

Paper ID	218
Author(s)	Toru Ishii
Title	Changes in human society seen in the Teshima Incident
Abstract	
<p>The Teshima incident, which began in 1975, is said to be Japan's largest incident of illegal dumping of hazardous industrial waste. The scale was far more than 500,000 tons. Residents united and over 7,000 direct actions led to the first ever solution to remove the waste and restore the status quo, in the way of recycling all waste. In 2023, we moved from artificial purification to natural purification. The cleanup work is still in progress. A revolutionary risk communication system has been introduced for the cleanup work, and residents are acting as an integral part of the project. Simultaneously, this history changed Japan from a waste-oriented society to a recycling-oriented society. It can be called a small miracle in Japan's pollution history. Even so, what was it that created the sense of party and autonomy among the residents?</p> <p>Teshima is now called the island of art. The triennial art festival attracts over 100,000 tourists. This was not created by residents, and there is no sense of community ownership. The autonomy of the local community is beginning to collapse. What is happening there? Meanwhile, the Seto Inland Sea is undergoing serious changes. After a period of overnutrition, the biota has become extremely fragile. Signs of life have become distant.</p> <p>The relationship between a person's inner self and the collective country or local community, social systems and policies created by people, and the relationship between people and nature are influencing and changing each other. We will contemplate driving forces and the future.</p>	
Keywords	Water, Waste, Humans, Ownership, Remote Islands

Paper ID	233
Author(s)	Kazuya Ishii
Title	Illusion of Japan's Economic Growth: Lessons from Teshima's Experience
Abstract	
<p>After the World War Two, Japan remarkably recovered its economy and society. During the 1950s and 1980s it has maintained high economic growth to become one of the major economic powers in the world. While it constructed the Shinkansen and the Tomei Expressway with the assistance of the World Bank, it soon became one of the leading donor countries for international development as a member of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).</p> <p>As the Japan's economy expanded, however, a series of environmental destructions took place across the country. Besides Toyama for Itai-itai disease and Kumamoto for Minamata disease, Teshima also represents such a shadow of Japan's economic growth, as people there suffered poisonous industrial wastes brought from Osaka and other business areas mainly in Kansai region.</p> <p>In this presentation, therefore, I would firstly like to review the economic growth of post-war Japan, with a particular focus of pollutions as its shadow. Secondly, I would describe how the wastes were brought into Teshima and how people there suffered them, to the extent that they stood up to appeal the society and finally won the apology for the ignorance of Kagawa Prefecture from its governor in 2000. Finally, let us think about what we should learn from the experience of Teshima, that is, to find a way out from the illusion of economic growth.</p>	

Keywords	economic growth, industrial wastes, and Teshima
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