analyses to measure elements using a research reactor, we have found that neutrons could be used to produce a water specific image in living plants. This technique provides the highest resolution for water in tissue yet obtainable. We applied this technique to image water in flowers, seeds, and wood disks during the drying process. Neutron beam analysis also enabled to analyze plant roots imbedded in soil. Besides 2-dimensional images, spatial images of the roots imbedded in soil was constructed by piling up hundreds of CT images. From these 3-dimensional images, the dynamic activity of living roots was studied for the first time. The water-absorbing part in the root gradually shifted downward with growth and when there was any environmental stress, a side root developed more to compensate for the main root activity.

For an example, neutron image of soybean root and neighboring soil system is presented below.

A soybean seedling was grown in an aluminum container (3.5mm ϕ x 15cm) where Toyoura's standard sand, containing 18% of water, was packed. Then thermal neutrons were irradiated using a research reactor, JRR-3M, installed at JAERI(Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute), whose neutron flux was 1.5 x $10^8/\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$. After penetrating the sample, neutron was converted to light by a fluorescent converter and was guided to a cooled CCD camera. Through 4 second exposure of the beam, the first projection image was taken. An example of the projection image is shown in Fig.3.

Then the sample was rotated 1 degree, in an angle, to get another projection. The procedure was repeated 180 times to get 180 successive images, along with rotation. Using these 180 projection images, spatial water profile near the root was constructed. Through image analysis, water in soil was found to decrease gradually towards the root surface and from about 0.5 mm far from the surface, then the water amount was increased drastically toward the surface (Fig.2). From this study, highly wet root surface was found

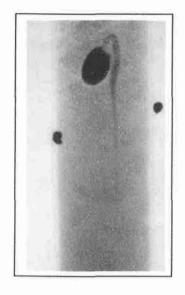


Fig.2 Soybean seedling in an aluminum container.

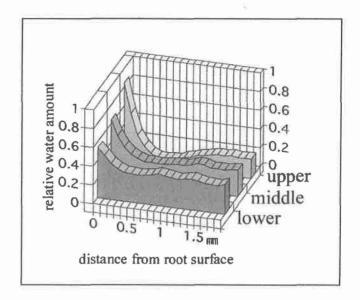


Fig.3 Water profile in the vicinity of the root.

for the first time. The highly wet condition of the root suggests two possibilities. One is that root is accumulating the soil water at the root surface and the other is that the root is exuding a little amount of water at the surface. Since there has not been any report describing water movement at the surface of the root tissue, we are now trying to analyze how the 'wet condition' changes among the different plant species or under stress condition of the soil.

The visualization of water profile in a living plant using neutron beam has been shown to be the most promising method for higher resolution and for that the size and the growing condition of the plant was able to be controlled.

3. Positron emission tomography

Imaging with positron emitters have been used in medical field, known as PET (Positron Emission Tomography). But to apply this technique to plant research, special device is needed, which is different from that for human. A positron emitting nuclide emits positron which is converted to two gamma-rays in 180 degree opposite direction, with identical energy. Therefore, in principle, the radioactivity indicates how much amount of positron emitters existed in the specific site of the sample. Because of the positron energy, when the sample is thin, like a leaf, it escapes easily from the sample and is converted to gamma-rays. When we are focusing to measure the radioactivity at the special site of the plant, the counting comes to lower, for some portion of the positrons are escaped from the targeting position, which causes a serious problem in counting data. However, most of the positron emitters has a very short half-life, the same experiment can be repeated to

verify the reproducibility of the experiment. Thus the method provides real-time imaging of the elemental movement. We applied the technique to measure water movement in a living plant.

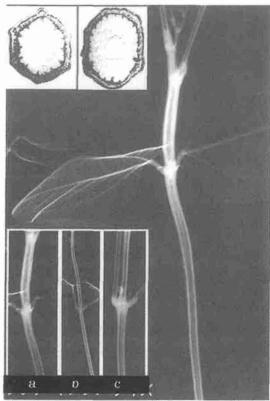
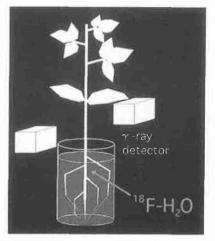


Fig.4 Neutron image of a cowpea plant a:cowpea, b:common bean, c:soybean



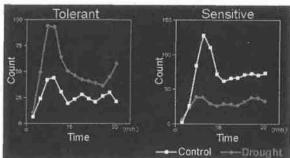


Fig.5 ¹⁸F-labeled water movement in a drought tolerant and sensitive cultivars.

First of all, we tried to use ¹⁸F to trace water movement because of its relatively longer half life, 110m. We present the water uptake ability of cowpea (*Vigna unguliculata* Walp) which has been regarded as one of the most drought resistant species among the pulse crops. It has been suggested that in the lower part of the stem, parenchymatous tissue for storing water has been developed for the function of drought resistance. We confirmed that in this tissue, water amount was high compared to the other stems by neutron radiography (Fig. 4). Then the water uptake manner was measured using ¹⁸F labeled water produced by a cyclotron. Comparing the water uptake manner of cowpea plant with that of common bean, cowpea plant was found to maintain high water uptake activity after drying treatment, suggesting the high drought resistant character. We used drought tolerant and sensitive cultivars selected out of about 2000 cowpea plants and compared water uptake manner (Fig. 5). Interestingly, usually, drought tolerant cultivar was not taken up much amount of ¹⁸F-labeled water compared to that of a sensitive one. But after

drought treatment, sensitive one cannot take up much amount of water. The result showed that the natural plant behavior suggested us different concept for the drought tolerance. When we are trying to produce drought tolerant plant, we are apt to think that adding high activity for water uptake is enough. In nature, drought tolerant cultivar does not require much amount of water under normal condition but has high potential activity to absorb water when water supply was limited.

We irradiated water with He beam to produce ¹⁸F in water. However, there always remained a question whether ¹⁸F really represents water movement itself. To avoid this problem, we tried to use ¹⁵O, which was produced by ¹⁵N (d, n) ¹⁵O reaction at NIRS. The labeled water was supplied to a soybean plant from root. Because of an extremely short half-life of ¹⁵O, 2 min., water movement in a root, as well as up ground part of the plant, was able to be traced until 20min, after water was supplied. To get water movement in a plant, an imaging plate (IP) was fixed to contact with the sample for 1 min. and the IP was renewed rapidly (Fig. 6). Using these successive images, water uptake movement was analyzed under different conditions of light and humidity. The water uptake was found to be highly dependent on humidity. When the humidity was decreased to about 50%, water uptake was shown even under dark condition (Fig. 7).

With this technique, not only water movement but also the other elemental movement, such as K, Mn or Zn are expected to study in a living plant.

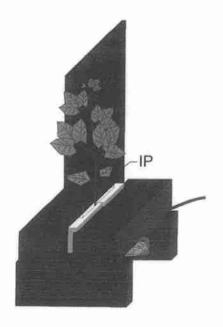


Fig.6 Water imaging with IP

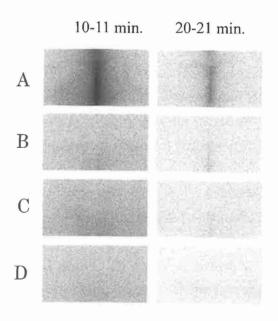


Fig.7 Water image of an internode by IP, A,C:light B,D:dark; A,B:50%,C,D:99% of humidity

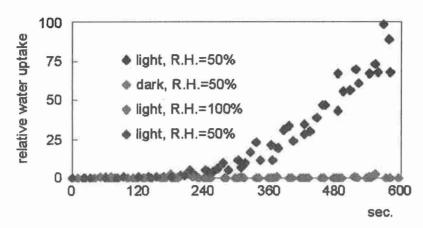


Fig.8 Water uptake manner at the lowest part of an internode in a soybean plant

Conclusion

Although there has been a tremendous amount of work at the microscopic level, represented by gene technology, or macroscopic work, like field research, there has been relatively little study at the level of plant tissues, or whole plant systems. The intact plant itself has a high potential to integrate many functions and to respond to many diverse environmental conditions. Through nondestructive imaging of water *in vivo* and element movements, we would like to inaugurate a new field of plant research, not only to reveal new functions or evaluate intact systems, but also to find ways to bridge the microscopic world of living plants with that of the macroscopic world. For this purpose utilization of radioisotopes or radiation plays an crucial role.

Acknowledgement

To perform this study I would like to thank the people at JAERI in Tokai and Takasaki establishment for their support as well as Dr. Suzuki and other staffs at NIRS for kind advice to perform positron emission tomography.

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JAERI-Conf 2005-001

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1.8 Recent Progress in Medical Application of Radiation and Radioisotopes

放射線の医学利用における最近の進歩

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1. はじめに

放射線は幅広く利用され影に日向に私達の日常生活に貢献している。その中で医学利用は多くの方々が自ら経験し、広く知られている。放射線と放射性同位元素の医学利用の変遷を述べ、最近の進歩を紹介する。特に近年注目されているがんの重粒子線治療とポジトロン断層撮影 (Positron Emission Tomography: PET) に焦点を当てたい。

2. 放射線医学の誕生と変遷

レントゲンによる X線の発見(1895年)、ベクレルによる放射能発見(1896年)、キューリによるラジウムの発見(1898年)が契機となり放射線医学が誕生した。放射線診断学、核医学、放射線治療学という放射線医学の 3 分野はその後著しい発展を遂げ、今日の医療における高度の診断と治療に不可欠な分野として日進月歩を続けている。

3. 放射線診断学

X線の物質透過性と写真乾板感光性を利用して始まった X線単純撮影は造影剤の開発により、消化管や血管の X線写真を可能にした。1970年代のコンピュータ科学の進歩を応用した X線コンピュータ断層撮影 (CT)の開発と普及は画像診断に革命的進歩をもたらした。1980年代には核磁気共鳴技術を応用した磁気共鳴画像 (MRI)が導入され第2の画像診断革命というべき進歩がみられた。材料科学の進歩は血管造影技術を応用した疾病の治療を可能とし、Interventional Radiology (IVR)の領域確立に貢献した。

4. 放射線治療

X線やラジウムの身体障害作用が認知され、それを逆用して腫瘍等の疾病を治療する放射線治療学の分野が 20 世紀初頭に始まった。

放射線治療にはX線やγ線照射装置を用いる体外照射、密封RI小線源を用いる腔内・組織内照射、非密封のRI(放射性医薬品)を投与するRI内用治療があるが、ここでは体外照射に限定して述べる。放射線治療中心的課題は、放射線を病巣に集中

し、強力に破壊する一方,健常組織の障害を最小限にとどめることにある。そのために様々な照射法と装置の開発が進められてきた。近年では原体照射、定位放射線治療(ガンマナイフ)、強度変調放射線治療(IMRT)などがある。日常診療として現在最も広く用いられているのはリニアックによるX線照射である。

5. 重粒子線治療

体表面から照射した時に、ビームのエネルギーに応じて一定の深さでエネルギーの大部分を失う性質とこのエネルギーピーク(ブラッグビークとよぶ)のもつ生物効果が X線の 2~3 倍である重粒子線は、線量集中性とがん細胞傷害作用双方にすぐれた、がん治療にとって理想的な放射線である。この治療法を実施するには大型の加速器が必要となる。大型サイクロトロンを用いる中性子線治療の実績を有する放射線医学総合研究所に医療用重粒子加速器 Heavy Ion Medical Accelerator in Chiba(HIMAC)が建設され 1993 年に完成した。1994 年 7 月より HIMAC で加速した炭素イオンビームを用いて重粒子線がん治療臨床試験が開始された。HIMAC はイオン源発生装置、約30 メートルの直線加速器、直径 40 メートルのシンクロトロンからなり、各種イオンを最大 800MeV まで加速できる。幅約120 メートル奥行約60 メートルの施設で、290-400MeV に加速した炭素ビームを用いて各種がん治療を行っている。1994 年から HIMAC を用いた重粒子線がん治療が「がん克服10ヶ年総合戦略」のもとで開始された。重粒子線治療ネットワーク会議を頂点とする所外専門家多数が参加する臨床試験体制を作り、プロトコールに従って科学的、倫理的に極めて質の高い多施設協力による臨床試験を実施してきた。

約1,400 症例の臨床試験にもとづいて安全性と有効性が明らかになった時点で高度 先進医療「固形がんに対する重粒子線治療」が承認された。2003 年 11 月より一部の 対象疾患を高度先進医療に移行し、重粒子治療ネットワーク会議の了承を得てその枠 を次第に広げている。この場合炭素イオン線治療そのものは患者負担(314 万円)と なる。2004 年度には重粒子線治療経験は 2,000 症例を越えた。現在約 80%の症例を 高度先進医療 残りを臨床試験として実施している。

また、炭素線治療の普及を目指して、小型普及型炭素線治療装置開発研究を推進している。現在、大学、地方自治体その他が本治療に強い関心を示しているので、早く普及し、炭素線治療が健康保険医療として実施できるようになることを願っている。そのための技術協力、人材育成への協力を惜しまない。

6. 核医学

放射能の本体が α 線、 β 線、 γ 線であることがラザフォードとビラールにより明らかにされた後、ソディは同位元素(isotope) の存在を示した。 放射性同位元素 (radioisotope:RI) を目印にして物質の動態を追跡する方法を開発したのがヘベシィであった。この放射性追跡子法 (tracer 法)の人体への応用が核医学 (nuclear medicine) である。1920 年代にブルムガルトとワイスにより循環時間の測定に利用されたのが 嚆矢となった。

放射性トレーサ法の医学応用である核医学は、物質の動きを観察する手段として有用である。血流や消化管の働きなどの生理学的機能、脳、心筋など臓器・組織および腫瘍や炎症など病巣の代謝機能、免疫学的機能の観察が可能である。生体内情報伝達

機能の評価も行われる。

現在わが国では日常臨床検査として毎日約7,000件の検査が約1,000の核医学施設で実施されている。

1970 年代初頭に CT (computed tomography) が開発された。X線を身体周囲から照射し、生体組織によるX線吸収を測定し、コンピュータを用いて身体輪切像を再構成して表示するのが X線 CT である。 X 線透過型コンピュータ断層撮影(Xray transmission computed tomography)と呼ばれる。一方、体内に投与された放射性トレーサから放射される光子 (γ 線)を身体周囲で測定して断層像を再構成する方法を放射型断層撮影 (emission computed tomography) と呼ぶ。そのなかで単光子(通常の γ 線)核種を測定するものが SPECT (single photon emission computed tomography)、ポジトロン核種を用いるのが PET (positron emission tomography) である。

7. PET 核医学

ポジトロン (陽電子) 放出核種は、物質の中で電子と結合して消滅する。この時、陰陽電子の質量エネルギーの和が2個の光子 (それぞれ 0.511MeV) となり、反対方向に放出される。この消滅光子を対向する2個の放射線検出器で測定し、同時計数回路を用いて2個の検出器に同時に到達した光子のみを信号として取り出すことができる。この検出器ペアをリング状、多層に配列した装置がPET装置である。

有機化合物の骨格をなす炭素(C)をはじめ窒素(N)、酸素(O)の RI で体外測定が可能な $^{-1}$ C(半減期 20 分)、 $^{-3}$ N(10 分)、 $^{-5}$ O(2 分)はいずれもポジトロン核種である。これにハロゲンの $^{-8}$ F(110 分)を加えた 4 核種を製造する小型サイクロトロンが開発されている。この小型サイクロトロンを病院内に設置し、上記短半減期の核種を製造し、各種の標識トレーサを合成して院内製剤として PET 検査に用いている。天然の化学物質や薬物を $^{-1}$ C、 $^{-3}$ N、 $^{-5}$ O で標識して体外から測定し、画像表示できることが PET の特徴である。また $^{-8}$ F は半減期が比較的長いので工場で製造した標識トレーサを放射性医薬品として市販することが可能である。現在ブドウ糖類似体の $^{-8}$ F2-fluoro-2-deoxyglucose(FDG)が放射性医薬品として承認申請されている。PET 施設は、1979 年放医研にわが国最初の施設が開設されて以来漸次増加したが、近年急速に増加し、2004 年 12 月現在 100 近い施設で 150 台の PET が稼働していると推測される。わが国では 1996 年 $^{-5}$ O 標識ガス(CO2、CO、O2)を用いるPET 検査が、また 2002 年より FDG を用いる PET が健保収載されている。特に 2002年 4 月に健康保険に取り入れられた FDG を用いるがんの診断、検診が急速に普及している。

活発に増殖するがん細胞がエネルギー源としてブドウ糖を盛んに取り込む性質を利用する FDG PET は、がん組織の代謝機能を画像化でき、かつ容易に全身の検索が可能なことが特徴である。解剖学的形態情報を画像化するのに優れた技術と組み合わせた融合画像を利用すると診断の精度が高まる。非侵襲的な患者に優しい画像診断技術として脚光を浴びている。

このような臨床 PET が急速に普及する以前から、PET は生体の各種機能を画像化する技術として臨床研究に用いられてきた。

1981 年にジョンズホプキンズ大学 H.N.Wagner らが

「C-N-methylspiperone を用いてヒト脳のドーパミンD2レセプター画像を撮影した。

JAERI-Conf 2005-001

これが神経伝達物質受容体の生体画像撮影の先駆けとなった。以後様々な放射性トレーサが開発され、シナプス後受容体のみならず、シナプス前受容体、トランスポータ、合成・分解酵素、神経伝達物質とその前駆体の画像化が可能となった。さらに極めて高い比放射能のトレーサ合成技術が開発されることにより密度の低い受容体の画像化と解析が可能となった。

ヒトの心の化学を知る技術として、神経・精神疾患の診療に大きな進歩をもたらしつつある。

遺伝子治療のモニターや遺伝子発現の画像化が試みられている。ポジトロン核種で標識したアンチセンスを投与して、目的遺伝子から合成されるメッセンジャーRNAに直接結合させて PET で観察することができる。また、目的遺伝子のプロモータ配列の下流側にレポータ遺伝子を組み込んだベクターを導入するレポータ法がある。この方法では治療遺伝子が治療蛋白を発現すると同時に、レポータ遺伝子がレポータ蛋白を発現する。このレポータ蛋白の働きの指標となる PET トレーサを投与して PET 撮像を行い、レポータ蛋白の発現を観察して治療蛋白発現程度を推定することができる。本法は現在動物モデルを用いて検討が進められている。このように分子探索子(molecular probe)を用いて生体内分子情報を画像化する核医学画像を分子イメージングと呼んでいる。

遺伝子情報の探索は遺伝子型と表現型を結ぶいわば化学型という新しい情報を提供する。これを用いて臨床症状発現前に疾患の診断や予想を行い、予防医学を推進できる。生体内の抗原、レセプターを標的とした治療にも応用できる(targeted radionuclide therapy)。また薬の作用と動態を可視化して、創薬や治療設計に役立てることができる。

8. おわりに

放射線の医学利用は過去 110 年の間に急速に進歩発展し、臓器別に分化した医学各分野に横断的に寄与してきた。境界(壁)を取りはらい、異なる領域の協調と融合を促進する時代に放射線医学の役割が一層重要となると考える。

1.9 "Brain-Science & Education"Towards Human Security and Well-Being

脳科学と教育 -人類の安寧とより良き生存を目指して-

Hideaki KOIZUMI 小泉英明

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要旨

自然科学や先端技術、そして人文学・社会科学を架橋・融合した新たな視点から、身近な社会問題を解決しようというアプローチが始まりつつある。近代はデカルトに始まる要素還元論が成功を納めた時代であり、自然科学と技術が目覚しく発展した。そして21世紀は俯瞰型統合論の時代と目されるようになってきた。かつては文科系の分野であった精神や心の世界にも、認知神経科学や脳科学といった理科系の学問が入ってきた。近年、fMRI(機能的磁気共鳴描画)、MEG(脳磁図)、OT(光トポグラフィ)などの非侵襲高次脳機能イメージングの急速な進展が、文理融合の試みを現実のものにしつつある。

このような時代潮流の中で、典型的な文理融合領域として考えられるのが「脳科学と教育」あるいは「脳を育む」である。学習の概念を「脳が環境(外界)からの刺激に適応し、自ら情報処理神経回路網を構築する過程」、教育の概念を「環境からの刺激を制御・補完して学習を導き鼓舞する過程」と捉える。蓄積されてきた脳神経科学の知見を新たな角度から見直し、生物学的視点を拠り所に学習メカニズムの本質に迫る。発達認知神経科学を含む脳科学、発達心理学や言語学、そして新たな脳機能計測や各種情報技術を架橋・融合して、実践的かつヒューマニステックな学習・教育に関する研究を行うものである。この世に生を受けた発生・胎児期から、一生を終えて死に至るまで、全ての学習と教育の過程を包括的な視点で捉え直す。そして、物質的豊かさや利便性を追求した時代から、精神的豊かさや温かい心を志向する未来へ向けて、人間本来の基本能力維持とその向上を目指そうとするものである。

脳の研究には嘗て3つの領域が存在した。脳を「知る」「守る」「創る」である。この概念は、アリストテレスが示した「テオリア」(観相の学)、「プラクシス」(行為の学)、そして「ポイエーシス」(制作の学)に対応する。そして、この3つを俯瞰・統合した先に「脳を育む」あるいは「脳科学と教育」という概念が在る。Trans-disciplinarity (TD)の概念を、ダイナミックな実践的方法論として活用し、Human Security & Well-Being(安寧とより良き生存)を目標した次世代に資する研究が求められていると考える。

Education has been explicitly recognized as a critical issue for human societies at least since the Greek classical period of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, and this recognition almost certainly extends back even earlier. Good education with an emphasis on a healthy mind and body is the foundation of a strong nation, and is thus essential for national security and prosperity. Conventionally, the discipline of education has been looked upon as one of the humanities. Important books on education have been written by Plato, Rousseau, Steiner, Langevin, Wallon and many others. Langevin was the chairman of the committee for making the new educational plan of France after the World War II. It should be emphasized that the important part of Langevin's thought on education might come from the Curies who discovered radium in 1898.

The most general meaning of the word education is the physical and mental upbringing of children. Its origin, however, is in the Latin word educatus (e-duc-tus), which refers to the directional guidance of learning. Education and learning are closely related concepts, but differ in that education deals with the external provision of concepts while learning deals with the internal generation of concepts in response to external stimuli (including concepts). That is, a learner is a subject developing independently, but can also be an object of guidance by education. This essential distinction can be examined from the viewpoint of natural science as well as that of the humanities.

An early consideration of education from a biological viewpoint is seen in an experiment performed by Immanuel Kant, although the importance of this work is yet to be recognized in any relevant field of scholarship. In one of his duties as a professor of philosophy at the time, Kant held a class in pedagogy. After Kant's death, his colleague Link published the notebooks Kant had prepared for his lectures on education. Kant deeply considered the origin of education, and found that birds are the only creatures other than human beings to have education. He did this through an experiment where he placed a sparrow's egg in a canary's nest. The sparrow raised by canaries was somehow able to sing. Kant had thus discovered that bird song is a culture. It should be emphasized that even chimpanzees do not have education.

In this lecture, I will discuss concepts of learning and education that have been expressed in terms of the viewpoint of natural science, and will propose a new way to study learning and education based on functional brain imaging.

From a biological viewpoint, learning and education are closely related to brain development because the brain is an adaptable information processor that is open to environmental stimuli. Stimuli from the environment cause new neuronal connections

to form, which in turn allow better adaptation to the environment. Learning is the process by which the brain reacts to stimuli by making neuronal connections that act as information-processing circuits and provide information storage, somewhat like a database. Therefore, a biological viewpoint is essential to the study of learning and education, although this has not been a major concern in the discipline of education to date. From this point of view, education should be designed to guide and inspire the construction of the basic architecture for information processing in the brain by preparing and controlling the input stimuli given to the learners.

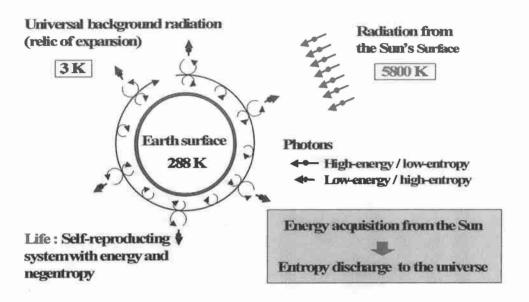
The components and basic architecture of the brain are created on the basis of information contained in the genes. However, there is a great deal of room left for epigenetic processes, i.e., processes that are free of genetic control, and stimuli from the environment strongly affect substantial parts of the brain. In other words, the genes generate a great potential for various functions of the brain, but a suitable environment is required to stimulate healthy brain development, that is, nurture the expression and integration of brain functions. Education is the process in which learning is guided to provide an optimal environment for such development.

Learning and education can thus be studied as a new field of the natural sciences that takes the entire human life span as its subject and encompasses a huge variety of problems, including the fetal environment, childcare, language acquisition, general/special education, and rehabilitation. Noninvasive imaging of higher-order brain functions in humans will clarify the brain's developmental processes, and will provide various pieces of evidence for the learning sciences. This new approach is called "Brain-Science & Education".

When we consider the Earth's biosphere, we might regard it as being driven by the great thermal engine formed between the Sun and the wider universe. The biosphere is irradiated by higher energy and lower entropy photons from the Sun, and in turn emits lower energy and higher entropy photons into space. This great thermal engine induces both global water circulation and life cycles within the biosphere. Life could be defined as a self-reproducing system that uses energy to produce negentropy. Figure 1 shows the linkage between life and the universe.

Figure 2 shows the evolution of life from the informational viewpoint. The Big Bang is thought to have happened about 13,500 million years ago. We cannot know anything before the Big Bang. This is one of the basic limitations of science. Isotopic analysis of meteorites indicates that the solar system was born about 4,600 million years ago. Life is thought to have appeared about 3,800 million years ago. Information adapting life to the environment has been accumulating in genes over very many

generations and central nervous systems have been evolving since about 300 million years ago. The feature of information processing by a central nervous system for adaptation is that learning, and thus adaptation, takes place within a generation. Therefore, the relation between genetic and epi-genetic processes is the key to a more scientific view of education.



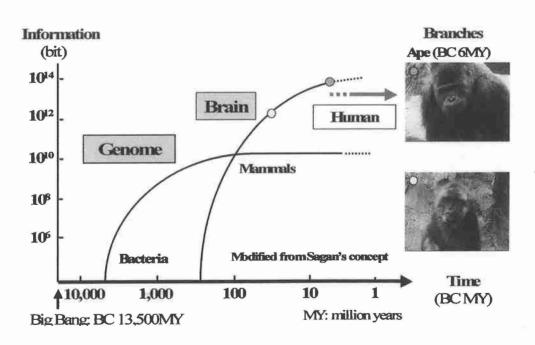


Figure 2 Evolution of life from the informational viewpoint

As an extension of the pioneering columnar structure studies on the primary visual cortex by the Nobel laureates Hubel and Wiesel, many researchers in the 1980s studied the critical period for the formations of these structures. If a baby cat is raised in an environment surrounded only by vertical stripes, it becomes incapable of seeing horizontal lines, and remains so throughout its life. The right-hand photograph shows the structure of orientation columns in the cat's primary visual cortex. If stimuli from the environment do not include horizontal lines, the columns responsible for horizontal lines disappear through the process of neuronal elimination. Therefore, even formation of the visual system in the brain is attributable to a leaning process that has a critical period. Figure 3 shows cat raised in an environment of vertical stripes.

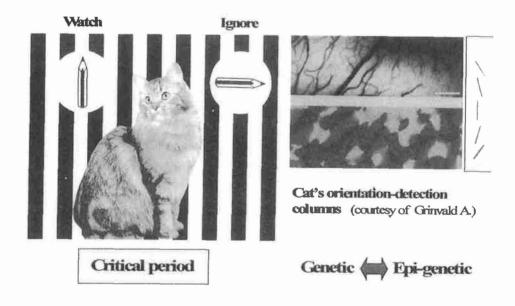


Figure 3: Cat raised in an environment of vertical stripes

Figure 4 shows learning and brain development over a life-span. Learning categories are learning in infancy, in childhood, and across a life from birth to death. A curriculum based on critical and sensitive periods might be possible. Examples are given in this slide. The time scale is logarithmic.

Completely noninvasive brain-function imaging methods are essential if we are to apply the concept of "Developing the Brain" or "Brain-Science and Education" to practical problems. This figure is for comparison of the methodologies of higher-order brain-function imaging. We currently have three noninvasive imaging methods. Since each method has both merits and limitations, we sometimes use all three methods complementarily. Figure 5 shows brain-function measurement.

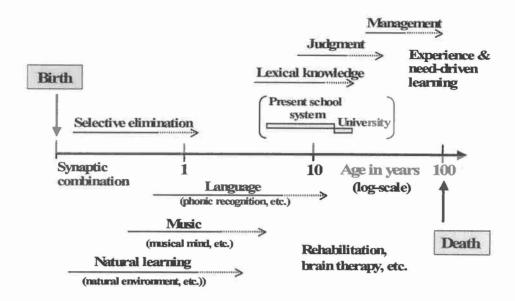


Figure 4: Life-long learning and education

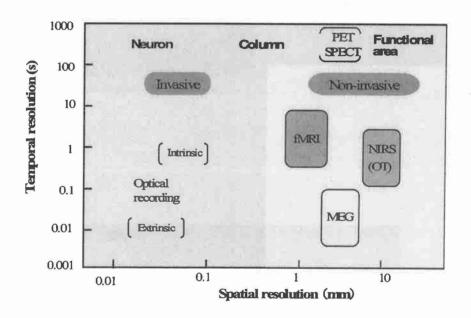


Figure 5: Brain-function measurement

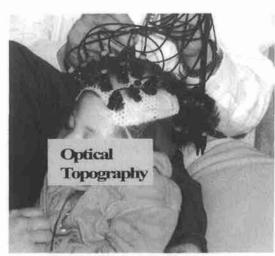
We to study functional recovery in early infant brains also used optical topography, and again found incredible plasticity; motion despite an almost complete defective of internal capsule; speech despite severe left-hemispheric damage; and complex motion despite an almost complete lack of a cerebellum. Figure 6 shows functional recovery in the early-infant brain.

More precise tests were performed in Italy by a group that included many of the same workers. These results were recently reported in the Proceedings of the United

States National Academy of Sciences. Subjects were again neonates within 5 days of birth, but the mother tongue in this case was Italian. Listening to Italian produced stronger activation than listening to a reverse tape or silence. The reverse tape of course contains the same sound components, i.e., frequency and power spectra, but no words or language. We are planning to continue tests of this kind, next looking at the mother tongue vs. foreign languages. Figure 7 shows brain activity in hearing the mother tongue.

We have observed incredible plasticity:

- motion with almost complete defect of internal capsule;
- speech with severe lefthemispheric damage; and
- complex motion with almost no cerebellum.



In collaboration with K. Kogure's group

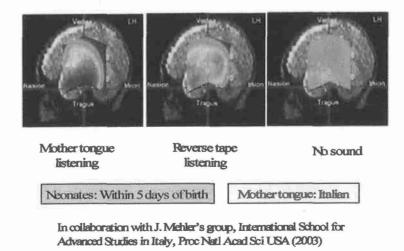


Figure 7: Brain activity in hearing the mother tongue

JAERI-Conf 2005-001

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1.10 Nuclear literacy and radiation effects in Hungary

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More than 60% of natural radioactivity at home is coming from radon, the nobel gas. After its radioactive decay the daughter elements are also radioactive. The β - and α -particles are electrically charged. This means that after the radioactive decays electrically charged ions are born. It is a good question to ask your students whether these ions are positive or negative. You can be almost sure that all of your students' answer will be: "It depends on the decay. After a β decay the daughter element will be positively charged, but after an α -decay (α = He⁺⁺) the daughter element will be negatively charged." BUT NO! The relative heavy and charged α -particle will tear quite a lot of electrons from the atomic shell. So if radon gas is present in the air there are positive ions, and they are even radioactive as well. If you blow up a balloon, and you rub it by your freshly washed hair, it will be electrically negative. This balloon is able to collect the positive ions from the air.

Now, it is easy to make an experiment with a Geiger counter. Do not forget to measure the background before you blow up the balloon! (It was 40 clicks/minute in Nagasaki at the ISRE Symposium.) Then the rubbed balloon should be taken into a closed room closed to the ground. (The main source of radon is the natural radium content of the soil. In Nagasaki, in the Brick Hall the small room just behind the doorman desk was "excellent".) To collect the ions about 30 minutes is needed. Then let the air come out from the balloon! It is important! There was a big balloon surface during the collection time. Now, without air in it, on the smaller surface the density of the collected radioactive isotopes is much higher. (As it happened in Nagasaki at the ISRE Meeting: the Geiger counter showed 1000 clicks/minute!)

At this ISRE meeting we miss someone who was the prophet of nuclear literacy, not only at home in Hungary, but all over the World. He had never worked at any nuclear company. He was not even a radiologist. His field was elementary particle physics; he was the first who discovered the conservation of lepton charge. And he taught theoretical physics at Budapest University. He loved his students; he felt deep responsibility for future generations. This is why he elaborated teaching modern physics in high school in Hungary (i.e. he prepared teachers, textbook writers, planned experiments, gave lectures for public, for young people, organized national and international conferences...). He had the very rare ability to interpret science, physics as simple as it is understandable, as enjoyable as the life itself. George Marx! We miss you very much!

In the early 70-ies the fruits of the modern physics began known for the public. Not only the cheap nuclear electric energy appeared in the media, but also the use of radioactive isotopes in medical practice, in industry, in geological research for oil and water. And even not only the nuclear chapter of modern physics seemed to be useful! With the help of quantum mechanics transistors, silicon chips, then computers were invented. Chemistry and biology became more exact and rich by the help of statistical physics and quantum theory.

Also in the early 70-ies the political atmosphere started to be a little bit opened, not so dictatorial in Eastern European countries – at least in natural sciences, and in their teaching. A new, modern science curriculum for schools was allowed to be invented by the Hungarian Science Academy. The chairman of this Committee was George Marx.

JAERI-Conf 2005-001

The Hungarian science curriculum of 1973 had changed the attitude of teaching. It emphasized that to educate for the scientific thinking way (the model making) is more important than to memorize more and more details of knowledge. The most important tasks of science teaching were declared as mental or manual activities:

Make experiments! Make models! Predict the future!

Check your prediction via experiments! Make decisions upon facts!

Feel responsibility of your knowledge!

Some new topics were introduced for 18 years old students: statistical physics, quantum mechanics, nuclear physics, and history of Universe.

The most difficult was to convince the traditional physics teachers. To make them understand that the messages of the 20th century physics for the whole population differs from the earlier messages. Somehow these physics teachers were trained in a way to be proud of the "purity" of physics. Majority of them refused any integration or co-ordination with the "soft" and "dirty" chemistry and biology. But professor Marx taught us the importance of modern physics in other subjects, about the borders as trail-blazing frontiers where modern physics is the key. He said: "Modern physics is needed for all. Ethical problems of the 21st century can be solved only by modern physics and science. Physics make you understand LIFE!"

Teaching radiation and nuclear physics in this Hungarian school curriculum started from facts, experiments, and computer simulations of old basic facts: the discovery of nucleus, neutrons, and nuclear force. Then for the heavy nuclei (A > 27) the drop model was invented. To understand radioactivity, fusion, fission the Nuclear Valley was used. (Nuclear Valley = the two dimensional function of binding energy per nucleon versus the number of protons and the number of neutrons; drawing the chart it seems to be a Valley with a deepest point at iron. See George Marx Life in the nuclear valley, Physics Education, 2001.) At the very beginning of teaching of this new chapter a 137 Cs $^{-138}$ Ba artificial source was used to introduce activity, half-life time, β - and γ -radiation.

Year by year more and more high school taught the "new physics" in Hungary, and at the school year 1984/85 it was introduced in each high school. This Hungarian textbook was translated also to Japanese by Jumpei Ryu and Tae Ryu (Maruzen Publishing House, Tokyo, 1999).

Chernobyle catastrophe happened in 1986. In the eyes of each student and even of the alumni the physics teachers became heroes. They were the reliable source of information. Even they measure the radioactive fall out, they did know the real facts. The reason of this was that George Marx invited the teachers' representatives (who were already nuclearly literate) and gave them detailed information about the Chernobyle accident. His knowledge had arrived via scientific channels directly from Chernobyle, from Swedish physicists, from the International Atomic Energy Agency. This was quite different from the politically colored and not too scientific news of the official media. And even more it was understandable.

Knowing the effects and measuring the fall out the Hungarian physics teachers (and NOT the medical doctors) suggested the pregnant women (mainly their old students!) not to decide for induced abortions. (Figure 1.) In other countries in Europe the excess of induced abortions were more than 100 000 in 1986. There was NO excess in Hungary because of Chernobyle – thanks to the nuclear literacy, thanks to the physics teachers.

Chernobyle was a good "lesson" for Hungarian physics teaching. *Physics went out from the school laboratory to the streets*, to the playgrounds, to real life. Knowledge and understanding of nuclear physics and radiations helped us to orientate ourselves during those days.

Even in the following two-three years there was a well measurable source of radioactivity for school demonstrations...

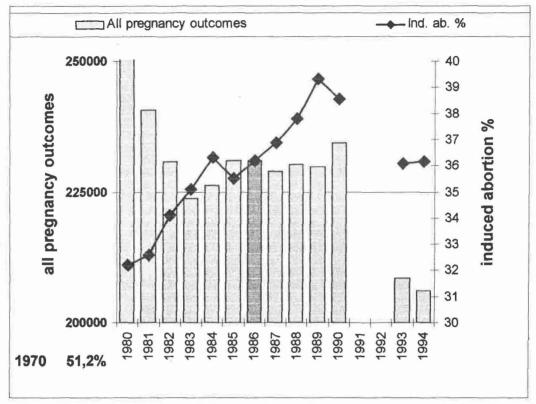


Figure 1. Because of Chernobyle catastrophe there were no excess induced abortions in Hungary.

But radioactivity has an "ugly" feature: it is decreasing by time (it is a decay...). Chernobyle radioactivity was over, schools pray for a new source of radioactivity. Then the *nuclear physics teaching went home*. Really. Thousand of villages' pupils joined to a network to measure radon at home. Hungary is a very lucky country. Its geology is very rich in different soils. Some of them have high uranium-radium content. Through these pupils their parents, grandparents and relatives learned the meaning of natural radioactivity. Maybe this nuclear literacy is the most important result of the radon survey. But the huge amount of data¹ made some research possible as well.

It is "well-known" that ionizing radiation can cause cancer illness. The only question is that what is the minimum dose to cause cancer. The usual answer is "Even one ionizing particle can turn the cell to be the source of cancer after some years." It is sure that the high energy absorbed by biochemical substances affects the cell processes. Many interesting models were born in the past decades.

At the very beginning of the Hungarian radon survey (1992) two villages were found with very wide range radon activity concentrations in homes. Working together with local pupils we wanted, we wanted very much to convince the local authorities that our work is necessary for the human beings of the villages. We wanted to show by facts that in the homes with high radon people get more cancer illness significantly. Instead of this intended result the facts told us a more interesting outcome. (See Figures 2, 3, and 4.)

¹ Our measurement method was checked at the Intercomparision organized by the National Radiological Protection Board in England. From the point of view of the precision and standard deviation of the measurement we were ranked among the best laboratories, (category A).

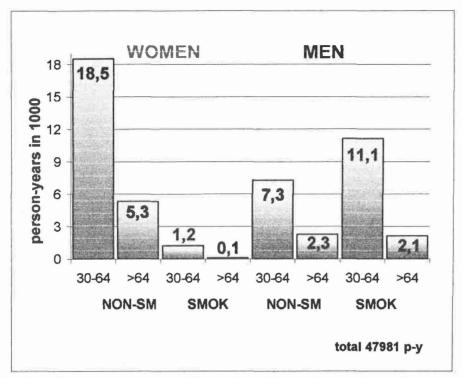


Figure 2. Number of person years in two Hungarian villages where radon and cancer risk was surveyed. SMOK: smoking, NON-SM: non-smoking people; on the horizontal axis the age groups are given. Next figure introduce the largest group: non-smoking, middle age women.

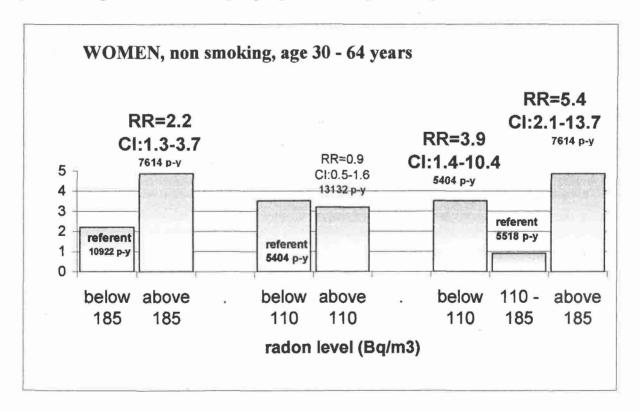


Figure 3. In the cohort study of the two villages the relative cancer incidence above 185 Bq/m³ is RR = 2.2 (95% CI: 1.3 – 3.7). This is what was expected traditionally. But by a lower division at 110 Bq/m³ the cancer incidences are the same practically. Creating three groups of population the virtual contradiction can be solved. In medium high radon level there is a lower cancer incidence among non-smoking women of 30 – 64 years old.

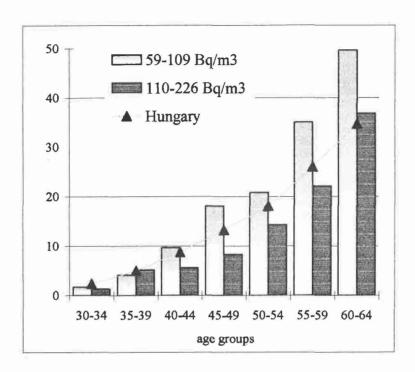


Figure 4. At an ecological study of 34 Hungarian villages cancer mortality versus indoor radon was examined. On the vertical axis the cancer mortality per 10 000 person-years are given. The figure introduces women in age groups; darker columns represent the groups living in higher radon. Radon levels are the median values of the given villages.

The figures above introduce cancers of any type of organs, not only lung cancer. The figures above introduce only facts, and NO hypothesis. Studying literature on the field radon and its health effects some interesting aspects come back again and again.

- 1) The majority of the surveys have the basic hypothesis that the radon caused health effects are must be harmful.
- 2) The majority of the surveys taking care of lung cancer, and ONLY lung cancer.
- 3) There is a "universal constant" in the majority of the papers: 150 Bq/m³, which is used to examine the relative risk of lung cancer below and above it.

As a teacher I admire when the *facts* are in contradiction with our previous knowledge. This is the best and most beautiful, enjoying and most exciting challenge of the inquiring mind of my students. As a poor researcher of radon and cancer association I have different feelings. To fight against dogmas is not a so good job for a woman physics teacher.