

Muse no.8

Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: December, 2002

**The Editorial Office: Kyoto Museum for World Peace,
Ritsumeikan University**

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The 9th Conference of Association of Japanese Museums for Peace

The 9th Conference was held at Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship on October 17th and 18th. The content of the discussion is as follows:

1. How to deal with peace issues at peace museums
 - It is not enough to pass down the misery of war to posterity and make visitors think of the importance of peace.
 - Human rights, starvation, poverty and environmental issues should also be considered as violence that hinders human sense of fulfillment and self-worth.
 - Positive peace should be considered rather than negative peace that is simply the absence of war.

- Current ethnic conflicts and terrorists' attacks can not be analyzed just as the conflicts among nations.
- It is important to deal with peace issues through various events, special exhibitions and homepages respecting originality of each peace museum.



2. What to do with school children

Children used to go to school on Saturday, but they don't have to nowadays. How to spend Saturday became important.

Comprehensive study has been introduced at school and children are encouraged to study not passively but actively and comprehensively.

It is important to pass down war experiences to posterity, and exhibitions for children should be considered seriously. Cooperation with teachers who take their pupils to peace museums is necessary. Peace education at a community should be promoted cooperating with schools, the board of education and administrative organs.

The Proposal of Peace Education Program in Nagasaki was made by the study committee of Nagasaki City and was introduced by Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum at the conference. In the proposal it is emphasized to promote peace education not only at school but also at home and community. Learners are asked to study peace, environment, human rights and so forth not passively but actively. Not only children but also adults need to study and make efforts to create non-violent society. The methods of peace education should be considered more: not only lectures but also discussions, field work, workshops are important so that learners can participate in studying actively. Nursery should be made so that people raising their children may be able to study. Education of foreign languages

such as English, Chinese and Hangul should be promoted. Audio-visual aids and computers should be used more. The proposal provides other peace museums with useful information.

Other common issues were also discussed. The number of people who have experiences of war and evacuation is decreasing. How to convey such war experiences to the next generation should be considered. How to collect materials, how to promote high quality peace education and how to run a peace museum are getting difficult because expenses have been reduced by the local governments. It is hard to hire curators and their position is unstable such as a part-timer.

A website that connects nine big peace museums was made by Kyoto Museum for World Peace. The next conference will be held at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. It was decided that a symposium will be held with citizens' participation.

Saitama Peace Museum

An exhibition of "War without Weapons: Information and Propaganda for a Plot" was held from July 23rd to September 1st. An illustrated book was published. Exhibited were handbills from Japanese Air Force and U.S. Air Force during

World War II as well as advertisement in newspaper and magazines. There was a lecture called “The US Information War: Office of War Information and Handbills in World War II” on August 11th.

There was an exhibition of “Children’s Play and Life: Toys during and after the War” from October 22 to December 1. Exhibited are toys as well as historical materials that show life during the war.

Meetings with persons who experienced war were held. A nurse attached to the army talked about her experiences on July 13th and a man talked his experiences of labor service on November 9th.

People visited war-related sites on September 29th: the site of Sakato Airfield of the former army.

Films were shown every month from April to November.

Tel: 0493-35-4111. Fax: 0493-35-4112

[Http://village.infoweb.ne.jp/~pms](http://village.infoweb.ne.jp/~pms)

Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: Kanagawa

An exhibition called “Sadako and Folded Cranes: Messages beyond Time” was held from August 1st to September 1st. About 100 materials related to Sadako Sasaki and her folded cranes were exhibited.

On August 15th a woman who was in Hiroshima when she was a student talked about her experiences of the atomic bomb and her thought toward her classmates who had been killed.

A film on Sadako and folded cranes was shown on August 24th.

Tel: 045-896-2121. Fax: 045-896-2299

<http://www.pref.kanagawa.jp/osirase/plaza>

Kyoto Museum for World Peace

There was a photo exhibition from September 27th to October 20th. The photos had been accepted at the contest of Photo Foundation for World Report.

Children’s paintings were exhibited from November 1st to December 1st. They had been drawn by children in Maizuru City in Kyoto during World War II.

An exhibition called “One Hundred Year Folly” has been held on Kusatsu campus of Ritsumeikan University from November 21st to December 20th. There are one hundred photos that show follies that human beings have been destroying the earth and themselves.

As the 10th anniversary of the opening of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, World Students’ Forum was held on November 1st and 2nd. The theme was “Creating

Peace and the Youth Task in the 21st Century”. Professor Cynthia Cockburn of City University, London gave a lecture on the role of gender and feminism in conflict resolution and building peace. Six sectional meetings were held:

1. How to pass down war experiences to posterity
2. Environmental issues, sustainable development, peace and security
3. Searching for the possibility of NGOs' activities
4. Gender and peace building
5. Globalization
6. Peace movement in Asia

About 200 students attended it from Ritsumeikan University, sister universities of Ritsumeikan University, Hokkaido University, Kobe University and so forth.

Osaka International Peace Center: Osaka

Two photo exhibitions were held from June to September. One is “Palestinian Refugees and Today” by the United Nations and the other is “Hibakusha (victims of radiation sickness) in the World”. The latter photo exhibition had

102 photos taken by six Japanese photographers such as Koji Ito, Hiroto Kiryu, Hiromitsu Toyosaki, Seiichi Motohashi, Ittetsu Morishita, and Taku Morizumi.

Anti-Nuclear Poster exhibition has been held since September 24th and it will be held until December 22nd. There are about 170 graphics by graphic designers from Japan, Germany, Turkey, Finland, Russia and so forth. About 150 French protested against French nuclear test in the Pacific Ocean in 1995 showing 150 anti-nuclear posters by Japanese designers. A Japanese designer asked other designers to make a poster using fax and posters were made and collected within a week! Such a protest using a poster continued against nuclear tests by China, India, Pakistan, the USA, and Russia. Non-Japanese graphic artists also made anti-nuclear posters.

Seminars for Peace in the 21st Century were held from June to October. Professor Akira Usuki of National Ethnology Museum gave a lecture on Palestinian issue on June 22nd. Mr. Seiichi Motohashi, a photographer and a film director, gave a lecture on nuclear issues on September 8th. Mr. Kinhide Mushakoji, former vice President of U.N. University and the director of Osaka International Peace Center, gave a lecture on human security on October

26th.

Peace Flag Class was held by Ms. Keiko Fukui, a flag designer, on July 24th. Children dyed their flags as they liked and enjoyed letting the flags flutter in the wind under the sun on August 3rd. It was hoped that children felt their coexistence with nature such as trees that moves in the wind and flying birds in the sky. The Flag Exhibition was held from August 13th to 24th.

Peace films were shown from August 1st to 3rd. Peace Concert was held on August 4th and citizens enjoyed singing songs. On August 10th Professor Kiichi Fujihara gave a lecture of “The Meaning of Remembering War”.

War and Journalism was published as the record of lectures of Introduction to Peace Studies.

(Newsletter of “Peace Osaka” No. 28 published on September 20th, 2002)

Tel: 06-6947-7208 Fax: 06-6943-6080

<http://www.mydome.or.jp/peace>

Peace and Human Rights Museum: Sakai City of Osaka

There was an exhibition on activities to protect world heritages (such as the Atomic Dome in Hiroshima and Machu Picchu in Peru) designated by UNESCO from November 24th to December 1st. There was also an exhibition on

educating children at a private elementary school in the world. Children learn about the world more when they become literate.

Tel: 072-270-8150 Fax: 072-270-8159

Peace Memorial: Suita City of Osaka

There was an exhibition on Cambodian children from August 20th to September 1st. This was a photo exhibition by Mainichi Newspaper.

A peace film is shown every month. For example, shown was a film on Japanese who were sent to Manchuria, the North-eastern part of China), during the war. An anti-war film of “Im Westen Nichts Neues” by Erich Maria Remarque will be shown in January, 2003. Folly and cruelty of war is depicted through a German soldier in World War I.

Tel: 06-6387-2593

Himeji Peace Museum: Hyogo

“Anti-Nuclear Exhibition: Searching for Peaceful Society” was held from July 20th to September 1st. Exhibited were materials related to the atomic bomb, pictures of the atomic bomb drawn by citizens in Hiroshima, photo posters on the atomic bomb, paintings and calligraphy by secondary school children of Himeji City. Peace Concert was held

by Parunasosu Choir and the Himeji Children' Choir on August 4th. Ms. Yoshimi Shuto talked about her experiences of the atomic bomb on August 18th.

News before and after World War II has been shown in a film from October 6th and it will be shown until December 23rd. Social conditions and control of speech in Japan are possible to know through photographs and films. There was a picture-story show called "In Hiroshima" and Ms. Asa Mihara, an actress, read stories aloud on November 3rd. Mr. Shunsuke Souda, the former employee of Himeji Peace Museum, talked about the air-raids on Himeji City on November 23rd.

Tel: 0792-91-2525 Fax: 0792-91-2526

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

Newly donated materials have been exhibited since May 23rd and it will last for one year. 55 materials out of 67 that were donated by citizens have been exhibited.

Materials of peace activists have been collected, classified, and kept as data base. Materials of Ichiro Kawamoto, an atomic bomb victim, were kept and a list of 3200 materials was made.

(*Peace Culture* No. 145 published on July 1st and No. 146 published on September

1st)

Tel: 082-241-4004 Fax: 082-542-7941

<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/peacesite>
[/hpcf@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp](mailto:hpcf@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp)

Takamatsu Civic Culture Center Peace Memorial Museum: Kagawa

Articles left by the deceased in the air-raids on Takamatsu City of Kagawa Prefecture were exhibited at Takamatsu City Hall from August 5th to 9th. A map before the air-raids was exhibited as well as photos of the air-raids. A photo exhibition of the air-raids and the atomic-bombs was also held by Association of Citizens' Groups for Peace in Takamatsu City.

Articles kept by the museum were exhibited at Kawashima Community Center from August 21st to 26th. Some materials had been donated by citizens who used to live near the center.

Peace Film festival commemorating the Japanese Constitution was held on May 25th. Mr. Toshio Kubo, the president of the Association of the Atomic Bomb Victims in Kagawa Prefecture, talked about his experiences in Hiroshima. Two films for peace and love were shown.

A peace play was put on July 21st and the theme was the air-raids on Takamatsu on

July 4th of 1945. The play was put on by the theatrical company called Magudarehna.

(Newsletter No. 7 published in July)
Tel: 087-833-7722. Fax: 087-861-7981
<http://www.city.takamatu.kagawa.jp/kyouiku/bunkabu/sbsenter/heiwa.htm>.

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum

Paintings drawn by the victims of the atomic bomb have been exhibited since October and it will last until January, 2003. Citizens of Nagasaki City had been asked to draw pictures so that their wishes for peace will be passed down to other people.

Tel: 095-844-1231 Fax: 095-846-5170

Okinawa Prefecture Peace Memorial Museum: Okinawa

“Children’s Culture under the U.S. Occupation from 1945 to 1949” was exhibited from October 10th to November 24th. About 500 children books, magazines and newspaper were exhibited and books for children collected by Hisayo Murakami kept at the University of Maryland were focused on. An illustrated book on the exhibition was published.

Tel: 098-997-3844 Fax: 098-997-3947
webmaster@peace-museum.pref.okinawa.jp

Tokyo Document Centre on Air Raids and War Damages

Biannual newsletter began to be published in July. It has news on the opening ceremony on March 9th. Symposium commemorating the opening was held on March 9th under the title of “Thinking of Air-raids on Cities”. Emeritus Professor Nobuichi Arai of Ibaragi University gave a lecture on the history and the present situation of air-raids in Libya and Afghanistan.

A list of materials that are exhibited is introduced in the newsletter. Friends Society was created and its newsletter will be published. Students of secondary schools visited the museum from other prefectures such as Iwate, Aichi, Kyoto and so forth. Foreigners also visited including journalists.

There was an anniversary of Peace Statue for Children of the World on May 5th, which is Children’s Day in Japan. A 15 year-old girl named Shirakami said that the peace statue that appeals to people for peace is really necessary referring to Emergency Defense bill that Japanese ruling parties have been trying to pass.

Fax: 03-5683-3326
<http://www2.odn.ne.jp/seikeiken/peace2/Index2.html>

The 5th Lucky Dragon Display House:
Tokyo

Mr. Matashichi Ohishi, a victim of the hydrogen bomb test at Bikini Atoll in Marshall Islands in 1954, went to Marshall Islands. He met some victims there and found that people had been suffering from birth of deformed children, cancer and the thyroid gland problem. He found some similarities between Japanese victims and Marshall Islanders.

There are nine members at the museum who work as a volunteer. Five of them play a role of guides when visitors come and four of them collect materials and put them in order. Most of them are retired teachers and they are happy to know that children are impressed to see a real fishing boat, that was exposed to radiation at the hydrogen bomb test in 1954, and learn real history there according to Fukuryumaru newsletter No. 288 dated May 20.

Association of Spreading Roses of Aikichi and Suzu was founded. Aikichi Kuboyama is the victim of the U.S. hydrogen bomb test at the Marshall Islands in 1954 and passed away. His wife, Suzu, grew roses that Aikichi loved. Young plants of roses are available at the price of 10,000 yen as follows: Fax: 03-3475-0668. Newsletter will be sent twice a year and there will be exchanges

among people who grow the roses.

Korean Museum: Tokyo

A book of *History of Exchanges of Japanese and Koreans by Citizens* was published by Akashi Shoten Publisher. It was written by the members of Korean Museum so that even high school students will be able to understand the history according to the newsletter No. 3 dated July 1st. The characteristics is that readers feel as if they visited the museum and there is not only history of Japan and Korea but also history of Koreans who were forced to work in Japan during World War II and live in Japan.

Ms. Tomiko Sou, the director of the museum, put on a play of "The History of a Korean in Japan for three generations: A Miracle is Created in Love" on August 10th. There was also a photo exhibition on Koreans living in Japan from August 10th to October 10th. They show the life of Koreans such as forced labor during the war, a woman who were forced to work as a sex slave, Koreans of the second generation living in Osaka and so forth.

[http://www.40net.jp/~kourai/
kourai@40net.jp](http://www.40net.jp/~kourai/kourai@40net.jp)

Tel& fax: 03-5272-3510

Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center

A photo exhibition of “Hana’s Suitcase” was exhibited from July 30th to September 28th. A girl named Hana was killed at German concentration camp in Czechoslovakia when she was 13. 57 years later his brother went to Japan and met Japanese children.

Hana’s Suitcase- A True Story was written by Karen Levine (Second Story Press: Canada)

<http://www.ne.jp/asahi/holocaust/tokyo>
holocaust@tokyo.email.ne.jp

Pacific War History Museum: Iwate

Mr. Takaharu Kanzaki of Shimoda City, Shizuoka Prefecture, visited New Guinea to gather Japanese soldiers’ remains in March. His father was sent there and died there during World War II. The trip was realized after showing the Japanese government the video on the remains left in New Guinea. The members of the museum have more trust among the people in New Guinea than the government, and they suggested that the NGO members negotiate with people of New Guinea in dealing with the remains according to its newsletter No. 36.

It is said that 2.4 million Japanese soldiers died abroad and the remains of 1.15 million soldiers are still abroad.

Association of Correcting Mourning for the War Dead was inaugurated (they criticize people who mourn for the dead glorifying the war) and the members will try to search for remains of the dead, collect them, think how to bury them and think human rights of the dead according to the newsletter No. 37.

In June a trip to China was organized by Mr. Katsushi Chiba, the director of the museum. Twenty-five people participated in it and visited school whose construction fund was donated by Mr. Chiba. They were very welcome by 241 children. They also visited Museum on 731 Unit and Museum on 9.18 Incident (the Manchurian Incident on September 18 in 1931) that was built in 1991.

Fax: 0197-52-4575

Shizuoka Peace Center

The number of visitors is 3547 in 2001 and the number of the members is 239. 666 materials were borrowed especially by elementary school teachers. The number of women groups that used the materials increased after the 9-11 event in New York. The members would like to have a peace museum so that they will have more space for visitors.

An animation called “Ecchan no Sensou” (War seen by Ecchan, a girl) was shown

on February 23. It was made by Etsuko Kishikawa so that there would never be war any more.

Mr. Kazuo Kato, the head of the Association for Making Shizuoka Peace Museum, met Mr. Motoyasu Oda, the head of Board of Education in Shizuoka City on July 2nd and asked him to expand Shizuoka Peace Center.

A book fair is planed in fall and citizens are asked to donate used books, which is a good idea!

Shizuoka-heiwa@nifty.com

Yuki no Shita Peace Culture Museum:
Fukui

The National Conference of Association of Recording Air Raids and War Damages was held on July 27-28th at Fukui Prefecture Hall. About 200 people got together and exchanged their activities for peace. Mr. Masayasu Nishihashi, former announcer of Fukui broadcasting station of NHK (Nihon Housou Kyoukai:Japan Broadcasting Association). He made a report on war experiences by U.S. air-raids on Fukui City on radio for 48 times in series in 1971.

He said, "Voices of people who experienced war are powerful in convincing people of the absurdity of war by means of truth." He also mentioned

that the investigation, recording and disseminating facts of war will lead to preventing another war. Mr. Nobuhiro Tajima of Yuki no Shita Peace Culture Museum talked how the museum was opened according to the newsletter No. 127.

The exhibition on Unit 731 was held at Fukui Prefecture Hall on August 18-19th. Materials of the experiment on human bodies by Japanese army are kept by Chinese Archive and they were shown in Japan for the first time. Exhibits were photos and secret documents on Chinese, Russians and Koreans who were arrested and sent to the 731 Unit. The exhibition was organized as the 30th anniversary of recovering the diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

yukisita@kore.mitene.or.jp

Children Center for Peace & Human Rights: Sakai City of Osaka

Mrs. Kazuko Yoshioka gave a lecture on peace and human rights over 200 times and her life was written in a book of *The 20th Century of a Japanese Girl Living in Manchuria* according to its newsletter of Grassroots No. 18. (Published in Japanese by Kaihou Shuppan-sha) She was born in Korea that had been ruled by Japan and moved to Manchuria where she was educated for militarism. After the war she became a teacher and

promoted education for peace and human rights.

After she retired, she started Children Center for Peace & Human Rights and lend school textbooks in Japan and other Asian countries that describe Japan's aggression.

Tel: 072-229-4736. Fax: 072-227-1453

**Museum of Sunken Ship and Seamen:
Kobe**

The museum was opened on August 15th in 2000 at a hall of Japan Seamen Union in Kobe City. The purpose is to keep materials on sunken ship and seamen during World War II. A collection of photographs of sunken ship was published in 2001. In its newsletter No. 3 dated May 10th, there is an article on a ship called Chikuzen-maru that met with a disaster during the war. Naoto Okamoto wrote his experiences in the ship that was sunken by a torpedo on the way to Japan from China, but managed to survive.

On March 14th, there was a lecture on Chinese people who were forced to go to Japan and work there. Chinese seamen who had been working in a Dutch ship that was captured by Japan were forced to work in Japan.

There was a rally to protest against emergency defense bill on April 19th held in Tokyo. Seamen union members attended it because they didn't want to be sent to war again.

Open: 10:00~17:00 from Mon to Friday
c/o Zennihon Kaiin Kumiai Kansai
Chiho-shibu 2F, 3-1-6 Kaigan-dori,
Chuo-ku, Kobe City 650-0024
Tel: 078-331-7541 Fax: 078-331-8578

Grassroots House: Kochi

A workshop for peace in East Asia was held at Jeju Island in South Korea in August. About 100 young people got together from Japan and Korea and exchanged opinions for creating peace and solidarity in East Asia. People in Jeju Island were forced to work at an airport that had been built to invade China even on August 15, 1945 when Japan surrendered. The Korean people resisted against U.S. occupation and the division of Korea on April 3rd, 1948. 30,000 to 80,000 Koreans were massacred by the U.S. military. The young people learned such history and how to create peace in East Asia. Thanks to Kim Yeong Hwan, a Korean researcher at Grassroots House, young people and Koreans get together and discuss various issues.

On 27th August a Japanese court rejected

claims for apology and compensation brought by 180 Chinese people who claim they were victims of Japan's germ warfare in China in the 1940s. The court ruled that all claims were settled in bilateral peace treaties signed after the war, and individuals had no right to seek compensation from a state under international law. But **it was the first time a Japanese court admitted that Japan conducted germ warfare during World War II.** Three members of GRH went to Tokyo to support the Chinese.

There is an article of "Germ Warfare (A Tokyo court's ruling confirms what many suspected – that Japan attacked China with biological weapons including plague-infested fleas during World War II. Will both nations finally face the truth?" in *Time* (September 11, 2002)

There was a rally where two former Japanese soldiers talked about their experiences in China on 31st August. Both men were in their eighties and decided to talk about cruel things that they had done in China such as robbing food, killing the Chinese, raping Chinese women and so forth because they felt that it was their responsibility to inform younger generation of the past so that same mistakes will never be repeated. They are afraid that the present situation is similar to the one in the 1930s in Japan.

A movie called "Ribben Guizi (Japanese Devils): Confessions of Imperial Army Soldiers from Japan's War Against China" was shown on 18th September. About 370 people watched the film.

Bio-music Concert was held on October 6th and a Peace Concert was held on November 10th.

A collection of photographs called *Children of the Gulf War* by Taku Morizumi was sent to peace museums overseas by citizens' donation.

GRH@ma1.seikyou.ne.jp

<http://ha1.seikyou.ne.jp/home/Shigeo.Nishimori/> (*Muse* is available here)

German Museum : Tokushima

According to *Ruhe*: the newsletter dated on September 30th, there was a concert, and music by Beethoven was played on May 26th. The music had been played at Marugame Concentration Camp where German prisoners of war lived in World War I. German festival was held on July 28th and a German orchestra participated in it. A German street performer was invited and many citizens enjoyed his performance. A peace concert was held on August 1st and National German Speech Contest was held on September 7th.

Tel: 088-689-0099. Fax: 088-689-0909

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims

According to the flier, “Hiroshima National Peace Memorial hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims is an effort by the Japanese national government to remember and mourn the sacred sacrifice of the atomic bomb victims. It is also an expression of Japan’s desire for genuine and lasting peace. This hall is designed to convey the tragic disasters to people around the world and ensure that future generations will learn from the experience.” Victims and their family are asked to donate a photo of the victims so that they will be exhibited.

1-6 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City 731-0811

Tel: 082-543-6271 Fax: 082-543-6273

<http://www.hiro-tsuitokinenkan.go.jp/>

(With thanks to Kentaro Kojima)

Peace Museum Project in Matsushiro, Nagano

There was a meeting between National Network of Preserving War-Related Sites and the Culture Agency on July 1st in Tokyo. War-related sites had been investigated by the Culture Agency and it was requested by the national network that important war sites in Matsushiro, Nagano and in Hiyoshidai, Kanagawa be investigated in details. The meeting

will be held to discuss such issues in the future.

There was a meeting commemorating Mr. Takaju Aoki who was the head of Association of Preserving the Imperial Headquarters in Matsushiro on June 23rd. He wrote a book of *Matsushiro Daihon-ei* (The Imperial Headquarters in Matsushiro) in Japanese in 1997.

An animation of “Kim’s Cross” was shown on July 28th. It is about Koreans who were forced to work to make an air-raided shelter during World War II according to its newsletter.

<http://village.infoweb.ne.jp/~kibonoie>
kibonoie@mb.infoweb.ne.jp

Oka Masaharu Memorial Peace Museum: Nagasaki

A representative of Chinese people who were forced to go to Japan and work there during World War II, and bereaved families went to Nagasaki from July 25th to 30th. They were forced to work for Mitsubishi Company, but Mitsubishi denies the fact that the Chinese people were forced to work. Mitsubishi also refused to offer materials related to the forced labor during the war. The Chinese victims criticized Mitsubishi severely and demanded that the company apologize to 40,000 Chinese for the damages and compensate them for what

they had lost during the war.
(Nishisaka Newsletter No. 31 & 32)
<http://www.d3.dion.ne.jp/~Okakinen>

Film Center for Peace (Provisional)

A preparatory committee for founding a Film Center for Peace (provisional) was made in order to search for war causes and realize peace in Okinawa. Mr. Jin Takaiwa who made such films as "War that was not taught at School: War in the Philippines", "War that was not taught at School: Shoukou Awagon in Okinawa" and so forth. He has many precious materials and made valuable films, and is planning to make a center where people can learn non-violence and peace. As for details, please ask Mr. Ken Shibata. (Tel & Fax: 044-986-4645) As for the films, please contact Eizou Bunka Kyoukai (Fax: 045-981-0918)

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International News

NO MORE HIROSHIMA; NO MORE NAGASAKI; PEACE EXHIBITION **In Nagpur, India**

By Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey

To commemorate the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection has arranged the "No More Hiroshima: No More

Nagasaki: Peace Exhibition" from 6 to 9 August 2002 in Nagpur, India. The purpose of the peace Exhibition is to reach maximum people of Central parts of India to create solidarity and public education and awareness towards immediate and long range effects of Atomic Weapons.

The immediate goal is to create public opinion (consensus) for pressuring our government to sign the CTBT and long range is destruction of atomic weapons, which are in stockpile.

India and Pakistan are almost on the verge of nuclear war. Attention has to be concentrated on how to defuse the situation. The wrong steps or misunderstanding can blow up everything into smithereens. More than one billion people in the two countries are sitting on the precipice of destruction. India and Pakistan must immediately come to an understanding on how to avert the collision.

Indian people are not aware of the immediate and long range effects of nuclear bombs. Nuclear weapons for them are like the conventional bombs. Through Peace Exhibition we have to educate the people that the Nuclear Weapons increases security assumption is wrong. Environmental and health impacts of nuclear test are well known.

A number of poor people who joined in the euphoric over the tests were not aware of the harmful effects of nuclear weapons.

In the name of security, if India and Pakistan carry out the Nuclear Weapons tests, same program in other countries may follow suit and mad race for Nuclear Weapons will start in Asia and it will engulf whole world.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN:

Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental protection has arranged "No More Hiroshima: No More Nagasaki: Peace Exhibition" in Nagpur and many other cities. We have received the tremendous response from people and especially from students and youths. They wrote their remarks which are eye opener for the policy makers. Those who witnessed the peace exhibition, after seeing the effects of Nuclear bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki came to the firm conclusion that the nuclear bombs are inhuman weapons and it must be banned from the earth. The students who witness the exhibition, next day bring their parents to see the peace exhibition.

People have to be informed and educated that power does not come from

nuclear capabilities and weapons of mass destruction but from the economic growth. India is a poor country and there are other priorities where the money could be utilized. We need money for development.

Most Indians do not know what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and what are the immediate and long range effects of Nuclear Weapons. Campaign will have to be launched in India to educate the people about immediate and long range effects of nuclear bombs.

Indian Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other dignitaries said to Japanese Prime Minister and other Western political leaders and public that they have to build the public consensus for CTBT . Through Peace Exhibitions we can build the public consensus.

OBJECTIVITIES

- 1) Educate the people regarding immediate and long range effects of Nuclear Weapons
- 2) Improving public education and awareness for CTBT and Nuclear Weapons free World.
- 3) Cooperation between the committed NGOs and people.
- 4) Promoting strategies for media access, information on effects of Atomic bombs.

- 5) Providing links between State Coordinator and NGOs with National Coordinator and IIPDEP
- 6) Strengthening the network, which will be formed by arranging Peace Exhibitions in state capitals and big cities.
- 7) Build public opinion which will ultimately build political will to sign the CTBT
- 8) Exchange of information.

International Peace Research Association

The IPRA biennial conference was held from July 1st to 5th at Kyung Hee University in Suwon, South Korea. About 300 researchers participated in it. There is Peace Education Commission and peace education was discussed by various researchers.

Cooperation with the IPRA would lead to promoting peace research and peace education at peace museums.

<http://www.human.mie-u.ac.jp/~peace/about-ipra.htm>

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Progressive Historian Ienaga Passed Away

Saburo Ienaga, a historian known for his legal battles against government screening of history textbooks, passed away on November 29th. He was 89.

He became politically active when a progressive high school textbook he wrote was rejected by the textbook authorization council of the Ministry of Education in 1953. The textbook contained descriptions of Japan’s war crimes during World War II. He was asked to delete a reference to the Japanese “aggression” in China and instead use “military advance.” About the 1937 Nanjing massacre in China, the ministry argued that Ienaga’s accounts would cause misunderstanding and ordered him to revise them.

He filed the first of three suits in 1965 arguing that textbook screening was unconstitutional because it violates the freedom of expression and education. He was finally awarded damages in 1997 after a 32-year legal battle.

Ienaga filed a suit in 1984 over the deletion of a description in his history textbook about the Japanese Imperial Army’s notorious Biological Warfare Unit 731, which conducted experiments on live prisoners in northeastern China during the war. The ministry had insisted that no credible scholarly research existed on the subject.

In 1997 Ienaga earned a partial victory when the Supreme Court ruled that it was illegal for the textbook screeners to

urge Ienaga to delete the description about Unit 731.

The state was ordered to pay him ¥400,000 (\$3,300) in damages. But the Supreme Court ruled the textbook-screening system itself was constitutional rejecting Ienaga's argument that it was tantamount to censorship.

After the top court's ruling he said that he had done all he could. "It is difficult to change reality, but I believe I have helped open a hole to let in the fresh air."

He was born in Nagoya City in 1913. He respected Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe (1873~1948) who insisted that sovereignty did not reside in the emperor. As a result Dr. Minobe's books on Constitution was ordered to revise by the government and attacked by the right wingers and the military.

Ienaga retired as a professor at the Tokyo University of Education in 1977. *Japan's Past Japan's Future: One Historian's Odyssey* by Ienaga Saburo was published in 2001. (Translated and introduced by Richard H. Minear. Rowman & Littlefield) (*The Japan Times* of Dec. 3, *Herald Tribune* of Dec. 2, *Asahi Newspaper* of Dec. 2)

Publications

Voices Against Woman in War Network Japan. *The Women's International War Crimes Tribunal: Judgment*: 4 December 2001. Contact VAWW-NET Japan
Tel & Fax: +81-3-5337-4088
Vaww-net-japan@jca.apc.org

Robert W. Norris. *Looking for the Summer*: Jacobyte Books
(www.jacobytebooks.com) 2000

It is a novel by a conscientious objector in the Vietnam War.

Robert W. Norris. *The Many Roads to Japan: A Search for Identity*: Jacobyte Books. 2002

Women's Peace Monitor: A Bi-Annual Publication of Isis-WICCE (a global women's organization in Africa)
isis@starcom.co.ug
Fax: 256-41-543954

Shunbu Jubishi & Minoru Kikuchi edit. *The Encyclopedia of War-Related Sites (Shiraberu Sensou Isekino Jiten)*. Kashiwa Shobo: Tokyo. 2002 (421 pages)
This is written in Japanese and the brief content is as follows:

1. War-related sites: how to investigate, preserve and study war remains.
2. The guide of war-related sites in Japan and abroad (China, Taiwan,

Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Guam, Palau and Russia) For example, the secret institute of germ warfare in China by Unit 731 is introduced in details with several photos. Japanese Army tried to destroy the evidence, but some buildings have been preserved by China.

3. Database for research: main libraries such as National Diet Library, 30 peace/war museums and networks (National Network of Preserving War-Related Sites, Japanese Network of Museums for Peace, National Association of Recording Air-raids and War Damages, Japan Research Center for War Responsibility, and Research Network of Forced Labor)

Other News

Dr. Kathleen Sullivan, Coordinator of Nuclear Weapons Education & Action Project of Educators for Social Responsibility was invited to promote disarmament education in Japan by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She went to Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Kochi in November and December. She kindly put information of Japanese Network of Museums for Peace in the U.N. website. (Kazuyo Yamane wrote an article on disarmament education at peace museums.)

<http://disarmament.un.org/education>

The article above is also available in "Global Guide to Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education" at the website of University of Maryland <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/pgsd>

New Peace Museum at Yamanashi University: Yamanashi

There is a warehouse made of bricks at Yamanashi University. It was renovated because of grassroots movement and can be used as a peace museum. Participants of the National Conference on War-Related Sites visited the building.

Contact Yamanashi Network of War-Related Sites: Mr. Tamotsu Asakawa. 4-7-14 Siobe, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture 400-0026. Fax: 055-253-2735

The 6th National Symposium of Preserving War Related-Sites

The symposium was held at Yamanashi Gakuin University on August 24th and 25th. It was cosponsored by the National Network of Preserving War-Related Sites and Japanese Network of Museums for Peace. The theme was "Tasks of the Movement of Preserving War-related Sites in the 21st Century." About 200

people participated in it from all over Japan.

Over eighty people visited an Air-raid shelter in Nirasaki City of Yamanashi Prefecture and a renovated warehouse made of red bricks at Yamanashi University.

War-related sites in Japan were introduced by slides first. Mr. Etsuo Obinata of Association of Preserving the Imperial Headquarters in Matsushiro talked about war-related sites for peace education. Mr. Masahiko Yamabe of Kyoto Museum for World Peace talked about the present situation of peace museums.

There was a special report on war-related sites in the northeastern part of China by Ms. Yu Binli, the deputy director of Northeast Martyrs Memorial Museum Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Museum.

Three sectional meetings were held on August 25th.

1. The situation of preserving war-related sites
2. Research methods and techniques of preserving war-related sites
3. Peace museums and how to pass down war experiences to the youth. Some members of Japanese Network

of Museums for Peace talked about various issues as follows:

- Tetsu Morishita (Ritsumeikan University): Students' Concept of War and Peace and Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University
- Ichiro Kajiyoshi (Tokyo Document Center on Air-Raids and War Damages): The Process of Creating Tokyo Document Center on Air-Raids and War Damages, Some Responses and Problems
- Kazuya Yasuda (The 5th Lucky Dragon Display House): Educating Young People at the 5th Lucky Dragon Display House
- Kazuko Yoshikawa (Children Center for Peace & Human Rights: Sakai City of Osaka): Educating the Youth through School Textbook Exhibition
- Machiyo Kurokawa (Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center): Activities of Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center
- Kazuyo Yamane (Grassroots House): The present situation of Peace Museums and Peace Museum Projects in Japan and Some Problems

The next conference will be held in Usa City of Oita Prefecture.

The Meeting of Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

The report by the members of the network will be published in

Ritsumeikan Peace Study, the bulletin of Kyoto Museum for World Peace.

Ten people attended the meeting and discussed as follows:

- A meeting will be held independently so that more members of public peace museums will be able to attend it.

The next meeting will be held one day before or after the conference of Peace Studies Association of Japan. The preparation for the meeting will be done using e-mails exchanging opinions. Mr. Masahiko Yamabe of Kyoto Museum for World Peace and Kazuyo Yamane will contact other members through the Internet.

- Members will be asked to write articles for *Muse* more.

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Muse 8 in Japanese was published in August. It has information on the 4th International Conference of Peace Museums in 2003 and also the meeting of Japanese Network of Museums for Peace held in August.

Muse 9 in Japanese was published in December, 2002 and it has information from International Newsletter of Peace Museums. Kentaro Kojima, who studied under the supervision of Dr. Peter van den Dungen finished MA Course of Peace Studies at the University of Bradford, helped summarizing network

news in Japanese. Since the newsletter is getting thick, his help is much appreciated. The Japanese newsletter was sent to peace museums in Japan in December.

Editor's Notes

News on big peace museums was originally written by Professor Hideki Okada of Kyoto Museum for World Peace in Japanese.

As usual, contact addresses that were introduced before are not written in this newsletter.

WE WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS ON THIS NEWSLETTER.

WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

With best wishes,
Kazuyo Yamane
kyamane@sings.jp

