

Muse no.4: Japanese Network of Museums for Peace Newsletter: December 2000

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News on Museums for Peace in Japan

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

There is **good news on videos and posters on atomic bombing** from Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. Recently a video of "Hiroshima: A Mother's Prayer. Atomic-Bomb Documentary Film" was sent to Peace Museum that was opened on December 10th as a gift. It would be nice if such a video would be shown at peace museums in the world. The following is the content of the posters and videos in various languages.

Photo posters of the atomic bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki: in English, Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Hangul, Chinese, and Japanese.

Videos

- (1) Hiroshima: A Mother's Prayer: English (NTSC/SECAM/PAL/ME-SECAM), Russian (SECAM), French (ENGLISH-SECAM/ FRENCH-SECAM), Italian (PAL), German (PAL), Hangul(PAL), Chinese (PAL), and Spanish (PAL)
- (2) Boys and Girls in Nagasaki: English (NTSC)
- (3) Testimony of Hiroshima: English (NTSC/PAL)
- (4) On a Paper Crane: English (NTSC/SECAM/PAL) and French (SECAM)

It is possible to get them as a gift if it is shown at peace museums and peace-related institutions.

Contact address: Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: 1-2 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City
730-0811 Japan. Tel.: +81-82-241-4004. Fax: +81-82-242-7452

According to *Peace Culture*, Newsletter by Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation (No.138), the number of students who visit Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum has been decreasing since 1987. The number of students who visited in 1999 is 220,000 that is less than one in 1987. *Hiroshima: A Guidebook for School Excursion* was published and has been sent to schools for free. The guidebook is not only about atomic bombing but also war remains and environmental issues.

News on Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum is available in English Newsletter published by Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation.

Osaka International Peace Center

An exhibition of "Anne Frank" was held from April 8th to May 7th. Her life, the testimony of people who went through holocaust and historical facts were shown using photos and Anne's diary.

UNESCO photos of "Living Together" were exhibited from May 16th to June 25th. There was an international photo contest in 1995 and 108 winning photos were exhibited. People living together

in peace regardless of different ethnicity, religion and generation were shown in the photos, which helped people think of creating a culture of peace.

Art Exhibition of Asian Children was held from July 11th to 23rd. There was a contest of art for peace from a fourth grader to a ninth grader in Asia. All of the art works (1012) were exhibited and winners were invited to go on a peace trip to Hiroshima.

An Exhibition of Peace Museums and War Museums in Asia was held from September 12th to October 22nd. Introduced were Those in China (27 museums), North Korea (3), South Korea(13), Taiwan(2), Malaysia(3), Singapore(5), Vietnam(2), Thailand(2), the Philippines(2), Indonesia(2), Australia(2), Papua New Guinea(1), and Japan(37).

The following is some examples with English names. Some are not necessarily peace museums or war museums, but they included some exhibitions on war and peace.

- The Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders
- The Museum of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese War
- Chejudo Folklore and Natural History Museum in South Korea
- The Korean Revolution Museum
- Ayala Museum in the Philippines
- Pacific War Memorial in the Philippines
- Monas: Independence Memorial and Monumen Yogya Kembali in Indonesia
- Historical Museum in Dinh Kim Son Village and Museum of Vietnamese Revolution in Vietnam
- War Museum in Kanchanaburi and The Jeath War Museum in Thailand
- Australian War Memorial and East Point Military Museum in Australia
- Papua New Guinea National Museum

The exhibitions on China, Taiwan, North & South Korea, Malaysia and Singapore were rent from Ms. Kazuko Yoshioka, the director of **Kid's Center for Peace and Human Rights** in Osaka. It is amazing that she visited various peace/war museums in several countries in Asia.

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

The biggest event this summer was the 20th War Exhibition for Peace. "Japanese-Dutch-Indonesians: The Japanese Occupation of the Dutch East Indies Remembered" was exhibited for the first time in Japan. Association of Friends for Peace was made seven years ago and the members contributed to the success of the exhibition. There was also an exhibition of textbooks focusing on the national flag and anthem. They are also active supporting the Association of Supporters of Making Statue of Peace for World Children. In fall there was a photo exhibition on War and the Performing Arts in the World. Art was used to make people to support World War II. The exhibition made clear how art was used to promote the war.

There is a move to change the Japanese Constitution. A play called "The Necklace of Pearls" will be put on next year, for it shows how the Japanese Constitution was made. (Yasurou Kawabata)

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum

Exhibition on atomic bombing was held in Santa Barbara City in the United States in September. It was reported in newspaper and many people became interested in it. Such an exhibition will lead to raise awareness of the horror of nuclear weapons and promote the movement of the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The emphasis is put on young people in Nagasaki. **Junior High School Students' Peace Summit** was held in Okinawa City in August. Students from Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Okinawa discussed peace issues. College students also had a meeting for peace in August. It is encouraging to know such

young people's activities. The information is available in *Peace*, the newsletter published in Japanese by the museum.

An exhibit of "Japanese-Dutch-Indonesians: the Japanese Occupation of the Dutch East Indies Remembered" was organized by Nagasaki Peace Institute and citizens in November. Photos of prisoners of war who became victims of the atomic bombing were also exhibited.

Nagasaki Global Citizens' Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons was held on November 19. It was supported by Nagasaki Prefecture and City government and NGOs, which was the first case in Japan. There were various sessions and Dr. Peter van den Dungen was a keynote speaker at Peace Education & Peace Culture Session. His message of "Peace is possible" encouraged the audience very much. Kazuyo Yamane was a panelist and talked about the role of peace museums.

War Museum for Soldiers and Common People in Fukuoka

"War Exhibition: Articles left by the Deceased" was held from June 1st to August 31st. The characteristic of the museum is to show articles that were used by ordinary people during World War II. It was first opened at miners' residence. Related news is in Muse no. 3.

Grassroots House in Kochi

Various activities for creating a culture of peace in summer were successful: **Peace Star Festival, Peace Concert, Peace Art Exhibition, Peace Drama Festival, Peace Film Festival, and A Picture-Story Show** for children that are written in Muse 3. At Peace Festival for high school students they studied Convention on the Rights of the Child and discussed juvenile delinquency.

Children's Club was founded and Yuhei Nishimori, Mr. Shigeo Nishimori's son, supports it. Children went to the natural farm run by Grassroots House and enjoyed digging sweet potato, cooking and playing in a river in October. They had a very good time and stayed at a renovated farmhouse that is owned by Grassroots House. They played so much that they slept well.

Reading Class for Children was started from September. Children enjoy reading aloud with Mr. Shouzou Ueta's assistance. He used to be a member of the municipal assembly and is an artist and a farmer who grows pears. They enjoy reading poems and fairy tales that they like.

Beryl and Alistair Milner visited Grassroots House in September. We enjoyed knowing various activities of **Mothers for Peace** in England and exchanging information and opinions.

A lookout place was made for Karim Reyes who was drowned while he was swimming in the Shimanto. He was a graduate student of Kochi University and was in charge of Grassroots House homepage. Mrs. Keiko Tamaki who took care of him as a foreign student advisor presented a plate which she got at a market in Mexico that says, "Welcome! My house is Your House."

Photo panels of "**Hibakusha (victim of radiation) in Kochi**" will be exhibited in Hiroshima Peace Museum in January, 2001. The photos were taken by Keisuke Okamura. Hibakusha includee victims in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and the Bikini Atoll. The explanation of the photos was translated into English by Kazuyo Yamane, so it would be possible to use them as a traveling exhibit in the future.

A video on Nanjing Massacre will be shown on December 13th. An American minister secretly shot a film in Nanjing then. It is said that 350,000 Chinese people were killed by the Japanese army in 1937

according to Chinese government. There is a move to deny such historical fact in Japan and the film was refused because it is “too radical” by Japan Broadcasting Station.

Art Museum of Picture Books in Nagasaki

Art Museum of Picture Books on Praying Hill for Peace was opened in Nagasaki City on June, 1999. The director is Mr. Tsuyoshi Kawabata and he named a hill “Praying Hill for Peace” on which the art museum was built because picture books were created praying for peace and happiness of children. There are about 10000 books for children, and original pictures for books on the second and third floor. There is also a place for a public reading for children, a concert and an art workshop.

Address: 2-10 Minamiyamate-cho, Nagasaki City 850-0931
Tel.: 095-828-0716. Open from 10:00 to 17:30 except Monday

Children Library Opened in Tokyo

As a part of the National Library of the Diet, International Children Library was opened in January in 2000. There are children books from other countries and the library helps children understand different culture.

Two Peace Museums at Elementary Schools in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

(1) Peace Museum at Honkawa Elementary School in Hiroshima

When the atomic bomb was dropped on August 6, 1945, Honkawa Elementary School, the school nearest the hypocenter, suffered tremendous damages. Gutted by fire and devastated by the explosion, the school was reduced to its outer walls. The principal, ten teachers, and 400 students all lost their lives. A part of the school building constructed in 1928 was made into Peace Museum in 1988. The exhibition rooms display photographs of the atomic bombing and artifacts.

(2) Peace Museum at Shiroyama Elementary School in Nagasaki

Shiroyama Elementary School is almost at the center of Nagasaki City and it was about 500 meters away from the center of the explosion of the atomic bomb. Over 1400 children and 26 teachers were killed. A part of the school was made into Peace Museum in 1991, and it has been used for peace education.

(3) Making a Part of Elementary School “Peace Museum” in Kochi

The number of empty classrooms at elementary school is increasing because the number of children is decreasing. Mr. Nishimori, the director of Grassroots House, called on Kochi City to make use of such empty classrooms as peace museums in November.

When students of Kera Junior High school went on a peace trip to Nagasaki, they decided to make a photo exhibition of atomic bombing at a classroom during the school festival. They went to Grassroots House to borrow some photo panels. It would be nice to have a peace museum at school even if it is small.

Oka Masaharu Memorial: Nagasaki Peace Museum

The museum was established to shed light on Japanese aggression through the presentation of historical facts. The content of the museum is Japan’s aggression in the Asian-Pacific region, Korean slave-laborers, Korean Atomic-Bomb survivors, postwar compensation and Oka

Masaharu Corner. Reproduced worker's shack and replica of a typical meal are heartbreaking. It is impressive to know that citizens investigate names of Koreans who were forced to work in Nagasaki and inform Koreans of the names though such an investigation should have been done by the Japanese government. The peace museum was introduced in Muse 1. The related news is in activities in Matsushiro, Nagano that is introduced later in this newsletter.

Planning a Museum for Peace

National Peace Memorial for Atomic Bomb Deceased in Hiroshima & Nagasaki

National Peace Memorial Hall for Atomic Bomb Deceased will be built in Hiroshima in 2002, and the one in Nagasaki in 2003. Both peace memorials will be made to pray for world peace. The emphasis will be put on collection and application of materials related to the atomic bombing in Hiroshima. In Nagasaki, the emphasis will be put on the international cooperation and exchanges of information and opinions. It will be possible to get information on experiences of atomic bomb victims, medical treatment of the atomic bomb victims and activities for peace.

Contact address: Nagasaki Shiyakusho(City Hall). 2-22 Sakura-cho, Nagasaki City 850-0031 Japan
E-mail: nmhabd@fancy.ocn.ne.jp

Association for Peace Museum in Shizuoka

Association of Making a Peace Museum in Shizuoka had an exhibition of "Memory of War" as the 55th anniversary of the end of the war. Over eighty photos of soldiers and ordinary people during World War II taken by Fumio Yanagida were exhibited. It was held from June 20 to 25th and there were 3343 visitors. The exhibition was held with the cooperation of Shizuoka City, and the cost and persons in charge were shared with the City.

An exhibition of "Holocaust from Children's View" has been held from October 6th, and it will end December 17th. Some articles left by children such as shoes, socks and shirts were exhibited. There were also some photos of young people of German Young Men's Association who were sent to Japan by Hitler in 1938 and 1940. Teachers took high school students there for peace education.

An Investigation of Korean Forced Labor: Matsushiro, Nagano

The movement for Preserving the Imperial Headquarters in Matsushiro, Nagano, is introduced in Muse 3. According to Newsletter of *Movement for Preservation*, some members of the Association of Preserving the Imperial Headquarters went to South Korea to investigate Koreans who were forced to work in Japan during World War II. It is said that over one million Koreans were forced to work in Japan and some 6000 Koreans were forced to work in Matsushiro. The names of Koreans have not been made clear by the Japanese government, and it is Japanese citizens who have been trying to make them clear. The investigation was not easy because Koreans were forced to change their names into Japanese. Many of them couldn't write their names because they were forced to work under Japan's rule and couldn't go to school. Even if they could, they were not allowed to study Korean language, Hangul. The result of the investigation will be shared with Koreans who have been searching for their family members who had been forced to go to Japan to work. An old Korean man who were forced to work in Japan said to the members of the association, "Did you come to catch me to take to Japan to work?" jokingly. But he later said, "Come again!" with a warm heart, which encouraged the Japanese visitors to do more research.

Making Museum on the History of Exchanges between Japan and Korea

The movement of making Museum on the History of Exchanges between Japan and Korea started ten years ago. Newsletter of *Korai* is published and various kinds of news are reported. The tenth anniversary was held on October 27th and there was a lecture on modern history of Korea from people's viewpoint.

Association of Making Museum on the History of Exchanges between Japan and Korea: c/o Inashiro Kyoukai, 1086 Higashi Naganuma, Inashiro City, Tokyo 206-0802
Tel. & fax: 042-378-5245 Koraihaku@nifty.com

Making a Peace Museum in Tokyo

Document Center of War and Damages for Peace was founded to preserve records of air raids on Tokyo. Citizens are trying to collect fifty million yen, and about forty million yen was collected by donations. Institute of Politics and Economics is in charge of such activities. Now they are discussing if it is possible not only to collect and preserve materials but also to work as a center of peace research. The related article is in Muse no.3. (Hiroshi Kitamura)

Other News

Chiune Sugirana's Reputation Recovered

Chiune Sugihara(1900-1986) was dismissed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because he saved about 6000 Jews issuing visas in Lithuania during World War II. A plate throwing light on his hidden virtue was set up at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by which his reputation was recovered.

National Conference on Recording War Damages by U.S. Air Raids

The 30th National Conference on Recording War Damages by Air Raids was held in Kobe on July 28th and 29th. Japan suffered from U.S. air raids during World War II and people have been trying to investigate what happened to victims using U.S. official documents. The air raids started in November first in big cities by U.S. bombers that left Saipan in Northern Mariana Islands. About 400 places were air raided until the end of World War II. The result of the air raids has been recorded, and monuments have been built at various parts of Japan.

National Symposium on Preserving War Remains

The 4th National Symposium on Preserving War Remains was held on August 18th-20th in Nangoku City, Kochi Prefecture. About 210 people got together from all over Japan and discussed how to pass war experiences on to the next generation. The number of people who experienced the war is decreasing fifty-five years after the end of World War II. The movement of preserving war remains is spreading in Japan. How to create peace museums was also discussed. The next conference will be held at Kawasaki Peace Museum in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Mock Court to Rule on WWII Sex Slave System in Tokyo

An international tribunal was held in Tokyo from Dec. 8 to 12. The purpose is to rule on whether the sex slave system, in which Asian and Dutch women were forced into prostitution by the Japanese Army

during World War II, constitutes a war crime. Though the tribunal's ruling was not be legally binding, it could help pave the way for the ratification of a treaty adopted in 1998 to establish the International Criminal Court, a legal institution that would have jurisdiction to rule on such cases, the experts said according to the Daily Yomiuri dated December 4th.

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Tel. & fax: 03-5337-4088. E-mail: yaww-net-japan@jca.apc.org

International News

Opening of Peace Museum in Spain

The first Peace Museum was opened in La Vall d'Uixo in Valencia on December 10th. The director is Ms Natividad Fartea who took a class of "Creating a Culture of Peace" by Kazuyo Yamane at the Master's Program of Peace and Development Studies at Jaume I in Spain. She learned that there are many peace museums in the world and decided to open the first Peace Museum in Spain with other people with the assistance of the city and the university.

Photo panels of atomic bomb victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were presented from Grassroots House to the Peace Museum. The explanation of the photos was translated into Spanish by Ms Yoshiko Yamamichi of Shizuoka University. A video of "Hiroshima" was also sent from Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.

The Anti-Nuclear Peace Museum in India

The director, Dr. Balkshna Kurvey, opened anti-nuclear peace Museum in Nagpur in 1999. Some photo panels of atomic bomb victims were donated by Japanese peace groups and are exhibited. He decided to open the peace museum because he felt that it was dangerous for Indian people to support nuclear weapons after the nuclear test in 1998 according to Asahi Newspaper dated August 5th.

Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey: iipdep@nagpur.dot.net.in

Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection: 537 Sakkardara Road, Nagpur 440 009 India

The 18th Conference of International Peace Research Association

The IPRA conference was held on August 5th-9th in Tanpere in Finland. There were about 400 participants from sixty countries. It was very successful and it would be nice for International Network of Peace Museums to cooperate with the IPRA and also the IFLAC (International Forum of Literature and Culture for Peace). **The next IPRA conference venue in 2002 is not decided yet. If you are interested in hosting the next conference, please let us know.**

Norway's Resistance Museum in Oslo

It was established in 1966 as an independent foundation for the purpose of presenting a true and authentic picture of the occupation using objects, pictures, printed matter, etc. to give the young people of today and coming generations truth of the evil represented by occupation and foreign rule.

Norges Hjemmefrontmuseum: Norway's Resistance Museum at Akershus Fortress, Oslo, Norway

Museum House am Checkpoint Charlie

It was opened in 1963 to become an island of freedom right next to the border. From here, through a small window, escape helpers could observe all movements at the border crossing; escapees were supported and made welcome; escape plans were worked out. According to the flyer, it is “the first museum of international non-violent protest.” There are exhibits, film shows, library and so forth. The flyer and the catalogue for information about books are available from the following. (Some books are introduced at the end of this newsletter.)

Postal address: Postfach 61 02 26, D-10923 Berlin, Germany

Some remarks on Dutch Museums

- The following is a remark on Muse no 3: Japanese Network of Museums for Peace, pages 10 and 11 from Carolus de Jong van Lier in the Netherlands.

Please admit me to make some remarks regarding the Museums visited by Ms Miyoko Aou

Bronbeek: Is mainly a home for very old retired N.C.O.'s. For sentimental reasons there are some memories of positive and negative events.

Groesbeek: It is 'descriptive'. In this region the 'battle of Arnhem' took place during September and October 1944.

Overloon: exhibits the allied actions during WW II. Has not the aim to be a peace museum.

Westerbork: gives a very good and realistic image of the terrible prelude of the holocaust-fate of the Dutch Jews.

Hollandsche Schouwburg: The same as Westerbork but focused on the Amsterdam population.

Though these Museums are exhibiting the horrors and consequences of preparation for warfare, its actual horrors and loss of morality, they are no peace-museums.

The real peace-museums you find in the “*United Nations Publications on Peace Museums Worldwide*”, Geneva 1998, pages 59-61.

Of the one on page 59 I still am the secretary. It has been renamed in **Museum voor Vrede en Geweldloosheid (Museum for Peace and Non-Violence)**. The boat of which is being spoken under “aims” on page 59 has finally being purchased only a few days ago. We hope to be able to bring the peace-message to the population by visiting the river harbors in Holland and perhaps also Belgium. (Maybe Germany too in the future?)

- Dr. Robert Aspeslagh also sent us the following e-mail.

It was interesting to read so much about Dutch museums. I'm not sure that they are all peace museums. At least, some of them have changed a bit, such like the National War and Resistance Museum at Overloon, which is originally showing an arsenal of the

second world war. The best one was missed and you can find that in the city of Utrecht. It is based in an old fortress and established by two guys who worked with the Institute of Building Peace and who have established their own Foundation of Peace Pedagogy. Actually I consider that as the only peace education museum (actually peace museum) with a lot of interactive possibilities for kids.

STICHTING VREDESEUCATIE (Foundation of Peace Education)

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Thank you so much for your precious information!

Pacifists in Japan

Eiko Midorikawa: Active Esperantist in China

Her real name is Teruko Hasegawa, and her Esperanto name is Verda Majo. She was born in 1912 in Yamanashi Prefecture. She was a smart and independent girl and her father said, "I wish she were a boy!" She studied literature and Esperanto at Nara Women's University and protested against Japan's invasion of China in 1931. She was arrested and had to leave the university in 1932. She went to Tokyo and studied typing and worked for Japan Esperanto Association. She started to use Esperanto for peace and justice; she began to contact Chinese Esperantists in 1935. She met Liu Ren, a Chinese young man who was studying in Japan. He was also an Esperantist and they married in 1936. They went to China in 1937 to fight against Japan's aggression. Their life was hard, but they started to fight against Japan in various parts of China. She worked hard for liberating China using Esperanto, but she was not supported by the Chinese government, which was hard for her. She was also condemned for being "a traitor" by mass media in Japan in 1938. But she used Esperanto as a weapon to fight against fascism and made an appeal to Esperantists in the world for cooperation and solidarity. She worked as an announcer, an Esperantist, a writer and a poet to fight against fascism. However, she passed away when she was only 35 in 1947 because she had an abortion and got sick. The couple's tomb was built by the Chinese government in China in 1983, and the Chinese and the Japanese in her hometown began to visit one another to establish friendly relations between them.

Reference: "A Biographical Sketch of Eiko Midorikawa: an International Fighter" by Jao Feng Mao (translated from Chinese into Japanese by Keiko Tamaki and Ma Haien in *A Beam of Light in Darkness* edited by Shigeo Nishimori. Grassroots House: Kochi. 1994.

Publication

Guidebook of Peace Museums and War Museums was edited by Association of History Educator and published by Aoki Shoten in July, 2000. 110 museums in Japan and 40 museums in eleven countries are introduced in Japanese.

A Collection of Photos of Air Raids on Takamatsu was published in Japanese by Peace Memorial in Takamatsu Citizens' Culture Center in 2000.

Unsre Oma by Ilse Kleberger, a friend of Dr. Ursula Maria Ruser in Germany. It was a nice surprise to receive the German book translated into Japanese. It is fun to imagine grandma wheeling a baby carriage on roller skates when she goes shopping. She never orders children what to do and help them think the best way by themselves. It would be nice and interesting if this book is read aloud to children at a peace museum.

Ave Ferida: Poemas Pacifistas by Luiz Goulart who is the adviser of **Peace Museum in Rio de Janeiro** in Brazil. Contact address: Maria Silvia Magalhaes de Souza, Secretary of the Museu da Paz: Museu da Paz: Instituicao Pacifista Fundada Por Luiz Goulart Rua Senador Dantas, 117-Cob.03 Centro 20034 900 Rio de Janeiro RJ Brasil

Books by Museum Haus am Checkpoint Charlie

- *Es Geschah An Der Mauer: It happened at the Wall* by Rainer Hildebrandt
- *From Gandhi to Walesa: Nonviolent Struggle for Human Rights* by Rainer Hildebrandt
- *Eine Welt ohne Mauer*
- *Ein Mensch, Rainer Hildebrandt: Begegnungen*

The Human Person as the Foundation of Human Rights: Proceedings of the East Asian Regional Seminar of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace edited by Edmund Ryden SJ. Taiwan: John Paul II Institute for Research into Dialogue for Peace in Fujen Catholic University, 2000.

Visiting the House of Sharing: Japan's War Responsibility. We learned from Korean Sex Slaves by students of Doshisha University in Kyoto. Professor Kenichi Asano used to be a journalist and was surprised at Japanese students' ignorance of modern history. He took his students to the House of Sharing in Korea, and they learned historical facts from Korean women who were forced to work as sex slaves for the Japanese military. The students began to exchange opinions with Korean students and became good friends. (The book is written in Japanese. It is encouraging to know such activities of young people for the future.)

You and I Can Change the World by Dr. Ada Aharoni. Haifa, Israel: Lachmann Printers Ltd., 1999.

Studies of Peace Culture (in Japanese) by Nagasaki Institute for Peace Culture in Nagasaki Sogokagaku University
536 Abamachi, Nagasaki, Japan 851-01

The Naked Nuclear Emperor: Debunking Nuclear Deterrence by Robert Green. Christchurch, New Zealand: The Raven Press, 2000.

Aotearoa/New Zealand at the World Court by Kate Dewes and Robert Green. Christchurch, New Zealand: The Raven Press, 1999.

Peace is Possible edited by Fredrik S. Heffermehl. Paris: the International Peace Bureau, 2000.

Video

Nukes in Space 2: Unacceptable Risks: presented by Enviro Video and directed by Steve Jambeck that serves as a good educational tool of the space issues.

Newsletter of Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space is available from the following.

Bruce K. Gagnon: Coordinator of Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space
PO Box 90083
Gainesville, FL. 32607
(352) 337-9274
<http://www.space4peace.org> globalnet@mindspring.com

Website

Center of Research and Documentation on Japan's War Responsibility: Exhibits on Japan's Aggression

<http://www.jca.ax.apc.org/JWRC/exhibit/Index-j.HTM>

Good News Agency by Dr. Sergio Tripi carries positive and constructive news from all over the world relating to voluntary work, the work of the United Nations, non governmental organizations, and institutions engaged in improving the quality of life. Good News Agency is distributed through internet to editorial offices of the daily newspapers and periodical magazines and of the radio and television stations with an e-mail address in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Hungary, Portugal, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, and it is available in its web site: <http://www.goodnewsagency.org>

Good News Agency is a free of charge service activity of *Associazione Culturale dei Triangoli e della Buona Volontà Mondiale*, a registered non-profit educational organization chartered in Italy in 1979. The Association operates in support to the Lucis Trust activities, the U.N. University for Peace, Radio For Peace International and other organizations engaged in the spreading of a culture of peace in the 'global village' perspective based on unity within diversity and on sharing. Via Antagora 10, 00124 Rome, Italy. E-mail: s.tripi@tiscalinet.it

Looking for a Grant: a PhD Candidate from Rwanda

Ms Jean-Damascene Gasanabo is a PhD candidate in peace education at the University of Geneva, in Switzerland. She is preparing her **doctorate project concerning genocide in Rwanda**. Her doctoral project is to analyse history textbooks to see if the contents had an impact on attitudes and behavior that led to genocide in Rwanda, to investigate how Rwandan people, both Tutsi and Hutu think about the history of their country, to make recommendations about how the history of Rwanda can be taught to encourage peace after the genocide and to contribute to the understanding of how the teaching of history can be used to educate for world peace. She is looking for a grant to pursue her research.

Contact address: Jean-Damascene Gasanabo: Rue du Roveray 16, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland

E-mail: jeandamas@hotmail.com

Introduction of Our Illustrator: Erico Tosaki

Erico Tasaki is a free-lance illustrator for greeting cards, stationery, cooking books and so forth. She also paints on pottery. She lives in Nagoya City. We'd like to thank her very much for her volunteer work for this newsletter.

Muse No.4 in Japanese was published in October. It has international and national news on peace museums and was sent to peace museums, people who are planning to make a peace museum and so forth.

We welcome your comments on Muse Newsletter and information!

We hope you will have a Happy New Year!