様　式　Ｃ－１９、Ｆ－１９－１、Ｚ－１９　（共通）

科学研究費助成事業　　研究成果報告書

令和　６ 年　 ５ 月 ２２ 日現在

機関番号：１７１０２
研究種目：若手研究(B)
研究期間：2017～2023
課題番号：１７Ｋ１３３７１

研究課題名（和文）Art of the Atomic Age (Part II)

研究課題名（英文）Art of the Atomic Age (Part II)

研究代表者
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研究者番号：９０７４１７１０

交付決定額（研究期間全体）：（直接経費）　　2,600,000円

研究成果の概要（和文）：新型コロナ危機にもかかわらず、会議を開催しました。その目的は、ナバホ族とポリネシアの被爆者の問題を取り上げることでした。アメリカのウラン採掘とオセアニアの核実験が多くのコミュニティに影響を与えており、その汚染はしばしば見えなくなっています。会議のほかに、マリー・キュリー博物館とITER融合施設を訪れました。これらの研究旅行は、将来の出版のための情報収集に役立ちました。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義
Giving visibility to other hibakusha is important to continue to raise awareness on the impact that nuclear weapons have had and still have on people and the environment. The conference was online, with English and Japanese translation.

研究成果の概要（英文）：Despite the COVID-19 crisis, I managed to organized a conference. The aim of the conference was to give visibility to Navajo and Polynesian hibakusha. Uranium mining in the US and nuclear testing in Oceania have affected so many communities. Their contamination is too often invisible, overlooked or ignored.
In addition to the conference, I traveled to the Marie Curie Museum, and the ITER fusion facility in France. The two research trips were crucial for me to gather new information for future publication. At the Marie Curie Museum, for example, I came across a lot of archival material about her life and work, and I was able to buy a significant amount of books and DVDs. At ITER, I learned about nuclear fusion and about the international project.

研究分野：Art

キーワード：Art and Science　Nuclear technology　Nuclear weapons　Hibakusha　Marie Curie　Nuclear fusion

様　式　Ｃ－１９、Ｆ－１９－１（共通）

１．研究開始当初の背景

Initially, my research proposal was to organize a conference that would make it possible for academics in the humanities and in the sciences to meet and share their research on nuclear technology and the nuclear age. However, due to the COVID-19 crisis and my pregnancy, this project was altered.

２．研究の目的

But the overall purpose of the research, was to make the effects of nuclear technology visibility. I did this in two ways:

(1) First, I organized a conference. Through the conference, I provided the time and space for some academics to talk about the impact of wartime uranium mining on the Navajo Nation and the Cold War testing in Polynesia through the arts. The conference was held online and in-person (for people living in Japan).

(2) As I had already organized a conference, I decided to organize two research trips as soon as the Japanese borders reopened. I travelled to the Curie Museum in Paris, and to the ITER fusion facility in Saint-Paul-Les-Durance (France). This was to gather information for future publications. Both trips were fruitful and so interesting in their own ways.

３．研究の方法

(1) The conference was held online and in person. Thanks to the online event, more people could attend. I also recorded the event so that people could ask to watch the conference later on. I was contacted several times with this request. The conference also had live Japanese and English translation. https://flc.kyushu-u.ac.jp/cms4/index.php/2022/06/02/atom-art-representing-irradiated-polynesia-and-the-navajo-nation/

(2) At the Marie Curie Museum, I gathered a lot of archival information and bought some books and DVDs. The museum has a fantastic bookshop with books on nuclear topics. At ITER, I visited the facility and found out about the status of the progress and operation functioning of this international project.

４．研究成果

(1) The conference was effective in covering the impact of the nuclear age on people, and in particular the Navajos and Polynesians. The angle was to look at the artists, writers and curators who worked on the topic. It is a case of having civilian voices giving their side of the story against the American and French military censorship.

The Japanese summary is as follow: 核時代は、今日においても未だにはっきりと確認できるほどの深い傷跡−放射能に起因するもの−を残しました。本セッションは、ポリネシアとナバホネイションという２つの地域に注目します。フランスによる核実験、およびアメリカのマンハッタン・プロジェクトによるウラン採掘がポリネシアに与えた影響は今日に至っても続いています。そこに住む人々の生や記憶と結びついたこれらの土地は、今日に至っても放射能の影響下にあります。本セッションでは２名の講演者をお招きし、これらの土地を巡る「核の傷」が、現代芸術において如何に表象されているかについてのお話を伺います。

On the one hand, it was an opportunity to talk about “global hibakushas.” There are so many nations and communities that have been and are still being

affected by radioactive contamination. Thanks to the talk by American artist and curator Shaun Skabelund, we learned about the contamination of the Navajo Nation. Skabelund is the curator of *Hope & Trauma in a Poisoned Land* (Coconino Center for the Arts, Arizona, 2017).On Native Indian lands (in the US but also in Canada), Indians were employed with other miners to mine uranium first for the atomic bombs for the Manhattan Project, then for the Cold War and for power plants. The lack of safety over the years has been disastrous: People, land and memories have been contaminated, families were destroyed by early deaths from cancer, and there are still little acknowledgments of this. Not only this, but there are also hundreds of abandoned mines on the Navajo Nation, and most of which need to be reclaimed and cleaned up. Radioactivity is lingering, and people - in particular women and children are still being affected.

Regarding French Polynesia - or rather French Occupied Polynesia since this is still a French colony, Anais Maurer also enlightened us on the issues. Maurer is Assistant Professor of French and Comparative Literature at Rutgers University, and Faculty Associate at Columbia University's Center for Nuclear Studies. Maurer spoke about how artists, especially writers, resist environmental racism and imperialism. She pointed out through Polynesian writings that if French Polynesia and the Marshall Islands weren't colonized, they would be nuclear-free. Because the bombs tested were 12,000 times more powerful than Little Boy, Oceanians suffered the equivalent of one nuclear bomb a day between 1946 and 1996. Needless to say, the impact on the land, people and culture is wide-ranging.

(2) During my time at the Marie Curie Museum, I came across archival material. The museum itself is small, compared to the importance of Curie who is the first person to win the Nobel Prize twice. Yet, it was full of information about her life and research. It was also very interesting to be able to see her laboratory. The museum is located in the Curie Institute, which was once her laboratory. Most of the furniture or laboratory equipment has been replaced because of their radioactivity. But the laboratory was so interesting to observe.

In addition to all the amazing information I gathered, I also came across a very rich selection of books and DVDs in the museum's bookshop. Most of them centered on Marie Curie's life and work, but not entirely. There were books on her daughter and her son-in-law: Irene and Frederic Joliot-Curie. Both were nuclear scientists as well as feminists and peace activists. Frederic Joliot-Curie was the president of the World Peace Council for nuclear disarmament during the Cold War. The bookshop also had a large variety of books: biographies, academic research on them and their life, mangas and novels. In this sense, I have gathered a wealth of information for future research, which I look forward to publishing.

Finally, I gathered a lot of information at the ITER fusion facility. I learned in detail about the many scientific, social and political challenges facing nuclear fusion. I learned about the various international partner countries - including Japan. I learned how, what and when they are contributing to the scientific project. Contrary to my expectations, the site is still under construction, so there wasn't a bookshop or accessible library. Nevertheless, I was able to compare the site and its operation with the particle physics laboratory CERN, which I had previously visited. I also understood that nuclear fusion research is at the center of a significant competition between several countries given the benefits it would bring.

ATOM + ART

被爆の表象：ポリネシアとナバホネイションを巡って

Representing Irradiated Polynesia and the Navajo Nation

July 15 - 7月15日

How some contemporary artists represent the impact of nuclear tests in Polyneisa and of uranium mining on the Navajo Nation.

時間: 7月15日　4限　Time: July 15, 14:50-16:20 JST
場所 - Venue: Room 5214 (Center Zone - Building 5) and on ZOOM
言語: 英語と日本語訳 - Language: English with Japanese translation

発表者 - Speakers:

Anaïs Maurer was raised in Mā'ohi Nui (French occupied Polynesia) and is Assistant Professor of French and Comparative Literature at Rutgers University, and Faculty Associate at Columbia University's Center for Nuclear Studies. Her research foregrounds how Pacific artists and activists have resisted environmental racism in Oceania.

Shawn Skabelund is an artist and curator working in landscapes to reveal their complex issues, ecologies and cultural histories. In 2017, he curated the exhibition "Hope + Trauma in a Poisoned Land" at the Coconino Center for the Arts in Arizona - the first exhibition entirely dedicated to the impact of uranium mining on the Navajo Nation.

This event was organized by the Faculty of Languages and Cultures and is supported by JSPS KAKENHI (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research) Grant Number JP17K13371. Contact: Gabrielle Decamous g.decamous.flc.kyushu-u.ac.jp.

KYUSHU UNIVERSITY

九州大学大学院 言語文化研究院
Faculty of Languages and Cultures, Kyushu University

ZOOM code and more info here

５．主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕　計4件（うち査読付論文　2件／うち国際共著　4件／うちオープンアクセス　2件）

１．著者名 Lester Kurtz (ed), Gabrielle Decamous	４．巻 2
２．論文標題 Nuclear Warfare	５．発行年 2022年
３．雑誌名 Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, and Conflict (Elsevier Academic Press)	６．最初と最後の頁 200-209
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1016/B978-0-12-820195-4.00269-7	査読の有無 無
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

１．著者名 Decamous, Gabrielle	４．巻 22
２．論文標題 La pliure radioactive (French language)	５．発行年 2021年
３．雑誌名 Op. Cit. Revue des Litteratures, et des Arts, UPPA (Presse Universitaire de Pau)	６．最初と最後の頁 1-18
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） なし	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている（また、その予定である）	国際共著 該当する

１．著者名 Decamous Gabrielle	４．巻 online
２．論文標題 Art, Censorship and Nuclear Warfare	５．発行年 2020年
３．雑誌名 Leonardo, MIT Press	６．最初と最後の頁 1-8
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1162/leon_a_01881	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている（また、その予定である）	国際共著 該当する

１．著者名 Decamous Gabrielle	４．巻 46
２．論文標題 “Insignificant” Lives and the Power of the Arts after Fukushima	５．発行年 2019年
３．雑誌名 Afterimage, University of California Press	６．最初と最後の頁 15-25
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1525/aft.2019.463003	査読の有無 無
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

〔学会発表〕　計6件（うち招待講演　3件／うち国際学会　1件）

1．発表者名
Anais Maurer, Shaun Skabelund

2．発表標題
ATOM + ART: Representing Irradiated Polynesia and the Navajo Nation / 被爆の表象：ポリネシアとナバホネイション

3．学会等名
ATOM + ART

4．発表年
2022年

1．発表者名
Gabrielle Decamous

2．発表標題
The Radiance of Hibakusha Testimonies Now and Then

3．学会等名
Kyushu University Global Peace emporium: Nagasaki to be the Last Place（招待講演）

4．発表年
2021年

1．発表者名
Gabrielle Decamous

2．発表標題
The Atom, Gender and Discrimination after Hiroshima and Fukushima

3．学会等名
East Asian Popular Association（招待講演）（国際学会）

4．発表年
2021年

1．発表者名
Decamous Gabrielle

2．発表標題
Hiroshima through the Arts

3．学会等名
Texas Christian University（招待講演）

4．発表年
2020年

１．発表者名
Decamous Gabrielle

２．発表標題
Book Talk: The Arts of the Nuclear Age

３．学会等名
Kyushu University

４．発表年
2019年

１．発表者名
Decamous Gabrielle

２．発表標題
La Pliure Radioactive [The Radioactive Fold]

３．学会等名
"Origami, du nouveau entre les plis? Le Pli dans la litterature et les arts"

４．発表年
2019年

〔図書〕　計1件

１．著者名 Decamous Gabrielle	４．発行年 2019年
２．出版社 MIT Press	５．総ページ数 480
３．書名 Invisible Colors: The Arts of the Atomic Age	

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

MIT Press
https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/invisible-colors
The Atomic Photographers Guild
https://atomicphotographers.com/2019/03/21/invisible-colors-the-arts-of-the-atomic-age-by-gabrielle-decamous/
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Sarah Cascone, "12 of the Best New Books About Art to Read Over the Holidays," Art News, December 23, 2019, https://news.artnet.com/art-world/best-new-art-books-2019-1740150
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"The Dark Radiance of Atomic Bomb Literature," The Wire Science, April 18, 2021, https://science.thewire.in/the-sciences/the-dark-radiance-of-atomic-bomb-literature/

６．研究組織

	氏名 （ローマ字氏名） （研究者番号）	所属研究機関・部局・職 （機関番号）	備考

７．科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕　計0件

８．本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関