

PART 1 — Full English Transcript with Japanese Summaries (0:00–11:26)

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Source: *provided transcript*

TheCompass-20171227-WhatHappene...

(0:00 – 0:43)

Welcome to the BBC World Service and What Happened Next? The Compass is the podcast series which explores our world, and this mini-series tells the stories of people caught up in some of the worst natural and man-made disasters. What caused them? What should never have happened? And what needs to happen next? I'm Tulip Mazumdar, and today we're in Bangladesh. Six days after the collapse of an eight-story building in Bangladesh, rescuers say there's no hope of finding more survivors.

→ 巨大な建物崩壊事故が紹介され、生存者の発見は絶望的と伝えられる。

(0:43 – 0:55)

The eight-story building fell like a pack of cards last week, trapping hundreds inside. The biggest clothing factory in Bangladesh, which killed more than 1,000 people. It was the world's worst accidental building disaster.

→ 8階建てのビルが突然崩れ、1000人以上が犠牲となった。

(0:55 – 1:17)

The collapse of the Rana Plaza clothing factory, just outside the Bangladesh capital, Dhaka, in April 2013. More than 1,100 garment workers were killed. This is The Compass on the BBC World Service, and you're listening to What Happened Next? The stories of people caught up in some of the worst disasters of modern times.

→ 2013年のラナ・プラザ崩壊で1100人以上が死亡した。

(1:18 – 1:43)

What caused them? What happened? What should never have happened? And what needs to happen next? I'm Tulip Mazumdar. The garment industry is vital to the Bangladeshi economy. Ready-made clothing accounts for 75% of the country's export earnings.

→ 衣料産業は国の輸出の大部分を占め、経済に不可欠である。

(1:44 – 2:09)

These clothes end up on high streets all around the world, sold under global labels from Gap and Benetton to Primark and JCPenney. The workers are mostly women, and while having a job provides income and independence, for many, like Noor, it's a tough industry. Garments are a very hard place to work.

→ 世界中の店で売られる服を作るのは主に女性で、仕事はとても厳しい。

(2:10 – 2:22)

If one can work properly, then management behave good with her. If one can't work properly, then nobody likes her. You have to produce 100 to 200 pieces per hour.

→ 生産ノルマが非常に高く、達成できないと扱いが悪くなる。

(2:23 – 2:41)

If you fail, you get scolded. Nazma Akhter has worked in Bangladesh's garment industry for 30 years. She started work alongside her mother when she was just 11 years old.

→ 失敗すると叱られ、多くの労働者は子どもの頃から働いていた。

(2:42 – 2:59)

It was then an unregulated, informal sector, with clothing factories often being housed in buildings designed for residential purposes. The safety and well-being of workers was a very low priority. She says it took two serious accidents for things to change.

→ 規制が不十分で、安全より利益が優先されていた。

(2:59 – 3:24)

The Tazrin factory fire in 2012, when more than 100 workers were killed, and the collapse of Rana Plaza just a few months later. When I was working in the factory, it was not addressing as a formal sector. But in 2012, there was severe fire incident happened in Tazrin, and 2013, there is big building collapse in Rana Plaza.

→ 重大な火災事故と倒壊事故が起きて初めて問題が注目された。

(3:24 – 3:40)

So after that, the people, internationally and locally, are thinking about the working safety issues in Bangladesh. Before, it was not that serious. Nobody is voluntarily addressing this area.

→ 事故後、安全への関心と改善への動きが強まった。

(3:41 – 4:05)

To understand how such a disaster could happen, we need to go back to when Rana Plaza was first built in 2007, as a luxury development to house shops and a bank in the Savar district of Dhaka. It was built by a local businessman and politician called Sahil Rana. This is Marcus Oxley, the director of the Global Network for Disaster Reduction.

→ ラナ・プラザは本来、商業ビルとして設計されていた。

(4:05 – 4:21)

The building was designed to be a mixed commercial premises. You had shops and you had residential accommodations, but it wasn't designed as an industrial building. So the use of the building changed to what it was originally permitted to be.

→ 工場として使われることを想定した構造ではなかった。

(4:21 – 5:04)

In addition to that, the building was subsequently increased by two or three storeys above what the original building was designed for. And Mohammed Tauhid is an architect from Dhaka. Because originally, Rana Plaza was given the permission to build a six-storey commercial building.

Somehow, they built eight, I think, and they staffed garment factory in it. So that structure was not meant to take that load. And then on top of the higher storey, we put some heavy generators as a backup power supply to the textile industries that were in the building.

→ 許可以上の階数を増築し、重い発電機を置いたため構造が耐えられなかった。

(5:05 – 5:19)

So we are just creating a death trap. The workers of Rana Plaza had concerns about the safety of the clothing factory where they worked. Not only were there fire hazards, they could see the building structure itself was unsafe.

→ 労働者は建物が危険だと気づいていたが、改善されなかった。

(5:19 – 5:42)

Yet these concerns were ignored. Marcus Oxley says it's this failure to listen to those who have little power that is the hallmark of man-made catastrophes. Disasters tend to hit the poorer groups in society, the lower income groups within our societies, who are perhaps the most marginalised from our political processes.

→ 弱い立場の人の声が無視されることが災害を悪化させる。

(5:43 – 6:24)

The concerns and the voices of the people who live or work in those buildings or in those environments are often the voices that are not really heard. But it's also a failure of the systems that are in place, according to the architect Mohamed Tawhid, who says that while robust building safety regulations have always been in place in Dhaka, a toxic mix of incompetence and corruption meant Sahil Rana's illegal building slipped through the net. I believe it is not a problem of the building codes or law, it is rather a problem of oversight, it's rather a problem of corruption.

→ 法規はあったが、腐敗と監督不足で機能していなかった。

(6:25 – 6:57)

People who were in duty to observe, people who were in duty to inspect and regulate and enforce this law, either they were bribed or they did not do their job or maybe there was also confusion about which organisation is in charge. Nearly 4,000 people worked in Rana Plaza, making garments for international clothing companies, most of them were women. The day before the accident, large cracks appeared in the building.

→ 監督機関が正しく機能せず、事故前日に亀裂が発見されていた。

(6:58 – 7:17)

Anxious workers were reluctant to go inside and they alerted factory bosses, but they were threatened with the sack if they failed to turn up for work. Most felt they had no choice. The \$7 a week wage afforded a traditionally poor workforce a degree of independence and financial stability.

→ 労働者は仕事を失うのが怖くて、危険でも働かざるを得なかった。

(7:17 – 7:37)

Those factory workers simply couldn't afford to lose that money. One of the reasons why people are vulnerable to disasters is that they are excluded from our mainstream processes. You know, they live in informal settlements, outside of normal planning, the formal planning regime.

→ 貧困により安全よりも収入が優先され、災害に弱くなる。

(7:38 – 7:55)

They work in the informal economy. They have very little rights as employees. So on that April morning, while the bank on the ground floor remained closed because of safety concerns, most of the workers of Sohil Rana's garment factory reported for work.

→ 銀行は閉鎖されたが、工場労働者は出勤を強制された。

(7:56 – 8:07)

Nur was one of them. It was a nine-story building. I used to work on the sixth floor.

→ ナールは6階で働く一人だった。

(8:08 – 8:22)

Previous day, factory announced general leave after seeing crack on the wall. Next day, they called and supposed to clear salaries and then they will give general leave. Some came, some didn't out of fear.

→ 工場は一度休みを出したが、翌日には出勤を求めた。

(8:23 – 8:32)

We were working. That day, three times load shedding happened. On the fourth time, management started the generator.

→ 停電が続き、発電機が起動された。

(8:33 – 8:55)

Just after generator started, we felt a tremble. After that, everyone started running towards staircase, which was on the backside. In the meantime, there was another tremble.

→ 発電機が動き出すと建物が揺れ、人々は逃げ始めた。

(8:56 – 9:31)

It felt like a mountain is melting down... vibrations tore apart the flimsy tower block in a matter of minutes.

→ 激しい振動で建物は数分で崩壊した。

(9:35 – 9:54)

There were 10 to 15 people around me, lying on the floor under heavy machines...

→ 多くの人が機械の下敷きになっていた。

(9:56 – 10:07)

If it had hit me directly on my head, I would have died... After an hour, I couldn't talk anymore.

→ ヌールは瀬戸際で生き残ったが、声も出なくなった。

(10:08 – 10:36)

Architect Mohammed Tauhid arrived at the scene soon after... bringing tools to help search teams.

→ 救助隊と専門家がすぐに現場に駆けつけた。

(10:38 – 11:09)

Ambulances were rushing out... bodies visible inside.

→ 救急車が次々と遺体を運び出した。

(11:12 – 11:26)

Noor doesn't remember how she was rescued. Survivors waited trapped for days.

→ 生存者の多くが暗闇で何日も閉じ込められていた。

END OF PART 1

PART 2 — 11:27 to 17:00

(11:27 – 11:43)

One woman described drinking her own blood to stay alive. The last survivor was pulled out of the rubble two weeks after the building collapsed. The final death toll of the Rana Plaza disaster was 1,134.

→ 生き延びるため極限状態に置かれ、最終的な死者は1134人に達した。

(11:44 – 12:00)

This is what's happened next on The Compass on the BBC World Service. I'm Tulip Mazumdar. Among the ruins of Rana Plaza, rescuers found the remnants of clothes bearing the labels of some of the world's best-known fashion brands.

→ 瓦礫の中から有名ブランドの服のラベルが見つかった。

(12:01 – 12:24)

It was a wake-up call for the clothing industry worldwide. But what happened next? Four years later, what has changed? Soheil Rana was jailed earlier this year over corruption charges. He and 37 others, including government officials, could get the death penalty if they're found guilty of murder over the complex's collapse.

→ 産業全体が見直しを迫られ、建物所有者らが逮捕された。

(12:25 – 12:45)

Sara Hussein is a lawyer for the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, who's involved in the ongoing cases for compensation and justice for the victims of Rana Plaza. That compensation money is coming out of a voluntary fund set up by some of the big clothing brands. Around \$30 million has been pledged so far.

→ ブランド企業が設立した基金から補償金が支払われている。

(12:46 – 13:04)

I think the trust fund was a really important innovation. And I think we also have to recognise the context in which it happened, which is it happened in Rana Plaza, which produces garments, it produces clothes that people wear around the world. And

because it resulted in a response, which was a global response.

→ 基金の設立は重要な進展で、国際的な反応を引き起こした。

(13:04 – 13:14)

Within Bangladesh, there was a huge rush of support for everyone who was affected. But we saw that it happened globally as well. And I think what happened was something fairly extraordinary.

→ 国内外から多くの支援が集まった。

(13:14 – 13:30)

That translated itself into a sense that something really had to be done. It had to be seen to be done and had to be done quickly. One of the first clothing companies to publicly recognise that its clothes were being made in Rana Plaza was the Irish firm Primark.

→ 最初に責任を認めた企業の一つがプライマークだった。

(13:31 – 13:51)

We knew our clothes were in the building. So we made an announcement the very same day that we were in the building and that we accepted responsibility. Many clothing brands also agreed to fund the setting up of two new organisations, the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh and the Alliance for Bangladesh Worker Safety.

→ 多くのブランドが安全のための新しい団体設立に協力した。

(13:52 – 14:12)

More than 200 companies have signed up and said they will only source clothes from factories that comply with safety standards and that protect workers' rights. Olivia Wyndham-Stewart is part of an NGO called Impact. It works with women in the garment industry and she's just been to Dhaka to talk to workers about their lives today.

→ 200社以上が安全基準を満たす工場からのみ調達すると誓約した。

(14:15 – 14:38)

Have there been changes in your factory since Rana Plaza?

Yes, there have been lots of changes. For example, now we have Accord Alliance and now also time to time engineers come to check our building, whether there is everything

in place or not. And also they check the weight of each floor, whether it's heavy-weighted or not.

→ 工場では定期的な安全検査が行われるようになった。

(14:42 – 15:16)

Now we have Accord Alliance in our country and now we have fire door safety committee placed in our factories too. So now we feel more safer.

Do you feel differently about your job since Rana Plaza? And do you feel safer or less safe?

So do you feel as though management are treating you with more respect since Rana Plaza or less respect?

Yes, they have been treated more respectfully rather than previous time.

→ 以前より安全に感じ、経営陣の態度も改善されたという声がある。

(15:17 – 15:35)

But despite these positive developments, it can still be a major challenge for workers to assert their rights and demand to be heard. Attempts by workers to unionise have been met with strong resistance in parts of the garment industry. Trade union leaders have even been jailed.

→ 組合結成は依然として困難で、活動家が逮捕される例もある。

(15:39 – 15:54)

After the Rana Plaza incident, we workers want that we can form a trade union, but owner doesn't accept that, owner don't agree for that. So now we want to form the trade union and the work is going on. Hopefully it will be finalised by the next month.

→ 労働者は組合を作ろうとしているが、経営者の反対がある。

(15:57 – 16:23)

Nazma Akhter, the former child worker who we heard from at the start of the programme, is now a high-profile union activist. And she says far more needs to be done to give these women a voice.

Safety issues are one issue, but workers living wages, their female leadership, their negotiation at the factory, and they need to also address their collective bargaining area and how we have to get the better wages.

→ 安全だけでなく、賃金や女性の権利向上が必要だとナズマは訴える。

(16:23 – 16:44)

And we need to be more skilled development to the female workers, how they build their negotiation capacity as well as their productivity. And also the female workers need to be the decision-makers at the workplace, because nowadays most of the men are decision-makers, but the females are labour force. So there is big discrimination.

→ 女性労働者が交渉力と意思決定権を持つことが重要だと指摘される。

(16:45 – 17:00)

So this also needs to be overcome, otherwise it's very difficult. The Accord and Alliance, set up soon after the disaster, will be funded until next year. They are responsible for ensuring factories comply to the new safety standards that allow them to export abroad.

→ 工場が安全基準を守るよう監視する団体が活動している。

END OF PART 2

PART 3 — 20:20 to the end

(20:20 – 20:39)

Social compliance, they said actually it's not my concern. I need to ensure the safety and I need to ensure that you match the standards. So it's a double standard actually. I would say they have done it deliberately or under ability. They have done it very smartly to corner us from every side. The new safety rules cost money to implement and many factory owners say they are the ones left picking up the bill whilst retailers continue to try and drive prices down.

→ 安全対策の費用は工場側に重くのしかかり、ブランドは価格を下げ続けている。

(20:39 – 21:04)

In the end, it's the workers who are hit. Has your pay changed since the Rana Plaza incident?

Salary has been increased but there is lots of stress from the production unit. Salary has been increased but not the basic salary.

→ 賃金はわずかに増えたが、仕事の負担はむしろ増えている。

(21:04 – 21:15)

The other allowances has been increased. For example, medical bonuses, this kind of thing has been increased. And has production pressure gone up?

Yes, production pressure has been gone really up.

→ 手当は増えたが、生産プレッシャーも大きく上がった。

(21:16 – 21:43)

In case of remediation, we are not getting any direct money from the Accord or any of the buyers. Lutful Matin is a safety compliance officer for the Bangladeshi garment makers Natural Denim. Whatever the money they are giving, it is with the Accord or with the alliance to hire the expertise to have a better inspection and to find out the problems and giving us the problems and we used to give them the corrective action plan.

→ ブランドからの資金は改善ではなく、安全検査の費用に使われるだけだという。

(21:44 – 22:05)

But yes, it's creating a lot of pressure in our sector to minimise the cost and again to have a better profit. So if the profit is more, I think the entrepreneurs will also be happy to increase their salary of their workers because they are their main working force. They are the main pillar of this industry.

→ 利益が増えれば賃金を上げたいという意見もある。

(22:05 – 22:21)

So we also want that our workers will have a better life or a better living. There is clearly still much that needs to be done to improve the working lives of low-paid garment staff. But the tragedy of Rana Plaza did jolt the industry into action.

→ まだ課題は多いが、事故が改革のきっかけとなった。

(22:22 – 22:35)

Many involved in it today agree that a disaster like Rana Plaza couldn't happen again because of all the changes that have been made. Here's Saiful Islam Khan again.

So Rana Plaza was surely a very bad thing in our industry.

→ 今の制度では同じ悲劇は起きにくいとみられている。

(22:35 – 22:44)

But it started a revolution. Of course, I mean, every revolution starts with a very harsh thing. Rana Plaza was indeed harsh on us.

→ ラナ・プラザ事故は「革命の始まり」とも言われている。

(22:45 – 22:59)

A huge number of lives were lost. But in the end, it eventually changed the whole country's perspective in terms of safety and compliance. Because safety and maintaining the laws and these things are not in our DNA, to be honest.

→ 多くの命が失われたが、安全への意識は国全体で大きく変わった。

(23:00 – 23:16)

So we needed a bit of trust from external people or external things. And we got that trust through Rana Plaza. I would say that Bangladesh is the safest of the garment industries

in the developing countries.

→ 今ではバングラデシュが途上国の中で最も安全な衣料産業だと言われる。

(23:17 – 23:38)

That's Rob Ways from the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh.

There's no other country where you have an accord and where the factories have been inspected and the factories can demonstrably and honestly say my factory was inspected by independent qualified engineers. Corrections and fixes have been verified.

→ 独立した技術者が全工場を検査する国は他にないという。

(23:39 – 23:56)

And there's simply no other industry in the developing world that can say that honestly. And the Bangladesh garment industry can and they should. Four years after the collapse of Rana Plaza, it's clear that some lessons have been learned.

→ 途上国でこれほどの安全監査を行う産業は他にない。

(23:56 – 24:39)

But the fact that it took a tragedy on this scale for the world to really take proper notice of the conditions garment workers were facing is a damning indictment of cheap fashion. Union activist Nazma Akhter says everyone in the supply chain needs to take responsibility for how their cheap clothes are being made.

The multinational who are coming to sourcing goods from a country like Bangladesh, they have to do the responsible and fair business because if they have fair business and they are doing right things, this kind of incident and this kind of exploitation will never happen because everyone needs to be fair and transparent.

→ 安いファッションの裏にある搾取に対し、全ての関係者が責任を持つべきだと訴える。

(24:39 – 24:55)

Whole supply chain has to be transparent where the cotton growing to the final production, even the consumer has a responsibility. So everybody has to know why they get very cheap price and how it's come because nothing is cheap in this world.

Somebody has to be paid.

→ 「安さ」の裏では必ず誰かが犠牲になっていることを理解すべきだ。

(24:56 – 25:14)

That is our workers blood and sweat. I mean, what can consumers, people like me, people listening to this, what can they do to help the garment workers? The biggest thing you can do as a consumer is be willing to pay a pound more when you wear a shirt.

That's Bangladeshi lawyer Sara Hussain again.

→ 消費者が少し多く支払うことが労働者の助けになる。

(25:14 – 25:27)

She says it's down to us, the consumers, to also think about why certain fashion is so cheap and be prepared to pay more for it. I think it's outrageous. I come here and I'm really thrilled.

→ なぜ服が安いのか考え、公正な価格で買うべきだと主張する。

(25:27 – 25:39)

Every shop I go into, I see made in Bangladesh... But I'm shocked to see what the prices are.

→ バングラデシュ製の服が非常に安く売られていることに驚いている。

(25:40 – 25:49)

Let's pay that extra dollar if we have to... Let's stop buying clothes and feel better and move on.

→ 少しの追加料金が大きな支援になる。

(25:49 – 26:12)

That shouldn't make you feel better. Because if you do that, if you stop buying clothes from Bangladesh, you're making sure that those girls and women who are working there... you're actually taking choices away from her. But if you make a choice to pay an extra pound for whatever you buy, you will actually enable greater wages, more safety.

→ 買うのをやめるのではなく、公正な価格で買うことが女性労働者の助けになる。

(26:12 – 26:23)

And you're investing in an industry that you can be happy to invest in and happy to wear your jeans and shirt at the end of the day.

So I think rather than bleeding hard stuff, that's what you should do. You should pay for what you believe in.

→ 正しいと思うことにお金を払うことが大切だと語られる。