

Muse No. 20: Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

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The Editorial Office: The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages

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The following is news on museums for peace in Japan and other countries.

Report of the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace

Ikuro Anzai, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee

The 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace was held successfully with fertile results during 6-10 October 2008 at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto University of Art and Design, and Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. In addition to the Proceedings of the Conference, the participants from foreign countries received two books written in English, which are "Museums for Peace Worldwide" edited by Kazuyo Yamane and "Museums for Peace: Past, Present and Future" co-edited by Ikuro Anzai, Joyce Apsel and Syed Sikander Mehdi. The former book is now being translated into Japanese by Dr. Yamane.

In addition to approximately 70 overseas participants from 24 countries on 5 continents, the Conference was attended by several thousands participants in total

including many directors and staffs of domestic peace-related museums, students and citizens. Not only the Conference was the greatest in the number of participants in the history, but also it was remarkable in its contents including 7 commemorative speeches (Peter van den Dungen [General Coordinator of the International Network of Museums for Peace], Kate Dewes [Consultative Adviser to the UN Secretary General on Disarmament Issues], Hiromu Nonaka [Former Head of the Cabinet of Japan], Ikuro Anzai [Chairperson of the Organizing Committee], Kiyoshi Amemiya [President of Yamanashi Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd.], Hiroshi Senju [President of Kyoto University of Art and Design], and Tadatoshi Akiba [Mayor of the City of Hiroshima]), 19 interest group sessions on varieties of themes, 5 symposia and panel discussions, a meeting of an A-bomb survivor's testimony, post-conference panels in Tokyo and Matsue, cultural presentations at Kyoto

University of Art and Design (*Kyogen* [Japanese traditional drama], *Wadaiko* [Japanese traditional drum performance]),



Erico

tea ceremony, and *Kagura* [Japanese Shinto's liturgical drama]), and reception parties at Kyoto and Hiroshima. Many of the overseas participants enjoyed the Conference with highly favorable impressions.

As to the Conference theme "peace literacy," there were very active discussions from different points of view which are to be further developed and enriched through uninterrupted international collaborations of peace educationalists. The concept of "peace literacy" is, in a sense, a fundamental capacity to understand what is going on in the world in the context of peace, and to put into practice what she/he thinks necessary to resolve peace issues. For this capacity to be actually shown, it is indispensable for us to have confidence that such social problems can be resolved by the joint efforts of citizens, which was richly demonstrated by the impressive keynote speech by Dr. Kate Dewes who talked enthusiastically about such effective movements including World Court Project

in 1995 which opened a new pathway approaching to the total abolition of nuclear weapons. In Dr. Betty Readon's session on peace education, there were lively discussions about the role of peace museums in the field of peace education. In addition to the exhibitions of historical facts on wars and conflicts, plenty of experiences were reported on the activities in the field of art performance and entertainment, which suggested that it is becoming important to enrich the activities of peace museums through the collaboration with varieties of methods that can reach people's heart.

There also were impressive discussions on the role of peace museums in reconciliation especially in the commemorative symposium chaired by Professor Akihiko Kimijima of Ritsumeikan University, in which different cases of reconciliatory efforts in Vietnam, Pakistan, Guatemala and Korea were vividly reported after an excellent keynote presentation by Dr. Takashi Yoshida of Western Michigan University. Mr. Akio Komatsu, President of Komatsu Electric Industry Co. Ltd., directing Human Nature Science Institute Foundation, organized a session entitled "From Confrontation to Reconciliation", which was followed by a post-conference session on the 11th of October in Matsue city focusing on the reconciliation between Korea and Japan.

The success of the General Meeting of the International Network of Museums for Peace held on the 7th and 8th of October was another important result of the Conference. The Network did not have any statute to date, but the General Meeting finally decided the statute, official logo,

new Board Members, and action plans, which are expected to play an important role to promote activities of the Network. The official logo adopted by the General Meeting was the one used for the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace, which was originally designed by Mr. Yusuke Saito, an art student of Tohoku University of Art and Design who made an entry for the logo design contest for the 6th Conference.

During the Conference, a number of special exhibitions were concurrently carried out, which was also unprecedented. There were the Exhibitions of the Museums for Peace Worldwide prepared by the students of the College of Social Sciences of Ritsumeikan University under the instruction of Professor Ryotaro Katsura, the Vice-Director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace; Exhibition of International School Textbooks prepared by the students of Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University; Special Exhibition on the Works of Late Iccho Ito, Ex-Mayor of Nagasaki; Exhibition of Traditional Kyoto Doll produced by a distinguished artisan Mr. Yukio Kataoka who is one of the members of “Friends for Peace”, a citizens’ volunteer working at Kyoto Museum for World Peace, “Peace Mask Exhibition” organized by Ms. Kim Myong Hee, a Korean artist living in Kyoto, and so on.

Needless to say, fundamental success of the Conference is the fruit of the efforts of all the people who jointly cooperated for preparation including unselfish voluntary activities of as many as 70 students and members of “Friends for Peace.” The important task for us is how to

make the young bud sprouted in this Conference fully bloom in the nearest future by tackling with difficult problems that confront us in collaboration and further develop our Network along the right lines based fundamentally on what we decided in the General Meeting. Especially, the newly established Executive and Advisory Board are expected to establish a stable financial basis that can enable the Network to have a secretariat office which will hopefully be functioning as a base camp for implementing our action plans.

International Network of Museums for Peace

Board Members

General Coordinator

Peter van den Dungen, Bradford Univ.,UK
http://jp.f41.mail.yahoo.co.jp/ym/ShowLetter?box=Inbox&MsgId=9117_74510926_1539139_1683_72449_0_45718_100004_893468148&bodyPart=2&tnef=&YY=86797&order=down&sort=date&pos=0&view=a&head=b&Idx=0

Executive Members

1. Zulfiqar Ali, Director, Children's Museum for Peace and Human Rights (Pakistan)
2. Ikuro Anzai, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University (Japan)
3. Joyce Apsel, New York University and RightsWorks International (USA)
4. Steve Fryburg, Director, Dayton International Peace Museum (USA)
5. Sajid Ishaq, Chairman-Interfaith League Against Poverty of Interfaith League Against Poverty (Pakistan)

6. Yeongwhan Kim, Center for Peace Museum (Korea)
7. Balkrishna Kurvey, No More Hiroshima: No More Nagasaki: Peace Museum (India)
8. Gerard Lössbroek (Netherlands); Pax Christi International's contact person for INMP (Belgium)
9. Roger Mayou, Director, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum (Switzerland)
10. Iratxe Momoitio, Director, Gernika Peace Museum (Spain)
11. Carol Rank, Senior Lecturer, Centre for Peace and Reconciliation Studies Coventry University (UK)
12. Lucetta Sanguinetti, Town Councillor of Collegno Municipality (Italy)

Advisory Board

1. Clive Barrett, Peace Museum (UK) Vice Chairperson of The Peace Museum, Bradford c.barrett@leedsmet.ac.uk
2. Janet Gerson, Co-Director of Peace Education Center, Teachers College Columbia University
3. Anatoly Ionesov, Director of International Museums of Peace and Solidarity(Uzbekistan)
4. Akihiko Kimijima, Kyoto Museum for World Peace (Japan)
5. Syed Sikander Mehdi, Peace Researcher (Pakistan)
6. Erik Somers , Netherlands Institute for War Documentation(Netherlands)
7. Maria Villarreal, peace researcher (Guatemala)
8. Kazuyo Yamane, Grassroots House (Japan)
9. Kate Dewes, Member of the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on

- Disarmament Matters (New Zealand)
10. Shahriar Khateri, Director of Tehran Peace Museum (Iran)
11. Anne C. Kjelling, Head Librarian of Norwegian Nobel Institute (Norway) ack@nobel.no
12. Sultan Somjee, Ethnographer and Founder Community Peace Museums of Kenya (Kenya)

Logo of the International Network of Museums for Peace



INMP

The International Network of
Museums for Peace

This logo was designed by a student of Tohoku University of Art and Design named Yusuke Saito, who intended to express through the overlapping pink and blue feathery, heart- shaped objects that peace can not be achieved by an individual but by cooperation among individuals with different sense of values, and that peace is something fragile which must be cultivated carefully with love. He chose blue as a symbol of earth, and pink as a symbol of love and friendship. He also hoped to express gradual and steady spread of peace wave by the gradations of pink and blue. The alphabetical letters under the figure is tentative. The logo is going to be finally

completed by the hand of professional designers.

**Report on the 61st Annual DPI/NGO Conference
UNESCO, Paris held on 3-5 September, 2008**

Kazuyo Yamane: Grassroots House, Japan

The 61st Annual DPI/NGO Conference was held at the UNESCO Headquarter in Paris on 3-5 September to mark the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human rights (UDHR). Paris is the city of its adoption in 1948. (DPI: Department of Public Information) The gathering aimed to highlight the achievements and on-going efforts of diverse international NGOs, grassroots civil society representatives and human rights defenders, in partnership with the UN, Member States and other actors to implement the UDHR. Dr. Joyce Apsel of New York University is the representative of the International Network of Museums for Peace at the annual DPI/NGO conference held at the United Nations in New York. This was the first time when the annual conference was held outside New York. I attended it representing the International Network of Museums for Peace. The following is a brief report of the conference with some information that would be useful in the future.

The theme of the conference was “Reaffirming Human Rights for All: the Universal Declaration at 60.” Speaking of Museums for Human Rights, there are the following museums for human rights.

(1) In Japan
Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka) founded in 1985 in Osaka
Kochi Liberty and People’s Rights Museum founded in 1990 in Kochi
Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City founded in 1994 in Hiroshima

Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum founded in 1994 in Osaka
The Peace, Human Rights and Children Centre founded in 1997 and closed in 2006

(2) In France and Pakistan
The World Centre for Peace, Freedom and Human Rights founded in Verdun, France in 1994

The Children’s Museum for Peace and Human Rights founded in 2001 in Karachi, Pakistan

It was impressive to see some exhibits at the conference venue. There were big photo panels of members of the drafting Committee formed by the UN Commission on Human Rights such as Eleanor Roosevelt, Peng-chun Chang (China), René Cassin (France) and so forth on the stage.

There were also twenty-five posters made by American students which are related to articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For example, there was a poster of a child with a message that “A child is Not a Soldier” as well as “An estimated 300,000 children serve as soldiers worldwide. Some are as young as 8 years old.” Next to the poster, there was a sheet of paper with an explanation of the poster. First there was Article 4 that says, “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all

their forms.” Then there is a message of Christopher Kosek, a student of Art Center College of Design in Pasadena, California that “By using a child’s drawing, I hoped to echo the voice of a child being forced to become a real soldier. I felt that a child like illustration would have more visual impact than more sophisticated visuals, or mere statistics.”

There was also a standing board with a huge paper in which participants could write their ideas on human rights freely in the lobby. There was a message that “Make your voice visible. Please add comments, ideas, questions, what you have to say, and we will include them.

It was pointed out at the Plenary Session that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is very important and the role of NGOs is important to protect human rights.

The dialogue and cooperation between the United Nations and NGOs was emphasized.

A participant from the ILO said that we should read the declaration well and use the ILO in order to solve labor issues such as unemployment, child labor and forced labor.

There were several plenary sessions and the most interesting one was related to human rights education. In India where illiteracy is high, stories and paintings are used to promote human rights education. In Africa (Cameroon) a drama is used to promote such education. It was also pointed out that art such as music and videos are effective to educate the young people from 16 to 25 years old.

There were workshops in which various

issues were discussed. I attended a workshop on the cooperation between NGOs and universities to promote human rights education. I talked about museums for peace and human rights, how effective they are to promote education for peace and human rights as well as the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace that would be held in Kyoto and Hiroshima. I also asked the audience to inform me of any museum or center for peace and human rights. Several participants came to me later and exchanged name cards to keep in touch in the future. It was impressive to listen to a chairperson who said, “There are problems in the world and in our daily life, but it is important to regard problems as a good opportunity to change reality.”

There were about 1300 participants from 2000 NGOs. There is some useful information as follows:

- *Museum International* is published by UNESCO (www.unesco.org/publishing)
- There are United Nations Information Centers and Services in the world, so please check them and try to cooperate with them.
- The DPI/NGO website is as follows: www.un.org/dpi/ngosection
- There is NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and it would be nice to cooperate with UNESCO. comite.liaison.org@unesco.org
<http://ong-comite-liaison.unesco.org>

There was NGO/DPI Executive committee Open Forum. There are sixty-two UN offices in the world and it was suggested

that NGOs work with such UN offices in the world, which is a good idea. In this way, any NGO that has no financial support to go to the United Nations in New York can work together with an U.N. office. It was pointed out that there are no representatives in the executive committee from Asia and Eastern Europe, which should be solved in the future. It is said that the next annual conference may be held in Mexico.

The UN/NGO conference gave us a chance to encourage greater awareness among the broader public about the relevance of the United Declaration of Human Rights in the world today and in their lives. It was also nice and encouraging to get to know so many NGOs working hard for human rights, peace, and sustainable development.

Report on the 8th National Exchange Meeting of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

by Masahiko Yamabe

The 8th National Exchange Meeting was held from 15:30 to 18:00 on October 8th as a part of a program of the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace. Mr. Kazuya Yasuda played a role of the chairperson. Forty-two people participated and they introduced themselves, but there was not enough time to exchange information on activities of each museum. Financial report was made and it was approved. The next meeting will be held on December 5-6, 2009 in Tokyo.

It was reported that *Muse* Newsletter in Japanese was published in February and July, 2008 and *Muse* in English was

published in February and September, 2008.

The secretariat is Mr. Masahiko Yamane in The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages. The editors of *Muse* Newsletter are Masahiko Yamabe, Kazuyo Yamane and Ikuro Anzai. The administration members are Kazuya Yasuda, Keiichiro Kaji, Eriko Ikeda, Tamotsu Asakawa, Daisuke Miyahara and Masahiko Yamabe.

There was a social evening and it was discussed that it is important to convey war experiences from the old to the young and some issues in the management of museums.

Report on the International Symposium on Indiscriminate Bombing

by Masahiko Yamabe

The International Conference of "Indiscriminate Bombing: How did Damaged Cities Convey Air-Raids – Exhibitions at museums in Gernika, Chongqing (China) and Tokyo" was held at Edo Tokyo Museum on October 11th, 2008.

I would like to thank Ms. Kazuyo Yamane, Ms. Yoshiko Tanigawa, Ms. Nicole Kato, Ms. Risa Ikeya and Professor Ikuro Anzai for their cooperation.

The purpose was to make clear how air-raided cities inspected reality of damages and how they conveyed it to people. Experts of museums in Gernika, Chongqing and Tokyo got together for the first time and discussed their study and exhibition, the present situation and some challenges. 195 people participated in it and their reports and discussion were significant, which will be explained briefly

as follows:

First, Mr. Katsumoto Saotome, the director of The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages, gave an inaugural speech. He told the audience that he had researched damages by air-raids in Chongqing and Gernika, and citizens started new movement of conveying damages by indiscriminate air-raids during World War II to future generations.

Next, Professor Hiroshi Yoshida of Hitotsubashi University, the head of the Research Office of War Damages, pointed out the following.

1. The number of people who have memory of World War II is becoming a minority and it is important to record their experiences and convey them to future generations with an emphasis on exhibitions at museums.
2. There are indiscriminate bombing against civilians in various places of the world even today. Issues of compensation for damages by air-raids in World War II have not been solved and they should be solved.
3. Such issues should not be considered in one country and this is why this international symposium was held.

There were three reports.

(1) Guernica: An Experimental Horror

by Ms. Iratxe Momoitio

Ms. Iratxe Momoitio, the director of Gernika Peace Museum talked about “Guernica: An Experimental Horror” using PowerPoint. DVD of Gernika Story on air-raids on Gernika was shown. First she talked about the summary of the Spanish Civil War and the reality of the bombing of Gernika. The raid was carried out by the German Condor Legion, escorted by the

Italian Aviazione Legionaria. The raid was divided into 3 phases:

1st Phase: Heavy-explosives - bombs of up to 250/300 kg.

Heavy-explosives blast bombs were dropped in order to destroy the buildings.

2nd phase: 1 kg incendiary bombs were dropped

3rd phase: Machine-gunning of the population

Today it is difficult to say an accurate figure of casualties, though the most commonly-accepted figures are 250 dead and hundreds of wounded.

Franco’s army never acknowledged responsibility – on the contrary, evidence was twisted, and his press service accused the Basque republicans (referred to as reds and separatists) of having set fire to the town during their retreat towards Bilbao. To this day the Spanish army has failed to acknowledge that it took part in the bombing of Gernika. Picasso’s “Guernica” is a symbol against the war all around the world. When Picasso read the news about the bombing of Gernika, he decided to create an artwork expressing the horror of the war. His famous picture “Guernica”(icon of the art of the 20th century) helped a lot to spread the name of the city of Gernika all around the world. Nowadays this artwork, located in Reina Sofia Museum (Madrid) continues to be a cry against the war. Opened in 1998 the Gernika Museum (since 2003 Gernika Peace Museum) wants to be an important tool for spreading and getting to know the memory of the city. It is a museum to remember the past and a museum for the future

(2) Testimony on Great Bombing of Chongqing: War Crimes of Bombing Cities and a Massacre of People in Oral History by Li Jinrong of Chinese Chongqing Sanxia Museum

First, exhibitions at the museum and a diorama on Japan's bombing of Chongqing were shown using DVD. The outline of his report is as follows:

Japanese military air-raided Chongqing, the capital of China during World War II, for five years and a half from February, 1938 to August, 1943. It is called "Great Bombing of Chongqing" in history. According to basic statistics, Japanese military sent 9,513 bombers, bombed 218 times, dropped 21,593 bombs, destroyed 17,608 houses and killed and injured 25,989 people (which do not include the dead in the incident of Big Tunnel in Chongqing and cities in the coast of the Chang Jiang.) It also caused great bombing on May 3-4, 1939, great bombing on August 19, 1940 and a Big Tunnel incident at Jiaochangkou, which surprised people who listened to them. Articles on the war against Japan has been collected, preserved and studied since the 1980s at Chongqing Museum. Experts were organized and articles related to bombing Chongqing were collected and an exhibition on "Great Bombing of Chongqing" was held and also an *Illustrated Book on Great Bombing of Chongqing* was published. More experts were organized in 2000 and they listened to survivors who experienced the great bombing of Chongqing. They found 200 survivors and collected materials of their oral history by 160 survivors and

also 250 photographs.

The testimony by fifteen survivors about their experiences when Chongqing was air-raided by Japanese bombers is introduced and three points were made clear.

- 1) The great bombing of Chongqing killed innocent people directly and massively by dropping bombs from the sky essentially targeting the city and the people. In the history of war that is getting more and more violent. The massacre of nonresistant people by bombing happened much earlier than the bombing of Tokyo and Hiroshima.
- 2) Though war criminals of Great Massacre of Nanjing were already tried, those who were involved with the great bombing of Chongqing have not been punished. The war criminal of killing people by bombing has never been settled and accused, and tens of thousands of people who have been suffering from this disaster have never been compensated. These victims and survivors have been still enduring physical and mental damages by the bombing and suffering from all the damages. If the war responsibility for the great bombing of Chongqing is not accused, people will never be healed mentally.
- 3) The great bombing of Chongqing is not simply a matter of a historical incident. The way of fighting has been developed into a model of modern warfare. If the war crime of the great bombing of Chongqing is not settled, it would be fundamentally impossible to get rid of causes of war in which bombs are used freely. The history of the great bombing of Chongqing will be repeated in the future.

(3) The History and the Present Situation of the Research and Exhibition of Air-Raids at "Museums for Peace" in Japan

by Masahiko Yamane

The report consists of the following contents:

1. The movement of recording damages by air-raids by the Association of Recording U.S. Air-Raids and exhibitions.
2. Collecting, studying and exhibiting materials on air-raids in Osaka in the 1980s, which is more advanced than other places.
3. Exhibits on air-raids at museums in Japan.
4. The process of the establishment of the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages and the contents of exhibitions.
5. Exhibitions on air-raids on Tokyo at history museums in Tokyo.
6. Exhibitions on Japan's air-raids of Chongqing at museums in Japan introducing damages done toward citizens in Chongqing. Bombing of Chongqing is seen in the history of indiscriminate bombing and regarded as one of Japan's aggression. It was pointed out that Japan's aggression led to damages of Japanese civilians.
7. The achievement of the present research is introduced as follows:

① Indiscriminate Bombing and International Law

It should be noted that air planes were used for the great powers such as Britain, Italy and Spain to look for new colonies and oppress the movement for independence from colonies. Cruel bombs such as toxic gas were sometimes dropped. Rules to control aerial combats were made in The

Hague and Rules of Air Warfare became international common law in the latter half of the 1930s.

② The Review of Air-Raids in Japan by B29

The U.S. military bombed munitions factories, big cities using incendiary bombs and mines, military bases and air-ports in Kyushu, oil bases, medium and small cities using incendiary bombs and dropping mock bombs and atomic bombs.

③ The Decision of Air-Raids on Tokyo and its Meaning

The U.S. military had enough number of B29 which were well deployed with military strength in April and May, 1944. It was decided to start to use massive incendiary bombs on urban districts of six big cities including Tokyo from March, 1945 when the monsoon was strong. The targets were focused on industrial areas related to aircrafts and urban districts of big cities in October, 1944. It was decided to air-raid Tokyo not by a commander only but by the military systematically: U.S. Air Force wanted to bear fruit and be independent from the military.

④ The Reality of Big Air-Raids on Tokyo

The area which the U.S. military tried to bomb on March 10th was regarded as the weakest area if incendiary bombs were used.

There were no clear military targets such as military facilities and munitions factories, and it was urban districts such as residential areas. Because of strong wind from the north and the west, fire spread beyond targeted areas to the east and the south.

On March 10th when Tokyo was greatly air-raided, many people lost places to escape from and shelters were burnt down. A huge number of people estimated as 100,000 became victims of the air-raids: they were burnt alive, suffocated, drowned, and were frozen to death. This is because of the following reasons: air-raids started before air-raids were alarmed, massive incendiary bombs were dropped on crowded houses made of wood, fire spread because of strong wind, it was not possible to escape to safe shelters because there were many rivers around, there were thorough orders to fight a fire and people tried to do so hitting fire and using water in a bucket cooperating one another (unscientific way of fighting a fire) and thus they could not escape from fire.

⑤ Compensation to Victims

There was a compensation system during the war following War Damages Protection Law enacted in February, 1942: not only soldiers and Army (Navy) civilian employees but also civilians, survivors, injured people and people whose houses were burnt down were compensated. Not only Japanese but also people in colonized Korea and Taiwan were compensated. In 1946 Life Protection Law was enacted which stopped special compensation to war victims, and the War Damages Protection Law was abolished as well as War Aid Law and pensions for soldiers.

In 1952 after the allied Forces finished occupation of Japan, the Aid Law for Injured and Sick Soldiers and Families of the War Dead was enacted and only soldiers and Army (Navy) civilian employees were compensated. In 1953 pension for soldiers

was resumed and only soldiers were specially compensated. Civilians started to look for national compensation. The government ignored them and compensated people who cooperated with waging war such as conscripted people, students who were forced to work, volunteers unit, and members of civil defense unit. But survivors of ordinary people and handicapped people were not compensated.

In the 1980s ordinary people who suffered from war damages filed lawsuits against Japan for compensation. In March, 2007 the members of the Association of Survivors of Air-Raids on Tokyo filed a law suit insisting that the air-raids are against international law looking for compensation.

This is not against the U.S. government but against Japanese government.

Lastly, he mentioned that it is necessary to think of damages done toward Chinese civilians by the Allied Forces' bombing. It was also pointed out that facts should be made clear for reconciliation and apology and compensation is necessary.

A paper by Professor Andrew Rigby of Centre for Peace & Reconciliation Studies in Coventry University was introduced at the symposium. The title is "Memorialising war: the narratives of two European cities, Coventry and Dresden." Also introduced was a paper by Mr. Ping Qing hao of Chinese Chongqing Sanxia Museum: Basic Study of Damages by Indiscriminate Bombing in Chongqing upon Foreign Embassies, Consulates and Other Organizations Staying in China.

After three presentations, Professor

Tetsuo Maeda of Okinawa University gave the following comments. It is important to convey air-raids to future generations not as a national event but as a common event among nations. In Germany ultra-right wingers insist on the importance of conveying them. But air-raids should be shared as experiences in aggressive war. He introduced recent research of air-raids and mentioned the background of Japan's bombing of Chongqing: Chongqing was the capital and the political center of China and Japan bombed it so that the Chinese would lose their will to fight against Japan. He also mentioned that it is necessary to think of Japan's bombing of Chongqing in relation to the present and the future.

In the discussion it was mentioned that it is necessary to think of air-raids on Warsaw. As for a question on Gernika, there are 180 victims of bombing whose names are clear and it seems that there were 250 to 300 victims as a whole. The reason for the bombing of Gernika is that it was close to an industrial city, mines and important traffic areas as well as trying to destroy Basque country.

As for questions on the bombing of Chongqing, the reason why the Chinese people did not yield to Japan's bombing is that it is a foggy town with mountains, strong shelter where 400,000 people could stay in was made, alarm system worked efficiently, and ammunitions factories were built in a mountain in a suburb and it was not bombed.

As for an exhibition on U.S. air-raids of Japan, it is not held at Gernika Peace Museum though a special exhibition on the atomic bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

was held last year. In China there is no exhibition of U.S. bombing of Japan, but researchers started to think that it is necessary to study it.

As for a question on activities before the opening of Gernika Peace Museum, it was said that there was no bombing under the autocratic regime and it was not possible for victims to speak out. However, it became democratic in the 1980s and oral history began to be studied and collected. As for Chongqing, there was almost no research until 1985 and they started to collect artifacts first and began to exhibit them from 1993. In 1996 they started to record survivors' testimonies.

As for a question of whether the Japanese government apologized to the Chinese people for bombing Chongqing, the answer is yes if former Prime Minister Murayama's speech is regarded as an apology. However, Japan has not recognized indiscriminate bombing and bombing of urban districts, so Japan has not apologized to the Chinese people in Chongqing nor compensated them for damages and their suffering according to Professor Maeda.

As for a question on persons responsible for bombing, it is clear that Franco agreed on the bombing of Gernika implicitly. German government recognized its responsibility and there was compensation while Italy has not done so. As for the case of the bombing of Chongqing, it was done under the name of the emperor, and decision makers of the bombing and the name of the commander were made clear. However, the bombing of Chongqing was not tried at Toyo trial.

Traditionally it was said that it was Lemay who was responsible for the U.S. bombing of Japanese cities. However, it was the Joint Chiefs of Staff that made a decision of bombing Japanese cities and therefore, the U.S. military is responsible for the bombing.

As for a question on efforts for reconciliation with a sister city of bombed Pforzheim in Germany, there are exchanges of young people between Gernika and Pforzheim, and damages by bombing have been discussed. Lastly, it was pointed out by each speaker that the young people are not so interested in the bombing in Gernika, Chongqing and Japan and efforts have been made to inform them of the bombing. The chairperson mentioned that it is difficult to convey memory of bombing to future generations.

Articles

Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) Exhibition Hall

Kazuya Yasuda

Fifty-five years will have passed in 2009 after the U.S. hydrogen bomb test was conducted in 1954. There will be a lecture of “Why did Mr. Kuboyama die from anatomical perspectives: fishermen’s health” on February 22nd. There will be a concert as the 55th anniversary on May 16th and the theme music of the Lucky Dragon fishing boat of “Lucky Dragon Quintet” will be played.

A workshop of “Study the Lucky

Dragon and Convey it” was held on November 1st, 2008. Mr. Matashichi Oishi, a former fisherman of the Lucky Dragon, gave a lecture and forty students and teachers attended it. Three teachers talked about studying the Lucky Dragon boat with students, visiting the exhibition hall with parents and getting to know about the Lucky Dragon boat. Participants exchanged their opinions.

Women’s Active Museum: Tokyo

The head of the Executive Committee: Eriko Ikeda

We have been busy because more people have been getting interested in an issue of women who were forced to work as sex slaves during World War II.

Resolutions at the Diet demanding Japan apologize to victims and compensate them for damages and suffering were made in the United States, the Netherlands, Canada and EU in 2007, and in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan in 2008. The UN Freedom Rights Committee advised Japan to do so in October, 2008. In Japan the same kind of resolution was passed at Municipal Assemblies in Takarazuka, Kiyose and Sapporo. We cooperated with NGOs and sent our secretary-general to the United Nations for lobbying, which was successful.

The 9th Asian Solidarity Conference was held in Tokyo in November and NGOs from the United States and Canada also attended it in order to give pressure to the Japanese government. On the other hand, the rise of the international opinion poll caused the right wingers to be active and they strengthened pressure against this

museum. In January about twenty men came to the museum raining abuse on us and we had to call police. We could manage to resist them by cooperating one another. We need to continue to be careful.

In China there has been an exhibition on women who were forced to work as sex slaves and an illustrated book was published.

Panels in Chinese were not ready for an exhibition in Shanxi Province and it was postponed though there was a plan of the exhibition in fall.

In East Timor panels in Tetum were used in various places from February. In Japan the panels were also exhibited in six places. Building museums and memorials for peace by people is getting popular these days. Women's Active Museum is regarded as "a museum which is small, but active" and we are invited to talk about our activities and also those who are interested in our activities visit our museum. In the Republic of Korea History Museum near the House of Sharing celebrated the 10th anniversary. There is a plan to build Museum for Women and Human Rights against War in March, 2009. In Taiwan there is also such a plan. We help these museums in terms of contents of exhibitions and fund raising.

In November it became possible to use database to search for materials at the Women's Active Museum including books, magazines, newsletters, videos and so forth.

We have been making a map that shows where women were sent and forced to work as sex slaves. It is expected to make an accurate map, so we have been doing our best.

Yamanashi Peace Museum: Yamanashi

Director: Tamotsu Asakawa

There was a field work of visiting the northern part of Kofu City which is related to U.S. air-raids on Kofu and war remains of Kofu Regiment on July 6th. Mr. Aoyama, a priest, talked about a temple which was bombed for the first time. Participants visited Red Bricks Museum of Yamanashi University which was used for Kofu Regiment.

A war exhibition for peace was held on August 7th to 10th and exhibited were Okinawa Battle, Textbooks, women who were forced to work as sex slaves, Yasukuni Shrine issue and so forth.

Stories for peace were read and a drama was performed on September 21st. Newsletter called "Port for Peace" No. 5 was published on September 30th.

Tanzan Ishibashi (1884-1973) was introduced in a field work on October 26th as the 35th anniversary of his death. Participants visited school and hometown related to him.

Bereaved families talked about their feelings on November 16th, which was moving. Stories related to war were read. There was a symposium on peace education on December 7th. There will be a photo exhibition and a lecture on defoliant in January, 2009.

As for the content of exhibitions, reality of U.S. air-raids of Kofu City was shown in May, 2007. Kofu Regiment was exhibited in November, 2007 and life during World War II was exhibited in June, 2008.

There is an exhibition on Tanzan Ishibashi. He was a journalist who insisted on peace, human rights, and liberalism and

became a prime minister after World War II.

Tel & fax: 055-235-5659

<http://ypm-japan.jp/test/index.html>

Peace Aichi: Nagoya

Takashi Saito

Peace Aichi is a private peace museum founded thanks to Ms. Tazu Kato. The themes are U.S. air-raids in Aichi Prefecture, life during World War II, the 15-year war, and “war and peace today.” It was opened in May, 2007 and there were 11, 188 visitors in the first year. As for the number of visitors in the second year until the end of October, there were 4,710. The special exhibition as the first anniversary was “war and peace from Okinawa viewpoint.” Mr. Masahide Ota, the former governor of Okinawa Prefecture, gave a lecture.

In order to attract visitors, we had ten exhibitions such as an exhibition of “Hana’s Suitcase”. We also had various events 29 times such as a talk by a former American soldier. We also contact elementary schools so that school children visit our museum.

As for the finance, it is about six million yen. It is based on the membership fee of a formal member (6,000 yen a year) and a supporting member (3,000 yen a year).

There is no subsidy from Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya city. There were about 500 members when the museum was opened, but there are over 700 members now. We hope that the formal members will be 500 and supporting ones will be 1,000 in the future.

It is run by Ms. Mikiko Noma (director), Mr. Hideo Takekawa (vice-director), Mr. Daisuke Miyahara (Secretariat), Mr. Hiroichi Takeuchi (vice-secretary general) and 20 board members that are elected by all the members.

There is only one staff who works full-time and we asked for volunteers. Fortunately there are seventy volunteers. Two of the elder members are 86 years old and two of the young members are high school students who work on Saturday. There are Mr. Takeuchi, two board members, four volunteers at the museum every day. There are also five to six people who speak of their own experiences of World War II and also the purpose of the museum that aims at conveying the horror of war and the preciousness of peace. There are also 15 guides.

There is a questionnaire at the museum and visitors are asked to write their messages for peace. There are over 1000 messages and a part of them is exhibited at the museum.

When there is a group of children and citizens, a guide explains exhibitions. Sometimes a volunteer guide is asked to give children a signature, which leads to many children asking for so many signatures.

One day, a teacher sent students’ essays. A six-grader wrote, “Please take good care of yourself and live long” to a speaker who said that they would die in the near future. We volunteers are much encouraged by such a voice and continue to work for peace.

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum

Director: Yasunori Takazane

The following is the present situation and the plan of our activities.

Georg Freise, a German conscientious objector, came to the museum to work on September 13th.

A film of “Nanjing: torn memory” was shown on October 4th. Japanese soldiers gave testimony of Nanjing Massacre to verify historical facts.

The director participated in the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace held in Kyoto on October 6-8. It was exciting to attend it.

Chinese men who were forced to work in Japan filed a law suit, but their appeal was rejected and we protested against it.

The director attended the 55th anniversary of returning ashes of Chinese men who were forced to work in Japan during World War II. It was held in Tianjin on November 2-3 and the director participated in it. He reported that a monument for Chinese Atomic Bomb Victims was built on July 7th in Nagasaki.

There was a lawsuit by a Korean atomic bomb survivor living in the Republic of Korea on November 10th. He demanded that he get medical care and he won. However, the governor of Nagasaki Prefecture appealed to a higher court and the director protested against it.

The 6th annual general assembly was held and new board members were elected and tight budget was approved.

There was a rally in which two Chinese persons gave a testimony of

Nanjing Massacre on December 15th. One was Zhang lanyun aged 80 and the other is a researcher of Nanjing Masacre Memorial.

Japanese Network News

Pacific War History Museum: Iwate

The 7th anniversary of becoming a corporation was held at a public hall on September 6th 2008. Activities were reported by the members. There was a visitor from Indonesia and they had exchanges of ideas.

There was an exhibition of photos of the dead Japanese soldiers left in New Guinea and relics at Asahi Com Hall in Osaka on August 11th-22nd 2008.

Tel: 0197-52-3000 Fax:0197-52-4575

The Kamaishi Historical Museum: Iwate

Kamaishi Exhibition of War Damages by Bombardment from Warships, titled “The wartime and the postwar days seen in everyday life” was held from Jul. 11 to Sept.7, 2008 (The first half : “ Kamaishi city in wartime” The second half : “Road to reconstruction”). This exhibition showed how the citizens lived during the war, and how they struggled for the reconstruction after the war from the viewpoint of “everyday life”.

Kamaishi City was bombarded twice from the sea by the Allies, in July and in August of 1945. The two bombardments took the lives of many people and the city was left in ruins. The citizens made big efforts for the reconstruction of the city

with iron works in the confusion of the end of the war.

The materials and records of everyday life showed the citizens' living. The purpose of this exhibition is to pass on the ravages Kamaishi city suffered and to send out their wish for permanent peace so that they will never repeat the tragedy of war.

The contents of the first half of the exhibition are as follows:

1. Kamaishi City in prewar days
2. Strengthening control on the nation by military
3. The home front was also in war
4. Preparing for air raids

The contents of the second half of the exhibition are as follows:

1. Restart from the ruins
2. New struggle with poverty and breaking with wartime education
3. Road to reconstruction
4. Declaration as a Peace City

On Sept.14 2008, a meeting to listen to the experiences of war from 5 people was held. Also we showed a video titled "bombardment by warships: the record of the war damages in Kamaishi" and displayed panels of photos possessed by the museum.

Tel&Fax:0193-22-2046

<http://www.city.kamaishi.iwate.jp/kyoudo/index.html>

Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore: Miyagi

"Guidebook: The remains of war in Sendai 2008" was issued on Oct.4, 2008.

Tel:022-295-3956 Fax:022-257-6401

<http://www.city.sendai.jp/kyouiku/rekimin/>

Tome City Museum of History: Miyagi

An exhibition titled "Handing down the child evacuation experience in Tome City" was held from Oct.11 to Nov.30, 2008. It showed the hardships of the evacuated children in Tome and how the people in Tome accepted the children.

Tel: 0220-21-5411

<http://www.city.tome.miyagi.jp/rekihaku/>

Peace Museum of Saitama: Higashi-Matsuyama City, Saitama

An exhibition titled "Experience and Feel Museum! See and touch the day-to-day life in wartime" was held from Jul.19 to Sept.28, 2008. There were sections to deepen the understanding of the animation movie "Story of a doll with blue eyes" and "The last air raid in Kumagaya", to display the documents appeared in textbooks and data books or to display things which are OK to touch.

Other sections were School and Children section, Study section or Message section.

An exhibition titled "For the happiness of people all over the world – International volunteers from Saitama Prefecture" was held from Aug.9 to Oct.5, 2008 to introduce Saitama related volunteers playing active parts in building the international peace.

An art exhibition titled "Posters from Saitama Peace Museum" was held from Oct.11 to Dec.14, 2008 to look back upon the history of the museum by introducing the posters possessed by it.

A summer vacation event titled “Working on Independent Research at Peace Museum” was held from Aug.1 to 31, 2008 which was to advise students studying war and peace.

Readings of literature with war and peace theme were given on Jul.26 and on Oct.25.

Meeting with people who went through the war was held on Aug.23, 2008 and listened to a lady’s talk on the education and the school life in wartime.

Movie shows were held once a month from July to November to show movies on the theme of war and peace.

Tel:0493-35-4111 Fax:0493-35-4112
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/saitamapeacemuseum/>

Maruki Gallery: Higashi-Matsuyama City, Saitama

An exhibition titled “The world of Picture books by Toshi Maruki” was held from Jul.5 to Sep.6,2008. Toshi Maruki, a painter whose works include “The Hiroshima Panels” (paintings of terrible sights of Hiroshima after the atomic bomb) or picture books on atomic bomb, Minamata disease, war in Okinawa, etc., left a variety of works on paintings, picture books, illustrations, and book designs. The exhibition introduced her history as a picture book artist.

An exhibition titled “Antinuclear and Antiwar movement today 2008” was held from Sep.13 to Oct.25, 2008.

An exhibition titled “Sisyphus Now – a somersault of Sin and Judgment “ by seven modern artists was held from

Nov.2,2008 to Jan.10,2009.

Tel:0493-22-3266 Fax:0493-24-8371
<http://www.aya.or.jp/~marukimsn/top/kikaku.htm>

Warabi Municipal Museum : Saitama Prefecture

The 19th Exhibition for Peace titled “During and After the War Ween by Lunch Boxes Sold at Stations and Memorial Train Tickets” was held from Aug.1 to Sep.30, 2008. From the Manchurian Incident (1931) to the end of the Pacific War (1945), so many people were sent to the battlefield and so many lives were lost. People were forced to live extreme life. We need to pass the facts and memories of “war” on to the next generation so that we will never repeat this tragedy. This exhibition showing the wrapping paper of lunch boxes and memorial train tickets, which reflected the era of war, gave an opportunity for people to think over the value of peace.

The exhibits included various wrapping papers and train tickets of before, during, and after the war.

Tel:048-432-2477

<http://www.city.warabi.saitama.jp/rekimin/index.htm>

Saitama Prefectural Museum of History and Folklore : Saitama

The exhibition titled “Saitama City in wartime” was held from August to November, 2008.

It consisted of (1) the introduction to the war system, (2) from Japan-China war to the Pacific war, (3) long war and worsened

progress of the war, and (4) increased war damages and the end of war. Related materials were exhibited including the bomb dropped by the US Air Force.

Tel:048-645-8171 Fax:048-640-1964

<http://www.saitama-rekimin.spec.ed.jp/>

The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages : Koto Ward, Tokyo

- “Kobe Air Raid in memories – original drawings by Kazuko Toyota. Day-to-day life in town and the war” (Aug.6~Sep.7, 2008): displayed the drawings of Kazuko Toyota which showed the living in Kobe during the war.
- “Passing on the experience of Air Raid by pictures – By the young generation in Kobe, Tokyo and Nagasaki” (Aug.23, 2008): Students presented their picture works produced to pass on the tragedy of air raids.
- A talk show “How do we ‘pass on’ war experiences ?” (Aug. 30,2008)
- Musical “A Cat Is Alive” (Aug.16-17, 2008) : a famous picture book describing Tokyo air raids was made into a musical show.
- “Talks and Picture Story Shows of the Experience of Air Raids” (Jul.26, Aug.2, 9,23, 2008): events for parents and children to pass on the war experience and wish for peace.
- A series of five lectures by the researchers belonging to Research Institute of War Damages (Oct.20, Nov. 3, 17, Dec.1,15,2008) : Themes were “ The Significance of the Center and the expectation to the next generation”,

“ Asia-Pacific War and Tokyo Air Raid”, “ Exhibition of Air Raid in the Center” and so on.

- “High School Students Saw the Trees Damaged by Air Raids in Tokyo” (Nov.19~Dec.27, 2008): Reports on the trees damaged by the air raids were shown.
- A fieldwork to go around the trees damaged by the air raids (Nov.22,2008)
- A Lecture of “ What the Damaged Trees tell us” (Dec.6, 2008)
- The 19th research meeting was held on Jul.13, 2008 and a report “The research about the air raids on Osaka Bay area” was presented.
- The 20th research meeting was held on Set.14, 2008 and a report “Air defense of Imperial Japan – a city clustered by wooden houses and air raids” was presented.
- The 21st research meeting was held on Nov.29, 2008 and a report was made titled “Movements on Tokyo Air Raid in the Postwar Japanese Society – Focusing on the two grass-roots movements”

Tel : 03-5857-5631 Fax : 03-5683-3326

<http://www.tokyo-sensai.net/>

Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall: Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo

As the 65th anniversary of students’ departure to the front, a lecture was given and a documentary film of “Himeyuri” was shown at Tokyo Edo Museum on August 13-16 2008. It was held by Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall and Tokyo Edo Museum. There was also an exhibition of

materials of permanent exhibition, posthumous manuscripts kept at Kyoto University, Meiji University and Gakushuin University and so forth. Mr. Hajime Kondo talked about his war experiences in China and Okinawa on 15th.

There was an anti-war rally at Chuoh University on December 1st. A lecture of "Visiting a country without military" was given by Professor Akira Maeda. A film of "Students' Departure to the Front" made by the Ministry of Education in 1943 was shown.

Tel& Fax:03-3815-8571

<http://tokyo.cool.ne.jp/wadatsumikai/>

Nakano Ward Peace Exhibition Hall: Tokyo

The first special exhibition in 2008 "The air raid on Nakano" was held from 7th to 30th of June. The second special exhibition "A-bomb photos in Hiroshima and Nagasaki" was held from 20th to 31st of August. In order to tell the fact of A-bomb damages in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which gave victims incredible suffering, to those who don't know what war is like, the exhibition showed photos of the cities and the people taken before and after A-bombs were dropped.

Tel: 03-3228-8988 Fax:03-3228-5644

<http://www.city.tokyo-nakano.lg.jp/016/03/d00700024.html>

Toshima Historical Museum: Tokyo

From 9th of July to 5th of October in 2008, the summer exhibition together

with the third Shin Ikebukuro Montparnasse Town Traveling Museum "The scenery depicted, the era shot, and the memory remained" was held. Pictures of the Tokyo air raids painted by the victims, a landscape titled "A black market at the east gate of Ikebukuro station" by R.Takayama, "Air raids on Ikebukuro" by S. Sugiura, and photos by K. Ishikawa were exhibited. It was aimed to think of the issue of war and peace through these works related to the air raids and the artists who were actively worked in Ikebukuro.

Tel: 03-3980-2351 Fax:03-3980-5271

<http://www.museum.toshima.tokyo.jp/top.html>

National Showa Memorial Museum: Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo

The special exhibition "Animals: shared the hardship together during and after the war" was held from 26th of July to 31st of August in 2008.

During the 2nd WW, domestic animals were drafted and used for military purpose. At zoos, a lot of animals were put down for people's safety in case of air raids. After the war, animals such as elephants on the Elephant Train conformed and encouraged people. Real things, pictures and diaries were displayed to show the relationships between people and animals. A pictorial record is published. On 10th of August, a lecture by Takashi Koide, the author of the story of the Elephant Train, was given related to the

exhibition.

Tel: 03-3222-2577 Fax:03-3222-2575

<http://www.showakan.go.jp/>

Shibusawa Memorial Museum: Kita Ward, Tokyo

One of the serial exhibitions for thinking about peace “Eiichi Shibusawa and the Blue-eyed Dolls- ‘The Doll Project 81 years ago’ ” was held from 19th of July to 24th of August in 2008. Shibusawa Memorial Museum is archives that collect historical materials related to Eiichi Shibusawa who was born in 1840 and built the foundation of Japan’ s modern economic society. This was the first special summer exhibition about peace.

When the anti-Japanese movement was overheated around 1924 in the U.S., a Japanophile, Sidney L. Gulick took initiative to send about 12,000 Blue-eyed Dolls as ambassadors from the U.S. to Japan to promote friendly relations between the both countries. Shibusawa supported his project and sent back 58 Japanese dolls to the U.S. However, lots of the Blue-eyed Dolls were treated badly as the enemy and were abolished after the war intensified. About 300 U.S. dolls are confirmed to exist in Japan at present and 44 Japanese dolls in the U.S.

In this exhibition, eight of the dolls existing in Tokyo were displayed representing world peace that Shibusawa and others wished for at

that time. During the term, various events such as a symposium, a public reading and screenings of the story of the Blue-eyed Dolls were held, too.

Tel: 03-3910-0005

<http://www.shibusawa.or.jp/museum/>

War Experience Library in Daikanyama: Shibuya Ward, Tokyo

At Nara Daikanyama i Studio, an exhibition of “The War through the eyes of the children” was held from 6th to 18th of August in 2008. The materials related to children that are stored in the War Experience Library in Nara Prefectural Library were displayed. A screening of “Grave of Fireflies” and an exhibition of the war-related documents owned by Akiyuki Nosaka, the author of the story, were also held.

The contents were experiences of children about Manchuria, Japanese army, air raids and evacuations of school children and the society after the war. There is a booklet on this exhibition.

Tel: 0742-34-2111 Fax:0742-34-2777

<http://www.library.pref.nara.jp/sentai/gallery.html>

Hachioji City Historical Museum: Tokyo

At the special exhibition corner on the 1st floor, an exhibition “Children called *the children of the Empire*” was held from 29th of July to 31st of August in 2008. Used were

war-related materials remained in Hachioji and the life under the war that forced children to be the children of the Empire devoting themselves into the nation was shown. During the term, volunteer guides of the library and an ex-teacher of the first national elementary school at the time gave talks about their war experiences including Hachioji air raid and the life of children.

Tel: 0426-22-8939 Fax:0426-27-5919
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/hachioji-city-museum/>

The Folk Museum of Higashimurayama :Tokyo

A special exhibition of “The military academy for young signalmen” was held from 19th of July to 7th of September in 2008. (In 2007, the theme of the exhibition was about the air raid on Higashimurayama city and the evacuations of school children.)

The military academy was established in 1942 in the city and boys about fifteen year-old who passed the exam boarded and underwent the signalmen training to be dispatched to the battlefields. After the war, the buildings were used mainly for schools established later on. On 2nd of August, a staff of the museum gave a lecture about the academy including recruitment and exams of the school. There is a pictorial record of the exhibitions.

Tel: 042-396-3800

<http://www.city.higashimurayama.tokyo.jp/~kakukaweb/052000/index02.htm>

Higashiyamato City Museum: Tokyo

From 5th to 31st of August in 2008, at entrance lobby, a photo exhibition of old battlefields in Tama area was held.

Tel: 042-567-4800

<http://www.e-yamato.or.jp/city/museum/>

Fuchu City Forest Museum: Tokyo

A special exhibition “Unearthed sites in Fuchu: War memories and quick reports of the research” was held from 19th of July to 31st of August in 2008. Recently the remains of buildings used as hangars near the Fuchu airport have been focused as the objects of archaeological research. This special exhibition aimed to display the situation around Fuchu and Chofu area during the war and to think of war and peace through the war materials unearthed and researched. There is a leaflet of the exhibition. On 27th of July, a talk concerned with the war sites was given.

Tel: 042-368-7921

<http://www.fuchu-cpf.or.jp/museum/index.html>

Fussa local Materica Hall: Tokyo

A special exhibition “War materials

exhibition for peace” was held from 12th of July to 28th of September in 2008. This library displays war-related materials on 15th of August (the anniversary of the end of the war) every year to think of the war history. This time the history from the Shino-Japanese War to the 2nd World War was shown by means of local materials such as fragments of U.S. bombs, military letters and an elementary school diary for air defense.

Tel: 042-553-3111

<http://www.city.fussa.tokyo.jp/town/m005/32iopi0000004uv7.html>

Musashimurayama City Museum: Tokyo

A special exhibition “Remains of war in Musashimurayama” was held from 25th of October to 7th of December in 2008 to commemorate the ruin of Tokyo military academy for young pilots. It was registered as a city cultural property. There were displays about war sites such as underpasses in Kubo site, air raid shelters in Mitsuki area, the army hospital of Murayama and also about the damages of air raids on Musashimurayama. There were additional events like a lecture about war sites around Musashimurayama, a workshop to experience wartime food and a city walk tour visiting war sites.

Tel: 042-560-6620

<http://www.city.musashimurayama.to>

kyo.jp/shiryokan.html

Yokohama City History Archives: Kanagawa

An exhibition “Wartime and the days after the war in Yokohama” was held from 15th of August to 19th of September in 2008 at Yokohama City Central Library and Yokohama City History Library to commemorate the war victims and to pray for peace. Yokohama was involved in the war not only by the air raid on 29th of May in 1945 but also by the other matters such as Japanese military bases and U.S. occupation after the war. In this exhibition, the photographs from the National Archives of America and artifacts and photographs related to the war damages in Yokohama were displayed. There is a list of the exhibited materials.

Tel: 045-251-3260 Fax:045-251-7321

<http://www.city.yokohama.jp/me/gyousei/housei/sisi/>

Yukinoshita Historical Museum : Fukui City

There was an exhibition on Suzuko Nakano as the 50th anniversary of her death on November 23rd and 24th. She was a poet in proletarian literature before World War II and one in democratic literature movement after the war. Exhibited were her scrapbooks, music of her poem of “Hoe”, her manuscript, letters and so forth.

Tel& Fax: 0776-52-2169

<http://www.yukinoshita.net/>

Gifu Peace Museum: Gifu City

From 19th of July to 29th of September in 2008, a special exhibition “An antiwar monk: Shogen Takenaka” was held to let people know how bravely he acted as a pacifist under the oppressive condition at the wartime in Japan. He was born at the end of Edo era and worked as the head priest of Myosenji temple. In 1937, as he gave a talk to the villagers calling this war as a sin and an aggression, he was denounced and later sentenced guilty under the military law and also he was punished by the Otani school of the Shinshu Sect of Buddhism because the school supported national policy. He died in such a dishonorable situation but in 2007, the Otani school conducted a rally for his restoration of honor.

This exhibition showed the details of his life and the process to his restoration of honor. Along with this exhibition, a special lecture about his life was given by Jin Daito, a Buddhism priest, who researched Takemaka and his action for peace.
Tel:058-268-1050

Yanaizu Folklor Museum: Gifu City

An exhibition “Ties between the hometown and the battlefields” was held from 15th of July to 31st of August in 2008. War related materials such as good-luck charms, comfort letters to the soldiers and replies from them, garlands to the soldiers from the people of the hometown were

displayed.

Tel:058-270-1080

<http://www.city.gifu.lg.jp/c/40120461/40120461.html>

Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters Peace Memorial: Nagano

There was an exhibition at a community center on December 6-7. Exhibited were a lantern, a box of gunpowder, military shoes and so forth.

Tel& Fax: 026-228-8415

<http://homepage3.nifty.com/kibounoie/>

Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka City

On 17th of August in 2008, a meeting of story telling with picture cards and talks about war experiences were held. Four persons who were a soldier, air raid victims, a settler to Manchuria told separate experiences. On 28th of August, a field work visiting war-related sites was carried out.

There is an exhibition of “Citizens of Shizuoka sent to Battlefields” from December 5th 2008 to May 31st 2009. Exhibited were will by soldiers from battle fields, relics, letters, photos and so forth.

Tel:054-247-9641 Fax:054-247-9641

<http://homepage2.nifty.com/shizuoka-hiwa/>

Numazu City Museum of Meiji History
: Shizuoka

On 7th and 9th of August in 2008, a field work visiting war-related sites was carried out to let people think of war and peace. On 9th, those who were schoolchildren and stayed at Numazu wartime school for evacuees at that time gave a talk about their experiences.

On August 6th Mr. Tomoya Sato talked about his war experiences using a picture-story of "A Girl with a White Flag". Children cooked suiton, soup with dumpling made of flour, that used to be food during the war.

Tel: 055-923-3335 Fax:055-925-3018
<http://www.city.numazu.shizuoka.jp/kurashi/sisetu/meiji/index.htm>

Sakuragaoka Museum: Toyokawa City,Aichi

"An exhibition about The Naval Arsenal of Toyokawa - by pictures and photographs" was held from 19th of July to 31st of August in 2008. This exhibition is held every year since 1995 to convey the history of the Naval Arsenal and the air raid on it. This year the pictures painted by the workers of the arsenal who witnessed the air raid and the aerial photographs taken by the U.S. were displayed.

Tel: 0533-85-3775 Fax: 0533-85-3776
<http://www.city.toyokawa.lg.jp/tanto/bunka/museum.html>

Ritto History Museum: Shiga

A special exhibition "A Record of Women's association for National Defense in Haruta village - The Foundation for peace 2008" was held from 19th of July to 24th of August in 2008. At this museum, an exhibition "The Foundation for peace" is held every year since 1990. This year materials concerning the Haruita branch of The Women's Association for National Defense that were added to the museum collection in 2007 were mainly displayed to show the relation between the local women and the wars from Meiji era to the end of the Second World War.

This branch was founded by the local housewives society in 1937 under the wartime circumstance after the Manchurian Incident. Other materials related to evacuation of schoolchildren, local soldiers, substitutes, air raid and the like were also displayed. There is a pictorial record and a catalogue of the exhibition.

On 29th of August, a field work visiting the relics of anti aircraft emplacement in Miharashidai, Nogoya City was carried out.

Tel: 077-554-2733
Fax:077-554-2755
<http://www2.city.ritto.shiga.jp/hakubutsukan>

Azai Museum of History and Folklore

: Nagahama City,Shiga,

A special exhibition "The 6th memorial exhibition of the end of the

war: People who received draft notices - the fact brought to light by the war-related materials” was held from 24th of July to 7th of September in 2008 at the Local Study Center. In this exhibition, new materials based on the latest interviews with the ex-soldiers and the families of the war dead in Osato village were added. They showed about the mobilization system and how it changed the local people’s lives.

Items such as letters, diaries, a “ thousand-stitch belt ” , civilian wartime uniform, ID card, bullet of the U.S. army as well as military sword and money which melted when A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima were displayed.

A lecture about war experiences was given on 24th of August.

Tel: 0749-74-0101

<http://www.city.nagahama.shiga.jp/index/000012/002487.html>

Omiachiman City Local Material Museum: Shiga

A special exhibition “A prayer for peace No.3” was held from 12th of July to 17th of August in 2008 at the old Banke residence. Materials such as letters from soldiers, a military handbook, an enlistment record, children’s magazine, cloth-ration coupons, lighting cover for blackout were displayed. There is an explanatory material which contains war experience stories and a list of the exhibits.

Tel: 0748-32-7048

Fax:0748-32-7051

http://www.city.omihachiman.shiga.jp/contents_detail.php?co=kak&frmId=823

Yasu City Historical and Folkloric Museum (*Dotaku* Museum): Shiga

A special summer exhibition “ Measures to environmental problems - What we can do” was held from 17th of July to 31st of August in 2008. It showed the master plan for environmental conservation of Yasu City, which will be practiced in cooperation with local companies and citizens.

Tel: 077-587-4410

Fax:077-587-4413

<http://www.city.yasu.lg.jp/doc/kyouiku/bu/hakubutukan/20071219c.html>

Kyoto Museum for World Peace: Kyoto City

A special exhibition “World Press Photo Exhibition 2008” was held at Ritsumeikan University Biwako Kusatu Campus from 1st to 19th of October, at Kyoto Museum for World Peace from 21st of October to 16th of November and at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University from 19th to 30th of November. Ritsumeikan University holds this exhibition every year since 1995. As related events, a lecture by Mr. Goro Nakamura, a photo journalist, was given on 28th of October at Biwako Campus and a talk

session by Mr. Nakamura and Dr Ikuro Anzai, the director emeritus of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, was held on 29th of October at Kinugasa Campus. Both talks focused on damages from Agent Orange.

From 21st of November to 21st of December in 2008, a special exhibition “Junior high school students in 1945” was held at Kyoto Museum for World Peace. 2008 was the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the National Mobilization Law. Under this law, students were educated to be cooperative with the national policy and mobilized as student labors. Lots of them fell victims during the duty. This exhibition displayed about 200 materials concerned with students in their early and middle teens and tried to compare with the lives of present teenagers. Those who had been junior high school students at that time gave talks about their experiences during the period.

From 8th to 26th of July in 2008, the 37th mini special exhibition “The lawsuit on Ukishima-maru incident – for further gathering of the remains of the victims” was held. On 24th of August in 1945, just after the end of the war, a naval transport ship named Ukishima-maru, carrying mainly Korean people who were on their ways home, exploded and sank in Maizuru Bay in Kyoto. Since Japanese government hadn’ t compensated the Korean victims for the damages from this incident, the family members of the victims went to court against

Japanese government in 1992 for official apology and damages. This exhibition showed the facts unveiled by the trial and the new action for return of remains.

From 3rd to 30th of August in 2008, the 38th mini exhibition “What is a National School” was held and items such as clothes, toys, text books were displayed to tell the life of the elementary school children at that time.

The 39th mini exhibition “Photos in Philippine THE LIVES 08 - garbage mountain and everyday life in the slums” was held from 10th to 28th of September. Students who are members of an international NGO group “RitsBLOH” in Ritsumeikan University joined a study tour organized by Japanese NGO “SALT or Payatas Foundation Philippines” and experienced the people’ s life making their living by gathering garbage. Photos taken by those students and activities of SALT were displayed.

The 40th mini exhibition “Peace education practices at schools affiliated to Ritsumeikan” was held from 19th of October to 5th of December in 2008. This aimed to show how junior, junior high and high school students feel and think of social problems like peace and human rights issues.

Tel: 075-465-8151

Fax:075-465-7899

<http://www.ritsumei.ac.jp>

Maizuru Repatriation Memorial Museum: Kyoto

The 2nd special exhibition in fiscal 2008 “The project of repatriation and the voluntary activities by Maizuru City and the citizens” produced by the specific non-profit organization

“Society of repatriation narrative in Maizuru” was held from 1st of August to 30th of October in 2008. This exhibition displayed materials such as requirement letters from the then mayor of Maizuru City to the citizens asking for their support, news articles and photos to convey how the residents in Maizuru supported the returnees and their families for thirteen years between 1945 and 1958. Tel: 0773-68-0836 Fax:0773-68-0370

<http://www.maizuru-bunkajigyoudan.or.jp>

Muko City Museum: Kyoto

From 19th of July to 31st of August in 2008, the summer mini exhibition “’08 Exhibition of the influence of war in the people’s life: School and war” was held. Every summer, this museum holds an exhibition about the wartime life with materials donated by the citizens. This year materials related to schools such as “combined textbooks for youth schools” which contained articles about chemical weapons and Manchuria and Taiwan as Japanese colonies and picture cards about voluntary labor were displayed. They explained that schools like youth

schools and elementary schools changed their educational goals into “training patriotic nations” . There is a leaflet carrying a list of the materials and the explanations.

Tel: 075-932-1182 Fax: 075-931-1121

<http://www.city.muko.kyoto.jp/shisetsu/shiryokan.html>

Oyamazaki-cho Museum of History: Kyoto

A mini exhibition “A Foundation for Peace - Modern schools in Yamazaki” was held from 12th to 24th of August in 2008 to focus on the change in education at the wartime. Displayed were materials such as photos of a scene of classroom in which students were being taught about the Naval Kamikaze Party against Pearl Harbor and Gods of the War and a monument to the war dead erected in a schoolyard, photo albums sent from sister schools in Ohio, U.S., the completion albums from 1929 to 1942, the public historical records related to the schools and playing cards with military pictures.

Tel: 075-952-6288

<http://www.kiis.or.jp/rekishiki/kyoto/yamazaki2.html>

Osaka International Peace Center(Peace Osaka): Osaka City

A special exhibition of “The Fear of Nuclear Weapons: Damages done by the Atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki”

was held from September 25th to December 27th. The first atomic bomb in human history was dropped on Hiroshima at 8:15 on August 6th, 1945 and the second one on Nagasaki at 11:02 on August 9th, 1945. Urban districts were ruined and many people were killed. Survivors were seriously damaged not only physically but also psychologically and many of them are still suffering sixty-three years after the atomic bombing. The week from October 24th to 30th is the U.N. Disarmament week. Human beings still have fear of nuclear weapons considering such situation as the increasing number of nuclear nations like India and Pakistan.

Photo panels and artifacts on the atomic bombing kept at Peace Osaka were exhibited in this special exhibition so that visitors would learn the reality of damages by the atomic bombing again and think what they can do for the abolition of nuclear weapons and realize eternal peace in the world. Exhibited were thirty photo panels that show the reality of the victims' suffering and the situation of nuclear weapons, thirty artifacts such as melt window glass, tiles that were exposed to heat and radiation, a model of a bomber of B29 and an atomic bomb dome, paintings by atomic bomb survivors that show their experiences (reproduction) and so forth.

This was held with the cooperation of Japan Association of Peace Museums consisting of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum, Peace Osaka, Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Peace Museum of Saitama

and Kawasaki Peace Museum.

A guitar concert for peace, happiness and life was held by a group called Chimeido on August 9th. Music of "People who promote peace" and "Children who don't know War" were played. Ms. Takako Iga, the president of the Association of the Injured and the Bereaved by U.S. Air-Raids on Osaka, gave a lecture on her war experiences and wish for peace with an emphasis on her feeling on making a list of the people who were killed by U.S. Air-Raids on Osaka.

Mr. Shinji Aki, a local historian, had a guided tour taking some people to damaged areas by U.S. air-raids in Sakai City on November 23rd, 2008. Osaka was air-raided many times in 1945 and was destroyed by the fire. On July 10th Sakai City was also air-raided and many houses were burnt down: 1860 people were killed and 70,000 people suffered from damages. Participants of the guided tour learned what happened during the war and damages by the U.S. air-raids.

Films have been shown on weekends so that many people will be able to see films on war and peace kept at the peace center. This is also a chance to think what to do to hand down peaceful world to children. A film of "Barefoot Gen" was shown in July. It is about a boy and his family in Hiroshima who had a hard life, but lived strongly. A film of "A White Town of Hiroshima" was shown in August. This is a story about Ms. Yasuko Kimura who lost her mother, elder sister and younger brother by the atomic bomb while she evacuated. A film of "Karakasa Sanshin" about the history of Okinawa was shown in August.

An animation of “Ashita Gankini Rare” (Be Cheerful Tomorrow) was also shown and it is based on Ms. Kayoko Ebina’s original work. A film of “Kamiya Etsuko’s Youth” was also shown and this is about people’s life in 1945 in Kagoshima where there were bases of special attack corps. In September a film of “Spring in Yakaolang: a Portrait of an Afghan Family” was shown. This is a documentary film on Afghanistan where war and refugees exist in daily life aiming at better future. In October Akiyuki Nosaka’s film of “A Story that should not be Forgotten” was held. In November a film of “Earth Symphony No. 4” was shown and this made clear that everything on the earth is connected using music, images and evidence. Another film of “Earth Symphony No. 5” was also shown. A film of “Sakhalin in the summer of 1945: Gate of Ice and Snow” was also shown. The Soviet military invaded the south of Sakhalin which is an island in the north of Hokkaido in August, 1945. There were young women who stayed at a post office to work as an operator even after August 15 (when Japan was defeated) until their death by the Soviet military.

Tel:06-6947-7208 Fax:06-6943-6080
<http://www.peace-osaka.or.jp/>

**Osaka Human Rights Museum(Liberty Osaka)
: Osaka City**

An exhibition of “War and National Mobilization” was held from July 1st to September 28th. Japan invaded China in the 1930s and continued to invade other Asian and Pacific areas. As the war

continued longer, the government started to use everything for the war. Japanese people, capital and resources were controlled and managed by the government making the National Mobilization Law and National Conscription Law. Moreover, an organization to control the people was made. People were mobilized to war under the name of “the defense of the back of the battlefield.”

On the other hand, oppressed people, women and handicapped people were forced to cooperate with waging the war trying to aim at improving their social positions. Women were educated to give birth to babies who will become soldiers in the future. A lifetime employment system was established for workers to promote munitions industry. This exhibition aimed at making visitors think of people’s lives and rights under the national mobilization during the war using posters and materials related to the war kept at the peace center.

A film of “A train came to see elephants” was shown on August 2nd, 2008.

As for the story, it was ordered to kill not only elephants but also other animals such as tigers and lions in zoos by the government during World War II. This is because it was dangerous if cities were air-raided by U.S. bombers and as a result many animals were killed. There were four elephants at Higashiyama Zoo in Nagoya City in Aichi Prefecture. Even straws for elephants were used as fuel. Two elephants died because of the lack of food. But two elephants could survive because keepers took good care of them. After the war ended, many children started to go to see the zoo riding on a train from

all over Japan. A song was made based on this story and it is popular in peace education.

The 62nd Special exhibition on the history of exchanges in Osaka, Asia was held from October 15th to December 21st. Osaka had exchanges with people in China, Korea, Rhukyu(Okinawa), Ezochi(Hokkaido) and so forth using ports in Naniwatsu and Sakai in the ancient time and the Middle Ages and developed its history and culture. In the modern time Osaka had exchanges with various places in Japan as a financial city by sea, which led to new trends in culture, thought and education.

Korean correspondents started to come to Japan again after 1596 when Hideyoshi Toyotomi tried to rule Korea in vain (Keichou War). Koreans visited Osaka on the way to Edo(Tokyo) going through Seto Inland Sea by ship and they were welcomed in Osaka.

In modern time Osaka became the most advanced industrial city called "Manchester in the East" because they learned new technology such as spinning. Many people started going to Osaka to work from Korea and Okinawa because ocean lanes were started. They started to work in Osaka though they were discriminated against.

This exhibition shows the history of Osaka, an entrance to Asia, from the ancient time to modern time using various materials.

It aims at rediscovering "Osaka in Asia" through its history and culture today in the 21st Century and thinking of the future of Osaka. Exhibited are introduced culture in Osaka, correspondents from Korea and Ryukyu, Manchester in the East and people

who came to Osaka by sea, and multi-culture in Osaka. An illustrated book was published.

A lecture of "Osaka in Asia: East Asia and Naniwatsu" was given by Shoji Ueda, Emeritus Professor of Kyoto University and Emeritus Director of Osaka Prefecture Central Library on November 30th, 2008.

Tel : 06-6561-5891 Fax : 06-6561-5995

[http : //www.liberty.or.jp/](http://www.liberty.or.jp/)

Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum

(Phoenix Museum): Osaka

An exhibition of photo posters on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was held from July 2nd to September 28th, 2008. It aimed at showing the horror of nuclear weapons, the misery of war, the preciousness of peace and life through the posters.

An exhibition on life and human rights of the Ainu was held from October 1st to December 28th. It showed life, culture and discrimination against the Ainu through panes and appealed visitors to understand the importance of building a society in which people understand, recognize and respect one another.

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

<http://www.city.sakai.osaka.jp/city/info/jinken/>

Suita Peace Memorial Center: Osaka

An exhibition of photo panels was held from August 19th to 31st.

Tel : 06-6387-2593

<http://www.city.suita.osaka.jp/kobo/jinken/p>

[age/000338.shtml](http://www.city.himeji.hyogo.jp/age/000338.shtml)

Osaka Museum of History : Osaka City

A special exhibition on the 90th anniversary of uprisings for rice in Osaka and the birth of social welfare projects was held from July 9th to August 25th. The price of rice went up and people could not buy rice, which led to uprisings for rice in various cities in Japan. Exhibited were the uprising for rice in Osaka, the establishment of a social welfare system, social projects in Osaka and so forth showing the impact of the uprising for rice upon Osaka. There was also an exhibition of records of merchants who sold firewood and charcoal that were also attacked by people in the uprising. An illustrated book was published.

TEL: 06-6946-5728 FAX:06-6946-2662

<http://www.mus-his.city.osaka.jp/>

Himeji Historical Peace Center: Hyogo

An anti-nuclear exhibition for peace was held from July 17th to August 31st, 2008.

This has been held every year since 1986 in order to appeal visitors to understand the meaning of Anti-Nuclear Declaration for Peace that was declared by Himeji City on March 6th, 1985. This was the 23rd time of the exhibition.

The main exhibits are materials on damages by the atomic bomb (borrowed from Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum), photo panels of atomic bomb survivors (rent from Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum), posters for peace drawn by children and

pupils in Himeji City, calligraphy works, and illustrations drawn by students of Himeji High School of Technology.

A peace concert was held on August 3rd and Himeji City Children Corus Group and Himeji City Children Corus Group (Junior) attended it. Mr. Isamu Nitta, the head of the Association of Atomic Bomb Victims in Himeji City, talked about his experiences.

An exhibition of letters from a battlefield showing soldiers' thinking of wife and children was held from October 4th to December 23rd. Ninety letters that Mr. Densaku Hiki sent to his wife and children are exhibited. He was drafted and sent to China, but he was transferred to Okinawa in 1944 and was killed in the battle in Okinawa. Most of his letters were sent from China and it is about his worry about his family. Before he was transferred to Okinawa, he wrote his will and sent it to his family.

Besides his letters, exhibited are his relics, a paper informing his family of his death, his uniform, a dixie, a helmet, photos, maps and so forth. It was held so that visitors would think what war means for family and feel the preciousness of peace.

Mr. Gondai Kurota talked about his experiences on U.S. air-raids on Himeji City on November 3rd, 2008.

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

<http://www.city.himeji.hyogo.jp/heiwasiryoy/>

Nara Prefecture Library and Information Center: Nara City

An exhibition of "Manchuria seen by Children: A School Excursion to

Manchuria” was held from October 1st to December 27th. The Japanese once called the north-eastern part of China as “Manchuria” and regarded it as a special area. Japan aimed at preventing Russia Peninsula and Manchuria in order to defend Japan. Then Japan annexed Korea after the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War and got a lease of Lüshun and Dalian in Liaodong Peninsula and a part of railroad from Russia. It was this time when a company of Railroad in South Manchuria was founded.

Manchuria began to be called “Japan’s Lifeline” because Manchuria was regarded as a place for getting resources for Japan, for accepting some Japanese who were not welcomed to live in Japan and also for defending Japan. When the depression occurred in 1929, many people began to think so more. In 1931 Japan invaded China causing Manchuria Incident and built Manchuria setting Puyi, the last emperor, a magistrate. Japan was at the helm of Manchuria in politics and defense and it is said that about 1,550,000 Japanese lived there.

The exhibition of “Manchuria seen by Children” showed how children saw Manchuria and what they experienced. Manchuria as a place for school excursion is introduced: exhibited are an itinerary to China, a guide to a school excursion, photos of students in Osaka Women Teacher’s College who went to Manchuria as an excursion, a national anthem of Manchuria, a catalogue of Manchuria Railroad, a calendar of South Manchuria Railroad Company, a travel guide to Manchuria, a map for seeing Manchuria, a picture book

by Kodansha, a guide to Chinese language, *Manchuria for Children* and so forth.
Tel:0742-34-2111 Fax:0742-34-2777
<http://www.library.pref.nara.jp/sentai/gallery.html>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: Hiroshima City

An exhibition of “Atomic bombed Buildings Speak” was held from July 24th to December 15th. Exhibited were Hiroshima seen from the sky, ruined Hiroshima, survivors at the center of the explosion of the atomic bomb, a bridge for life, wooden buildings today, being reborn, for new activities, common heritage in the world and conclusion.

Tel:082-241-4004 Fax:082-542-7941
<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City : Hiroshima

An exhibition of “War Remains in Fukuyama: Stone Monuments Show Precious Life” was held from July 8th to August 31st, 2008. Today memory on war has been forgotten and it is getting difficult to convey it to future generations. So it is important to explore war remains and use them for building peace. The exhibition was held to appeal to visitors to think of the importance of peace.

An exhibition on the Ainu’s history and culture was held from September 17th to November 14th, 2008. The purpose is to inform visitors of the history and culture of the Ainu and the present situation in order to understand the Ainu as well as thinking

of the significance of respecting and sharing one another and each culture.

Tel:084-924-6789 Fax:084-924-6850

<http://www.city.fukuyama.hiroshima.jp/jinkenheiwashiryokan/>

Hiroshima Prefecture Art Museum: Hiroshima City

An exhibition of war and art was held from July 8th to October 5th, 2008. As for artworks during the war, underground art works and works showing restless age were exhibited. As for artworks on evacuation, they were painted by artists who evacuated during the war. As for artworks after the war, exhibited were a work on the 5th Lucky Dragon, a fishing boat exposed to the U.S. hydrogen bomb test at the Marshall Islands in 1954 painted by Manngame Nai, a painting of an Atomic Bomb Dome by Kiyoshi Hirano and so forth.

Tel:082-221-6246 Fax:082-223-1444

<http://www1.hpam-unet.ocn.ne.jp/>

Takamatsu Civic Culture Center, Peace Museum : Kagawa

An exhibition of “For Peace Education: Battle in Okinawa and U.S. Air-raids on Takamatsu with an emphasis on Buildings” was exhibited from August 23rd to September 7th, 2008.

A special exhibition of “Military Officers and Soldiers” has been held from October 1st, 2008 until January 31st, 2009.

War relics kept by the museum were exhibited at Murei Community Center in Murei Town on November 1st and 2nd.

They were donated by citizens there.

Ms. Masako Okada, a member of the Association of Speaking of War Experiences at Takamatsu City, gave a lecture of “Speaking of U.S. Air-Raids on Takamatsu through Fieldworks” on August 26th for teachers who promote peace education. Mr. Hiroyuki Okazaki, the former staff of the museum, gave a lecture of “The Role of Teachers to Promote Peace Education”.

Tel : 087-833-7722 Fax : 087-861-7724

<http://www.city.takamatsu.kagawa.jp/1794.html>

Museum of Ehime History and Culture : Nisiiyo City , Ehime

A special exhibition of “Ehime and War: War Memory to Convey to Future Generations for the Peaceful Future” was held from July 9th to September 7th, 2008. Over sixty years passed since the end of the war and it is getting difficult to listen to what happened in the past from people who experienced the war. How to spend the rest of the time of the old is a big issue for both the old and the young. We, the Japanese, should not forget all the suffering from damages done by Japan’s invasion and peace which we enjoy is based on many people who were killed during the war. There are still a lot of problems caused by the war that should be solved even today. It is important to understand the war not only from national viewpoints but also individual and community viewpoints.

Various wars in the modern time and the process to Japan’s defeat are introduced in this exhibition. Especially the infantry

regiment No. 22 from Ehime, soldiers who suffered from death and ordinary people who suffered from strict control. Facing the past does not lead to glorifying the past but it can be a guide to think of building peace. The aim of the exhibition is to give a chance to people from the old who experienced the war to children to think of peace which we enjoy today.

Exhibited were script of a festival to call spirits of the dead, a newspaper article reporting the defeat of Nanjing (made of silk), letters by soldiers in battlefields, wills, letters informing people of soldiers' death, a bloodstained vest, Emperor's Order on Education, school textbooks, a poster calling for bonds, shell of incendiary bombs, fliers by U.S. military, photos of air-raids and so forth. An illustrated book was published.

Related lectures were given: Mr. Makoto Hirai, a curator, talked about the exhibition on Ehime and the war on July 19th. Ms. Masako Mizuno, the head of the Association of Recording U.S. Air-Raids on Uwajima, talked about air-raids on Uwajima on July 26th, and Mr. Makoto Hirai talked about No. 22 regiment in the battle in Okinawa on August 8th.

Tel: 0894-62-6222

<http://www.e-rekihaku.jp/>

Matsuyama City Shiki Memorial Museum: Ehime

An exhibition of "Rebellious Journalists: Katsunan Kuga, Gaijitsu Miyatake and Ruiko Kuroiwa" was held from July 19th to August 17th, 2008.

Tel: 089-931-5566

<http://www.city.matsuyama.ehime.jp/sikiha/ku/>

Naruto German House (Hinweise für Besucher): Tokushima

A journal on German prisoners of war in concentration camps as a result of the war in Qingdao in China in World War I was published.

Nineteen members of German-Japan Association in Trier City of Germany visited German Museum. More news is available at the website.

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

E-mail : info@doitsukan.com

Grassroots House: Kochi City

Secretary-General: Hinata Myoujin

We are quite active in Peace Waves in summer. In fall a bio-music concert was held at a temple and we get relaxed. In winter there are not big events, but we are active quietly.

About 200 people enjoyed the bio-music concert using the Japanese Bamboo flute, the guitar, the bass guitar, and the piano at Chikurinnji Temple. We use art for peace such as music, paintings, poetry and drama.

A peace action was done over 330 times every week to protest against the war of Iraq and demanded Japan Self Defense Forces come back home from Iraq. There is also a lecture on peace and culture once a month. I think that it is very important for such activities to continue to exist.

There is Constitution Forest that aims at protecting the environment and the

peaceful Constitution. Now it is possible to enjoy the forest with red and yellow leaves after saplings were planted in 1995. A signboard was painted again on November 4th and it looks beautiful now.

The Grassroots House is relatively small in comparison with other peace museums. However, we have many precious materials. I hope that you will visit Grassroots House when you come to Kochi.

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki City

A photo exhibition by Teruaki Higashimatsu was held from July 25th to September 30th, 2008. They were donated to Nagasaki City by Mr. Higashimatsu in March, 1996.

An exhibition on atomic bombing collected at the museum was held from November 5th, 2008 to January 15th, 2009. Atomic bombed artifacts were exhibited.

Tel:095-844-1231 Fax:095-846-5170
<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/na-bomb/museum/>

Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki City

An exhibition on atomic bombing was held from July 15th to August 3rd. In Nagasaki 150 atomic bombed stones were collected by Professor Takeo Watanabe who studied geology at Tokyo University as a member of an investigation team of damages by the atomic bombs sent by Academic Study Congress of the Ministry of Education. A stone shaped as a stone guardian dog was thought to be from

Hiroshima, but it was found that the stone was a head of a lion from Urakami Catholic church in Nagasaki. It was made clear by Professor Atsuhira Tagai of Tokyo University. The mystery was shown using panels and the stones.

An exhibition of “Nagasaki Association of Testimony: 40 years of Recording Experiences by the atomic bomb!” was held from August 5th to 24th. The movement to record testimony of hibakusha started in 1968 and it was the 40th anniversary in 2008. Over seventy books on records of testimonies were published by the association and over 1000 hibakusha wrote and talked about their experiences. The testimonies are full of hibakusha suffering from miserable reality and the after-effects of the atomic bomb on them as well as their anger against the war and the atomic bomb. The exhibition on the history of the Nagasaki Association of Testimony made visitors think of the importance of the abolition of nuclear weapons and peace.

Tel:095-818-4247 Fax:095-827-7878
<http://www.nagasakiips.com/old/index.html>

Sendai History Museum: Kagoshima

A mini-exhibition commemorating the end of World War II was held from August 5th to 24th.

Tel : 0996-20-2344 Fax : 0996-20-2848
<http://rekishi.sendai-net.jp/index2.htm>

Okinawa Prefecture Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City, Okinawa

The 9th special exhibition of

“Okinawa from Confusion after the War to Recovery” was held from October 10th to December 21st. It showed people’s strength, toughness, and broad-mindedness.

A new exhibition of artifacts collected at the museum was held from June 20th to July 31st.

An exhibition of “Messages for Peace by Children” was held at the museum from June 23rd to July 10^h, and also at Yaeyama Peace Memorial from July 16th to 23rd.

An exhibition of “War and Children” was held from June 1st to July 4th so that visitors would think of the preciousness of peace. Exhibited were school textbooks before, during and after the war, magazines published during the war, diaries by girls of Yaeyama Middle School and so forth.

An exhibition of “Children and the Battle in Okinawa: Picture Book of *Grandpa’s Sea*” was held from June 1st to 30th. Many children were killed at the battle in Okinawa. Exhibited were children before, during and after the war using photos, artifacts and panels of the picture book of *Grandpa’s Sea*. This was made for children so that they could think of war and peace.

An exhibition of “Children in Poverty” was held from October 27th to November 16th. The aim was to make children to know about poor children in the world and think what they can do from global perspectives living in Japan which is peaceful and rich.

Tel : 098-997-3844 Fax : 098-997-3947
[http : //www.peace-museum.pref.okinawa.jp](http://www.peace-museum.pref.okinawa.jp)

**Tsushima-maru Memoria IMuseum:
Naha City,
Okinawa**

The 10th special exhibition of “Tsushima-maru and Evacuation” was held from July 20th to September 15th, 2008.

Tel:098-941-3515 Fax:098-863-3683

<http://www.tsushimamaru.or.jp/>

Naha City History Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition of “Great Tug-of-War in Naha and Air-Raids on October 10th in 1944” was held from October 3rd to 29th.

The history of the great tug-of-war in Naha City and banners were introduced.

Tel: 098-869-5266 Fax:098-869-5267

<http://www.rekishi-archive.city.naha.okinawa.jp/>

**Mini-Exhibition “The Tragedy of Gaza”
was urgently held at Ritsumeikan
University**

From January 9 in 2009, Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University, urgently organized a small exhibition on the tragedy of Gaza with panels prepared by the museum and the photographs sent from the theater of conflict. The museum suggested to the visitors what can be done by individuals to stop bloodshed in Gaza by introducing website for international petition, a list of fax numbers of Japanese political parties, and the donation of Japan Volunteer Center for medical aid. Honorary Director Ikuro Anzai and Director Tomohiko Takasugi issued joint statements on Gaza Issue. The following is the second joint statement issued on 20 January 2009.

“We Demand Israel to Keep up Ceasefire in Gaza and to Sincerely Sit at the Negotiating Table for Peace”

We issued a joint statement about the tragedy of Gaza entitled “Put the Break on Israel-Hamas Conflict by the Power of International Public Opinion.”

But the military conflict in Gaza got worse day by day especially with the escalation of intentional use of arms by Israel. The number of death in Gaza exceeded 1,300 and more than 5,000 people were injured, which can never be overlooked from the humanitarian point of view. In the previous statement, we did not take the position to condemn one side from the other. We pointed out the inhumanity of the use of military forces to settle international dispute, and demanded to put the break on the inhumane violence in Gaza based on the essence of Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan which forever renounced the use of force as means of settling international disputes. But, to our disappointment, intentional and organizational massacres in Gaza did not cease. It has been pointed out that there is an ambition to exclusively possess the mining rights of oil off-the coast of Gaza, which never justify the use of military forces. So many innocent children and blameless citizens have been robbed of their lives, and fear and hatred of Palestinians have been reproduced on a progressive scale day after day. Attacks were even made against the inhabitant of Gaza who hanged out the white flag, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the building of international mass media, which rapidly

incurred criticism against Israel from international communities.

Use of military forces as a tool to make the opponent give in enhances hatred and hostility, and makes rational settlement of the problem more and more difficult. Israel declared ceasefire and withdrew military forces from Gaza. We request both sides self-restraint and strongly demand Israel to keep up ceasefire, and sincerely participate in the process for peace building in the international framework including United Nations and USA under the administration of new government. Israeli Government and Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority should faithfully sit at the negotiation table and seriously discuss for the contrivance of a road map to peaceful coexistence.

20 January 2009

News of the International Network of Museums for Peace

Inspiring Exhibition Available Now: England

Women Peacemakers is the latest in a series of five travelling exhibitions from The Peace Museum, UK, which are available for borrowing. *Women Peacemakers* highlights women’s contributions, both contemporary and historical, to the peace movement. The exhibition informs audiences of women’s involvement in peace building and challenges audiences by posing thought-provoking questions.

The exhibition consists of 28 A2-sized panels (and 11 A-3-sized Japanese translation panels) which can be hung in just minutes. Panels contain text and colourful images and photographs which illustrate the story of women peacemakers.

Educational materials, both at the primary and secondary levels, which supplement the exhibition, are also available.

There is no cost for borrowing the exhibition, but borrowers are asked to cover the cost of mailing the exhibition and insurance. Cost for mailing (with insurance) the exhibition to Japan (from UK) and back to the UK is £251 (November 2008 Parcel Force prices). The exhibition can be mailed anywhere in the world.

For more information and to enquire about bookings, please contact The Peace Museum, UK, by e-mail at peacemuseum@bradford.gov.uk or telephone at +44 (0)1274 434009.

The Apartheid Museum: South Africa

The Apartheid Museum opened in 2001 and is acknowledged as the pre-eminent museum in the world dealing with 20th century South Africa at the heart of which is the apartheid story. Beginning in 1948, the white elected National Party government implemented the policy of apartheid which turned 20 million people into second class citizens, damning them to a life of servitude, humiliation and abuse. Their liberation in

1994 with the election of Nelson Mandela, the prisoner who became president, is a climax in the saga of a nation's resistance, courage and fortitude.

The exhibits have been assembled and organised by a multi-disciplinary team of curators, film-makers, historians and designers. They include provocative film footage, photographs, text panels and artefacts illustrating the events and human stories that are part of the epic saga, known as apartheid. A series of 22 individual exhibition areas takes the visitor through a dramatic emotional journey that tells a story of a state-sanctioned system based on racial discrimination and the struggle of the majority to overthrow this tyranny. For anyone wanting to understand and experience what apartheid South Africa was really like, a visit to the Apartheid Museum is fundamental.

The museum is a beacon of hope showing the world how South Africa is coming to terms with its oppressive past and working towards a future that all South Africans can call their own.

(This is from the website.)
Nothorn Parkway & Gold Reef Road,
Ormonde, Johannesburg, SA
Postal: PO Box 82283 Southdale 2135
Johannesburg, South Africa
Tel: +27 11 309 4700
<http://www.apartheidmuseum.org/>

The Museum on the Seam: Jerusalem

The Museum on the Seam is a socio-political contemporary art museum located in Jerusalem. The Museum in its unique way, presents art as a language with no boundaries in order to raise controversial

social issues for public discussion. At the center of the changing exhibitions in the Museum stand the national, ethnic and economic seam lines in their local and universal contexts.

The Museum is committed to examining the social reality within our regional conflict, to advancing dialogue in the face of discord and to encouraging social responsibility that is based on what we all have in common rather than what keeps us apart. Between May 2005 and June 2008 the Museum has presented a series of exhibitions on the theme of human rights. The series was opened with DEAD END that dealt with the threat that violence poses to our social fabric. The second exhibition in the series EQUAL AND LESS EQUAL opened in September 2006. It dealt with work/slavery and exposed the distressed existence of man in a world of globalization and migration.

In the summer of 2007 BARE LIFE opened at the Museum, the third exhibition and last in the series dealing with human rights. The exhibition, which closed in June 2008, dealt with the disintegrating line between abnormal and normal situations. The exhibit pointed to the dangerous place where a temporary emergency situation can be turned into a legitimized status quo accepted by the silent majority, a situation that can in the end lead to a paranoia of suspicion and to the use of violence to re-establish public order.

Currently the Museum is showing exhibition HEARTQUAKE which is dedicated to exploring anxiety in its local and universal contexts. HeartQuake seeks to expose and to accentuate people's emotional

confrontation with their surroundings, and through the prism of anxiety to examine their responses as injurers and as injured - with the aim of understanding and influencing the dynamics of social and political relations.

The Museum is situated in a building constructed in 1932 by the Arab-Christian architect, Anton Baramki. While Jerusalem was divided (1948-1967), the building served as a military outpost (the Turjeman Post) which stood on the seam line between Israel and Jordan across from Mandelbaum Gate, the only crossing point between the two sides of the divided city.

The Museum on the Seam was established in 1999 with the generous support of the von Holtzbrinck family of Germany, through the Jerusalem Foundation and by the initiative of the designer and curator of the Museum, Raphie Etgar. (This is from the website.)

Museum on the Seam, 4 Chel Handasa st.,
P.O.B. 1649, Jerusalem 91016 ISRAEL |
Tel. +972-2-6281278 , Fax.
+972-2-6277061
<http://www.coexistence.art.museum/Coex/Index.asp>

Peace Museum in Collegno: Italy

Why a museum?

Normally, the idea of a museum evokes an unchanging, boring, passive place. Nevertheless, the concept of museum has incredibly changed over the past years, thanks to the efforts of an original museum science, capable

of reaching the public by using new communication technologies that turn the place into a thriving hub for culture and interchange. Recently, cultural political agendas have shown the validity of the preceding remarks as they now include museums in their development strategies.

Why a peace museum?

A museum for peace has a special, stronger strategic meaning since it strives to promote a culture of peace, non-violence and human rights starting from the territory it belongs to. The public should be stimulated by multimedia presentations of any violation of the abovementioned values (violations occurring also thanks to our unsuspecting support), though it should also be emotionally involved in the matter in order to learn about all those peace initiatives that mass media usually choose to overlook. A museum for peace then becomes a workshop-museum, a laboratory-museum, where the visitor/spectator becomes a protagonist; where non-violent intervention initiatives are devised; where training courses are carried out together with study and action workshops. Such a museum evolves continuously, being a dynamic process open to everybody's contribution.

Why in Collegno?

Italy still does not possess a museum for peace. After the international museums for Peace Conference held in Guernica, Spain, from 1 to 6 May of the current year, an agreement was reached to start promoting a national network in our Country, following the example of those States already moving in the same direction. (Japan's network already has some fifty museums, Germany's eight, France two and many other countries have at least one, for a grand total of roughly one hundred museums for peace all around the planet...). Collegno, supported by strongly motivated people, candidates itself to becoming the catalyst for a culture medium at the origin of an Italian network that will stretch from the north to the south (there is a project for a museum in San Remo). The Collegno museum is meant for an international audience and is a political choice destined to involve the capital of the Province as well.

The aim of this work is to initiate the process that will finally bring a peacelab-museum to our city. Our care will be aimed at a shared planning that will involve all the forces that operate on the territory, so that the process itself will constitute a learning training, and a peace run for the whole community.

The aim of the peacelab-museum is to promote peace on a cultural level and to provide instruments that will enable the population to transform internal crisis, and to put itself as a peace sign in international conflicts.

Such instruments include information, competence and skills for an active nonviolence work: for constructive actions of decentralized cooperation, nonviolent interposition, resistance to war and to violations of human rights.

Such a complex task needs to deal proceeding step by step.

<http://www.comune.collegno.to.it/siti-ospiti/collegnopace/eng/museum/museum.html>

(With thanks to Lucetta Sanguinetti)

Building Peace in Muslim Societies: Potential Role of Museums for Peace

By Syed Sikander Mehdi: Pakistan

Introduction

Ever since the publication of Samuel Huntington's article on clash of civilization in *Foreign Affairs* Journal in 1993 and especially after 9/11, two perspectives on Islam and Muslim societies seem to dominate the global political discourse. Both are popular in their respective constituencies. One has been developed by the powerful Western media, academia, think tanks and military and political constituencies and the other by the dominant actors in the Muslim societies. Both paint alarmist scenarios, indulge in the

politics of blame, demonize the other and suggest that a head-on collision between the two was unavoidable. In addition, powerful justification is offered by the proponents of these contrasting views in favoring savagery and bloodshed in the name of war against terrorism and in the name of safeguarding one's faith, culture, freedom and sovereignty.

Contrasting Perspectives

By any criterion or count, both the perspectives are conflict-fuelling and dehumanizing. Each dehumanizes the other. One of these portrays the Muslim societies as brutal, primitive and violent, holds Islam responsible for the widespread violence and justifies the US invasion and destruction of Afghanistan and Iraq as harsher but necessary corrective and civilizing actions. It projects the Muslim societies as failed or failing states and as perpetrators of acts of violence and terrorism all over the world.

On the other hand, the media in the Muslim societies as well as the think tanks and power elites have developed a contrasting perspective. It focuses on the grievances of the Muslim societies and blames the West for all the failures. The list of grievances is long enough and it includes: plundering of the resources by the European colonizers; leaving behind conflict-generating legacies and sowing conflicts in territories where the people had lived for centuries in peace and destroying their cultures, languages, traditions and ways of life; disallowing post-colonial societies to grow in peace, dignity and plenty by fuelling conflicts, igniting wars, promoting militarism and

preventing peaceful resolution of numerous conflicts affecting the Muslims most (Palestinian issue, Kashmir conflict, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and military intervention in Pakistan); exercising total control over the Muslim societies and their resources; and declaring Muslims as terrorists who, in fact, are victims of Western terrorism. Both the perspectives influence hundreds of thousands of people in their respective constituencies. They divide the world on sharp lines and provide sanctity to savage killing of human beings in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan in the name of war against terrorism and in the name of safeguarding Islam. They militarize global and regional strategic environment, scuttle popular, democratic and progressive movements for political and social change in the Muslim world, severally damage the prospects for global and regional economic, political and cultural co-operation among the societies, block peace everywhere and give the impression that the Muslim societies can be rendered peaceful either by bombing them into the stone age or by forcing the fifty seven independent Muslim majority states with over a billion people to accept the brutal reign and rule of the Talibans.

Need for the healing of wounds

There is doubtless the need for the healing of the wounds of the Muslim societies and for stressing the fact that the majority of the states and societies and peoples do not approve of the atrocities committed by the US and its coalition forces on Afghanistan and Iraq and millions of the citizens of the West have demonstrated against Afghan and

Iraq wars. Again, especially the Muslim societies need to be informed about these anti-war constituencies and their struggle in Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Likewise the need is there to enlighten the West about peace contents in Islamic principles, values, teachings and historical narratives. Moreover, the Muslim societies themselves need to understand that much of political and structural violence in their own societies are because of authoritarian governance, inequitable distribution of resources, militarism and religious bigotry and because of virtual absence of the rule of law and powerful and robust civil societies in the entire Muslim world. An awareness of these and other related issues may help the healing of the wounds.

Potential Role of Museums for Peace

In this context, the potential role of museums for peace in Muslim societies becomes very important. These may act as bridges between and among societies having different cultures, political systems and ways of life. These may also strengthen the movement for co-existence and co-flourishing of civilizations and societies pursuing different paths to peace and belonging to different faiths, regions and traditions. Eventually these museums for peace in the Muslim societies may emerge as the healers of the wounds of centuries, builders of bridges of understanding and cooperation among different societies and promoters of the culture of peace everywhere.

Equally importantly, the museums for peace

in Muslim societies may also help promote the cause of peace and justice in the Muslim societies themselves and may educate the citizens of these societies regarding the root causes of violence in their own world and in other worlds and also regarding the peacefulness of the Islamic and other faiths and traditions and cultures. In addition, these museums may emphatically suggest that justice, equality, truthfulness, peace and nonviolence and equal rights are important requirements of a Muslim society and the followers of the faith are required to understand the profound meaning of statements like ‘the ink of the scholar is holier than the blood of the martyr’ and ‘fighting against others with the sword is lesser *Jihad* and fighting against one’s own evil desires is greater *Jihad*. In addition, these museums for peace may narrate through their exhibits the history and struggle and teachings of the great heroes of Islam who fought nonviolently against the oppressive and suppressive rulers and their political system and against religious bigotry. These may also project the contribution of the great *Sufis* who sang the songs of love and humanism and taught their followers to respect other religions and people of other religions and stand up against injustice, oppression and repression. As centres of peace education, these museums for peace may also induce the visitors to realize that they are part and parcel of the same world where people of other faiths and cultures live and thrive and they need to appreciate the urgency and importance of drawing out of their world of exclusion and developing multiple and complementary identities and thriving in a

global society which is like a rainbow.

Museums for peace in post-conflict Muslim societies

The post-colonial Muslim societies, like the non-Muslim post-colonial societies, have been devastated because of conflicts, wars and violence and these will take decades to develop and transform themselves. However, it is clear that the times are changing and the power of the coalitions of the powerless constituencies is gaining strength. These are now speaking to power and challenging the powerful. The global opposition against American military aggression in Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq and the inability of the most powerful state of all times to colonize these and many other states clearly indicates that the brute use of force cannot subdue the human spirit forever. The power of the powerless should not be underestimated. The US therefore is bound to call it a day in Iraq and Afghanistan and withdraw itself from there as it had to retreat from Vietnam. However, the post-American Iraq and Afghanistan may be caught into another round of militarism and jingoism when the militarist elements would claim credit for the departure of the American forces. There is a possibility that the withdrawal would be glorified and jingoism would be further fuelled in the name of celebrating the departure of American forces. The war memorials and monuments which may be constructed after the war in these and other countries and the narratives of the war would keep the wounds fresh and bleeding all the time and the messages of hatred and revenge would flow from such monuments . True enough that the American aggression

and atrocities are highlighted especially by the media in Muslim societies. Likewise, the sufferings of the Afghanistan and Iraqi citizens are frequently projected. But this is not enough. This is clearly an example of selective presentation. There is a need to draw a larger picture. The media in Muslim societies should, for instance, inform especially the citizens of the Muslim countries that almost all the Muslim states have been supporting the American adventure in Afghanistan in one way or the other. Likewise, the think tanks, government officials and civil society of the Muslim countries need to speak the whole truth and admit that massive demonstrations of the people have taken place in many non-Muslim states against American war in Afghanistan. As a matter of fact, such demonstrations have taken place much more frequently in Europe and North America than in the Muslim countries themselves. For such historical narratives, the museums for peace can be the most suitable places and not military museums. The healing of the wounds would be possible only by telling the whole truth and not by narrating the selective parts of history. In order to achieve sustained peace and development, the post-conflict Muslim societies will be required to critically examine the root causes of conflicts and the role of different internal and external actors and constituencies and present historical narratives as objectively and truthfully as possible. For this, these societies would need museums for peace.

Possible sites for the museums for peace

Peace is a basic human need and a basic human right. The masses of the Muslim societies, like the common people in non-Muslim Asian, African and Latin American Societies, need to be uplifted to the level of human beings, and given the right to peace and human security. As such, it is almost an imperative that peace museums are established in all the Countries. Furthermore, there is a need to establish issue-based museums for peace like museum for peace and people's rights, museum for peace and ethnic harmony, museum for peace and human rights, museum for peace and women's rights, museum for peace and human security, museum for peace and human dignity and so on. Such museums are needed in all societies including the Muslim societies. They are needed in conflict-torn Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, and Somalia and also in the vast majority of Muslim countries where the military, monarchy and other elite power groups reign and rule.

Establishing Museums for Peace in Muslim Societies

The establishment of active museums for peace working for qualitative political and social change in the Muslim societies is dependent on the empowerment of the civil societies and consolidation of democratic forces and traditions in these countries. This may, indeed, take a long time, but the Muslim world seems to be somewhat eager to catch up with the museums for peace movement. Let it be added here the museums for peace have already been established in two major Muslim countries

of the world: Pakistan and Iran. These are: The Children's Museum for Peace and Human Rights in Karachi (2001) and The Interfaith Peace Museum in Islamabad (2008), Pakistan; and Tehran Peace Museum in Tehran, Iran(2007). It is hoped that in due course of time , the museums for peace will be built in a number of Muslim countries including Egypt, Morocco, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and post-conflict Afghanistan and Iraq.

Lech Walesa exhibition on the City Hall Square: Norway

From 20 until 30 Nov, the Polish Club in Norway and the European Solidarity Center show the exhibition "Lech Walesa - The man, the history, the symbol" in front of the Nobel Peace Center.

Lech Walesa has, through his work and activism from the early 1970s, become an important symbol for Polish and international organisational freedom. In 1983 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.

Walesa did not wish to leave Poland at the time, out of fear that he would be denied re-entry into Poland. Therefore, his wife Danuta Walesa, traveled to Oslo to receive the Prize on his behalf.

In 1990 Lech Walesa was elected President of Polen, a position he had until 1995.

Walesa will be present at the opening of the exhibition.

The Thailand-Burma Railway Centre: founded in 2003 in Kanchanaburi

The Thailand-Burma Railway Centre (TBRC) is an interactive museum, information and research facility dedicated to presenting the history of the Thailand-Burma Railway. This ran 415 km from Nong Pladuk in Thailand to Thanbyuzayat in Burma, and was built by the Imperial Japanese Army during the second World War using Allied prisoners of war (PoWs) and impressed Asian labourers. The Centre is fully air-conditioned and offers the visitor an educational and moving experience.

This privately owned and operated Centre has been established to interpret - in a fair, balanced and non-partisan way - the story of the Thailand-Burma Railway, and to explain the significance of the two military cemeteries in

Kanchanaburi. Many artefacts and a growing number of personal items are on display, either recovered from the jungle camps or donated by families of PoWs who returned home. Rod Beattie, the founder of the Museum, has been researching and exploring the railway for many years and has been able to map the entire length of the project. Rod has located and identified most of the numerous Camp sites, original Cemetery and Burial Ground locations as well as the Railway Stations that were set up for the operation of the railway for more than one and a half years after its completion and before the end of WWII. Models of the railway, a typical Prison Camp and PoW Hospital are displayed in the Museum where the entire history of

the railway project is well described in both Thai and English languages throughout the many interesting Galleries spread over two levels. Special interest and Student Groups are offered guided informative 'tours' within the Museum by prior arrangement whilst most people will find the information so well laid out that viewing and progressing through the Museum is easily done privately and at one's own pace. Depending on the interest level of the visitor, the time needed through the Museum will range from one hour to several hours and many relatives of the men who worked or died on the railway project during the War find a need to return again, some of them several times. Extensive Research work is still continuing as the Centre works towards compiling the most comprehensive records of all who worked on this amazing piece of history and not just those who unfortunately lost their lives building it. Descendent families of the forced labourers who contributed towards the completion of the 415 klms of railway in just 15 months are largely unaware of the facts surrounding the project and many questions remain. The Thailand-Burma Railway Centre is the one place in the world that people can come to with a guarantee of learning more than is possible to obtain elsewhere and the strongest chance of finding details of the personal details of their PoW relative. The Research Centre within the complex is available to the public by appointment and it contains a huge and fascinating collection of war time documents, records, personal accounts and books.

For those wanting a behind-the-scenes look and feel for the railway, the Centre offers pilgrimage tours for connected families which can take people to the actual camp locations that their relative may have worked in or died at. Such trips up country offer a close up look at embankment constructions, some of the 688 bridge sites of the railway and the many cuttings through mountains that were largely done by hand using "hammer and tap" gangs of prisoners, driven by Japanese and Korean guards. The Thailand-Burma Railway Centre aims to provide a world standard facility for family researchers as well as the many tourists to Kanchanaburi, designed and maintained to the highest international standards, and to ensure that the memory of this event and all who suffered during and after its construction are preserved indefinitely.

(This is from the website.)

Thailand-Burma Railway Centre (T.B.R.C. Co., Ltd): 73 Jaokannun Road, BanNua, Amphoe Muang, Kanchanaburi 71000 Thailand.

Managing Director: Rod Beattie

General Manager. Terry Manttan

Tel: +66 34 512721

Fax: +66 34 510067

web site: <http://www.tbrconline.com>

email: admin@tbrconline.com

The Chinese “Comfort Women” Research Center

The “Comfort Women” system set up by the Japanese Military is institutionalized criminal acts which are violations of humanity, violations of sexual ethics and

war convention. This collective enslavement of women by fascism is unparalleled in the history of human civilization over thousands of years, it epitomizes barbarism, ferocity and violence of Japanese militarism, also reminded us the extreme damage that a war could bring to any human beings.

2007, as the 70th anniversary of the Sino-Japanese War, The Chinese “Comfort Women” Research Center set up an exhibition with data and material objects which were obtained from investigation and research in the last decade. Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future.

The Chinese “Comfort Women” Research Center at Shanghai Normal University was officially established in 1999, and it is the first academic institution for study on “Comfort Women” issue in Chinese mainland. The research center has collected oral accounts, photos, material evidences; published books such articles as “Comfort Women Study”, “Criticism against Japanese Military Comfort Women System”; presided over many International symposiums on Chinese “Comfort Women” issue since it was founded 9 years ago. Under the promotion of the center and media assistance, various types of groups both home and abroad, and individuals actively contributed to “Comfort Women” survivors since 2000. At the same time, the research center provided living assistance with 100 RMB a month to these verified “Comfort Women” survivors who live in Chinese mainland, the monthly assistance had been added to 200 RMB a month since 2006.

At present, 45 former “Comfort Women” survivors who have been

confirmed by the center and are willing to make themselves public are still alive and live in Chinese mainland. Most of them live in poverty and illness. But the conditions of being discriminated by outside and get short shrift are transforming continuously. Let us wish together that these old ladies can live happily during old age after going through sufferings, and more expect to see that Japanese government can deeply plead guilty and make compensation to victims of Japanese Military “Comfort Women” system throughout the world as soon as possible.

Chinese “Comfort Women” Archives
Exhibition Place: Exhibition Hall (B1), Wenyuan Building, East Campus of Shanghai Normal University, 100 Guilin Road, Shanghai

Open Time: Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9:00AM - 4:00PM
(except general holidays)

During closing time, if need group visitation, please make an appointment in advance
yaofei813@citiz.net wjixinlin@163.com
(With thanks to Ms. Eriko Ikeda)

In-Security: The Nuclear Dilemma’

This exhibition was held at GERNIKA PEACE MUSEUM, SPAIN from 19 September 2008 to 25 January 2009.

“A unique visual-communication project about the history of nuclear technology; providing valuable tools for people to form clear perspectives on its past and present uses and enabling dialogue and research for a safer future.“

www.nucleardilemma.org

Contact: Ashley Woods-

ashley@realexpo.org

Produced by REAL Exhibition Development and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum, Geneva

Exhibition on Erasmus: the Netherlands

Images of Erasmus

8 November 2008 – 8 February 2009

Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen

Museumpark 18-20

NL-3015 CX Rotterdam, The Netherlands

(From the museum website)

Five hundred years after Erasmus wrote *The Praise of Folly* — one of the most influential books of all time — the Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen presents a major Erasmus exhibition. The Louvre has agreed, exceptionally, to loan the superb portrait by Hans Holbein the Younger. Works of art never seen before in the Netherlands are coming from around the world, from cities like New York, London and Madrid. The paintings, drawings, prints and objects throw light on Erasmus's ideas and illustrate his influence on the arts and on society.

Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus (1466-1536) was a celebrity throughout Europe in his lifetime. This exhibition brings together portraits of Erasmus by the greatest artists of his day: Quinten Massys, Hans Holbein the Younger and Albrecht Dürer. Letters and writings reveal that Erasmus kept very strict control of the way he was portrayed. The exhibition also focuses on subjects that were close to his heart: scholarship and education, war and peace, church and art.

The Praise of Folly

The exhibition marks the five hundredth anniversary of *The Praise of Folly*. Erasmus wrote the book in 1509 to mock every conceivable kind of human folly, and it has remained a bestseller throughout the centuries. The work had an immense influence, particularly on artists who began to explore new subjects: misers, swindlers and fools in all sorts of guises. This groundbreaking genre is extensively represented in the exhibition; works include Quinten Massys's painting *The Moneychanger and his Wife*, which is being shown in the Netherlands for the first time.

Peace

Erasmus lived in a turbulent age marked by uprisings and wars. He spoke out frankly on social ills and corresponded with rulers all over Europe. As his counsellor, Erasmus had close ties with Charles V, who is portrayed in a strikingly restrained manifestation in a painting by Lucas Cranach the Elder. Erasmus deplored the prevailing warmongering and constantly called for peace, although his pacifism applied first and foremost to Christians fighting among themselves—he believed that Europe should defend itself staunchly against the advancing Islamic Ottoman Empire.

Education

Erasmus was a balanced and thoughtful critic of the Catholic Church, who fought against decadence, superstition and ostentation. He felt, for instance, that artists should portray the Virgin soberly and not as

an erotic classical goddess like Jan Gossaert's Madonna and Child, the showpiece of the Prado. Erasmus paved the way for the Reformation, but the iconoclasm of the sixteenth century went much too far for him. As a humanist he believed in education and he wrote on a wide range of subjects, from table manners to the upbringing of children. Jan van Scorel drew his inspiration for his famous Portrait of a Young Scholar from Erasmus and even adorned the panel with a motto from one of his books.

Erasmus today

Erasmus is one of the pioneers of modern thinking. In the exhibition a multimedia tour applies his views and ideas to topical social and cultural issues. A comprehensive, lavishly-illustrated catalogue accompanies the exhibition.

(With thanks to Mr. Gerard Lössbroek and Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

VOICES AGAINST WAR (provisional title)

By Lyn Smith: England

On 15 February 2003, an estimated two million Britons took to the streets of London to protest against the build-up to war against Iraq. Since the outbreak of that war, the anti-war movement has broadened and now has a global reach. Not all protesters would consider themselves pacifists (against all wars and violence), but whatever the basis of objection, their protest is part of one of the most enduring movements in history. Based on 200 testimonies from the Imperial War

Museum's vast collection of anti-war recordings and a selection of documents, this book will tell the story of those who participated in protest from the First World War to the present day. It is a compelling, emotional and very moving human story, essential for understanding war in its entirety. Although there is increasing interest in the subject, the story has yet to be published.

The narrative starts with the emergence of the movement during the First World War when, in January 1916, national conscription was introduced for the first time in British history, and a new group, conscientious objectors, the 'conchies' (COs), came into being. In all 16,000 COs faced tribunals to test their sincerity. They were branded as cowards, reviled and persecuted. Yet, by 1919 it was accepted that a man had a right to follow his conscience in time of war and the foundations had been laid for all later war protest until the present day. The story continues through the interwar period covering the expansion of the movement, and into the Second World War when 62,000 COs were registered. Testimonies from this war reveal important changes in treatment: there was a concern to fit objectors into work which they could conscientiously perform and, generally, they had an easier time, although cases of brutality and abuse did occur.

The development and use of nuclear weapons towards the end of the Second World War gave rise to a dramatic change in the nature of anti-war protest, related to

the moral issue of the survival of mankind and civilisation. Testimonies from the 1950s reveal the formation and development of a variety of anti-nuclear groups – the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament being the most well known – as well as schisms and splits in the movement. Those involved in post-Cold War conflicts demonstrate further changes in the movement, not least the novel feature of non-conscripted conscientious objectors to particular wars such as those in the Falkland Islands, 1980/81, the first Gulf War, 1990/91, and the ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The aim is to let the voices speak for themselves within a basic chronological structure, many of the voices continuing through several sections of the story illustrating the change and continuity occurring. In order to reflect the changing attitudes of service personnel and the public to war resisters, voices from those from outside the movement will be included. Voices from Japan, the United States and other countries will be included, in this way the increasingly internationalised nature of the issue will be shown. It is hoped to illustrate pacifism in all its shades, from the ‘absolutists’ to the ‘pragmatic pacifists’ of the nuclear age. For many, pacifism is identified with weakness and lack of moral fibre, but their experiences through the ages, should provide a very different perspective. It is a story of human endurance, sacrifice and bravery – qualities usually associated with the fighting forces. Their testimonies provide a valuable counterbalance and complement to the vast range of published

military accounts illustrating the complexity of war history. In the present climate, it should be very timely.

Lyn Smith, publication date, September 2009

Obituary

Mr. Shuichi Kato, First Director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Passed Away

Ikuro Anzai

Mr. Shuichi Kato, former Director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, passed away on 5th December 2008. He served as the first director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, from May 1992 to March 1995. He was a visiting professor of the College of International Relations of Ritsumeikan University for 12 years. Professor Kato was an outstanding critic widely known in Japan and abroad, sometimes called “The Giant of Intellect.” He graduated from Faculty of Medicine of University of Tokyo in 1943, but he showed genius in the field of literary criticism being awarded the Osaragi Jiro Prize by his laborious work entitled “Introductory History of Japanese Literatures.” He was an extremely erudite person, capable of giving university lectures at least in 5 different languages, i.e. Japanese, English, French, Germany and Italian. He wrote hundreds of highly intellectual books on varieties of topics such as literature, art, music, religion, science, sociology, economics, politics, etc. He was awarded *L'ordre national de la*

légion d'honneur from French government in 2000. Together with Mr. Kenzaburo Oe, Nobel Literature Prize Laureate, he was one of the original promoters of Nationwide Article 9 Association in Japan, which bore fruit as successive formation of approximately 7,000 Regional Article 9 Associations throughout Japan. When Kyoto Museum for World Peace organized a lecture meeting in 1993, 50 years since university students were sent to war in 1943, he stressed the importance of "Seeing the present in the past, and seeing the past in the present." On the report of Mr. Kato's passing, Mr. Tomohiko Takasugi, Director, and Mr. Ikuro Anzai, Honorary Director, of Kyoto Museum for World Peace published a statement for condolence, and expressed their resolution to further develop activities for peace.

Mr. Tomoaki Okamoto, Director of Osaka International Peace Center, Japan, Passed Away

Ikuro Anzai

Mr. Okamoto, Director of Osaka International Peace Center since its establishment in 1989, passed away on 25th November 2008. The Peace Center opened a peace museum named Peace Osaka in 1991, and co-organized the Third International Conference of Peace Museums together with Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University in 1998. Mr. Okamoto deeply understood the importance of promoting the network among the peace-related museums throughout the world, and actively supported the Third International Conference which resulted in a

great success. Messages of condolence were sent to Peace Osaka from many peace museum workers in the world including Mr. Peter van den Dungen (General Coordinator of the International Network of Museums for Peace), Mr. Anatoly Ionesov (Director, International Museum for Peace and Solidarity, Samarkand), Mr. Sultan Somjee (Ethnographer and Founder, Community Peace Museums of Kenya), Mr. Shahriar Khareri (Public and International Relations, Tehran Peace Museum Project), Ms. Joyce Apsel (New York University), Mr. Clive Barret (Vice Chairperson, The Peace Museum, Bradford), Mr. Syed Sikander Mehdi (Former Professor of University of Karachi, Pakistan), Mr. Steve Fryburg (Director, Dayton International Peace Museum), Mr. Ikuro Anzai (Honorary Director, Kyoto Museum for World Peace) and Ms. Kazuyo Yamane (International Exchange Section, Peace Museum Grass Roots House).

Letter of Condolence from Peter van den Dungen, General Coordinator of INMP

26th November 2008

Peace Osaka Office, Osaka, Japan

I was sad to learn of the passing away, very recently, of Mr. Tomoaki Okamoto and would like to convey my sincere condolences to his family, and also to the staff of Peace Osaka for the great loss they have suffered. From its establishment in 1991, Peace Osaka gained a worldwide reputation for its innovative and courageous exhibitions and for its educational programs

providing peace education, especially for the younger generation.

In 1994 I had the good fortune to visit Peace Osaka, and was highly impressed.

Four years later, in 1998, the Third International Conference of Peace Museums held its inaugural meetings in Osaka and was hosted by Peace Osaka. This was a memorable gathering and I will always be deeply grateful for Mr. Okamoto for his wholehearted support.

I am sure that the staff of Peace Osaka will wish to honour Mr. Okamoto's memory by continuing the important work in which he was so closely involved, and which was so dear to him.

With my deep appreciation for the vital work that Peace Osaka has been engaged in since its foundation, and with my best wishes for its consolidation and further development.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Peter van den Dungen
General Coordinator, International Network
of Museums for Peace

About Mr. Syed Sikander Mehdi

Ikuro Anzai

Former professor of Karachi University, Pakistan, Mr. Syed Sikander Mehdi came to Japan in March 2008 as a Japan Foundation Fellow, and stayed for 10 months at Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University. He has been deeply interested in peace museums, and very eager to collect information about peace-related museums in Japan. He visited more than 10 peace museums during his stay. In addition, he enjoyed opportunities to make lectures for

the students of Kochi Univ. and Ritsumeikan Univ. on his idea to build peace museums on India-Pakistan border. He is also planning to establish a women's human rights museum in Pakistan in the nearest possible future in cooperation with Japanese peace museum workers based on a sad story of a raped woman who has a strong will to confess her intolerable experience.

He co-worked with the staff of Kyoto Museum for World Peace for the success of the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace, and co-edited a book entitled "Museums for Peace: Past, Present and Future" with Dr. Joyce Apsel of New York University and me, which was published by the Organizing Committee and distributed among the participants of the conference. He made 2 reports in the conference, one on the human rights issues of women in Pakistan and the other on the idea of establishing a peace museum on India-Pakistan border. At the General Meeting of the International Network of Museums for Peace held during the 6th International Conference, he was elected one of the members of the Advisory Board of the Network.

He has a couple of ideas to publish books on the themes such as Asian peace makers, anti-nuclear peace movement, etc., and is proposing a project to invite Japanese A-bomb survivors to Pakistan in 2009. During his stay in Japan, he collected a number of books, CDs, videos and DVDs on peace and nuclear disarmament. As research adviser to him, I thank all peace museum workers in Japan who took good care of Mr. Syed Sikander Mehdi for promoting his

understanding of Japan and Japanese peace museum movements, and hope that there will be continuous development in mutual encouragement and support between Japanese and Pakistani peace movements.

Conference

The 2nd International Conference on the Inclusive Museum

University of Queensland, Brisbane,
Australia

8-11 July 2009

<http://www.Museum-Conference.com>

At this time of fundamental social change, what is the role of the museum, both as a creature of that change, and perhaps also as an agent of change? The International Conference on the Inclusive Museum is a place where museum practitioners, researchers, thinkers and teachers can engage in discussion on the historic character and future shape of the museum. The key question of the Conference is 'How can the institution of the museum become more inclusive?'

As well as impressive line-up of international main speakers, the Conference will also include numerous paper, workshop and colloquium presentations by practitioners, teachers and researchers. We would particularly like to invite you to respond to the Conference Call-for-Papers. Presenters may choose to submit written papers for publication in the fully refereed

International Journal of the Inclusive Museum. If you are unable to attend the Conference in person, virtual registrations are also available which allow you to submit a paper for refereeing and possible publication in this fully refereed academic Journal, as well as access to the electronic version of the Conference proceedings.

The deadline for the next round in the call for papers (a title and short abstract) is 14 November 2008. Future deadlines will be announced on the Conference website after this date. Proposals are reviewed within two weeks of submission. Full details of the Conference, including an online proposal submission form, are to be found at the Conference website

- <http://www.Museum-Conference.com/>.

We look forward to receiving your proposal and hope you will be able to join us in Brisbane in July 2009.

Yours Sincerely,

Amareswar Galla, PhD
Professor of Museum Studies
School of English, Media Studies and Art
History, University of Queensland Brisbane,
Australia

For the Advisory Board, International
Conference on the Inclusive Museum and
the International Journal of the Inclusive
Museum

Publications

Global Peace: An International Journal of Philosophy, Peace, Education, Culture and Civilization edited by Dr. Ravindra Kumar

Sanae Kimura: *Voiceless Atomic Bombed Trees* (Hiroshimano Koenaki Kataribetachi) by Bungeisha

Iri and Toshi Maruki and the 20th Century No.1. 1901 – 1950 edited by Yukinori Okamura. Published by Maruki Art Gallery. 2008 (in Japanese)

Toshi Maruki's Paintings by Yukinori Okamura. Maruki Art Gallery 2007. (in Japanese)

War, Peace and Beauty- Iri & Toshi Maruki's Art by John W. Dower. Translated into Japanese by Rinjiro Sodei. Published by Maruki Art Gallery. 2007.

War, Peace and Beauty: *The Art of Iri and Toshi Maruki* by John W Dower, published by Maruki Gallery for the Hiroshima Panels in 2007, 600yen

Lyn Smith: *Young Voices: British Children Remember the Second World War* published by Penguin Books.2007. This book tells how British children across the globe lived in the days before and during the fighting.

Transitions, the e-educational resource of Earth and Peace Education Associates International (EPE) focuses on our global

community's progress towards a culture of peace, i.e. a society of institutions and norms based on nonviolence, ecological sustainability, social justice, intergenerational equity and participatory decision-making. It provides you with resources that highlight the relationship between social and ecological peace – an understanding of which is essential to effectively responding to social peacelessness and ecological degradation. You are invited to join the global network of educators working to bring about this transition.

www.globalepe.org

CONTENTS: Food Crisis in the global North and South, Education for sustainability in Nova Scotia, Resources for integrative value-based learning, News about educational civil society organizations, A plea and a challenge, and Contact information

Notice

The unsigned articles were written up on the editor's responsibility, but the signed ones do not necessarily express the same opinions embraced by the head office of the Japanese Network of Museums for Peace or the editor of this newsletter.

Translators for Peace without Borders

Japanese NGOs including Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace are usually faced with difficulty to quickly translate their newsletter into other languages.

General Meeting of INMP discussed about the possibility to organize "Translators for Peace without Borders" in the future.

"Muse" in Japanese version has been translated into English mainly by Dr. Kazuyo Yamane, but recently Ms. Yoshiko Tanigawa, Ms. Nicole Kato and Ms. Junko Morioka have been playing an important role for editing an English version. They are substantially members of "Translators for Peace without Borders." We know that there are so many excellent materials for peace education in many countries, and fervently hope that it will become easier for us to access to the peace-related materials of different countries.

