

Muse No. 21: Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: October, 2009

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.

National Conference of Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

Masahiko Yamabe

The 9th National Conference will be held on December 5-6 in Tokyo. Participants can visit Wadatsumino Koe Memorial and Shoukeikan (Museum on Injured Soldiers).

On 5th three persons will present a paper: (1) Peace Osaka (the present situation of the public peace museum), Himeyuri Peace Memorial museum (how to hand down war experiences to the young) and the Center of the Tokyo Raids and Damages (the research of air-raids). On 6th we will discuss how to manage a museum and our finance.

Three themes for discussion are as follows:

1. How to hand down war experiences to younger generation
2. How to promote activities (citizens' use of museums, how to cooperate with teachers and peace activists)
3. How to enrich exhibitions, collection of materials, research works, etc.

It is free for members of the network. If you'd like to present a paper, please contact the secretariat.

Articles

Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall

Kazuya Yasuda: Chief Curator

This year marks the 55th anniversary of the disaster of Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon No.5) caused by the hydrogen bomb test on the Bikini Atoll.

Given the fact that about 70% of Japanese people do not know the tragedy as a direct experience, a theme we share with many other peace museums is how we hand down the Bikini incident to younger generations and wide range of citizens.



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The projects for the first half were an exhibition in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the movie "Daigo Fukuryu Maru" and a special screening of the movie (mid-May – June 30). The movie is valuable to relive the historical incident. The director Kaneto Shindo describes that he took the movie in a factual manner as a documentary although it was a play.

The movie is very impressive. It movingly depicts the poor, but honest, people living in the homeport town of Daigo Fukuryu Maru, the fishermen suddenly contaminated with radioactive fallout, and the relevant people involved in the event. In the film, you can enjoy impressive performance of great actor Jukichi Uno and actress Nobuko Otowa respectively playing the chief radio operator Aikichi Kuboyama and his wife, and their heartfelt affection toward children, and warmth of surrounding people, in addition to three thousand get-well letters to Mr. Kuboyama, which have been preserved by the Exhibition Hall. Audience is shocked by the tremendous destructive power of the hydrogen bomb used in the nuclear test which was 5 times as great as the total yield of all the weapons used in the World War 2 including two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

On May 16th, the composer of the film music Hikaru Hayashi performed his first concert of "Lucky Dragon V"

completed version in front of the remained ship body and 180 people listened raptly to the play of the piano quintet.

*

The exhibition of Daigo Fukuryu Maru was held at the Peace Aichi (March to April) and is being held at the Peace Osaka (May to September) and the Auschwitz Peace Museum Japan (July to August) followed by other cities including Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Sendai, and Tondabayashi in Osaka.

A photo picture book of “Suibaku no Shima, Marshall no Kodomotachi (Children of the Marshall, Islands of H-bomb)” written by photo journalist Kosei Shimada is republished by Marshall 55 Project and a cooperative promotion is being asked. Mr. Shimada lived with atomic bombing victims in Marshall for six years to report on them. In commemoration of the republishing, some events will be held at the Hall, including a summer workshop for children and a small photo exhibition.

URL: <http://d5f.org> Tel: 03-3521-8494

The Second Anniversary of the Port for Peace

Director of Yamanashi Peace Museum:

Tamotsu Asakawa

Yamanashi Peace Museum (YPM) or Tanzan Ishibashi Memorial Museum held the second anniversary celebration on June 21st. The lecture delivered by Katsumoto Saotome, an author and the director of the Center for the Tokyo Raids and War Damages, was a success gathering of 230 participants at the Pure Sogo in Kofu city.

After a little play “Story of Lola-mashing” by Yamanashi Kempo Musical and screening of a puppetoon “Kahchan Gomenne (I’m Sorry, Mom)”, Mr. Saotome gave a lecture titled “Passion for Peace; from Experiences of an Author”. Giving specific examples, he told in every direction of time and events, from his own experience of the great Tokyo air raids at age of 12 to the testimony in the lawsuit of the air raids which is expected to conclude and adjudge in this summer, and got a lot of applause. The most impressive words he said were “learn the past from the socially vulnerable people’s point of view” and “learn if you don’t know, convey if you know”.

In the following general meeting of supporting members, the activity report, the financial statements, and the action policy were suggested and approved. Also the director Masanobu Kasuga and other board members were approved.

The active report and future tasks reported in the meeting are as below.

The exhibition of “War and Peace” on the 1st floor was added “Footstep of Kofu Regiment” and “Life during the War” to the original exhibition “Reality of Kofu Air-Raids”; the

current displays show larger consideration of war and peace from the region. Popular displays include the name list of 1127 victims of Kofu air raid, the drama of Mr. Hiroo Moroboshi, the reality of Jukei air raid, and Shanghai incident: Silent Triumph.

The exhibition of “Life and Thought of Tanzan Ishibashi” on the 2nd floor was reopened in February, with enlarged displays of his adolescence such as the writing in the alumni magazine when he was in junior high school. This renewal is receiving favorable comments. As the first Tanzan museum, more visitors and inquiries have come from outside Yamanashi. In commemoration of 125th anniversary of his birth, the second symposium of Tanzan Ishibashi will be held on October 18, featuring Takayoshi Matsuo as a lecturer.

Many valuable materials and books were donated including the campaign diary in Sino-Japanese war by Mr. Uchida from Takane town, which was reported in the February 26 issue of Asahi Shimbun. The display space and the library on the 2nd floor have approached their capacity and not being able to show all of them is another concern.

Monthly events (witness of war experience, peace efforts, etc.) always gather 20 to 50 people and have been become a part of main events of Port for Peace. The events are expanding our discovering, interaction, and connection through them.

Exchanges with the museums both inside and outside Japan were further promoted including the lecture by the honorary director of The Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, Ikuro Anzai, in the 1st anniversary event last June, participation in the International Conference of Museums for Peace last October, and the lecture by Mr. Saotome this year. Last November, we were authorized as a NPO.

Our major task is to increase student visitors. Although the number of visitors from local junior high and senior high schools have been increased since April, that is not enough. We will make a stronger effort to increase younger visitors who are future sovereigns.

As we celebrate the 2nd anniversary, we expect more visits and utilizations of the Yamanashi Peace Museum, and cooperation and exchanges with the peace museums over the country.

Grassroots House: Kochi

Researcher: Yoshikazu Fujihara

There have been various events in Peace Wave including an exhibition on War and Peace from July 3rd to 9th. We asked citizens to draw paintings based on their experiences of U.S. air-raids of Kochi that was conducted on July 4th 1945. Ms Chieko Nishimori (born in 1968) made comics which is based

on war experiences of Mr. Masahiro Okamura, the director of Grassroots House. The title is “Great Kochi Air-Raids that I Saw”. Ms. Nishimori listened to Mr. Okamura’s war experiences over and over and she started to think of writing comics. It was not easy to do so because she was not professional. She had to research a shape of the US Bomber 29 at Kochi Library. She worked hard for six hours every day and finished the comics in June. It was published as No. 6 of a series of journal called “War in Kochi: Testimony and Research” edited by Kochi Network for Preserving War Remains. The comics became popular and some women come to Grassroots House to buy some more for their daughter and grandchildren. The size is A5 with 32 pages and the price is 200 yen. If you’d like to order it, please contact Grassroots House: GRH@ma1.seikyoku.ne.jp.

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum

Director: Yasunori Takazane

The following are our activities during the first half of this year and near-term action plans:

- Jan. 17 - Copies of Nishisaka Newsletter no. 52 were dispatched.
- Jan. 23 - The German conscientious objector (CO) Georg Freise, who is at our service alternatively, gave a lecture titled “The Culture of Memories” at the peace lecture series of the University of Nagasaki. Following the university director’s introduction why they decided to invite a CO, Mr. Freise lectured in English on how each culture memorizes historical facts drawing a cross-cultural comparison between history education in Japan and Germany, and stated that the memory itself inevitably involves a judgment between right and wrong. His lecture was satellited from the Siebold campus to Sasebo campus.
- Mar. 18 - A Korean peace and human-rights activist Jeon Eun Ok volunteered for our support activities. She will use this opportunity to learn Japanese language and culture, and will interact with the teachers in charge of the peace lecture series of the University of Nagasaki.
- Apr. 12 - Copies of Nishisaka Newsletter no. 53 were dispatched.
- Apr. 25 - A lecture titled “The Korean Candle Demo 2008 and its Outcome” was given by Jeon Eun Ok, which was the first of 3 lectures we planned responding to the local peoples’ requests for information about South Korea. She talked about the protest demo triggered by US beef import and how it developed into a broad campaign including human-rights issues. The detailed account based on her experiences was received well and was followed by a fruitful Q&A session.

- May 9 - The second lecture by Ms. Jeon titled “Modern and Contemporary Korean History and Historical Debate”. The detailed account of the present situation and historical background regarding the rise of affirmative historical view of colonial and military regime periods, and heated debate over its pros and cons drove home to the audience their deep-seated grievance against colonial rule and the seriousness of the conflict. There were many participants from Fukuoka, which indicated a high concern for the problem.

- May 27 - A professor of the Webster University in US and his wife visited us with many “Paper Hands for Peace” works. They had a pleasant talk with Mr. Freise and the director, and promised future exchanges.

- Jun. 6 - The third lecture by Ms. Jeon titled “The Voices that Make Me Weep Deep Inside; Korean A-bomb Victims”. The lecture focused on the problem of children of A-bomb victims and was followed by an enthusiastic discussion session.

- Jun. 22 - Two students were appointed as dispatched representatives of Japan-China Friendship Association called “Wings of Hope”. They will visit Shanghai, Nanjing and Xuzhou from Aug. 13 to 19 this year. The delegation consists of 8 people including the 2 students and Mr. Freise.

- Jun. 27 - The final lecture by Mr. Freise titled “The Culture of Memories and Disregard”. The lecture that capped his 9 month-long service at our museum including inspection tours, lectures, and Q&A sessions made a deep impression. Among the participants were correspondents from Fukuoka and Tokyo. Next CO will arrive in September.

Life is Treasure House: Okinawa

Director: Etsuko Shabana

I’d like to write about Shoukou Ahagon’s peace movement. He said as follows: “What is war? Man kills man and takes away things one after another to satisfy greed. In a country aiming at war, people tend to be made stupid and mechanical. War is the cause of unhappiness of the world. War is not a natural disaster but a man-made disaster. Then what should we do? The weapon for peace is to study. I was deceived by false education during the war sixty-four years ago. We need to know the danger of ignorance and how stupid we were.”

War started on April 16th 1945 and ended on April 21st. Everything was destroyed and even a tree and a house were annihilated. We learned the horror of armament and the fact that 75 percent of U.S. military bases exist in Okinawa. Therefore, we have been fighting demanding military bases be removed. However, both the Japanese government and the

U.S. government don't try to listen to us and they keep ignoring us and strengthening the U.S. military roles.

Human happiness comes from living together with mutual concession, enlightening and cooperation, doesn't it? Let's make efforts for the happiness of our future children and better society together.

<http://www3.ocn.ne.jp/~wabiai/index.html>

Tel: 0980-49-3047

News of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

Historical Museum of Hokkaido: Sapporo City

A report on exhibitions on war-related history in Japanese museums since Meiji era(1868-1912)and on awareness of international relations was published by researchers represented by Nobuaki Terabayashi in March 2006. A questionnaire on exhibits of Japan's modern war and their activities was sent to history museums, peace museums and war museums. Researchers also visited those museums. Thirty-nine museums are researched such as Hokkaido Pioneer Memorial, Kyoto Museum for World Peace and so forth. There are also papers on an analysis of the investigation of museums, exhibits on war and peace at human rights museums and so forth.

Tel : 011-898-0456 Fax : 011-898-2657
<http://www.hmh.pref.hokkaido.jp/>

Pacific War History Museum: Iwate

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of reopening of the Japanese government's official missions to recover the fallen soldiers' remains left behind in Papua Province of Republic of Indonesia, Pacific War History Museum obtained the government's agreement to dispatch totally 10 NPO members within the calendar year of 2009 to such former war theatres as Biak-Numfoor and Hollandia. The first mission in 2009 brought back in March,totally 108 cremated remains of ex-Japanese soldiers, and the 2nd mission with another 5-man team is scheduled to leave Japan on September 30th,2009. for Jakarta, Jayapura and Biak-Numfoor islands, together with government officials of both Japan and Indonesian Foreign Affairs and Health and Welfare.

Pacific War History Museum, in late November, 2009, dispatch a first team ,after the end of WWII, consisting of both officials of the Japanese ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor and NGO: Pacific War History Museum- Iwate Japan to

unexplored former war theatres in Bintuni Bay. The targeted destinations are "Yakachi" and "Idore".

The details are available in its newsletter.

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

Email mppjapan@cameo.plala.or.jp.

<http://www14.plala.or.jp/senshikan/>

Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore:Miyagi

Report on an investigation No.27 " Folk Customs looked from a close point ,, was issued on Mar.31th,2009, including "Memorial Service in Modern Sendai- the transition of rituals of the war dead" by Masaya Sato.

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

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

Peace Museum of Saitama: Higashi-Matsuyama city

Exhibition IV 2008 titled "Railway Transportation in and after the war" was held from Dec.20th ,2008 to Mar.1st,2009. With the shortage of goods and the controlled economics in the war time, the improvement of physical distribution was the important problem. The exhibition introduced the transportation by railway in the war time. A pictorial record was made. The papers of lunch boxes sold in stations or the parts of steam engine were shown in Close Up Section. There were 6 sections to exhibit the transportation by railway.

1. The golden age of railway
2. Dark wartime
3. Strong demand for transportation
4. Transportation Restriction got stricter
5. Shortage of goods and labor
6. No solution for disorders after the war

Other programs:

Mar.7th,2009 to May 10th: Gallery "Sketches by soldiers and drawings by children"

May 16th,2009 to June 28th: Exhibition of new materials "Memory of War seen by donated materials"

Once a month, movies featured the sadness of war or importance of peace and love are shown.

[Tel:0493-35-4111](tel:0493-35-4111) Fax:0493-35-4112

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

Maruki Gallery: Higashi-Matsuyama City, Saitama

An Exhibition focused on Ohtsu Sadanobu, a modern artist who is 71 years old. It was held from Jan.17th,2009 to Feb.28th. He used the soil and sand taken from the ground zero of Hiroshima to make his works with Atomic Bomb themes. He has been doing a performance for peace every

year on Aug.6 , for example, drawing “peace” in many kinds of language.

An exhibition titled “Drawing on Ashio mining pollution by Maruki Iri and Toshi” was held from Mar.7th to June 6th,2009. Maruki Iri and Toshi covered the pollution at Ashio and drew six series of drawings together.

An exhibition titled “Maruki Suma and Oomichi Aya” was held from June 13th to Sep.5th ,2009. They drew colorful world with the joy of life. It is the valuable chance to compare the works of the two.

Tel:0493-22-3266 Fax:0493-24-8371

<http://www.aya.or.jp/~marukimsn/top/kikaku.htm>

Chiba Folk Museum: Chiba

A special mini exhibition on the history of Chiba “Shimoshizu military base and the post-war development” was held from November 1st 2008 to March 15th 2009. To widely inform the work of compilation of historical materials by the city office, small exhibitions have been held at the corner of an exhibition room on the 2nd floor since 2008. A fact-finding research related to the development work in Shimoshizu military base is ongoing. In this exhibition, documents concerned with this research were displayed focusing on the history of the developed area which is now rapidly changing.

Tel: 043-222-8231 Fax: 043-225-7106

http://www.city.chiba.jp/kyoiku/shogaigakushu/shogaigakushu/kyodo/kyodo_top.html

Korea Musuem : Sinjyuku-ku,Tokyo

The exhibition titled “Thinking about Forced Labor upon Koreans - Memory of assailant and reconciliation” was held from Oct.29th,2008 to Jan.11th, 2009. Many Koreans were forced to come to Japan for the compulsory labour. The purpose of the exhibition was to listen to the Korean laborers and to make an appeal to Japanese government so that they investigate the facts, apologize, and compensate them.

“Ukishima-maru incident and Japan’s responsibility for the postwar - keep faith with the neighbor” was held from Jan.14th to Mar.22nd, 2009. On Aug.24th, 1945, Ukishima-maru sank off Maizuru. About 4000 Koreans were on the ship and over 500 people including little children died. Japanese government compensated only Japanese, not Korean. A trial for apology, compensation and getting back ashes by Koreans was lost.

Two related lectures on Ukishima-maru incident were given in February and March.

An exhibition of “Thinking about the present ethnic education - focused on Korean Schools” was held from Mar.25th to July

5th, 2009. Korean children at schools have been suffering for discrimination. Ethnic education still has a lot of problems. Related lecture titled “The history of Edagawacho and ethnic education” was held on Mar.28th, 2009.

Tel&Fax:03-5272-3510

<http://www.40net.jp/~kourai/>

The Center for the Tokyo Air Raids and War Damages: Koto-ku

An exhibition on the tragedy of telephone operators was held on February 25th – April 5th. A telephone exchange building in Sumida of Tokyo was air-raided by US bombers on March 10th 1945. Operators were told not to leave their workplace even if they die. An alarm was given one hour after the air-raid and it was impossible for operators to escape: 31 persons including 28 operators were killed then. Mr. Katsumoto Saotome published a picture book of *Hold on a Phone Machine even if You Die* in 1981 and Teruyo Endo painted pictures. The 14 original paintings and photos of the telephone building and its memorial were exhibited so that visitor would know the tragedy and why so many people became victims as well as the misery of the war and the preciousness of life and peace.

Before the exhibition, an opening ceremony of the special exhibition was held on February 24th. A person who was off duty on March 10th 1945 and could survive talked how sad she was when she lost her colleagues by the US air-raid. Ms. Akiko Kuroiwa, a singer, sang a song on the tragedy above. The picture book by Mr. Saotome was read by Ms Kunika Kitahara and others on April 4th.

Two study meetings were held by Study Group of War Damages. A report on an investigation of tentative burials was made by Ms. Miki Hirose, a photographer, on January 31st, 2009 as the 22nd study meeting. The 23rd study meeting was held on April 12th and two books of *The History of Air-Raids* and *War History in the Air* were discussed by Associate Professor Eiichi Kido of Osaka University specializing in modern history of Germany and Ms. Masumi Ueno of Institute of Politics and Economy. The authors of Mr. Shinichi Arai and Professor Toshiyuki Tanaka responded to the criticism of the books.

As for the research result of the Institute of War Damages, Mr. Tetsuo Aoki wrote an article on The Civil Protection of the Civil Air-defense in Japan while Mr. Satoshi Ohoka wrote an article on challenges in the history of the recovery of war

damages referring to a book of *Reconstruction of the Blitzed city in Japan and Britain* by Takao Matsumura, Nick Tiratsoo, Junichi Hasegawa and Tony Mason. They were published in a journal of *Study on Politics and Economy* in June 2009. Mr. Atsushi Kijima wrote an article of “The Development of the Movement of Recording Air-Raids and Damages in the 1970s with an emphasis on the Association of Recording Tokyo Air-Raids” in *Research of Japanese History* No. 32 in June 2009. Mr. Masahiko Yamabe wrote an article of “Museums for the Pursuit Peace and Historiography” in *Journal of Historical Studies* No. 854 in June 2009.

The seventh anniversary of the opening of the Center for Tokyo Raids and Damage was held on March 7th 2009 at Camera Hall in Kamedo in Koutou-ku. Activities for conveying the tragedy to future generations were introduced. Ms. Michiko Kiyooka talked about her experiences on March 10th 1945. Ms. Misako Watanabe, an actress, gave a lecture titled “Tokyo in those Days” and talked about her experiences of the air-raids on Tokyo in Azabu.

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

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

Katsushika City Museum: Tokyo

Museum volunteers' group “Katsushika Explorers” organized an event named ‘Tokyo Raids and Katsushika/ Field Study at the ruin of the air raid shelter of the Yamamotos’ residence in Shibamata.’ on March 7th in 2009. There was a talk about air raid damages at Katsushika and fighter planes made in Kanamachi.

Tel: 03-3838-1101 Fax: 03-5680-0849

<http://www.city.katsushika.lg.jp/museum/index.html>

Sumida Heritage Folk Museum : Tokyo

Special exhibition named ‘Tokyo Raids—Personal memory and Town memory’ is being held from July 4th to September 23rd in 2009. This Museum has practiced unearthing personal memories of those who experienced air raids and has tried to understand the history as a whole. As a person, an individual is regulated by the society and the family s/he belongs to. In this exhibition, the realities of the society at that time are shown aiming to make it clear how a personal memory was regulated by the society. It consists of town history based on records, a feature of the town explained by personal memories and the raids damages on the town and aftermaths and so forth.

Tel:03-5619-7034 fax: 03-3625-3431

http://www.city.sumida.lg.jp/sisetu_info/siryou/kyoudobunka/index.html

Toyoshima Historical Museum : Tokyo

An exhibition which shows the stored materials in the museum is being held from Jul.4th to Oct.4th, 2009. The exhibition includes drawings, pictures of air raids in Toyoshima district and those of the black market, and tools used in the postwar time.

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

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

Showa-kan: Chiyoda-ku ,Tokyo

A photograph exhibition of Werner Bischof, a photographer from Zurich, Switzerland, belonging to Magnum Photo (1916-1954), was held from Feb.28th to April 19th, 2009. He left a lot of photos taken all over the world, and he was sent to Korea and Okinawa as a war correspondent during his stay in Japan around 1951. In the exhibition, there are his photos which captured various aspects of Japan going forward to the new era after the war.

At Lobby, books, movies and photographs are shown at any time.

An exhibition titled “Tokyo Air Raids - from photographs by Koyo Ishikawa ” was held from Feb.1st to Mar. 20th, 2009. His photos of the air raid, for example, the governmental printing bureau enveloped in raging flames or the air-raided area in Tokyo are shown.

An exhibition of movies, photos and magazines titled “Japan from prewar to postwar seen in movies, photos and magazines” was held from April 25th to May 10th, 2009, celebrating 10th anniversary of the museum. The exhibition includes following materials: news films for children, movies with themes of wartime or postwar time, photographs taken by Koyo Ishikawa, photographs offered by the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, magazines for boys and girls and for women, movies on Okinawa tragedy or Hiroshima Atomic Bomb.

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

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

Aizu Museum,Waseda University:

Sinjyuku-ku,Tokyo

An exhibition of “The Last Baseball Match between Waseda University and Keiou University: life of Kiyoshi Kondo” was held at Aizu Museum of Waseda University from March 25th to April 25th. It was held to commemorate the publication of a book of *The Last Match between Waseda University and Keio University in 1943* (published by Kyoiku Hyoronsha). The focus was put on Kiyoshi Kondo who was a student and attended the last baseball match, but was sent to a

battlefield as a commando in World War II. The exhibition was held to think of war and students. An illustrated book was published.

An exhibition of “Paintings on War by Manshu Hanaoka” was held from June 15th to July 11th. They were donated by Mr. Shigeki Sumino in 2006. Most of them show battlefields and marches of Japanese soldiers in China. An illustrated book was published.

Tel:03-5286-3835 FAX Fax:03-5286-1812

<http://www.waseda.jp/aizu/index-j.html>

Local Museum of Chofu city: Tokyo

Chofu city has issued a collection of people’s experience during the war, “Still in our heart - war experiences to be passed on to the next generation” on Mar.23rd, 2009.

Tel:042-481-7656 Fax:042-481-7655

<http://www.city.chofu.tokyo.jp/www/contents/1176118850606/index.html>

Hachioji City Historical Museum: Tokyo

A small exhibition titled “From hometown to the battle front—Men left for the front” was held from Jul.10th to Aug.30th, 2009. Materials left in Hachioji, related to “soldiers” and “going to the front”, were exhibited.

Tel:042-622-8939 Fax:042-627-5919

<http://homepage3.nifty.com/hachioji-city-museum/>

Fussa Local Material Hall: Tokyo

Special exhibition “Exhibition of War for Peace” is being held from June 27th to September 27th in 2009. More than sixty years have already passed since the WW II terminated and the memory of war is fading. Annually, Fussa Local Material Hall has had an exhibition concerned with war around August 15th: the end of the WW II. This year, the local materials related to the history between Shino-Japanese War and Asia Pacific War (1894~1945) are displayed. It aims to give people an opportunity to ponder over indispensable peace at present days.

Tel:042-530-1120 Fax: 042-552-1722

<http://www.museum.fussa.tokyo.jp/event/03.html>

Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: Yokohama city

“The 15th Kanagawa Biennial World Children's Art Exhibition” was held from July 4th to 26th, 2009. Out of 20723 applicants, prizewinning 520 pictures were exhibited.

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

<http://www.k-i-a.or.jp/plaza/>

Kawasaki City Peace Museum: Kanagawa

“Keeping records of wartime experience” was held from Feb.21 to Mar.13th, 2009, showing interviews by high school students to the people who experienced the war, general merchandise used in wartime, etc.

An exhibition “Kawasaki Air Raid” was held from Mar.20th to May 6th, 2009. The purpose of the exhibition is to remember the air raid, in which 1000 people died, and to think about peace.

Tel: 044-433-0171 Fax:044-433-0232

<http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/25/25heiwa/home/heiwa.htm>

Nagaoka War Damage Center: Niigata

A book of *Conveying Air-raids on Nagaoka: the History of Nagaoka War Damage Center after Five Years* was published on March 31st 2009. Introduced are how the museum was founded, the collection of paintings drawn by victims of US air-raids of Nagaoka, making its exhibition, the publication of the paintings, the publication of the records of war experiences, making a documentary and so forth.

Tel:0258-36-3269 Fax:0258-36-3335

<http://www.city.nagaoka.niigata.jp/kurashi/sensai/siryoukan.html>

Yukinoshita Peace Museum: Fukui city

It was opened on November 23rd in 2001 as a private peace museum. It is possible to learn people’s history and life by exhibits collected by Yukinoshita Association of Culture about fifty years. They were donated by citizens who support the association and they are precious to know people’s lives. Its newsletter is included in Yukinoshita which is published by Yukinoshita Association of Culture. There are not only exhibits on US air-raids of Fukui but also exhibits on literature, culture, nuclear power stations, etc. It is necessary to make a reservation before you visit there.

Tel&fax: 9776-52-2169

info@yukinoshita.net

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

Nagano Prefectural Museum of History: Chikuma City

On January 24th in 2009, Mr. Akiyoshi Hara gave a talk titled “War sites in Nagano—around the cemetery of Japanese Army” as a part of Shinshu Community College program.

Tel: 026-274-2000 Fax: 026-274-3996

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

Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka City

“An exhibition of war materials of Shizuoka citizens Part 2 — Citizens sent to the battle fields ” was held from December 5th in 2008 to May 31st in 2009. Real materials such as wills, soldiers’ letters from the battle fields and pictures were displayed. Part 3 of the exhibition: “Citizens’ life during and after the war” is being held from June 12th to November 22nd in 2009.

On March 15th in 2009 at Shizuoka City Central Welfare Center, there was a talk session by the survived soldiers who belonged to the Shizuoka 34th Regiment of Infantry.

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

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

Peace Aichi: Nagoya City

An exhibition of Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon No.5) was held from February 24th to April 11th. Not only panels but also articles of newspaper, deadly ashes from US hydrogen bomb test, Geiger counter, etc. were exhibited. Mr. Kazuya Yasuda, a curator of t Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall, gave a lecture on March 7th, and Mr. Matashichi Oishi, a former crew of the boat, gave a lecture on March 10th.

A special exhibition of “War and Peace in Textbooks” was held from May 12th to July 11th 2009. This showed how school textbooks changed in periods. Textbooks were also exhibited and an illustrated book in CD was published.

Tel/Fax 052-602-4222

<http://www.peace-aichi.com/index.html>

Sakuragaoka Museum: Toyokawa City, Aichi

An exhibition on “Toyokawa Naval Arsenal” is on going from July 18th to August 30th in 2009 at the Folk Library. Every summer, Sakuragaoka Museum holds “An Exhibition on Toyokawa Naval Arsenal” to show the information about the history of war in Toyokawa.

In December 1939, Toyokawa Naval Arsenal was built extending over Toyokawa, Ushikubo and Yahata to produce naval weapons such as machine guns, bullets and binoculars. It was the biggest machine gun producer nationwide. As the arsenal was expanded, the population of the city increased and cooperation among the related towns grew more intimate.

However, on August 7th in 1945, the arsenal was devastated by the US air raid and more than two thousand and five hundred people fell victims to it. Materials owned by the museum including the products and the tools used at the arsenal as well as pictorial records are displayed.

Tel: 0533-85-3775 Fax: 0533-85-3776

<http://www.city.toyokawa.lg.jp/tanto/bunka/museum.html>

Yokkaichi Municipal Museum: Mie

A study support exhibition titled “Air raids on Yokkaichi City and the life during the war time” is being held from June 13th to August 30th in 2009. Aiming to promote peace study, it gives information about how the city was devastated by air raids and how the people lived at that time by displaying real materials, photos and models.

Tel: 059-355-2700 Fax: 059-355-2704

<http://www.city.yokkaichi.mie.jp/museum/>

Otsu City Museum of History: Shiga

The 49th special exhibition titled “War and Citizens” is being held from July 25th to August 30th in 2009. In Otsu City, lots of war-related facilities such as the Headquarters of Otsu Regiments, an aviator academy for young people and a base of special attacks were established until more than sixty-year ago. In this exhibition, the war history in Otsu is displayed. It starts from the time when the 9th Army Regiment was established in 1875 and ends with the post WW II period when US army was being stationed. Above all, the war-related facilities and citizens’ life at that time in Otsu are mainly displayed along with the materials including pictures.

Tel: 077-554-2733 Fax: 077-554-2755

<http://www2.city.ritto.shiga.jp/hakubutsukan>

Higashioumi Notogawa City Museum: Shiga

Higashioumi City Exhibition for Peace 2009 “Never repeat mistakes: Learn and tell about wars in Koto region” was held from June 24th to July 19th in 2009 at the exhibition room and the gallery co-organized by Shiga Prefecture and Higashioumi City and others. The aim was to give an opportunity to the citizens to think of how tragic war is and how indispensable peace is by showing real materials concerned with war donated by the local residents. There were displays such as children’s picture diaries at the war time, letters from local soldiers in battle fields, documents and reports regarded with draft notices, materials and pictures of the prisoners’ camp in Shiga prefecture, peace messages and pictures by present elementary and junior high school children, a work named ‘Peace making process 2009 by youth’, the original pictures by a picture book artist Shigeo Nishimura. A lot of workshops related to peace study were organized, too.

A concert by a local group (on July 4th), an art workshop (on July 11th) and Nishimura Shigeo’s peace talk were also held at Notogawa library hall. There will be held a local war site visit on August 16th in 2009.

Tel: 0748-42-6761

<http://www.town.notogawa.shiga.jp/>

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto City

Itsuko Okabe Memoir exhibition was held at the Nakano Memorial Hall (Apr. 28 - May 31). Itsuko Okabe was an essayist (deceased in Apr. 2008 at 85), who represents Japanese literature of the late twentieth century. Pursuit of humanity in her wide variety of works, ranging from the beauty of nature to war and prejudice, has been capturing her reader's hearts. The exhibition displayed her most loved possessions, such as her early manuscript, drawer, koto (Japanese harp), and dressing table. Through looking at them, the exhibition offered closer look at Itsuko Okabe and her work.

The 41st mini exhibition on Japanese Coming-on-Age ceremony was held at the Mini Exhibition Room on the 2nd floor (Jan. 10 – Feb. 1). Things about the old ceremony that people had before WWII were displayed.

The 42nd mini exhibition “Tragedy of Gaza” was held (Jan. 9 – Feb. 15). Israel and Palestine have conflicted for a long time since the foundation of Israel in 1948. The clash between an armed organization of Gaza called Hamas and Israeli troops continued from the end of December 2008 to the next January and resulted in heavy collateral damage against the civilians. Although the warring parties have their causes, lives of ordinary people should not be taken including children. There are growing calls to resume the effort for immediate ceasefire and peace in the international community. The impromptu exhibition was to make people think again what we can do.

The 43rd mini exhibition on the life in the wartime in Kyoto was held at the Mini Exhibition Room (Feb. 5 – Mar. 1). In the wartime, Japanese people have a system of neighborhood community named *Tonari gumi*. It was organized over the country since 1940 to deliver labor forces and goods, distribute supplies, and perform defense against air-raids. The exhibition focused on *Tonari gumi* in Kyoto to introduce its feature and role.

The 44th mini exhibition “Arthur Szyk” was held at the Mini Exhibition Room (Mar. 5 – Mar. 28). Arthur Szyk, a Polish-born Jewish artist, had not been much known in Japan. After working as a master of miniaturist in Paris, he defected to the United States because of Nazi's persecution as WWII started. In America, he gained popularity by his political caricatures on magazines and newspapers, which sharply stabbed at the totalitarian leaders such as Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito. These days in Japan, there is a tendency to forget the war crimes Japanese troops committed during the war and to put off reflection on the past as a masochistic view of history. Through Szyk's illustration on ugly side of Japanese history,

people can reconsider the crimes against Asian countries. The exhibition introduced his caricatures conveying his shrewd eyes toward wars.

The 45th mini exhibition “Unearthed Weapons in Kyoto 2: Weapons Buried by 16th Division” was held at the Mini Exhibition Room (Apr. 1 – Apr. 17). In research on the old site of the Japanese Army 16th Division in 2008, some abandoned and bent weapons were discovered. They included the type of weapon displayed in the exhibition held in 2007, which had been discovered in an elementary school in Kyoto City. The research found that weapons were discarded also by the division and suggested a possible connection between the division and the weapons discovered in the school. The exhibition included the result of the research in 2008 with the result of the previous research and the discovered weapons.

The 46th mini exhibition “No War No Base: Okinawa and Korea” was held at the Mini Exhibition Room (Apr. 25 – May 17). In the exhibition, the problem of U.S. military bases in Okinawa far from the main land was introduced by students of Ritsumeikan University belonging to WILPF Rits, who had learned the problem through the study tour of Okinawa. The exhibition included the various problems caused by the bases and feeling of Okinawa people living alongside them, and also the violence against women around the U.S. bases in Korea.

The 47th mini exhibition “Annexation of Korea Drawn in Yuzen Design” was held at the Mini Exhibition Room (May 23 – Jun. 21). Yuzen and Nishijin weaving are traditional textiles representing Kyoto. There used to be some designs showing an aspect of another war at the home front: colonial occupation. The exhibition displayed the designs drawn for commemorating Annexation of Korea as well as popular designs in the end of Meiji era to Taisho era (early 1900s). It showed the relationship at the time between the traditional crafts that had developed under the influence of modernization and the social conditions.

Associated with the exhibition, a symposium was held at the Museum Conference Room on May 30th.

The 48th mini exhibition “Rosemarie Koczy—Artisan of Shrouds” was held at the Mini Exhibition Room (Jun. 27 – Jul. 26). The exhibition included her rough sketches, 25 pastel drawings, and private papers. Koczy was born of Jews in Germany in 1939. She was deported to a Nazi concentration camp with her mother in 1942 and then to the camp in France alone. She survived harsh working life there between age of four and six. Even after liberation, she had a hard life with her family breakup and life at an orphanage. Had a disorder both physically and mentally, she was introduced water painting by a nun. She left for Geneva to study decorative art and gained

recognition as a tapestry maker. Meanwhile, she drew pictures of unforgettable Nazi concentration camps to mourn the victims throughout her life. On her drawings numbered over 12000, she inscribed “I Weave You A Shroud”. Her works weaved with delicate lines sharply stab deep in your heart.

During this period a Joint Statement by Director and Honorary Director was announced: twice on Gaza issue, nuclear test issue by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, a case of a black staff member who was killed at Holocaust Museum in the United States and so forth.

Tel: 075-465-8151 Fax: 075-465-7899

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

Maizuru Repatriation Memorial:Kyoto

An exhibition on the construction of railway by Japanese detainees in Siberia was held from February 1st to April 20th by Association of Returnees in Maizuru. The railway that connects the Far East and Europe through Moscow is full of the miserable history of Japanese detainees. Paintings by Shizuo Yamashita were exhibited: his book of *Internment in Siberia for 1450 Days* was published by Tokyodo in 2007.

An exhibition of “Picture Book of a Story in Siberia” by Seiichi Yasuda was held from April 25th to July 31st. It was planned and made by the Association of Returnees in Maizuru. He was given poor sketchbooks and watercolor paints by a USSR officer to pain May Day in Irkutsk. The watercolor paintings that had not been confiscated then were exhibited.

Tel:0773-68-0836 Fax:0773-68-0370

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

Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): Osaka City

A special exhibition “‘Manchuria’ and the internment of Japanese in Siberia” was held from January 15th to April 29th in 2009. In 1931, Japanese Army invaded northeastern China and gained control over major cities in the region. Next year, Japan established Manchuria, making the last emperor of the Ching dynasty, Puyi, as its puppet. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese people emigrated to Manchuria following the government’s propaganda which called it ‘a realm of peace and prosperity’. At the end of WW II, Soviet Union invaded Manchuria and attacked Japanese Army. Japanese people in Manchuria who were left behind were dying to escape Manchuria heading for their homeland, however, a large number of Japanese soldiers were captured and sent to detention camps in Siberia for forced labor under a hellish situation. The contents of the exhibition were as follows:

1. The situation in northeastern China before the Manchurian Incident
2. The Manchurian Incident and ‘Manchuria’
3. Soviet Union’s participation into a war and Japanese people’s return home
4. The internment of Japanese People in Siberia

About one hundred real materials such as picture postcards, paper currency of Manchuria, photos, maps and pictures painted by those who had survived the internment were displayed.

A special exhibition titled “Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon No.5) —Fifty-five years after a H-Bomb test by US at Bikini Atolls” is being held from May 14th to September 20th in 2009 in cooperation with Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall in Tokyo. In the early morning on March 1st in 1954, US conducted an H-bomb test at Bikini Athol in the Pacific Ocean and the Daigo Fukuryu Maru, a Japanese pelagic fishery boat, was exposed to radiation from it. Under the ash with a massive dose of radiation falling, twenty-three of the whole crew got exposed to radiation and Aikichi Kuboyama, a head radio operator, passed away after six months from the incident. To tell people how inhumane the nuclear weapons are, there are displays including about sixty real materials and about eighty explanatory panels over the damage of both the Daigo Fukuryu Maru and the Bikini islands’ residents.

On February 8th in 2009, a peace seminar titled “A Workshop for Building Peace—How to teach children what peace is” was organized by Kyoko Okumoto, an associate professor of Osaka Jogakuin College and the members of Transend Study Society. In the twenty-first century, there are still a lot of violent conflicts in the world and innocent children and women are under threat. In this seminar, with key words such as “empathy”, ”non-violence” and ”creativity”, the participants learned how to understand personal or international problems properly and multilaterally to transform conflicts into dialogues and to solve them in a peaceful way.

A special talk for peace to commemorate March 13th Osaka Raid titled “Handing down the air raids experience ~a relay talk: from those with the air raids experience to the young people” was given by Hiroshi Yano, a lecturer of Kansai University on March 7th in 2009. In 1945, Osaka was devastated by more than fifty air raids including a largest one on March 13th and approximately fifteen thousand citizens fell victims to them. Sixty four years have already passed since then and those who have war experiences are growing older and older. It is important to hand down the vivid memory of war to the younger generation. In this session, both those who have given a talk about their war experience and those who

have listened to those stories learned together to find better way to convey and catch the war experience.

Every month, a public event “Weekend Cinema in Peace Osaka” is held aiming to offer the opportunities to the public to watch the war and peace-related movies owned by Peace Osaka.

January: “Kike Wadastumi no Koe—Listen to the Voices from the Sea: Writings of the Fallen Japanese Students” directed in 1995 by Masanobu Deme: on 10th and 11th “Shinku Chitai—A Vacuum Zone” written by Hiroshi Noma and directed by Satsuo Yamamoto: on 17th, 18th, 24th and 25th.

February: “The Pacific War and Himeyuri (Star Lily) Corps” Part 1: on 1st, 7th and 14th, Part 2: on 15th, 21st and 22nd

March: “War and Youth” by Tadashi Imai depicted the Tokyo Raids: on 1st, 8th, 14th and 15th. An animation film “The first tram restarted in Hiroshima” and “Harp of Burma” written by Michio Takeyama: on 22nd, 28th and 29th

April: “Geishunka” a story of young men and women in Manchuria produced in 1942: on 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th

May: An animation film “Mother’s tree” and “Janusz Kolczak ~ Everything for Children”: on 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd

June: “Daigo Fukuryu Maru ” by Kaneto Shindo: on 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th

July: “Chichi to Kuraseba (Living with Father)” a story of an A-Bomb survivor girl and her dead father written by Hisashi Inoue and directed by Kazuo Kuroki: on 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th

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

<http://www.peace-osaka.or.jp/>

Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum: Osaka

An exhibition of “Let’s Protect the Earth! Let’s Stop Global Warming” was held from January 7th to March 29th. The purpose is to inform visitors of the present situation of global warming and the importance of protecting the environment as well as the important of life and peace.

A photo exhibition on life during World War II in Sakai was held from July 1st to August 30th. Sakai City was air-raided five times by US bombers and people were injured and killed while buildings were destroyed. Photographs show air defense exercises, people trying to fight fire after the air-raids, life in shelters in the ruins of fires and so forth.

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

http://www.city.sakai.osaka.jp/city/info/_jinken/

Suita Peace Memorial Center: Osaka

Suita Peace Memorial Center moved into Gender Equality Center or Duo in February 2009. It offers standing exhibition of real materials during war time in the first meeting room on the second floor. Monthly film screening related to peace is run in the audiovisual room.

Tel & Fax: 06-6887-2593

<http://www.city.suita.osaka.jp/kobo/jinken/page/000338.shtml>

Himeji Historical Peace Center: Hyogo

An exhibition in 2008 academic year named “Life during war time and Himeji Air Raid” was held from January 16th to March 31st on the second floor. It consisted of the real materials possessed by the Center. Every year, numbers of war-related materials are contributed by the residents. As a result, there are about 5,600 real materials as well as about 9,700 pictures and books in the center at present. This year, the exhibition aimed to offer an opportunity for people to know and think about war and peace by viewing materials and pictures of air raids and citizens’ daily life. Section 1 showed 50 real materials newly donated in 2007 such as a diary in battle field and soldiers’ uniforms. Section 2 offered 60 items including picture cards and substitutive commodities. Section 3 had 40 materials owned by ex soldiers like cigarettes given by the Emperor and soldiers dying wishes. At Section 4, 20 items were displayed such as incendiary bombs, air-raid hoods and aerial photographs of the city before and after the air raid.

On February 11th, Hideo Takayama gave a speech about his experience of air raid. A spring special exhibition 2009 “Food before and after war — learning from Food” was held from April 10th to July 5th. There focused on the history of dietary habits changing of common citizens. The situation of food was getting worse and worse as the war intensified. Ration system started and people made big efforts to cook better dishes with poor materials. The exhibition offered pictures of cooked food which was reproduced following the recipe at that time. On May 5th in 2009, an actress Maki Komada recited personal accounts of air raid experience and on June 21st, a writer Masako Kochi gave a talk titled “A castle tower rising in a burnt ground — Revival from Himeji Air Raid, Part 2”.

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

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

Kobe City Museum of Literature: Hyogo

A special exhibition titled “Air Raid and Literature in Kobe” was held from March 17th to June 5th in 2009. Literary works depicted war damage in Kobe such as “*Shonen H* (A boy H)” by Kappa Seno and “*Hotaru no Haka* (Grave of the Fireflies)”

by Akiyuki Nosaka as well as documents and pictures recorded by the citizens, maps and debris of incendiary bombs were displayed.

Talks related to Kobe Air Raid were given on March 28th by Shuichi Inoue, on April 18th by Shinichi Kikkawa, on April 25th by Masanori Ota and on May 23rd by Masako Nakata and Fumitaka Mitsumori.

A special exhibition named "Air Raid and Literature Part 2 in Kobe and Akashi" is being held from June 11th to August 31st. Memorial lecture 1 by Masaaki Noda, a professor of Kanseigakuin University, was given on July 7th, concerning the recent situation that "survivors guilty" among the aged people who experienced the air raid are reviving. Memorial lecture 2 was held on July 11th by Shinichi Kishimoto, an ex organizer of Kenjiro Hitani Office, about a work by Haitani "*Taiyou no Ko* (A Child of the Sun)". Memorial lecture 3 was a talk given by Tsukiyo Sakata, the author of "Hana Mori: People and Literature" on July 18th. On August 8th, there will be a lecture titled "Hiroshima, Chongqing and Kobe" by Takashi Kashiwagi, a member of "Organization of Solidarity between Chongqing and Kobe".

Tel&Fax: 078-882-2028

<http://www.kobe-np.co.jp/info/bungakukan/kannai.html>

Nara Prefectural Library and information Center: Nara City

A special exhibition organized by War Experience Library titled "Manchuria seen by Children Part 2: Manchuria Building Volunteer-Labor Corps and Young Patriotic Colonists Settled in Manchuria and Mongolia" was held from January 6th to March 29th in 2009. This exhibition focused on the Japanese settlers' children, who were different from those who visited there as school trip travelers. As a result of Manchurian Incident, the number of school trips to Manchuria decreased for a while, however, gradually it increased again and every year, more than two hundred groups or over ten thousand children visited Manchuria. Reportedly, 70~80% of the group travelers were school children. In 1939, two years after the Japanese-Chinese War commenced, military trainings became compulsory at boys high schools and Ministry of Education organized "Patriotic Young Students Labor Corps for Promotion of Asia" and dispatched ten thousand young boy students to Manchuria and Northern China. While ordinary people's trips to Manchuria were restricted, the Labor Service Corps were sent continuously. As Japanese-Chinese War was prolonged, in 1940, every long-term school trip was banned to reserve war potential.

Materials such as a booklet of Japanese gymnastic, a picture post card of the young patriotic colonists settled in Manchuria and Mongolia, a driver's license of agricultural colonists in Manchuria and an original chart related to the colonists settled in Manchuria from Nara prefecture were displayed.

From April 1st to June 28th in 2009, a special exhibition titled "War and Food Part 1: ration of rice and obligatory supply to the government" was held. It focused on rice, which was the staple diet of Japanese people. Since the General Mobilization Law was enacted in 1938, Japanese government tightened restriction of rice distribution. In Nara prefecture, people tackled to reduce rice consumption under a slogan of "Save twenty-percent of rice for soldiers in battle fields". In April 1941, rice ration system was introduced and 330 grams of rice were supplied per one adult each day. Imported rice was mixed with domestic rice and later on, wheat and potato were also rationed along with rice. The government ordered farmers to increase production and to offer all amount of the rice which they produced except for their family use as an obligatory delivery to the government. In this exhibition, materials such as a house keeping accounts book, a ration tickets holder, a recipe to cook imported rice tastily, the June 1941 issue of "*Shufu no Tomo* (Friend for house wives)", a women's magazine and an award certificate for an increase in rice production were shown.

A special exhibition named "War and Food Part 2: Vegetables" is being held from July 1st to September 29th in 2009. It focuses on an increase in vegetable production and a restriction of producing area. Under the price control ordinance enforced in 1939, price of vegetable was decided respectively. It was encouraged to eat vegetables thoroughly including skin, seeds as well as calyxes. Every household was required to grow vegetables such as tomatoes and Japanese radishes in unoccupied spaces. Nara prefecture had been famous for the best water melon producer in Japan before war started. However, under the restriction of producing some vegetables including water melon, the volume of water melon production in Nara prefecture declined sharply. Materials mainly displayed are as follows: a slogan to stimulate citizens to use empty spaces and grow minor grains and vegetables, a handbook for leaders to increase food production, July 1944 issue of "*Shufu no Tomo*" titled "Fighting dietary habit", a statistical chart of water melon output in Nara and so forth.

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

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

Wakayama City Museum: Wakayama

The special exhibition “Photographic Record of Postwar Wakayama - Reconstruction and People’s Lives” is being held from Jul. 18 to Sept. 6, 2009. In 1945, citizens of Wakayama stood up in the ashes of the war and strived for recovery. This exhibition follows the track of their struggle and endeavor in the postwar period in 3 sections: I. Reconstruction of Wakayama (1. The City Burned to the Ground, 2. Repairing the City, 3. Maintaining the City) / II. Flourishing Wakayama (1. Economic Development, 2. Tourism and Municipal Merger) / III. People of Wakayama and Rapid Economic Growth (1. People’s Lives and Disasters, 2. Rapid Economic Growth and the New Era).

Associated events are held in the lecture room of the museum as follows: Jul. 25 - Special Lecture “Postwar Reconstruction of Wakayama” by Prof. Masaaki Takashima of Shitennoji University; Aug. 1 - Film showing “Reconstruction of Wakayama Castle”; Aug. 8 - Video showing “Wakayama Air Raids”; Aug. 15 - Slide show “Postwar Wakayama”

Tel: 073-423-0003 Fax: 073-432-9040

<http://www.wakayama-city-museum.jp/top.htm>

San’in History Museum of Yonago City : Tottori

The special exhibition “Record of the War” is being held from Jul. 18 to Aug. 31, 2009. The Yonago City had 2 air stations in Ryomitsuyanagi and Oshinozu until the end of the Pacific War in August 1945, which had been built based on wartime national policy. This exhibition presents the history of the City during World War II and the period of postwar disorder. People underwent the major changes in daily life, including air-raid drills and rationing of food and daily necessities. The exhibition looks back at the impact of war on society through documents and photos.

Tel: 0859-22-7161 Fax: 0859-22-7160

<http://www.yonago-city.jp/bunka/histmus.htm>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: Hiroshima City

The second special exhibition in 2008 “Shooting the ruins —history of movies recorded A-bomb damages” was held from February 25th to July 15th in 2009 at the exhibition room on the 1st basement in the east building. The contents were about as follows: movies during the war time, A-bomb dropping and the research, making movies to record A-bomb damages, stepping into the ruins, shooting by the biology, physics, medicine and construction teams, movie “The aftermath of A-bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki”, records by the producers, process of reconstruction, making movies under the US control and requisition of the films part 1

and 2, the films being returned for the first time in twenty-one years.

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

<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims: Hiroshima City

A special exhibition titled “Memories never been hidden ~ searching for aid stations” is being held from April 1st in 2009 to March 31st in 2010 at the information corner on the 1st basement. For the hundreds of thousands of A-bomb survivors, aid stations were built in the survived buildings to rescue the refugees. This exhibition shows twenty four personal accounts, eleven real materials and three movies related to the aid stations.

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

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

Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City : Hiroshima

The exhibition “’08 Fukuyama Human Rights and Peace Photographs by the Citizens” had been held from Nov. 20 to Dec. 24, 2008. Photographs that portrayed peaceful society and daily lives of people with hopes and spiritual richness, as their human rights were fully ensured, were collected from the general public, and were exhibited under the slogan of “Citizen’s Human-rights Week”.

The Exhibition “Looking at the Global Environment” had been held from Jan. 20 to Mar. 22, 2009. Damage by extreme weather consistent with global warming has been reported around the world, including droughts, torrential rainfall, retreat of glacier, and island nations in danger of submerging. Ironically, poor countries suffer the most serious damage. This exhibition groped for a way to uphold human rights in connection with worsening environment.

The exhibition “People Living under Burmese Military Regime 1993 - 2005” had been held from Apr. 22 to May 31, 2009. Photographs taken by a Photojournalist Yuzo Uda during his 13-year activity in Myanmar were displayed in 3 sections: “Living in the City”, “Living by Faith”, and “Living in the Country”. These Photographs were the precious data in the study of people’s lives and human rights in Myanmar.

The exhibition “60 Years since the Establishment of Women and Minors’ Bureau – Printed Materials that Carved Out a Women’s Era” had been held from Jun. 2 to 30, 2009. This exhibition, on the sidelines of Gender Equality Week, looked back at women’s situation and progress through posters, brochures, and other materials issued by the Bureau.

The Exhibition “Fukuyama Air Raid Monuments – Recollection and Lessons of the Longest Night” is being held from Jul. 7 to Oct.4, 2009. Sixty-four years ago, 91 B-29 bombers attacked Fukuyama City and claimed 354 precious lives of civilians. People arose from the ashes of war and have reconstructed the city with wisdom and energy. This exhibition shows countless scars of war that still remain in the city.

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

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

Naruto German Museum: Tokushima

There are various events besides permanent exhibitions as well as memorials related to German prisoners of war. The details are available on the website which is written in Japanese and German.

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

info@doitsukan.com

Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre Peace Museum : Kagawa

The recent acquisitions had been displayed at the permanent collection exhibit room from Feb. 1 to May 31, 2009.

Wartime commodities are being displayed at the permanent collection exhibit room from Jun.2 to Sept. 30, 2009.

Photos, panels, and paintings depicting disaster caused by the Takamatsu Air Raid had been displayed at the Takamatsu Air Raid Photograph Exhibition in the lobby of Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre from Jun. 27 to Jul. 12, 2009.

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

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

Fukuoka City Museum: Fukuoka

An exhibition “War and our life Vol. 18” was held from April 21st to June 21st in 2009 at the history exhibition room. Around June 19th, the day of Fukuoka Raid, the museum displays annually the war-related materials owned by the museum. This year “Substituted goods” produced under a hard war time situation were mainly displayed to inform the life style of the people at that time.

Tel: 092-845-5011 Fax: 092-845-5019

<http://museum.city.fukuoka.jp/>

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki City

The first special exhibition in 2009 titled “Exhibition on the national schools survived from A-bomb” was held from April

24th to July 9th in 2009 at a special exhibition room on the second basement. This exhibition displayed the pictures of those schools to show the aftermath and characteristics of the A-bomb damages to them. Firstly, the variety of age groups of the school children both at that time and at present was explained by a schematic depiction by comparison. Secondly, Shiroyama national school and Yamazato national school, which were heavily damaged in particular, were focused at a special corner. The pictures displayed proved how big the devastation of the schools by A-bomb was. The goal was to make visitors imagine what the dreams and the future of the school children were through these pictures.

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

<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/na-bomb/museum/>

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

The exhibition “Theaters of Masterpieces with the Theme of ‘People and War, Ethnicity, and Paean to Life’ - The Literary World as Seen by a Photographer Tatsuo Kurihara” had been held at the special exhibit room from Mar. 14 to 22, 2009.

The special exhibition “New Acquisitions – Newly-acquired Articles of 2008” had been held at the special exhibit room from Jun. 16 to Jul. 31, 2009. Exhibition-related lectures were given as follows:

Jul. 4 - “Young People Who Tell about the Battle of Okinawa - Messages of *Gama*” by Eriko Namihira and the members of *Gama* Project, a research group consisted mainly of Okinawa University students, which studies natural caves and trenches centering around Hantagawa and Maaji area. Their activities include listening to the people’s stories of evacuation due to intensified combat and conducting workshops to relive their experiences.

Jul. 11 - “War-ravaged Enkaku-ji Temple – The Making of One-tenth Model of the Ryukyu Enkaku-ji Temple” by Takuro Kashima and the members of Enkaku-ji Temple Modeling Project. The modeling of the temple, which took 4 years since 2005, was conducted as a graduation research at the Faculty of Housing Environment of Okinawa Polytechnic College.

The 4th Children’s Process Exhibition 2008 “Creating a Peaceful World – No Land Mines on Our Planet” had been held at the children’s process exhibit room (Yuimaaru Forum) from Jan. 13 to Feb. 16, 2009.

The 5th Children’s Process Exhibition 2008 “Itadakimasu · Gochisosama – The Connection between Our Bellies and the World” had been held at the children’s process exhibit room from Mar. 3 to 25, 2009. The exhibition presented what

country our ordinary food, cattle food and resources come from, with the intention of making children think about the importance of food and eating from a global point of view.

The 1st Children's Process Exhibition 2009 "Children's Warmest Messages of Peace" had been held at the children's process exhibit room from Apr. 20 to May 20, 2009.

The 2nd Children's Process Exhibition 2009 "The Battle of Okinawa and Children – Let's Think about the Value of Life and Peace" had been held at the children's process exhibit room from Jun. 1 to Jul. 10, 2009. Exhibition-related event "Peace Memorial Story-telling Session" was held at the peace memorial hall.

Tel: 098-997-3844 / Fax: 098-997-3947

<http://www.peace-museum.pref.okinawa.jp>

Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City, Okinawa

The special exhibition "The Track of Himeyuri Gakuen (The Women's Section of Okinawa Teacher's School and the Okinawa Prefectural First Girl's High School)" is being held at chamber 6 from Jun. 1, 2009 – Mar. 31, 2010. A number of evidences and belongings of the girls speak volumes about their school life before the war, and the process of their being caught up in the madness of war.

Tel: 098-997-2100 / 098-997-2102

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

Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum: Naha City, Okinawa

The 11th special exhibition "World Children's Pictures for Peace" was held from December 16th in 2008 to January 15th in 2009 at the special exhibition room on the first floor.

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

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

Sakima Art Museum: Ginowan City, Okinawa

The following is information on SAKIMA Art Museum.

Open Hours: 9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Closed on Tuesdays

Admission: 700 yen for adults, 600 yen for junior & senior high school students, 300 yen for elementary school students

<http://sakima.jp>

Exhibitions & Events

May 8 – Jun. 15 "Higa Toyomitsu Photography – Shima-no-nioi, Shima-no-kaze (The scent and breeze of the island)"

May 30 "Fukugi-no-shizuku (Drops of dew from *Garcinia Subelliptica*) – I want to forget, but I want you not to, and we should never."

Fund-raising performance for establishing "Miyamori 630" hall

Doors open at 18:30 / Start at 19:00

Advance ticket: 1000 yen for adults, 500 yen for people 18 or younger, free admission for elementary school children and under

Jun. 13 Associated event with "Higa Toyomitsu Photography" exhibition

Start at 3:00 p.m.

Part 1: Symposium "Since Red Goya – Inspecting Okinawa Today"

(Shomei Tomatsu, Seiichi Tsuchiya, and Toyomitsu Higa)

Part 2: Poetry reading

(Shinichi Kawamitsu, Yugo Nakazato, and Ben Takara)

Jun. 17 – Jul. 20 "James Nakagawa Photography – BANTA"

Jun. 20 Associated event with "James Nakagawa Photography" exhibition

Start at 4:00 p.m.

Part 1: Symposium

(Mariko Takeuchi, Yoshiharu Higa, and James Nakagawa)

Part 2: Opening party

Jun. 23 Tsuyoshi Onaga; Memorial Day for the Battle of Okinawa Concert

Doors open at 18:30 / Start at 19:00

Advance ticket: 3000 yen / 2500 yen for members

Current ticket: 3500 yen

[Join our Membership Program!](#)

Unlimited free admission to both permanent and special exhibitions (one-year free pass), except paid events.

Annual membership: 3000 yen

Join by E-mail: info@sakima.jp

Sakima Art Museum

Tel: 098-893-5737 / Fax: 098-893-6948

URL: <http://sakima.jp>

E-mail: info@sakima.jp

358 Uehara, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa-ken 901-2204

Hours: 9:30 – 17:00 (Closed on Tuesdays)

Naha City Museum of History: Okinawa

"Exhibition of Battles in Okinawa: People's life after the war" was held from May 15th to June 30th in 2009. Overcoming the harsh war experiences such as family loss and both physical and psychological damages, people in Okinawa have lived through the post-war time with amazing mental

strength. This exhibition displayed pictures and utensils including a basin made from a fuel tank of a US plain and a small dining table to show the citizens' life during the war and right after the war ended.

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

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

International News

Brief report on the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP) Board Meeting (Geneva, June 2009)

General Coordinator INMP: Peter van den Dungen

A meeting of the board of the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP) took place in Geneva (Switzerland), 19-21 June 2009. The meeting, which was attended by 12 board members (from various European countries, Japan, India, and the USA) took place in the International Museum of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and was hosted by its director, board member Roger Mayou.

Among issues on the agenda were the constitution and the appointment of officers (following the legal incorporation of INMP in The Hague earlier this year), finance, membership system, office in The Hague, website and logo, place and time of the next conference.

Iratxe Momoitio was elected as INMP secretary, Steve Fryburg as treasurer, and Gerard Loessbroek as membership secretary. In order to effectively start up the office, it was decided to appoint a part-time secretariat administrator for one year in the first instance (this is the current limit of INMP's financial resources). The availability of this position is now being advertised and an appointments committee has been established. One of the first tasks of the appointee will be to implement the formal membership scheme, adopted at the last conference (but with some small modifications).

Various proposals to improve the website were discussed and are being implemented by Steve Fryburg who continues to be INMP's webmaster. In order to promote publications about museums for peace, a publications committee was established. Following the submission of various designs by the artist, Mr. Yusuke Saito, agreement was also reached on the finalisation of the logo.

Since the city of Barcelona had formally expressed an interest in organizing the next conference of INMP, the meeting decided to accept this offer. The conference will be held in November 2010 or March 2011 (the city will soon decide) during three days and for about 150 participants. It will be held in the Montjuic Fortress (on the hill overlooking Barcelona) and which the city is now converting into the Barcelona International Peace Centre (including a permanent peace exhibition/interpretation facility).

On behalf of all participants, Mr. Mayou sent a letter of thanks to Professor Ikuro Anzai for his long and tireless efforts on behalf of INMP. The most recent manifestation of this was his generous donation of Euro 10,000 to INMP's account to help with the starting up of the office in The Hague.

Board members enjoyed a guided visit of the International Museum of the Red Cross and Red Crescent as well as a peace walk through the city. Among the highlights of the tour was a visit to the historic Alabama Room, in the Town Hall, where the first Geneva Convention was signed in 1864, and where the famous arbitration between the USA and Great Britain of disputes arising from the American Civil War was held in 1872.

INMP expresses its gratitude to Roger Mayou and his staff for the generous and efficient hosting of the meeting.

Picasso's Guernica back in London

by Peter van den Dungen

In April, an interesting exhibition opened in the Whitechapel Gallery in London (UK) and which will remain there until April next year (2010). It concerns an installation entitled 'The Nature of the Beast' by the Polish artist Goshka Macuga at the heart of which is the tapestry of Picasso's Guernica painting. This tapestry normally hangs outside the Security Council room of the United Nations in New York, providing a spectacular backdrop for important press conferences. Because of building renovation work, the tapestry can now be seen during a whole year in London. In 1955 Nelson Rockefeller commissioned Picasso to make a tapestry based on his famous painting (which depicts his anguish following the bombing in 1937 of the Basque town). The tapestry was woven (in wool) by Jacqueline de la Baume Durrbach, and in 1985 was given in loan by Mrs. Rockefeller to the United Nations.

The installation also features, in front of the tapestry, a round table (suggesting the Security Council), in oak, and with glass at the top. The top of the table is divided in eight sections, each of which displays underneath the glass surface aspects of the painting or the tapestry through historical publications, photographs, and documents. Chairs are provided all around the table so that the materials displayed in each section can be studied at ease. One section makes clear the long association of the Whitechapel Gallery with Picasso's Guernica: the painting was displayed here in 1939 (the only place in the UK where it was shown), as part of a campaign to raise funds for the starving women and children during the Civil War in Spain. Another section concerns the 1937 Paris world exhibition where the painting was first displayed. Also the infamous speech by U.S. Secretary of State, General Colin Powell, before the Security Council of 5 February 2003 setting out the case against Iraq (because of its alleged possession of weapons of mass destruction) can be read. On this occasion, and for the only time in its history, the tapestry was covered up. Another part of the installation is a Cubist-style sculpture in bronze of Powell addressing the Council, and pointedly holding up a vial.

Not all the displays are historical in nature. One section contains leaflets, posters, and postcards about contemporary protest movements, including about the recent G20 summit in London, and anti-capitalist/bank manifestoes. With this fascinating exhibition the Whitechapel Gallery - one of the oldest and most important public galleries in the country (which recently reopened after extensive renovation and expansion) - continues its tradition of pioneering and often politically radical exhibitions. A book on 'The Nature of the Beast' by the artist will be published in October 2009.

Why “NO MORE HIROSHIMA: NO MORE NAGAAKI: PEACE MUSEUM” IN INDIA?

Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey: Honorary Executive Director

Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection (IIPDEP) established “No More Hiroshima No More Nagasaki Peace Museum” on 6th August 1996 in Nagpur (India)

The Holocaust of 2nd World War and photos of Bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki is predominantly exhibited. Pictures of nuclear test sites of Pokharan by India are shown.

Aim's & Objects: Build the public opinion. Pressure on Government. Make the world much better place to live in.

India is marching fast towards development but gap between rich and poor is increasing day by day, our basic amenities are insufficient. No adequate drinking water, medical facilities, employment etc. India needs money for development. Public has to be informed about the costs and impact of nuclear tests. Indian might see that there are other priorities, where the money could be used.

Most Indians do not know what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There is no medical or civil defense against nuclear bombs. Nuclear blast can vaporize large chunks of humanity in a flash and render several generations genetically defective. Environmental and health impact of nuclear tests are known. Roughly, third of all underground tests radioactive gases are released into the atmosphere. In the long term, underground radioactivity may come to the surface through ground water. The consequences might be apparent even thousands of years later.

ARMS RACE IN SOUTH ASIA

India and Pakistan possess nuclear weapons and arms race between these countries is going on. There are many complex reasons for present nuclear arms race in South Asia. Possessing the nuclear bombs gives the security is a myth. There is miss-trust, misunderstanding and animosity between nuclear weapons countries in south Asia. Any fanatic military officer or political leader may start nuclear war. The terrorist groups in Pakistan may possess and control the nuclear bombs which will be dangerous to whole world.

By possessing nuclear weapons we could not solve our problem. The vehicle of change is ultimately the people. Nuclear wars may start due to misunderstanding between India and Pakistan. The threat of use of missiles by either India or Pakistan is terrifying because the distance between launch sites and targets is so short there would be no time to determine whether an incoming missile was carrying nuclear weapons. It takes only 8 to 10 minutes for missile to reach its targets in India and Pakistan and it has only 3 minutes to decide the missile is carrying nuclear war heads or conventional weapons and due to misunderstanding trigger the nuclear war. Nuclear weapons are not military weapons but are political weapons. Nuclear weapons are economical burden, economical disaster, completely inefficient and ethically and morally it is not acceptable. People have to be informed and educated that power does not come from nuclear capabilities and weapons of

mass destruction but from economic growth. Educated people in south Asia are not aware of nuclear weapons. Immediate and long range effects of nuclear weapons not know to people.

Need to educate people about the difference in conventional bomb and nuclear bomb. Only rational plan is to prevent a nuclear exchange and to move to as quickly as possible to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The religious traditions of both Islam and Hinduism place a high value on peace. IIPDEP through “No More Hiroshima: No More Nagasaki: Peace Museum” carrying out the awareness and public education programs in India. Nuclear abolition is an issue for the people with common sense to know that nuclear weapons are inhuman, immoral, illegal, undemocratic and do not provide security. Peace is the most basic starting point for the advancement of humankind. Nothing is more precious than peace. Nothing brings more happiness. And this could be done successfully by Peace Museum.

Irrespective of Permanent Peace Museum since 1996 IIPDEP stated arranging No More Hiroshima: No more Nagasaki: Peace Exhibitions in different parts of India during 6th to 9th August. School students and general public visited the peace museum/exhibitions in large numbers and wrote effective remarks towards nuclear weapons free world.



The Swords into Plowshares Peace Center and Gallery: Detroit

Upcoming exhibits are as follows:

□ A sneak peek at some of our upcoming exhibits:

□ Ron Scarborough, Jackie Wilson & Stan Boyer

September 12 - October 17, 2009

1900-1920 Post-slavery Life, Self portraits & the Chronology of Struggle

□ Con Vida ("With Life")

November 7 - December 24, 2009

Peruvian Art

□ Valerie Reitzel

January 16 - February 3, 2010

13 Ladies: A Journey of Healing

□ Carol Cook Reid & Dolores Slowinski

March 6 - April 10, 2010

Pathways to Peace

Keep your eyes peeled for more information!

Phone: (313) 963-7575

Fax: (313) 963-2569

Email: swordstintoplowshares@prodigy.net

<http://www.swordstintoplowsharesdetroit.com/index.html>

PARC (Pan-African Reconciliation Centre): founded in 1988 in Lagos

The Pan-African Reconciliation Centre (PARC) is a grassroots organisation working for socio-political as well as moral emancipation of Africa on the basis of non-violence and 'self-giving love'. Its 700 members include educational institutions, religious organisations and individuals in some twelve African countries and in Europe. PARC seeks to mobilise public opinion and signature campaigns to eliminate threats to peace, not only in Africa, but throughout the world. It forwards written responses to threats to peace to civil, religious and political authorities. It sets up information, research and communication programmes to help political authorities take the right decisions. The projects of PARC focus on the areas of social and economic justice, non-violence, refugees, social conflict, interfaith activities, and youth and women. In the area of non-violence it organises workshops on peace, social justice and reconciliation in African countries. As far as refugees are concerned, it organises relief materials and welfare services for displaced persons. In the field of social conflicts, PARC conducts research and collects data on the causes of inter-communal conflicts. It plays a mediator role in resolving social conflicts and provides early warning on conflicts within and amongst African communities. As part of PARC's interfaith activities, it initiates faith-oriented educational resources on active non-violence, peace, social justice and reconciliation. It also undertakes grassroots campaigns for peace, human rights, self-determination and self-reliance. Special activities are carried out for youth and women. PARC organises youth leadership training activities and co-ordinates an international campaign to eliminate child abuse and discrimination against women. It assists students on issues of non-violence and peace. (This is from its website.)

PARC (Pan-African Reconciliation Centre): P.O. Box 9354,
Marina 101001 Lagos City, NIGERIA
Tel: +1-234-726-8676 Mobiles: +234-805-400-3843,
8033876216
Fax: +1-267-821-6944, 610-822-7423
Website: www.peace.ca/africa.htm
Email: afropax@gmail.com

The National Museum of Australia: founded in 2001 in Canberra, Australia

The National Museum of Australia explores the land, nation and people of Australia. The Museum celebrates Australian social history in a unique way by revealing the stories of ordinary and extraordinary Australians, promoting the exploration of knowledge and ideas and providing a dynamic forum for discussion and reflection. The promotion of ecologically sustainable development is woven through the content of the Museum's exhibitions, as well as programs designed for students, and programs for the public. (This is from its website.) This can be called a museum for peace in a broad sense.

Location

National Museum of Australia: Lawson Crescent, Acton Peninsula, CANBERRA ACT 2600

Postal address

GPO Box 1901, CANBERRA ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA

Tel: +61 2 6208 5000

Fax: +61 2 6208 5099

<http://www.nma.gov.au/index.html>

information@nma.gov.au

The Austrian Resistance Archive: founded in 1963 in Vienna

The Old Town Hall in Vienna houses the archive of the Austrian Resistance Movement. In the Resistance Museum are exhibits illustrating the active revolt against Austrian Fascism (1934-38) and of the resistance and persecution under the National Socialists in Austria (1938-45). This is from the website of

<http://www.planetware.com/vienna/old-town-hall-museum-and-archives-of-austrian-resistance-a-w-var.htm>.

A-1010 Wien, Wipplingerstrasse 8

Tel: 0222-53436

Fax: 0222-5343699

Franz Jägerstätter Haus: founded in 1993 in St. Radegund

The aim is to be "a memorial to Franz Jägerstätter, sentenced to death as a conscientious objector and killed on 9 August

1943" according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 20). It can be compared with Japanese pacifists such as Kou Makimura who was put into prison because of his anti-war activities and died young (at the age of 26) because he was tortured. There is an exhibition on Franz Jägerstätter and also Kou Makimura at Grassroots House in Kochi, Japan.

St. Radegund 7; A-5121 Ostermiething; Austria.

Tel: 004362788219

International Esperanto Museum: founded in 1927 in Vienna

The International Esperanto Museum (IEM) Vienna (led by Mag. Herbert Mayer) provides approx. 22000 books in and about Esperanto and other planned languages. The IEM is part of the Austrian National Library and presents itself officially with a WWW page (in German). Since 1990 all new books are registered in the National Library's online catalogue; their titles are thus searchable worldwide through the Net (spring 1998: approx. 2500 titles). Eventually also the books up to 1990 are to be registered and thus made accessible for on-line public access. (This is from its website.)

http://www.cs.chalmers.se/~martinw/esperanto/iemw/index_en.html

Esperantomuseum

Palais Mollard, Herrengasse 9

Postfach 308

A-1015 Wien

Tel.: (+43 1) 534 10-730

Fax: (+43 1) 534 10-733

plansprachen@onb.ac.at

Liberation War Museum: founded in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 1996

Liberation War Museum collects, preserves and displays the objects, artefacts and all other materials related to the war [of liberation](#). It was inaugurated on 22 March 1996 at 5 Segun Bagicha, Dhaka in a two-storied old-style building. The museum was established at the initiative of some community leaders to meet a historical requirement for preserving the memory and relics of the War of Liberation. It is a people's museum established by community workers. The museum started to operate as an endeavour to maintain records of the historic events of liberation struggle in an objective and authentic way. (This is from its website.)

5 Segun Bagicha, Dhaka-1000

Tel: 9559091

Fax: 88-02-9559092

www.liberationmuseum.org

mukti@citechco.net

The Peace Centre of the Province and the City of Antwerp: founded in 1987 in Antwerp, Belgium

The Peace Centre is in the 'Bernarduscentrum' where Europe Direct, an information service on the European Union, already had its seat. The Peace Centre of the Province and City of Antwerp devotes itself to stimulate and implement a culture of peace and non-violence in the city and the province. It plays a role of an information service for other peace initiatives, organizing temporary exhibitions, seminars, debates, workshops, lunch lectures and so forth to keep discussion and dialogue about peace and similar themes alive.

Director: Ms. Marjolein Delvou

Lombardenvest 23, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium

Tel: +32 3 202.42.91

Fax: +32 3 202.42.99

vredescentrum@admin.provant.be

www.vredescentrum.be

Cambodia Land Mine Museum, Prevention and Rehabilitation Centre: founded in 2007 in Angkor, Cambodia

The Landmine Museum illustrates a valuable historical lesson. It is a grim warning for us all regarding the terrible consequences of war. As such, it has become one of the most important cultural heritage sites in the world. It has been estimated that as many as 10 million landmines were deployed across Cambodia over the span of two decades of fighting. Many mines have been removed by various de-mining organizations, but it is still widely assumed that there are millions still scattered across Cambodia's countryside. Landmines and UXO's (un-exploded ordnance) will continue to be a problem until they are all removed. Until that day we will be here to help. The CLMMRF (Cambodia Land Mine Museum Relief Fund) is registered as a NGO non-for-profit organization with both the Canadian and Cambodian Governments and serves to provide financial legitimacy for the Landmine Museum. The CLMMRF NGO was created to serve two distinct functions that deal with specific charitable initiatives. The goals of the CLMMRF are:

- To establish a land mine museum in Cambodia for the purpose of providing land mine accident prevention awareness and public education.
 - To provide educational facilities, programming and rehabilitation facilities for survivors of land mine injury.
- (This is from its website.)

Box 197 Bayfield, Ontario, N0M 1G0, Canada

Tel: 855-92-917-003 or 855-12-598-951

info@cambodialandminemuseum.org

www.cambodialandminemuseum.org

Killing Fields in Choeung Ek, Cambodia

In Cambodia, nine miles (14.5 kilometers) from Phnom Penh, the "killing fields" of Choeung Ek have become a tourist attraction, horrifying and fascinating. Choeung Ek is one of thousands of other such sites around the country where the Khmer Rouge practiced genocide during the late 1970s. The killing fields document death. From 1975 to 1979, Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge soldiers killed 1.7 million Cambodians, or 21 percent of the population, according to Yale University's Cambodia Genocide Program. A soccer-field-sized area surrounded by farmland, the killing fields contain mass graves, slightly sunken, for perhaps 20,000 Cambodians, many of whom were tortured before being killed. This is from the website of

http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/01/0110_030110_tvCambodia.html.

Killing Fields, PH 271 Phnom Penh

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum: founded in 1980 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum is a museum in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. The site is a former high school which was used as the notorious Security Prison 21 (S-21) by the Khmer Rouge regime from its rise to power in 1975 to its fall in 1979. Tuol Sleng in Khmer; [tuəl slaɛŋ] means "Hill of the Poisonous Trees" or "Strychnine Hill". In 1979, the prison was uncovered by the invading Vietnamese army. In 1980, the prison was reopened as a historical museum memorializing the actions of the Khmer Rouge regime. The museum is open to the public, and receives an average of 500 visitors every day. (This is from its website.)

Street 113, Boeng Keng Kang 3 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (023)216045

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuol_Sleng_Genocide_Museum#Tuol_Sleng_today

Canadian Centres for Teaching Peace: founded in 1997 in Alberta, Canada

The purpose of PEACE.CA is to bring together all peoples of the world in the promotion of lasting peace through "thinking globally and acting locally", building peace in the community, strategic action planning, networking, information sharing, etc. PEACE.CA should enhance cooperation between nations,

cultivate goodwill and peaceful understanding among people, and promote human and economic development.

The long term objectives of PEACE.CA include:

1. developing a virtual centre for teaching peace, information dissemination and networking;
2. developing "partnerships for peace" between individuals, government, nongovernment agencies, and business;
3. activate individuals, the general public and organizations to reduce violence and crime;
4. raise peace awareness, education, networking, recognition;
5. focus approach to achieve peace goals and results.

(This is from its website.)

Box 70 Okotoks, AB CANADA T1S 1A4

Tel: (403) 461-2469

Fax: (309) 407-6576

<http://www.peace.ca/overview.htm>

[stewartr\[at\]peace.ca](mailto:stewartr[at]peace.ca)

The Park for Peace: founded in 1997 in Santiago, Chile

The Park for Peace (Parque por la Paz) is a private non-profit organization founded officially on September 30th 1996. On March 24th 1997 the Park for Peace was opened with help from the State and the community aware of Human Rights issues.

The objectives of the Corporation are the following:

- a) To preserve the history and memory of Villa Grimaldi and other detention and torture centers, their facilities and symbolic places.
- b) To spread and encourage Human Right awareness.
- c) To create, maintain and coordinate activities with other national and international Human Rights entities.
- d) To manage, preserve and promote, for the benefit of the society, the Park for Peace "Parque por la Paz".

To accomplish this mission, this Corporation organizes a wide variety of cultural, social, political, religious and other types of activities. Also the Corporation is responsible for the management of the Park for Peace: "Parque por la Paz Villa Grimaldi".

Jose Arrieta 8401, Santiago, Chile.

http://www.villagrimaldicorp.cl/eng/index_eng.htm

Envision Peace Museum

Envision Peace Museum is a major new institution of global focus, currently under development in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Its purpose is to further a more just, peaceful, and ecologically sustainable world. The Museum will be a go-to source for practical peacemaking techniques, and a leader among organizations working to advance

nonviolent action for change at local, national, and international levels.

Who We are

We are you the reader, those of us writing this newsletter, and other members of the Envision Peace Community -- all together. As stated on our webpage, www.envisionpeacemuseum.org, the Envision Peace Community is composed of all who sign-on to receive this electronic newsletter. The purpose of the newsletter is to keep our entire community informed, inspired, and energized for action. As our webpage reminds us: Peace is on the march. Across the world, people are calling for peace in increasing numbers, and in ever deepening and more meaningful ways. They are building peace by discovering and implementing creative new forms of nonviolent action. The goal of our community is to be a powerful catalyst in this evolving movement toward a changed world.

In the organization diagram, notice the boxes labeled "Affinity Groups" and "Working Groups." Watch for an upcoming special Bulletin which will invite all community members to new opportunities for personal involvement in our common museum-building effort.

Board Priorities for 2009

Our goals and priorities, no matter how worthy and exciting, have little value, unless we raise the funds necessary to reach and satisfy them. Of course, the real hurdle -- fundraising to build the museum building itself -- comes later. Just now, the Board is focusing on raising "start-up" funds to cover basic needs for the coming year, namely: opening an initial "walk-in" office in the city's prime tourist district, and funding part-time staff

\$60,000 is budgeted for these costs. Separately, the Board will be applying for grants to fund a second traveling exhibition, more ambitious than "Lost Stories of Faith," our first exhibition. (For those who haven't seen it, it's viewable on our website.)

What the Building Might Look Like -

A museum dedicated to peace? What is it? What will the building be like? One quick answer is that a peace museum is an "idea museum." As opposed to art or history museums, which rely heavily on collections of objects, an idea museum draws more on "softer" matter, such as stories, media, theater, lectures, and discussions. The object is to create a powerful interactive experience for the visitor. In our museum, educating visitors about nonviolence and motivating them to go out and work for change are fundamental. Our first "toolbox" for accomplishing these goals will consist of a "virtual" online museum, traveling exhibitions, and periodic

events. Our ultimate and most unique endeavor, however, will be the creation of a major new museum in the heart of Philadelphia's heavily-visited museum district. This "ultimate toolbox" will be much more than a dynamic exhibition hall geared to all ages. It also will be an operations center for carrying out the Museum's broader communications missions, and will stand as a prominent symbol of the new wave of worldwide hope and determination.

Envision Peace Museum is fortunate in having many talented people come forward to offer professional services, including professors and students at various colleges and universities. In Autumn, 2008, some fifty architectural students at Drexel University, working under five distinguished professors, developed conceptual designs for the Museum. We will be reporting more fully in future newsletters on these and other exciting explorations, but below is a first installment, the work of Kara Haggerty, a fifth year architectural student at Drexel, who created a "flame" icon on Benjamin Franklin Parkway. Here are Kara's own words:

"The 'big idea' that I was designing around was a core exhibit that could include every visitor in more ways than one. The passerby on the street would engage with this core exhibit as well as the paying visitors who are able to touch and revolve around it. The big idea stemmed from the problem of getting people to be interested in this museum. How do you get the person on the street to do more than just walk by? The solution I came up with was to peak their interest visually with this core element. Once inside, the museum's stability would seem to rest on this continuous exhibit that relates to the everyday common person. The faceted, glowing wall of stories would be composed of submissions for peace from everyday people. The possibility that you could go to a peace museum and discover that someone you know, an old teacher, neighbor, or local peacemaker, has been honored with their story at the core of this museum could be the key to bringing in new and regular visitors, as this exhibit would be ever-growing."

Events and Programs

Programs: The exhibit, "Lost Stories of Faith," is on view from May 1st through June 30th, 2009 at the historic Arch Street Quaker Meetinghouse, 4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia .

Events: The museum Board is planning a Fall fundraiser in Philadelphia.

Mailbox: From the Community

This section of the newsletter will be reserved for communications the museum receives that will be of special interest to the Envision Peace Community. Let us hear from you!

This message is from its electronic Newsletter.

Envision Peace Museum, 2406 Panama St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

Sculpting for Peace

By Jane Bunge-Noffke, American Sculptor

I try to create art that addresses what the average person faces in their daily life. I look for a universal truth instead of what the dominate culture or government tells us is reality. Creating art about the devastation of war is part of that work.

In my country and in the world we are in crisis. Within this crisis is the powerful possibility for change, healing, restructuring global resources and ending much disease and hunger. We that work for peace are the lucky ones because we have a solution to that heartbreaking knowledge that we, the family of human kind, are not taking care of one another. There are no "them" and "us" and there never has been. Art allows us to express these ideas. Art is a common language with the ability to transcend divisions and allow us to see into worlds we might otherwise not be able to see.

Sometimes I start a sculpture with an idea in mind, other times the process of working in clay results in ideas being formed. Sculpting in clay is either a subtractive and additive process so I have the flexibility to work by taking away the clay with hoop tools and knives (subtracting) or adding clay with my hands. Sometimes I will carve the images out of the clay. The most important tool is the human hand. With my hand I model mold, twist and bend the clay. Other times I will model quick human-like shapes and arrange them in different forms trying out different ideas. This is how a sculptor working in 3-D sketches. I rarely use models. The images and the anatomy are in my head. After the sculpture is made in clay I take it to a foundry to have a mold made and it is cast in bronze. With the mold I can make eight more. This is helpful since the process of creating them can take as much as three years.

1. REJOICE;

I created "*Rejoice*" after my second child was born. Similar to the birth of all of my beautiful babies, I felt I was part of a miracle and I wanted to thank the powers that be for my baby. How would one do this in a sculpture? There are many possibilities to choose from. The image that was the strongest to me was lifting the baby to the heavens for something, perhaps a blessing? How many times has this gesture been

made by mothers and fathers? I made the sculpture small and quickly.



2. WAR

Sometimes I will rush to my studio and start making a new sculpture before my heart breaks, like when I made the sculpture "War." I had attended yet another peace demonstration in my hometown, along with millions of people around the world who were demonstrating in their hometowns. We were all trying to stop the US invasion of Iraq, but the war began anyway.

There was not much internal experimentation on how to address the pain and horror of war. I spoke from my own experience as a woman and a mother. I sculpted an Iraqi mother holding her dead or injured child looking into the eyes of the American soldiers. The African-American soldier cries as he holds up his European-American buddy from collapsing, looking into the eyes of the Iraqi mother. The collapsed soldier's face is contorted in horror as he drops his gun. The two sculptures are displayed separately so the viewer can walk between them and look into the mother's eyes and see what the soldier would see and then turn and look into the soldier's eyes to see the mother's viewpoint.

The Americans who have seen this sculpture respond positively. No matter what their position on the invasion they do not like murder. Spontaneously, veterans organized exhibitions of the sculpture and took it from venue to venue. One ex-soldier told me that no one makes art about the soldiers and what they go through. The help from the veterans to find places to show the sculpture was much appreciated because

one challenge we peace artists have is finding places where we can show our works.



3. SOMALIA

My piece on starvation, "Somalia," was made during a drought and famine. Millions of people were starving. Miles away in my house, my kitchen had food and my children were fed. What could I do? The calling to make this sculpture was very strong but still I had reservations. I was worried I would be racked with grief so I prayed to the universe, to God, to the Muse, whatever you want to call that spiritual force of creation, that I would be protected, that I would create the sculpture quickly, that I would not feel the pain of the dying. I got a sense my needs would be met and yet still I hesitated. I argued with myself, why couldn't the Somali artists make it? I was obviously frightened to get so close to something so painful. The response I felt/heard to that suggestion was that the Somali artists who would make it are busy and I was the next one, the closest neighbor in line. It was my responsibility to make it, so I did. It took ten hours to create the mother and child sculpture on starvation, compared to my usual months or years. I carved it out of a ten inch by ten inch block of grey clay. The starving mother sits with a large cloth wrapped around her, blowing in what may be the wind. The little boy leans on his mother between her bony knees. She holds an empty bucket and looks to the side as if something is coming, perhaps some help, some hope. When I made the sculpture I felt something shift inside of me. Instead of experiencing the fear and pain of the child and the mother -- I also felt the tremendous love of the mother and the child for each other.



CONCLUSION

Artists like me, whose artwork addresses peace and war, appreciate the support from Muse and the world peace museums such as Swords into Plowshares Peace Center and Gallery in Detroit, Michigan. In the face of a global economic crisis and political struggles it is imperative to find support for art work that promotes peace as many institutions will not display it. Thank you for all your good works and together we will create a world without war. My work is available for loan and can be seen at www.jbronze.com.

An Art Exhibition for Universal Peace Day 2009

Universal Peace Day 2009, as part of its 25th Anniversary Celebration, invites artists, students, and anyone interested to participate in our ArtPeace exhibition. We welcome works that represent personal visions of Universal Peace by all from around the world.

Submission Deadline: July 15, 2009 (digitally online or by mail)

Exhibitions will take place in various sites in New York City as well as international sites.

Exhibit Timeframe: August 1, 2009 – August 30, 2009 (exact dates to be determined by individual exhibit sites.)

ELIGIBILITY

Professional and amateur artists internationally, working in all mediums, as well as any others who would like to participate. We particularly encourage schools to submit works created by students as part of a curriculum activity.

Please submit only original artwork (no larger than 11" X 17"), created by the artist(s). We ask all work express the artist's own personal vision of Universal Peace. If multiple artists were

involved in an artwork's creation, all should be listed as entrants.

EXHIBITION/USE OF ARTWORK

By submitting work, the entrant acknowledges the right of Universal Peace Initiative to use artwork for exhibits and publications related to Universal Peace Day. With artist's permission (see entry form) selected artwork may be auctioned to help raise funds for Universal Peace Day. No artwork will be returned.

International sites interested in hosting their own ArtPeace exhibits, please contact Coordinators: Dr. Shiang-Jiun Chen: shiangchen01@yahoo.com Organized by: Universal Peace Initiative • New York Buddhist Church • The Church of St. Paul & St. Andrew www.universalpeaceday.com

Senji Yamamoto and his museum: Kyoto

Senji Yamamoto (1889-1929) was a biologist and politician. Unfortunately, he was killed by a nationalist. There is a peace museum on him in Kyoto, but it is not open. If people want to visit there, they need a reservation.

There are two monuments in Nagano: one for Senji Yamamoto and the other is for Teru Takakura who was from Kochi and a writer who was a leader of democratic movement and farmers' movement as a member of the House of Representatives (Japan Communist Party). On the monument of Yamamoto it is written as "Life is short, but Science is long" in Latin. On Takakura's monument, "Spirit to believe in human beings" is written. Police ordered to destroy the monument on Yamamoto, but it was buried underground from 1933 to 1971!

Yamasen Museum: c/o Hanayashiki (inn) 20 Tounokawa, Uji City, Kyoto 611-0000

Tel: 075-251-4353 (Mr. Odagiri in Doshisha Yamasen-kai)

Theater as a Tool for Teaching Peaceful Conflict

Resolution:: Guam

Guam's Peace Theater Making Its Mark on World Stage

by Patrick M. Wolff, Esq.

<atty.patrick.wolff@gmail.com>

Guam, nicknamed "Where America's Day Begins," is a densely populated (160,000) tropical Western Pacific isle in the middle of Micronesia, yet the influence of its Peace Theater program has been felt on many distant shores.

Modeled on a college theater group from Denver, Colorado under the leadership of Dr. Marilyn Hetzel, Peace Theater was launched on Guam in 1986 when attorney Patrick Wolff first brought Hetzel to Guam to choreograph a skit. "Pakyo I," as the skit was called, uses the imagery of a typhoon to depict bullying and dating violence.

Wolff, as founder and executive director of Inafa' Maolek Conciliation (a non-government organization dedicated since 1983 to the prevention and constructive resolution of disputes through mediation, peer mediation, and restorative justice) has arranged for Peace Theater to perform and conduct workshops in many places, including:

- Kuala Lumpur (Asia Pacific Mediation Forum)
- NCPCR Conference in Virginia
- ACR Conferences in Philadelphia, PA and Phoenix, AZ
- Prevent Specialists Conference in San Francisco, CA
- Chuuk, Saipan, Rota, Tinian, and Yap in Micronesia

Drama trainer Ken Wolff, a former professional actor and dancer with Ivy League degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University, has over the past ten (10) years choreographed, trained, and rehearsed amateur cast members in the performance of numerous skits on such conflict topics as:

- Rumors and Gossip
- Sexual Harassment
- Peer Pressure to Smoke, Drink, and Do Drugs
- Dealing with Difficult People
- Good Samaritan (Bystander)
- Rudeness
- Dealing with Disabilities
- Child Abuse
- Suicide
- Bulimia (Eating Disorder)
- Racial Ethnic Conflict (Hate Crimes)

Peace Theater enables audiences to quickly understand difficult concepts, and to feel emotionally the anguish of a conflict situation. More important, the episode can be replayed to portray both the negative and positive ways of managing conflict.

Balkans Expedition for Peace

Todd Walters

I want YOUR help to run an experiential peacebuilding expedition through the Balkans Peace Park with young people from Albania, Kosovo and Montenegro. Not only will your support allow the expedition to happen, but will also allow for seed money for a post-expedition community service project for the youth to implement and benefit all 3 of their communities, and a grass-roots publicity campaign to highlight program successes world wide.

ABOUT INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK EXPEDITIONS

International Peace Park Expeditions combines environmentally friendly operating values with sustainable tourism practices; we throw in a dash of rugged adventure trekking, remote border crossing, and local organic gastronomic delights and build it all on top of an intimate cross-cultural experience within the framework of understanding about peace parks and their growing role in international diplomacy.

Our for-profit adventure expeditions support our non-profit Experiential Peacebuilding Expeditions, working with young people impacted by conflict from the different International Peace Park countries.

ABOUT EXPERIENTIAL PEACEBUILDING

These customized peacebuilding programs integrate and enhance the natural peace building potential that exists in outdoor experiential learning - both in single day excursions and extended wilderness expeditions.

The objective is to provide a rich, unique, peacebuilding experience which can develop the bonds, skills and compassion of emerging young leaders, so they can serve as catalysts for peaceful change in their communities.

These programs combine intellectual, physiological, emotional and psychological aspects of learning in an outdoor environment. This guided, transformative experience uses proven peacebuilding tools such as facilitated dialogue, interpersonal conflict resolution skills training, communication and active listening, appreciative inquiry and cooperative community service projects; with proven outdoor experiential learning methods. This dynamic combination is effective building trust, promoting cooperation, learning tolerance, teaching respect for differences, breaking down stereotypes, learning how to live together, and helping nurture compassion in an upcoming generation of leaders.

ABOUT the BALKANS PEACE PARK

The Balkans Peace Park is a proposed trans-national, cross-border park in the adjoining mountain areas of Kosovo/a, Montenegro and northern Albania which would serve as a symbol of peace and cooperation, help to promote

environmental conservation, and stimulate local employment while also promoting sustainable visitor activities in the region

The Balkans Peace Park Project is a grassroots network bringing together transnational actors, especially environmental activists in the Balkans, the UK, the US, and around the globe, linking with people living and working in the valleys and villages of the area. A truly international cross-border protected area in one of the most spectacular and least known mountain ranges in Europe, can both further the needs, interests and aspirations of the local communities, and help sustain biodiversity and ecological responsibility.

BUDGET

The minimum for this project is \$3,500. That would cover the cost of a plane ticket from the US to Tirana, Albania; the logistical planning and on the ground costs of running the expedition; the experiential peacebuilding activities and printing of participant information packets, and the costs to sponsor 3 youth from each of the 3 countries, and provide at least \$1,000 in seed capital for the youth post-expedition community service project.

When the project exceeds the minimum funding goal, I will begin my work; and with each milestone above the minimum I will expand the projects effectiveness by including a professional photographer to document the expedition at \$5,000, and any additional funding will increase the seed capital for the post expedition community service project.

FINAL THOUGHTS

The Kickstarter community can expand the global reach of projects by supporting this cutting edge endeavour to help nurture young people impacted by the Balkans conflict and provide them with the skills and experiences to become catalysts for peaceful change in their communities.

Become a part of the solution Today!

<http://www.kickstarter.com/projects/peaceparkexpeditions/balkans-expedition-for-peace>

Todd Walters

Founder - Lead Expedition Guide

International Peace Park Expeditions

<http://peaceparkexpeditions.com>

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APPEAL FOR PEACE BELL PROJECT

commemorating the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Everyone is invited to ring bells at the exact moment of the Hiroshima bombing (8:15AM on August 6th, Japan) and the Nagasaki bombing (11:02AM on August 9th, Japan).

Or you can ring bells in your time zone at 8:15AM on August 6th for Hiroshima and 11:02AM on August 9th for Nagasaki. Support a World Without Nuclear Weapons for our Children and All Future Generations.

Upon informing us of your plans we will include your participation on our website www.universalpeaceday.com
Please e-mail us at: univpeaceday@aol.com

The Center for Global Nonkilling: USA

The task of the Center for Global Nonkilling is to promote change toward the measurable goal of a killing-free world. The goal can be reached by globally advancing nonkilling knowledge and skills, incorporating them in education and training, and applying them in individual and social decisions for the well-being of all. The task calls for infinite creativity and mutual support among all individuals, organizations, and institutions whose work contributes to progress toward the goal of a nonkilling world. Visitors to the website who find merit in the Center's work can strengthen its service and sustainability by contributing moral, intellectual, and material support.

Brief History

In 1988 the Center for Global Nonviolence Planning Project was established by Professor Glenn Paige as an exploratory initiative in the [Spark M. Matsunaga Institute of Peace](#), College of Social Sciences at the [University of Hawaii](#). Its purpose was to be a creative facilitator of research, education-training, and action in the form of problem-solving leadership for nonviolent global transformation. The Center pursued discovering and sharing nonviolent spiritual, scientific, skills, and artistic resources through cooperation with individuals and institutions throughout the world, and by assisting the global emergence of nonviolent leadership and citizen competence. The Center also produced a number of publications and convened and participated in leadership conferences around the world.

More details are available at the website.

<http://www.nonkilling.org/>

Center for Global Nonkilling

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The Chugoku Shimbun launches new website: "Peace Museums of the World"

The Chugoku Shimbun, a Hiroshima-based newspaper founded in 1892, has launched a new website called "Peace Museums of the World." At this website, online since July

2009, 31 peace-related museums in 20 countries are introduced, including A-bomb museums in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Nobel Peace Center (Norway), the USS Arizona Memorial (U.S.), the Gandhi Museum (India), and many others.

The website is the online version of the series “Peace Museums of the World” which has appeared in the morning edition of the Chugoku Shimbun since January 2008. The articles are all contributions from the directors and curators of these peace-related museums. In the website, if you click one area of the global map on the top page, a list of museums will appear.

The newspaper articles are written only in Japanese with one selected photograph of the museum, but the website includes the full text of the original English articles with additional photographs. The theme of each museum covers various topics, such as World War 2, chemical weapons, conscientious objector and peace education for children. The number of museums will continue to increase in line with the newspaper series.

To access this new website, please visit the homepage of the Hiroshima Peace Media Center (www.hiroshimapeacemedia.jp) and click the banner, to the left, for “Peace Museums of the World.” We are waiting for contributions from various “peace museums” in the world.

Miho Kuwajima: Staff Writer

The Chugoku Shimbun

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www.hiroshimapeacemedia.jp

DVDs for Peace: USA

Robert Richter: a documentary film producer

With the onset of the Cold War, I came to believe that power and economic forces drive nations into conflict, often justifying violence with the façade of an ideology. And when I saw a traveling exhibition of the “Hiroshima Maidens” in the early 1960s I recognized the horrors of nuclear weapons.

These views have profoundly affected my career as a documentary film producer who focuses, whenever possible, on peace activists and on constructive ways to deal with the root causes of war.

One of my first peace films is *Linus Pauling, Crusading Scientist*. It focuses both on Pauling’s astounding achievements as a chemist and his courageous leadership in the “Ban the Bomb” movement. He is the only person in history to win two unshared Nobel prizes—one for Chemistry, the other for Peace.

A few years later a Catholic priest asked me to produce a documentary that would inspire Americans to do something positive about the growing threat of nuclear war. The result was *Gods of Metal*, an Oscar nominated documentary that is a kind of textbook of activism in a democracy, ending with peace marches in US and other cities around the world.

The end of that film was the beginning of *In Our Hands*, an uplifting 1982 documentary about the largest peace demonstration in history, when one million people—including many Hibakushas, entertainment celebrities and even the police—spoke with one voice, demanding an end to the nuclear arms race.

One of the demonstrators was the subject of my next peace film, *Ben Spock, Baby Doctor*. It focuses on the life, times and peace activism of the pioneering pediatrician and author of *Baby and Child Care*, one of the 20th century’s most important and influential figures.

The leader of the 1982 demonstration, Cora Weiss, asked me to make a film in 1999 about The Hague Appeal for Peace, when 10,000 people from 100 countries came together to discuss and plan for ways to end nuclear weapons, small arms traffic, land mines and the use of child soldiers. *Five Days to Change the World* follows young people at this gathering as they develop their own agenda for the future.

Kathleen Sullivan, an American peace activist who had lived in Japan, saw *In Our Hands* when it was telecast 20 years after the great event it documented. She asked if I would be interested in making a film about two survivors of the Nagasaki bomb. In *The Last Atomic Bomb* nuclear proliferation of today is seen through the life of a Nagasaki survivor and college students dedicated to making sure the truth about the last atomic bomb deliberately used on human beings will never be forgotten. The film’s premiere was in August 2005 in Nagasaki as part of the 60th year commemoration events.

My hope is that these films will be seen everywhere to educate and inspire people to think about and take positive steps to achieve peace.

Information about my films is at

<http://www.richtervideos.com>.

E-mail: RRProd@aol.com

Peace One Day: New DVD in England

Participants of the International Network of Museums for Peace held at Gernika Peace Museum should remember Jeremy Gilley’s lecture and his impressive film. He made a new film which should be shared by many people.

The Day After Peace is the latest award-winning documentary film from Peace One Day founder and chairman Jeremy Gilley. Jeremy Gilley was an actor before he founded Peace One Day in 1999. He had become disillusioned with his work, but understood the potential of film to positively affect people and create change in the world. So when he set out on his near impossible mission in 1999, he took a camera with him. Every journey made, every country visited and every person met – he got it all on camera. Ten years on, The Day After Peace is his story – the story of Peace One Day.

The Day After Peace charts the remarkable 10-year journey of award-winning filmmaker Jeremy Gilley to establish an annual Peace Day on 21 September. The camera follows Jeremy as he galvanises the countries of the world to recognise an official day of ceasefire and non-violence.

But even after the member states of the UN unanimously adopt Peace Day, the struggle isn't over. As the years pass, there's not a single ceasefire. The voices of the cynics are growing louder – and now Gilley's non-profit organisation, Peace One Day, is in dire financial straits. But he can't let it fail.

The film's breathtaking conclusion finds Gilley joined by Jude Law in Afghanistan attempting to spearhead a massive vaccination against polio on Peace Day. Will peace prevail? Will lives be saved? Or were the cynics right? The Day After Peace is a moving testament to the power of the individual and the perseverance of the human spirit.

It would be nice if the film is shown at many museums for peace. The details are as follows:

<http://www.peaceday.org/en/welcome>

Publications

Post-war Reconstruction of Hiroshima: From the Perspective of Contemporary Peacebuilding edited by Hideaki Shinoda, March, 2008 Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University

Peace: A World History by Antony Adolf (Polity Press, Wiley Distributor, \$27.95/Paperback, \$69.95/Hardcover, 272 Pages, Publication February 2009 (UK) April 2009 (US), Non-Fiction)

Tell Me the Truth About War by Stuart Rees. Ginninderra Press. 2004

Confronting the Bomb: A Short History of the World Nuclear Disarmament Movement by Lawrence S. Wittner. Stanford University Press 2009

Days Japan: a magazine is full of precious photos on conflicts that can not be ignored in the world. Information is available on the following website.

<http://www.daysjapan.net/e/index.html>

Request

We would like to ask your payment of membership fee for fiscal 2009 if you have not done yet. If you have not paid fee for 2008 either, we would appreciate it if you could pay them all together. We enclose a bill and a transfer slip to you (except for those who have already paid it). Thank you very much for your kind support. (This is for Japanese members.)

Notice

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

Acknowledgement

The editors would like to thank Ms. Yoshiko Tanigawa, Ms. Nicole Kato, Ms. Hisako Masuda, and Ms. Atsuko Takeda for translating Japanese into English. Thanks to their great efforts, non-Japanese readers will enjoy knowing what is going on in Japan.