2015 NPT Review Conference Civil Society Presentation



## **Recognize, Apologize, Investigate, and Compensate** <u>for A-bomb Damage Suffered by the Korean Victims!</u>

Presentation : Sim Jin-tae Interpreter : Daniel Kim

My name is Sim Jin Tae, I am an Atomic Bomb survivor from South Korea.

I was born in Hiroshima in 1943. I was there when the atomic bomb dropped, and as a result, I became exposed to radiation.

At the time, 100,000 out of the total 740,000 victims were Koreans.

The majority of the Korean A-bomb victims were those who had been forcibly conscripted by colonial Japan.

My father too had been conscripted as a laborer at a military base in Hiroshima.

43,000 Korean survivors of the atomic bomb returned to South Korea after liberation.

But after living in abject poverty and facing social discrimination, many died from the aftereffects of the bomb without any medical care.

Currently, there are only 2650 survivors registered in the South Korean Atomic Bomb victims' Association.

But the Japanese government has ignored and discriminated the Korean A-bomb survivors.

For decades, we each had to sue the Japanese government as individuals.

While the Japanese government covers the full cost of medical treatment for Japanese survivors, it discriminates against Korean survivors by limiting their medical coverage.



Japan needs to stop distorting the truth about its history of war and colonial conquest, and apologize to, as well as compensate the victims.

Despite predictions that the bombs would cause enormous damage, death, and injury, the United States chose to drop the first atomic bombs.

Therefore, the United States must take responsibility for its crime against the hundreds of thousands of A-bomb victims from 33 different nations, including Korea.

However, the U.S. has yet to even apologize for its crimes against humanity, let alone accept responsibility, even after 70 years.

The average age of the Korean atomic bomb victims is 81. Are they just waiting for all of us to die out?

An even greater problem is that radiation poisoning from the A-bombs is genetically transmitted to the following generations.

In 2013, South Gyeongsang Province in South Korea investigated 1125 people, who were either first A-bomb victims or second or third generation descendants. 20.2% of descendants of survivors were found to have congenital deficiencies or hereditary diseases.

The 1300 second-generation descendants who suffer transmittable diseases as a consequence of the A-bomb were and still are living proof that the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons is permanent and is passed on through generations.

The U.S., Japanese, and South Korean governments must recognize the transmission of A-bomb damage to second and third generation descendants.

We demand an honest and sincere apology from the U.S. government before it's too late.

The South Korean government has also turned its back on the Korean A-bomb survivors.

We, the Korean atomic bomb survivors have come together with second and third generation descendants to lead a movement that will establish a special law for Korean atomic bomb survivors. At the very least, we want to build a memorial park for the Korean victims of the atomic bombs.



The South Korean government must exact from Japan compensation for A-bomb victims, a condition which was excluded from the treaty that normalized relations between Japan and South Korea.

Humankind must be made aware of the horrors suffered by A-bomb survivors in Korea and around the world. The United Nations, charged with guarding peace and human rights for all humankind, should take leadership and actively work to ban and eliminate all nuclear weapons.

Thank you.