

Muse No. 23: Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: October, 2010

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

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The 10th Exchange Meeting of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

The annual meeting will be held from December 4th to 5th in Kofu City in Yamanashi. There will be two special reports by Peace Aichi and Yamanashi Peace Museum. The three themes for discussion are (1) how to convey war experiences to younger generations, (2) how to expand the use of a museum (citizens' use, cooperation with teachers, research, etc.) and (3) how to enrich museum activities (exhibition, collection of materials, research, etc.) It is possible to visit Yamanashi Peace Museum before or after the annual meeting.

Women's Active Museum on War and Peace (WAM)

Eriko Ikeda: the chairperson of a steering committee

WAM opened its eighth Special Exhibition, "Women's International War Crimes Tribunal: Ten Years Later," on July 3, 2010. It has now been 10 years since the tribunal was held in 2000, and 5 years since the opening of WAM. This exhibition examines what types of progress and changes have occurred in the past 10 years regarding the issues of "Comfort Women" and Japan's wartime responsibility. Utilizing the exhibition panels from WAM's first special opening exhibition, "All about Women's

International War Crimes Tribunal," 5 years ago, this eighth special exhibition also includes the most current information on the state of Asian countries and female victims, media issues, including NHK's programming alterations (on the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal), and sexual assault against women amidst regional conflicts throughout the world. In addition, an executive committee, made up of those women who originally participated in the 2000 Tribunal plans to organize a large-scale 10-year anniversary event in December.

In November 2009, the Chinese Communist Army Memorial Hall in the Shanxi Province, China opened the "Japanese Military Sexual Violence Exhibition". The panels used in this exhibition were made by WAM and a support group for the sexual assault victims. It is a groundbreaking project: experts on China and members of the media have stated that they "[have] never thought such a project possible in China."



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When a Japanese group visited the exhibition in March, it was broadcasted widely in China. The organizers estimate that around 90,000 people have visited the exhibition so far. WAM's 177 panels on the sexual violence throughout Asia have received high praise from scholars of modern Chinese history and the museum staff. WAM feels a sense of hope in the fact that young Chinese members of the press, curators, and students have realized that they have failed to face the problem of the wartime victims in their own country and have started to ask themselves, "What can I do?" Members of WAM are planning a second visit in September.

Since 2008, the city councils all over Japan have been working to prepare a statement demanding that the government create a solution to the issue of "comfort women", and recently this effort has grown rapidly. Under the new government, there has been increased activity directed toward creating a solution. Yet, at the same time, the supporters of "comfort women" have encountered frequent harassment or obstruction of their activities by right wing organizations. Despite these obstacles, WAM's panel exhibit has traveled all over the country, and will be held in many locations this summer. We hope you will visit the nearest exhibition.

New Projects in Peace Osaka

Hajime Tsunemoto

The budget for the center was reduced half by Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City in 2008. The number of curators was cut half and as a result, the number of special exhibitions and events had to be decreased. However, we had new projects so that there will be more visitors. For example, we asked citizens to donate articles related to war and peace. We displayed them with photos of persons who possessed the remains so that visitors would get interested in them. Such a project was reported in newspaper three times last year and they were effective. We also

made a blog in our website which shows daily events even if they are small. The theme is "small peace" in the field of Peace Studies and this is based on an idea that a peace maker needs his or her own inner peace. The number of the access of the website is increasing, so please take a look at it.

Grassroots House: Kochi

From February to June, five consecutive culture events were held focusing on 'a poem for Kanto Partisan' These events were originated as a meeting with a visitor from South Korea who is a researcher of Kou Makimura, who was an anti-war poet. 130 participants enjoyed the lectures, poet reading and dance related to Makimura and his works.

Grassroots House organized an annual peace event called 'Peace Wave' mainly in July. This event started in 1994 merging with a lot of other peace events in Kochi. With the opening ceremony on June 27th this year, a shopping mole in the downtown was ornamented with one million peace cranes with messages contributed by the local school children and organizations. During the period, the 32nd exhibition on war and peace was held at Kochi Liberty and People's Museum having about 550 visitors.

As a matter of fact, the number of the peace exhibition visitors is decreasing year by year. As the former director of Grassroots House mentioned in a news letter in 1998, we believe that we need to exhibit the war-related materials not as past war records in a negative sense but as tools to create peaceful future in a positive sense. (by Mana Nakauchi)

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki

Recently, the museum and the 'Nagasaki

Organization for Human Rights of Korean Residents in Japan', which is a parent organization of the museum, have been giving interviews to various kinds of media including Korean newspapers and Japanese magazines.

In January, we had a joint visit by university students from both Seoul and Kyoto. In February a public talk session by Hand Su Sang, the author of a novel 'A warship island' and Minato Kawamura, its translator, was given. In March, an event related to a film about Masaharu Oka was held and there was a panel discussion by the director of the film and others after the film was shown. In April, Prof. Eichhorn, the president of Germany and Japan Peace Forum, gave a speech. He was visiting Japan to find a place that could accept Julian Sander who is a German conscientious objector. In May, invited by Korean organization 'Peace Citizen Solidarity' and 'Hapchong peace House', Yasutoshi Takazane, the chairman of the museum, visited 'Welfare Center for the A-bomb survivors' located in Hapchong which is called 'Hiroshima in South Korea'. After giving a speech, he exchanged opinions with the survivors and the second generation of them. He was also invited to attend a human rights forum in Kyushu area. In June, Alexander Weiss, a conscientious objector, gave the final public speech and a lot of audience enjoyed it. Korean delegates visited the museum and met the A-bomb survivors and exchanged their opinions.

Tel&Fax: 095-820-5600

<http://www.d3.dion.ne.jp/~okakinen>

News in Japan

Towada City Equestrian Museum Shotoku-kan (Memorial Hall): Aomori pref.

The special exhibit, 'The two lives lost in

the world war II, a legendary jockey Maeda Chokichi and Sadako and the posters of origami cranes,' was held from July 17 to August 22, 2010. To realize the misery of the war and A-bomb and preciousness of peace, this exhibition was highlighting two individuals. One was Maeda Chokichi who had won the Derby race as the youngest jockey in 1943 with the best mare Kurifuji at that time, been drafted into military service in October, 1944, and died in Siberia on February 25, 1946, and the other was Sasaki Sadako who suffered from the A-bomb when two years old and died of leukemia ten years later.

Tel:0176-26-2100 Fax:0176-26-2110

<http://komakkoland.jp/>

Pacific War History Museum: Iwate prefec.

The government asked the museum director to cooperate searching for information on remains of Japanese soldiers in Indonesia and 24.32 million yen will be allocated as the budget. There is a plan of visiting Indonesia five times from June, 2010 to March, 2011.

Tel: 0197-52-3000

Sendai City War Reconstruction Memorial Hall: Miyagi pref.

A themed exhibit, 'War Reconstruction,' was held from July 8 to 11, 2010, which was the annual event around the day of the Sendai air-raid on July 10, 1945. Pictures, belongings of victims, the victims' name boards, and ink-wash paintings were on exhibit. The exhibit booth was set up for each institution in Sendai City, such as Miyagi Gakuin, the Sendai City Museum, the Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore, the Sendai Literature Museum, the Sendai Mediatheque, and the Citizen Centers.

Tel:022-263-6931

<http://www.city.sendai.jp/aoba/sensai/>

The Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore: Miyagi pref.

A themed exhibit, 'Civilians' living and the war,' was held from July 17 to September 5, 2010. This introduced the living of civilians during the war mainly around the Sendai district. Various prayer materials for luck in battle and dodging bullets, pictures and photos of the military city Sendai, magazines featured the Pacific War, items of Aikoku Fujin-kai (Patriotic women's society), Kokubou Fujin-kai (National defense women's association), and the imperial veterans' association were exhibited.

In connection with the exhibition, a paper-picture show 'A doll with blue eyes' was played on July 23, 2010, a lecture 'The war ruins in Sendai' took place on July 30, 2010, and the historical touring with a lecture 'Exploring the war ruins around Tsutsujigaoka Station' took place from August 13 to 15, 2010.

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

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

Kaita-an annex to Shinano *Dessin* Museum : Ueda City, Nagano prefec.

Photo exhibition "178 Faces Worldwide" produced by Japan Visual Journalists Association (JVJA) was held at Kaita-an, annex to Shinano *Dessin* Museum, during September 5-16, 2010. Shinano *Dessin* Museum is an art museum established by Mr. Seiichiro Kuboshima, director of Mugonkan, which is a museum of art students who died in the Pacific War.

The exhibition "178 Faces Worldwide" displays photos of a great variety of appearance of the people beyond borders which have been taken by many well-known photographers. Photos vividly introduce expressions of the people in different scenes such as wars, regional conflicts, suppression of human rights,

environmental destruction, child labor, child soldiery, refugee, public nuisance, nuclear tests, social discrimination, poverty, disasters, overwork, birth and death, etc.

The exhibition was prepared by Mr. Munesuke Yamamoto, JVJA member photographer, under the sponsorship of Mr. Seiichiro Kuboshima. The latest newsletter of Shinano *Dessin* Museum carries an article of dialogue between Mr. Munesuke Yamamoto and Professor Ikuro Anzai, honorary director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, about this photo exhibition.

Tel:0268-38-6599, Fax:0268-38-8263

Peace Museum of Saitama: Higashi-Matsuyama City

A themed exhibition IV, 2009, ' Family ties in letters during the war,' was held from February 27 to May 9, 2010. Starting from the Manchurian Incident in 1931 to Sino-Japanese war and to the end of the Pacific War, Japan had experienced the long wartime. As immigration to Manchuria, going to war, and evacuation forced many families to split in the era, writing letters was one of the handful means to contact with other family members living far away, because there were less communication tools then. The exhibition focused on letters which expressed the writers' feelings to their relatives. The exhibit consisted of 'Concerning about family,' 'The postal service during and after the war,' 'Manmo-kaitaku Seishonen Guyu-gun (Manchuria and Mongolia reclamation by Japanese youth volunteer army),' 'Sent to Manchuria and Saipan,' 'For my two sons killed in the war,' 'What is to go to war,' and 'Evacuation of children, ---far from their own families.' The illustrated book and the comment on the letters are available.

A themed exhibition I , 2010, ' Air raids and Evacuation,' was held from July 17 to September 5, 2010, commemorating the 65th postwar anniversary. A number of air raids brought enormous damages to the Tokyo area and the local cities at the end of the latest war. Air raids getting more violent, children and other civilians started evacuating. Saitama was the place which was bombed but also took in refugees from the other regions. Focusing on the devastating air raids and children evacuations, by means of many relevant items, this exhibit offers the images of the situation to make clear misery of the war and importance of peace. Photos and articles about 'Chongqing Bombing by the Imperial Japanese Army' from 'Domei Shashin News'(Tripartite Pact Photo News) were on exhibit with the notes of the local civilians' damages. The illustrated book is available.

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

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

Kumagaya City Library the Local History Museum: Saitama pref.

'The 65th postwar anniversary: the time of the Kumagaya Air Raid' was held from July 24 to August 29, 2010. Around 11 p.m. on August 14, 1945, firebombing on Kumagaya City by the B-29 bombers had killed 234 people only in the downtown and burnt down two thirds of the area. The exhibitions about the Kumagaya Raid have been held on occasion of each anniversary after the 40-year postwar, showing the strong will of 'No more wars.' This time is the 65-year anniversary. Having less opportunities to talk about the reality of the war and the survivors becoming older, the exhibition took place so that it can

remind visitors of the fear and misery of the war and the importance of peace today. To realize the impacts of the war on the civilians' everyday living, the exhibition consisted of several themes such as 'The home front and the air-raid drills,' 'The change of the clothes during the war,' 'The departure to the war, civilians and soldiers,' 'The war and children,' 'The Kumagaya Air Raid,' 'Reorganizing after bombing,' 'The postwar town readjustment project,' 'The postwar reconstruction,' 'The tools of the army,' 'Kumagaya Riku-gun Hiko Gakko(the Kumagaya Flyng Training School of the Imperial Japanese Army),' 'The military railroad, the Tobu-Kumabaya line,' 'A doll with blue eyes,' and 'the Goddess of the war victims.' The booth of 'Let's make origami cranes praying for peace' and the viewing seats for the videos of the Air Raid were set for the visitors. The illustrated book is available.

In connection with this exhibit, 'the historical lectures: Talking about the Kumagaya Raid' were held to pass down the experiences to the next generations. The first lecture by Ms. Fujima Toyoko took place on August 7, 2010, and the second by Mr. Himukai Akira on August 21, 2010. Both of them were held at the art exhibit room on the third floor.

The Museum of Modern Art, Saitama

The exhibition, 'Children's living during the war: From the picture calendars by Watanabe Takeo,' was held from January 30 to April 18, 2010. An oil painter, Watanabe Takeo(1916-2003) who was associated with Saitama prefecture, also had been working on illustrations for magazines and textbooks. The 23 pieces of his original drawings for the children's picture calendars before and during the war, which were donated to the museum last fiscal year, were on exhibit. They were

vivid water paintings depicting the seasonal events such as skiing, skating, and cherry blossom viewing, or a military band reflecting the era.

Tel:048-824-0111 Fax:048-824-0119

<http://www.momas.jp>

The National Museum of Japanese History: Sakura city, Chiba pref.

A themed exhibit, 'War and peace' and 'The Postwar Lifestyle Revolution' opened at Gallery 6 on March 16, 2010. The time from the 1930s to the 1970s has had an impact on today's Japan and the world in many ways. How did people live in that time of significant change throughout society? On the major themes of 'War and Peace' and 'The Postwar Lifestyle Revolution,' the life and culture of the time, and the movement of society and the world surrounding it are introduced with a wide array of images such as films, commercials, news, etc., restoration models, and dioramas along with living ware and publications of the time. Not covering every issue, but you can get proactive messages from the collection such as, Wall scrolls, the Chrysanthemum Throne on the military guns, banners, and war monuments, which distinctly indicate a fact that the Japanese Army had belonged to the Emperor.

With special emphasis on the Empire of Japan, the artifacts of the colonial occupation in Korea and China were on exhibit. Soshi-kaimei(literally 'creation of a family name and changing given names'), Kyowa-kai(Concordia Association), the mobilization of people suffering from colonialism, and the resistance movements such as March 1st Movement and the May Fourth Movement were also important topics. Besides, clearly saying the perpetration of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Nanking Massacre, the exhibit covers antiwar movements in Japan, and

anti-Japanese movements in Manchuria, the China Mainland, and the Philippines.

The postwar topics are indicated below.

The new constitution, gender equality, farmers' movement for democracy, the Red Purge caused by the change of the occupation policy, military resurgence, the anti-war movement against it, the Bikini Atoll incident, the related anti-nuclear movements, anti- movements against the U.S. bases in Okinawa, Tachikawa, and Uchinada, the Cultural Revolution around 1968, opposition campaigns against pollution, and the society of Zainichi Koreans(the ethnic Korean residents of Japan).

The issues about the Bombing of Gernica, the Bombing of Chongqing by Japanese Army and air raids on Japanese local cities are commented.

For one year from the opening, an exhibition dealing with the "Migration of People" between Japan and the United States has been held in the nearby exhibition room. In the modern times, the deepening exchanges between Japan and the West encouraged the immigration of many Japanese. The movement has shed light on many aspects in the modern society, such as nation-state construction, making boundaries, bias and discrimination, and impacts of wars on people's living. Japanese has immigrated to North and Latin America, Southern Ocean, Manchuria, and so on. The exhibit introduces the history of immigration and settlement from the immigrants' view points, especially focusing on the immigration to North America such as relocation camps during the war and repatriation ships after the war. The foreign correspondents in the occupied Japan are focused on, either, to explore the reflections of Japan and Asia on them. It is a good opportunity to reconsider the 20th

century through the eyes of 'Aliens' in each of society in Japan and the U.S.. The exhibit consists of the following.

1. People migrate
2. The immigration and the war ---the Anti-Japan movement, the Relocation, the Repatriation
3. The foreign correspondents in the occupied Japan
4. Japanese immigrants and Japanese-Americans in the American society after the Relocation

In connection with the exhibition, a symposium, 'The past, present, and future of the Japanese immigrants to America,' took place on March 20, 2010.

Tel:043-486-0123

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

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

The first special exhibition in 2010 "Never forget the Great Tokyo Air Raids - Paintings of air raids by Sanichi Onozawa" was held from Feb. 20 to Apr. 11, 2010. Onozawa joined the military service to work for the recovery of people and places damaged by the air raids, while his house in Koishikawa district was burned up in Yamanote Air Raid. He became a successful caricaturist and cartoonist, and died in 2000 at the age of 82. He started painting of the air raids from 1970, focusing on the sufferings of children and mothers. At the exhibition, a total of 45 paintings were displayed including those owned by his wife, Toshiko Onozawa, and the paintings of the military service he joined and Korakuen district and downtown Tokyo where the damages still remain. The photographs of Onozawa himself, posters

and messages from other cartoonists were displayed, while the film "The History of Sanichi Onozawa" was screened.

At the opening ceremony held on Feb. 20, 2010, Shinichi Koizumi, a journalist of Asahi Shimbun Newspaper and author of the book "Tokyo Downtown", gave a speech and joined a talk session with Mrs. Onozawa, where she told her experiences of Yamanote Air Raids. At the commemorative talk held on Mar. 21, 2010, Toshifumi Takei, a curator of the Fuchu Art Museum, introduced a history of air raid paintings and explained that Onozawa was strongly influenced by the German Expressionism.

Study Group of War Damages launched a joint research "Comparative study of rescue activities between the Tokyo Air Raids and the Great Kanto Earthquake" in Apr. 2010 under the subsidy for scientific researches. It is aimed to compare "natural disaster and air raid" and the actions people took in each emergency case. In particular, Edo Tokyo Museum, Toshima Historical Museum and Sumida Heritage Folk Museum will jointly develop "Tokyo air raids disaster map" showing the evacuation routes of victims of all the wards of Tokyo.

Study Group of War Damages will start a one-year research project "Historical studies regarding the establishment and change of recognition of air raids in broadcasting" as a pilot program to promote academic utilization of the NHK archives. They will look through the database of NHK broadcast programs, visual tapes and scripts and analyze the change of air-raid related programs in volume and time period, as well as

examining the contents of major documentary and news programs. The results will be presented on the journal *"The Research of Politics and Economy."*

The 24th Study Meeting of Study Group of War Damages was held on Jan.29, 2010. Shizue Osa, an associate professor of Kobe City University of Foreign Studies, reported about "Questions on the politics of air raids in the period of occupation." On the journal *"The Research of Politics and Economy vol.94,"* released by the Institute of Politics and Economy on Jun. 1, 2010, Tetsuo Aoki wrote an article "The air-raid on Tohoku (north-eastern) districts by planes of the U.S. navy in the last period of Asia-Pacific War: the case of Syonai and Mogami area (Yamagata prefecture) on 10 August 1945."

The 8th anniversary program "Passing down the stories of the Tokyo Air Raid" was held on Mar. 6, 2010 at Camera Hall. Tomoe Hiroyuki, an actress, talked about the sufferings of her family in the air raids and recited a war-related book, and a film screening and a talk of air raid experience were given.

A summer program for parents and children was held every Saturday in July and August. Picture book reciting, a talk of air raid experience, a play of picture story show and a musical were given in these programs. The participants also enjoyed hand craft workshops such as paper crane folding and picture letter drawing.

Tel.03-5857-5631 Fax: 03-5683-3326
<http://www.tokyo-sensai.net/>

Itabashi Historical Museum: Tokyo

The special exhibition titled "The 65th

anniversary after the war: the war and home front in Itabashi district" is held from Jul. 17 to Sep. 26, 2010, focusing on the newly donated items showing the social custom and history of Itabashi district in the pre-war, wartime and post-war period. With the pre-war and wartime generations gradually aging, it is aimed to develop the resource of peace material and pass them down to the future generation. There is a display of photographs taken by Koyo Ishikawa capturing Itabashi area damaged by the air raids, and potteries which were substituted for metal products due to the shortage of material in the wartime. A video on air raids and school evacuation is shown and the exhibition pamphlet is available.

Tel.03-5998-0081 Fax: 03-5998-0083

<http://www.city.itabashi.tokyo.jp/kyoudo/>

Katsushika City Museum: Tokyo

Museum volunteers' group, "Katsushika Explorers" organized an even titled "Tokyo Air Raids and Katsushika District: Special visit of the ruin of the air raid shelter at the Yamamoto's residence in Shibamata." Participants discussed air raid damages in 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

The special exhibition "Teruo Kano and Shojiro Horikiri, the two artists of air raids: The heart to depict experiences" is held from Jul.31 until Sep. 23, 2010 to mark the 65th anniversary after the war. The exhibition features the two artists,

Teruo Kano and Shojiro Horikiri who lost their family by air raids and endured the hardships of life after the war. Their “indescribable” memories are reflected on the paintings that count more than 100 pieces respectively. With all their paintings displayed, the exhibition explores the characteristics of their artistic expressions and studies the messages and meanings of the pictures drawn by the survivors of the air raids. The special lecture titled “The Tokyo Great Air Raid told by the artists of air raid” will be held on Aug.15, 2010, inviting Kano and Horikiri as a speaker. On Aug. 8, 2010, a gallery talk and the Peace Memorial Concert will be held. Tel.03-5619-7034 Fax: 03-3625-3431 http://www/city.sumida.lg.jp/sisetu_info/siryou/kyoudobunka/index.html

The Fifth Lucky Dragon Display House: Tokyo

An art exhibition on the 5th Lucky Dragon, Hiroshima and Nagasaki by Seitaro Kurada was held from last fall to this spring. This exhibition was also held from August 3rd to 15th in Nagasaki City last year. The Bikini Atolls were designated as one of the World Heritage Sites in August. It was used as a site for the development of nuclear weapons and nuclear tests after World War II. It is not possible for people to live there because it is contaminated with radioactivity. There will be an exhibition on the Bikini Atolls as a World Heritage site from October 10th, 2010.

Toshima Historical Museum: Tokyo

The 2009 Winter Exhibition of the Museum Collection was held from Jan. 14 to Mar. 2010. The exhibition consisted of several themes. At the “Wartime Children - Evacuation of Schoolchildren” section, letters between pupils of *Gyoko Komumin*

School, who evacuated to Nagano Prefecture near the end of World War II, and their families were exhibited. “Air-raid Photographs and People’s Life in Toshima” included the photographs of the devastated area, as large as two third of Toshima Ward, by a policeman and photographer Koyo Ishikawa.

The 2010 Spring Exhibition of the Museum Collection was held on the same themes from Apr. 1 to Jun. 23, 2010.

The museum bulletin, “Life and Culture” No. 19, was published on Mar. 27, 2010, which includes an essay by Tetsuo Aoki concerning the air raids on Jin-machi and Tateyama in Yamagata Prefecture in August 1945 and evacuated children.

The museum research report No. 21 - Evacuation of Schoolchildren (10), “Dairies and Letters IX – *Gyoko Komumin* School (seq.),” was published on Jan. 20, 2010.

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

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

Meguro History Museum: Tokyo

The Spring Exhibition, “65 Years after the War: Air Raids on Meguro and Life at the Home Front,” was held from Apr. 13 to Jun. 20, 2010. The exhibition examined people’s life in war time and the realities of the air raids, in order to remind people of the historical facts and prevent another tragedy. The exhibition provided a good opportunity to consider war and peace today. Repeated air raids on Meguro area from April to May 1945 had caused deaths and casualties among over 1,800 civilians by the end of the war. Diaries and photographs depicting terrible air raids and household products during and after the war, which reflected the hard life of the civilians, were exhibited.

The exhibition consisted of several themes. “Regulations in the Town”

examined the Women's Club activities. Women took a pivotal role in the community while men were sent to war. The Women's Clubs took part in the preparations for war and gave assistance to the military. "Materials Control and Substitute Goods" examined the military-first policy on goods and rationing system under the National Mobilization Law. Ceramic and wooden substitutes for metal implements, which became commonplace after the enforcement of the Metal Collecting Act in September 1941, were exhibited in the section. "Meguro under Air Attack" examined civil life and the extent of damage under great air attack in May 1945 through diaries, documents, and fire-extinguishing tools. "Life after the War" presented the road to postwar reconstruction. After the air raids on major cities and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration and greeted the end of the war. People faced serious food and supply shortages, which gave rise to a black market around the country. We examined here how people survived and recovered from the war.

Tel: 03-3715-3571 / Fax: 03-3715-1325
http://www.city.meguro.tokyo.jp/shisetsu/s_hisetsu/bijutsu/kyodo/index.html

Oume-shi Kyodo Hakubutsukan (Ome City Museum): Tokyo

The museum's first war-related exhibition, "War and Life," was held from Jul. 3 to Aug. 22, 2010. The exhibition presented the museum collection donated by citizens including the playing card, Manga, substituting goods, national uniforms, and military equipment. The exhibition passed on memories of painful era, to renew our pledge not to fight a war again, and to re-acknowledge the importance of peace.

Tel: 0428-23-6859

<http://www.city.ome.tokyo.jp/kyodo/hakubutsu.html>

Hachioji City Historical Museum: Tokyo

The exhibition, "War and People's Lives," was held from Jul. 3 to Aug. 31, 2010. Documents on air raids, air defense, rationing, and war propaganda, and substituting goods were exhibited.

Tel: 042-622-8939 / Fax: 042-627-5919
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/hachioji-city-museum/>

Higashiyamato City Museum: Tokyo

The exhibition, "Pictorial History of the Battle Site of Tama," was held from Jul. 17 to Sep. 20, 2010. The exhibition examined the trace of air raids and military facilities in Tama area captured in photographs, to remind people of the horrors and tragedy of war and the importance of peace.

Tel: 042-567-4800 / Fax: 042-567-4166
<http://www.city.higashiyamato.lg.jp/24,0,297.html>

Fussa Local Material Hall: Tokyo

The Special Exhibition, "Wartime Schools and Children – War Materials Exhibition for Peace," is held from Jul. 10 to Oct. 3, 2010. We hold the war-related exhibition coinciding with the war-end anniversary every year to remind people of the preciousness of peace today. The exhibition this year highlights schools and children in time of war and examines the child culture of the time through school textbooks, the Imperial Rescript on Education, illustrated books, magazines, and games. The exhibition also includes school air defense journals, ration tokens, passbooks, picture postcards, and other materials. This year marks the 65th year since the end of the Pacific War and the 40th anniversary of the incorporation of

Fussa as a city. With memories of the war fading over time, the exhibition was planned to look at the history of Fussa and the war on this occasion.

A lecture to commemorate the Hall's Special Exhibition 2010, "Schools and the Child Culture," was given by Prof. Kakuichiro Hishiyama of the faculty of education of the Meisei University on Jul. 31, 2010, which approached the child culture of the time through picture books and picture-story shows.

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

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

Setagaya Art Museum Annex - Miyamoto Saburo Commemoration Fine Arts Museum: Tokyo

The exhibition, "Miyamoto Saburo 1940-1945," is held from Jul. 31 to Nov. 28, 2010. Saburo Miyamoto (1905-1974) is famous for his war painting, "Meeting of Lt. Gen. Yamashita and Lt. Gen. Percival". The exhibition focuses on his works from 1940 to 1945, the turbulent and confusing time of war. Also included are the works executed during his stay in Europe before the war and from the war-battered period. Books reflecting the social conditions of the time, photographs taken in China and Philippines where he joined an army are exhibited together to retrace footsteps of the painter who confronted the changing times.

Tel: 03-5483-3836 / Fax: 03-3722-5181

<http://www.miyamotosaburo-annex.jp/>

Sumida Ward Midori Library: Tokyo

The exhibition, "Evacuation, Great Air Raids and a Wish for Peace," was held from Mar. 5 to 25, 2010. The exhibition included paintings of the bombed-out town by Shoujiro Horigiri, aerial photos taken by the US forces at the time of the Great Air

Raids, copies of schoolchildren's journal of evacuation, and paper cranes wishing for peace by Noriko Soma, who is participating in the production of the Peace *Objet* in the government office building. The exhibition, "War in Showa," was held from Jul. 31 to Aug. 15, 2010. Books published in war time, documents on war damage, photo albums, and other war-related materials were exhibited.

A related lecture, "*Reportage* on the Last Day of the War - The Truth of *Gyokuon-hoso* (Imperial Rescript on the Termination of the War)," of the Sumida Cultural Lecture Series was given by Tsuneaki Hibi, a researcher of history of warfare, patent attorney, and chief of the Hibi Patent Office, on Aug. 14, 2010.

Tel: 03-3631-4621

http://www.city.sumida.lg.jp/sisetu_info/library/info/sumidabunkakouza/index.html

Tokyo Hukko Kinen-kan (Tokyo Restoration Memorial Hall): Sumida Ward

The Special Exhibition, "Photographs of War Damage by Koyo Ishikawa," was held from Feb. 16 to Mar. 14, 2010.

Tel: 03-3622-1208

Aizu Museum, Waseda University: Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo

The 2010 Spring Exhibition of Waseda University Archives, "Inejiro Asanuma and his Historical Backdrop - Marking the 50th Anniversary of his Death," was held from Mar. 25 to Apr. 17, 2009. Half a century has passed since a politician Asanuma was stabbed to death by a young extreme rightist at a rally of three party leaders at the Hibiya Public Hall. The exhibition examined his 60 years of life and the historical backdrop, in an attempt to retrace his life as an energetic politician nicknamed "human locomotive" who had won public trust. The exhibition

consisted of five sections: 1. Hibiya Public Hall on Oct.12, 1960, 2. Days of Waseda, 3. For the Emancipation of the Have-nots, 4. Standard-bearer of Reform, and 5. Becoming a Chairman and his Death". The exhibition catalogue is now available.

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

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

National Showa Memorial Museum: Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo

The Special Exhibition, "Museum Collection – Life and Scenery in Block Prints" Part 1, was held from Mar. 13 to Apr. 11, 2010, and Part 2 from Apr. 13 to May 9, 2010. The exhibition presented block prints depicting people's life and scenery from the early Showa to postwar era. Three drawings of air-raid disaster by Otohiko Muramatsu were exhibited additionally. The exhibition catalogue is now available.

The Special Exhibition Commemorating the 65th Anniversary of the War's End, "Losing families in the War," was held from Jul. 31 to Aug. 29, 2010. Families lived separately at the front and behind the lines caring for each other. Soldiers fought believing the victory of the country. The national government backed up the soldiers' families as well as the families of the war dead. People helped each other at workplaces, schools, and in the neighborhood. Defeat in war on Aug. 15, 1945 completely changed people's lives. Especially the families of the war dead went through the mill with no one to rely on. After days of struggle to carve new lives for themselves, people survived and proceeded to a path toward postwar reconstruction. The exhibition included the newly-acquired materials on families of the war dead along with testimonies of

the people who survived the war and the post war period.

Books, videos, and photographs are continually presented at the lobby of the museum.

The 22nd exhibition, "Great Tokyo Air Raids by Shojiro Horigiri" was held from Mar. 2 to Apr. 18, 2010. At the night of the air raids, he was on watch at a military arsenal and averted the disaster. At first light, he wandered through burnt ruins looking for his family in vain. He had sealed off the painful memories until one day he felt a sense of responsibility to pass down the memories of the night and began painting. The exhibition presented some of his works.

The 23rd exhibition, "Nobuaki Muraoka – Wash drawing and Calligraphy of Great Tokyo Air Raids," was held from Apr. 20 to May 31, 2010. Muraoka, who had experienced the Great Tokyo Air Raids, donated 19 works of oil painting and 160 works of wash drawing and calligraphy depicting his experience to our museum on Mar. 10, 2010, marking the 65th anniversary of the air raids.

The 24th Special Exhibition Commemorating the 65th Anniversary of the War's End, "Magazines from the 20th Year of the Showa Era," was held from Jun. 1 to Jul. 19, 2010. The year 1945 was a turbulent year moving from the war end to the postwar period. Only a limited number of magazines were published in the year due to supply shortage. The exhibition included the "Shukan Sho-kokumin" and "Asahi Graph" of rarity value.

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

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

Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: Yokohama City

An exhibition organized by the volunteer members was held from May 29th to August 31st to pass the horrible war memory to the next generation. The title was 'The 65th anniversary of the Yokohama Air Raid' and the real materials such as documents regarding air raids and air defense, food at that time, the photo of the Emperor, school textbooks, army utensils and photos taken in the region including Yokohama were shown. Lectures were also given from May 29th to June 4th.

Another exhibition named 'Smiles' by four professional photographers was held from June 12th to July 31st. The photographers, Robert Capa, Eugene Smith, John Swope and Jun Miki, were working for a magazine 'Life' took photos in Japan just after the war ended. Though they were taken 65 years ago, they made viewer realize how dreadful the war was and how Japanese people tried to rebuild their life after the war. John Swope caught a photo of a smiling Japanese who told the feeling of relief. Kiyosato Photo Museum owns all of the works and it published an illustrated book of the exhibition.

Tel:045-896-2121 Fax:045-896-2299
<http://www.k-i-a.or.jp/plaza/>

Kawasaki Peace Museum: Kanagawa Prefecture

From March 13th to May 9th, an exhibition named 'A record of Kawasaki Air Raid' was held to show the history of the war time. The U.S. bombing on Kawasaki City started at 10:03 pm on April 15th in 1945. This exhibition displayed the real materials including a shell of an incendiary bomb, life utensils, records of war experiences, pictures taken by the U.S. army, clothes and documents. Many of them were borrowed from Showakan Museum and Kawasaki City Archive.

On March 27th, a talk gathering regarding war time experiences along with musical performance was organized. And on 28th, in a symposium students of a local high school discussed war history that they learned from those who had firsthand experiences. Tel:044-433-0171 Fax: 044-433-0232
<http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/25/25heiwa/home/heiwa.htm>

Sagamihara City Museum: Kanagawa

The museum held an educational exhibition "*Life during and after the War*" from January 23 to April 4, 2010. The exhibition introduced "*Daily Life of Some Years Ago*", displaying items selected from our collections for school students. This year's exhibition focused on the life of the days and its change to understand the feelings of people at that time.

The displays comprised of:

1. Origination of Sagamihara as Military Capital: the relationship of the city and Japanese military including items on army facilities and the plan of the city developed as a military capital.
2. Soldiers and their Families: materials on soldiers going to the war and the families sending them off and praying for safety, including uniforms and thousand-stitch belts which were embroidered by a thousand women for good-luck.
3. Household Articles: household articles which were drastically changed after the war displayed by themes such as cooking, storing, washing, and listening to music.
4. Old Classroom: an old classroom duplicated to introduce how students were spending at the school, including school lunches in the different times.

Expository documents listing the main

displays are available.
Tel: (81)42-750-8030, Fax: (81)42-750-8061
<http://www.remus.dti.ne.jp/~sagami/>

Hiratsuka City Museum: Kanagawa

The museum held a summer special exhibition “*Hiratsuka Air Raids: Citizens’ Study*” from July 7 to September 5, 2010. Since 1989, a group of citizens, who have been gathering for recording the air raids and war damages, has been collecting witnesses and relative items of the air raids. Marking the 65th anniversary of the Hiratsuka raid, the exhibition introduced the reality of the raids uncovered by citizens and the relationship between civilians and the war, in addition to achievements of the group and items collected after the previous summer exhibition held in 1995. Exhibition catalogue is available.

The display comprised of;

1. Whole Aspect of Hiratsuka Air Raids,
2. U.S. Operation Plan Found in Documents,
3. Damage in Air Raids,
4. Other Air Raids,
5. Toward Reconstruction,
6. Review of Way to Air Raids.

In association with that, a forum titled “*Hiratsuka Air Raids: Think with Victims in Numazu and Toyama*” was held on July 17, 2010, which revealed the feature of Hiratsuka raids. On August 7, 2010, the former director Hiroshi Doi delivered a memorial lecture “*Why was Hiratsuka attacked?*”

Tel: (81)463-33-5111, FAX: (81)463-31-3949
<http://www.hirahaku.jp/>

The Museum of Modern Art, Hayama:
Hayama, Kanagawa

The museum opened an exhibition “*The World of Hamada Chimei: Elegy and Humor in Prints and Sculptures*” at our Galleries 1-4 from July 10 to September 5, 2010. It was a retrospective of works by

HAMADA Chimei (b.1917), who is active not only as a print artist but also as a sculptor. The exhibition included about 160 prints and 60 sculptures from the “*Elegy of the Recruit*” series, in which he revealed the tragedy of war and unjustness of the army, to works satirizing the loneliness and absurdity we have today. Commemorating the donation of 128 prints by HAMADA in 2008, the exhibition also presented collections of Kumamoto Prefectural Museum of Art along with deposited sculptures and our print collections.

The prints included the “*Elegy of the Recruit*” series and the later antiwar works, and the sculptures included “*Landscape*” depicting a girl standing still in a city burned out from war and a piece inspired from the Recruit series. Furthermore, the sketches of a battle front in China and raid-ravaged site in Kumamoto, and a drawing of Japanese military march collaged with faces of Chinese children peering through the window are also displayed. Exhibition catalogue is published.

In association with that, Hidefumi HASHI, a curator of the exhibition, lectured “Art of Hamada Chimei as a Printmaker and a Sculptor” at the auditorium on August 7, 2010.

Tel: (81)46-875-2800

<http://www.moma.pref.kanagawa.jp/public/HallTop.do?hl=h>

Shizuoka Peace Museum: Shizuoka

The museum opened the exhibition marking the 65th anniversary of the air raid “*Great Air Raid in Shimizu, Shizuoka: Continuous Armed Conflicts in the World*” and “*Takekazu OKAMOTO: Prints of Air Raid*” on June 4 to October 3, 2010.

Tel: (81)54-247-9641, Fax: (81)54-247-9641
<http://homepage2.nifty.com/shizuoka-heiwa/>

Iwata City Historical Archives: Shizuoka

A special exhibition "*Iwata and War in Conscript Documents*" is being held from April 5 to September 30, 2010. This year marks the 65th anniversary of the war end and three quarters of the current Japanese population are born after the war. While the memories of the war are fading away today, rare conscription documents survived in Iwata are being shown to the public for the first time to pass down the experience of the war. It also displays a part of the tail of Type 1 land-based attack aircraft that made a crash landing on the Samejima Coast right after the war defeat in landing back from the duty as a surrender herald. It provided an opportunity to think about war and peace. Tel: (81)538-66-9112, Fax: (81)538-66-972 <http://www.city.iwata.shizuoka.jp/guide/587.html> (Japanese only)

Sakuragaoka Museum: Toyokawa City Folk Museum: Aichi

As every summer, the museum held an exhibition "*Toyokawa Naval Factory*" from July 17 to August 29, 2010. This series of exhibitions is to think about the war, which existed also in our city, through knowing the history of Toyokawa naval factory and the war. It was decided to build the factory beyond the border of three towns for production of naval weapons in 1938, and launched on December 15, 1939. The facility produced range finders, binoculars and shooting equipments used on the battle ships, as well as bullets and machineguns, volume of which was the greatest amount in Japan. The prosperity of the factory increased the population and strengthened the tie among towns, resulting in large effect on the origin and development of the city of Toyokawa. The factory, however, was catastrophically damaged and over 2500 people were killed

in the air raid by 124 U.S. bomber B29s on August 7, 1945. The exhibition included items related to the war and soldiers owned by former Mito Town along with our collections such as products and tools of the factory, and houseware. Since 2007, the museum has been collecting and showing drawings of the naval factory done by people having experience of the war. This attempt was begun because visual items might be helpful to pass down the war experience to the future generations.

Tel: (81)533-85-3775, Fax: (81)533-85-3776
<http://www.city.toyokawa.lg.jp/tanto/bunka/museum.html>

Yukonoshita History Museum: Fukui

A huge picture on the air-raids of Fukui was exhibited at Fukui Prefectural Library from August 1st to 31st. Experiences of the air-raids and literature on war were exhibited there.

Tel: 0776-52-2169

Yokkaichi Municipal Museum: Mie

The museum held an educational exhibition "*Yokkaichi Air Raid and Life during the War*" at Salvia gallery (3F) from June 12 to September 5, 2010. It was to introduce the air raid in Yokkaichi and life during the war through real items and photos, including models of a bomb shelter and a fire bomb.

Tel: (81)59-355-2700, Fax: (81)59-355-2704
<http://www.city.yokkaichi.mie.jp/museum/>

Taki Town Folk Museum: Mie

The museum held a special exhibition "Iconography Created by War: National Policy in Picture Stories" from January 7 to March 21, 2010. This year marks the 65th anniversary of the end of the Asia Pacific War. While the number of people who experienced the war is decreasing year after year, we must always think back and

pass down the war as important memories to remember. The exhibition focused on the iconography (pictures of a particular subject) relating to the war that was created at that time, and displayed picture story boards for the national policy. Picture story show has begun and gained much popularity in the early Showa era (1925-1989). Taking advantage of it, they began to create picture stories as a propaganda tool to make people cooperate with the war. Those were named an “educational picture stories” at the time, which now are called “picture stories for a national policy”. Most of them have been discarded from fear of future trouble or forfeited by GHQ after the war. The display included three picture stories donated last year and various iconographies drawn on publications and objects to uplift people’s will to fight and propagandize the national policies. What story do the iconographies tell us? The exhibition aimed to deliver an opportunity to rethink about horror of war and preciousness of peace. From April 14 to June 25 in 2010, it was held also at Taki Town Seiwa Folk Museum.

An exhibition “*War and Illustrated Postcards*” was held from July 9 to September 26, 2010. The exhibition showed 227 postcards issued in the early 20th century, which are depicting battle site or propagandizing the policy, aiming to experience the people’s life and feeling during the war through them.

TEL: (81)598-38-1132

Asai Historical Folk Museum: Nagahama City, Shiga

The museum held its 8th exhibition of “*Memorial of War End: Days of Student Mobilization*” from July 22 to September 5, 2010. The series of exhibitions introduces the history of war through remains of soldiers and their families and experiences

of the local citizens. This summer’s theme was mobilized teenage students. They were forced to do harsh work by the government to supplement the labor shortage in arms industry and food production at the last period of WWII after 1943. The exhibition showed some 30 items including diary of Mitsuko ADACHI, who was a 16-year-old student of Kinomoto girls’ high school, written at the worksite from July 1944 to March 1945, as well as a cannon ball made by students of Hikone Technical High School, mandatory student certifications, and uniforms of junior high school of the day. Although some parts of her diary show a hint of harsh life suffering from lice and hunger, there’s no description as “painful” or “terrible” because of the censorship.

In association with it, Takanobu MIZUTANI, a teacher at Nagahama-hokusei High School and the author of a reportage “*Record of Student Mobilization in Shiga*”, delivered a historical lecture titled the same as his book at neighboring Asai Library on July 31, 2010. On July 25, a picture story “*Children who Called for an Elephant*” was played by Maiha OKIMURA from Otsu City who is active in telling war experiences through picture stories and other forms.

Tel: (81)749-74-0101

<http://www.city.nagahama.shiga.jp/index/00012/002487.html>

The museum held the 85th mini exhibition “*Otsu, War, and Citizens*” from July 21 to September 12, 2010. Marking the 65th anniversary of the end of the Asia Pacific War, the memories of the war is fading away in time. The exhibition was to think about the importance of passing down the cruel war and the truth of civil life to the next generation, through various materials related to the war.

Tel: (81)77-521-2100, Fax: (81)77-521-2666

<http://www.rekihaku.otsu.shiga.jp/>

Kyoto Municipal Museum of School History

The Museum is holding a special exhibition “Memories of Collective Student Evacuation” from June 25 to September 27, 2010. Facing the escalating Asia Pacific War and imminent battle on the mainland, the Japanese Ministry of Education had encouraged students to evacuate to the places of their relatives. On June 30 in 1944, the Cabinet decided to have children of elementary schools to evacuate in groups. Although the city of Kyoto had not planned the evacuation initially, it began to carry out the first evacuation of students at third grade and above after March in 1945, because of the urgent situation such as the air strike on the eastern part of the city in January of that year. Rural towns or villages in Kyoto prefecture were designated by region as evacuation site, while temples, churches and hotels supplied place to live. The evacuated students attended the class with the local children at the school of the reception areas, and labored after the class such as plowing the field. Suffering from hunger, homesickness and insect pests, the seven-month evacuation life without their parents was so harsh for young children that some of them ran away. Also for teachers, it was a strait period, being entrusted the students’ lives. Meanwhile, some of them still continue the interaction with the people of the reception areas now, keeping profound memories of the past. Through collecting the valuable experiences of those people and showing the materials of the collective evacuation, the exhibition helps to hand it down to the future generations and feel preciousness of peace and human rights. Expository handout and exhibition catalogue are available.

Tel: (81)75-344-1305 Fax: (81)75-344-1327
<http://kyo-gakurehaku.jp/>

Osaka International Peace Center: Osaka

The museum held a special exhibition “*Scorched Osaka: Air Raids on Photos*” at our special exhibit room from March 11 to July 11, 2010. Around the last days of the Pacific War, Osaka experienced over 50 air raids that reduced the center of the city to ashes. The exhibition visually clarified whole picture of Osaka air raids with photos of the bombed city which were recently discovered. It included about 100 of photos and descriptions, many of which are representing the reality of damage in Osaka air raids, and about 40 real items such as broken pieces of 1-ton bomb, helmets of civil defense units and *Boku Zukin* (cotton helmets for air defense).

On March 13, Professor Yasunori ODA from Osaka Electro-communication University lectured at our auditorium as an activity for peace and consolation.
Tel: (81)6-6947-7208, Fax: (81)6-6943-6080
<http://www.peace-osaka.or.jp/>

Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum (Phoenix Museum): Osaka

The museum held an exhibition “Sakai Air Raids: Paintings and Photos” from June 1 to July 31, 2010. Through paintings of the war experience and documentary photos, the aim of the exhibition is to think about cruel war and preciousness of peace as well as to remember that wars violate human rights most. The Pacific War began in 1941. After 1945, there were air raids on a number of cities in Japan. The air raids in Sakai broke out on March 3 in 1945, followed by four raids on June 15 and 26, July 10 and August 10. Among them, the fourth raids in the early hours on July 10 killed 1,860 people and burned out more than 18,000 houses at one night, which

reduced the most of the historical urban area into burnt ruins. After the tragedy, already 65 years have passed now and we tend to forget preciousness of peace midst the postwar peace and prosperity.

Tel: (81)72-270-8150, Fax: (81)72-270-8159
http://www.city.sakai.lg.jp/city/info/_jinken/index.html

Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka): Osaka

The museum opened an exhibition for families “*A Hundred Years after Annexation of Korea: Learn the History*” on June 22 through August 29, 2010. This year marks the 100th anniversary of annexation of Korea that Japan colonized Korean Peninsula. The exhibition was to go over to see the relationship between Japan and Korean Peninsula. The display was arranged in question and answer format to learn the relationship from ancient time up to the present and the various problems over Korean residents in Japan. It provided children and families with an occasion to think about what we need to do to build the better future relationship between Japan and the peninsula and to realize a multicultural coexistence society. Items and toys for getting familiar with Korean culture and play were at the experience zone,

The exhibition comprised of;

1. People who connect Japan and Korean Peninsula: Learn about Korean residents in Japan

- 1) What people are Korean residents in Japan?
- 2) Why did they come to Japan?
- 3) How did they spend the life in Japan?
- 4) What did they do?
- 5) What kind of discrimination is there?

2. Time when Korean Peninsula was

“Japan”: Learn about the colonial time

- 1) What is a colony?
- 2) What is Annexation of Korea?
- 3) Did people in Korean Peninsula become Japanese?
- 4) Didn't Koreans disapprove?
- 5) How did Japan govern in Korea?
- 6) What did the children study at school?
- 7) Which position Koreans take in the Asia Pacific War?

3. Japanese Rebellion to Joseon Missions to Japan: Learn about peace from another war

- 1) For what did Toyotomi Hideyoshi dispatch troops in Korea?
- 2) What made Edo shogunate hurry to restore relationship with Korea?
- 3) What kind of envoy was Joseon mission?

4. Japan and Korean Peninsula: Learn about its eternal history

- 1) What people were *Torai-jin* (the people from overseas, especially from China and Korea, who settled in early Japan?)
- 2) What caused the Battle of Baekgang?
- 3) What influenced Japanese culture?

5. Neighboring Countries: Learn about relationship between South Korea and North Korea

- 1) What country is South Korea?
- 2) What country is North Korea?
- 3) Colonial time hasn't been over yet?
- 4) What is an abduction issue?
- 5) What can we do for the future of Japan and Korean Peninsula?

Tel: (81)6-6561-5891, Fax: (81)6-6561-5995
<http://www.liberty.or.jp/>

Rekishi-kan Izumisano (Izumisano Museum): Osaka

The exhibition, “War and Peace – Life in Wartime,” was held from Jul. 31 to Aug.

29, 2010. The exhibition provided an opportunity to reconsider peace remembering the horror of war on the occasion of war-end anniversary of Aug. 15. Museum interns took charge of the display work.

Tel: 072-469-7140 / Fax: 072-469-7141

<http://www.city.izumisano.osaka.jp/ka/rekishi.html>

Himeji Historical Peace Center: Hyogo

The Museum Collection Exhibition, "Handmade Charms," was held from Jan. 9 to Mar. 28, 2010. Our collection mainly consists of materials of the Pacific War period donated by local citizens and others. We hold the exhibition of our collection on different themes every year. The theme of this year was the handmade charms such as *Sennin-bari* (thousand-person-stitches). Materials donated in the course of the past year were also included. The exhibition presented the horror of war and preciousness of peace. The contents are as follows: 1. Expository Text – Folklore on Sennin-bari / 2. Handmade Charms and Coins / 3. Acquisition of the Past Year incl. gaiters, sashes, and emblems.

A related lecture "Prewar Life and Air Raids on Himeji," by Takayuki Kono was given on Feb. 11, 2010.

The Spring Exhibition, "People's Amusement," was held from Apr. 10 to Jul. 4, 2010. The exhibition presented movies, music, and other entertainment of the prewar and postwar periods, as well as the Himeji city map introducing entertainment halls, book-lending shops, and radio shops.

Two storytelling sessions of Himeji air raids was given by an actress Maki Komada on May 5, and by Shinichi Taji on Jun. 20, 2010 respectively.

The 25th Annual Exhibition, "Peace without Nuclear Weapons" was held from Jul. 17 to Aug. 31, 2010. Since the Declaration of the Nuclear-free City of Peace on Mar. 6, 1985, Himeji City has been trying to raise citizens' awareness. The annual exhibition was started in 1986 to provide an opportunity to reflect upon peace without nuclear weapons. The exhibition included materials from the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, as well as paintings, calligraphy works, and graphic design works by elementary school children and junior and senior high school students in Himeji city.

A concert, "Singing Peace Together," by the Himeji City Children's Choir was held on Aug. 1, 2010, and a gathering to hear about experiences of A-bomb survivors hosted by Nobuko Nakamoto was held on Aug. 8, 2010.

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

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

Kakimori Bunko: Itami City, Hyogo

The Summer Special Exhibition, "65 Years after the War – To My Dearest Wife: 900 Illustrated Letters from the Battlefield," was held from Jul. 10 to Aug. 29, 2010. Some 1,000 illustrated letters of a Japanese-style painter Michio Maeda to his family and wife were donated to the museum in 2003. Commemorating the 65th anniversary of the war's end, the exhibition presented Maeda's cheery illustrations with warm messages or haiku reflecting the trajectory of the hearts of the young couple who were closely bound together in spite of separation due to the war. Letters were sent from China, Kanazawa in Japan, and the Philippines where he was on campaign. Also included were his haiku poems on strips of paper,

miniatures, and drawings. The catalogue of the exhibition includes the illustrated letters that are not contained in the first catalogue of 2005.

A commemorative speech, "From a Sheaf of Letters – War, Haiku and Letters," was delivered by a haiku poet Kiyoko Uda on Jul. 24, 2010. Related lectures, "War and Haiku – Militarist Boys, Anthology of Haiku on War Defeat in Okinawa, Siberia Concentration Camp, and an Island with Military Bases," by a haiku poet Daiyu Kiwari and "65 Years after the War – To My Dearest Wife: 900 Illustrated Letters from the Battlefield," by Koji Hirai were given on Jul. 10 and Aug. 7, 2010 respectively.

Tel: 072-782-0244

<http://www.kakimori.jp/>

Suiheisha Museum: Gose City, Nara

The 10th Exhibition, "Tamba Manganese Museum," was held from Dec. 10, 2009 to Mar. 28, 2010. The museum was opened by Lee Jeongho, the second-generation North Korean in Japan, and his family on May 1, 1989 in Kyoto as a monument for the kidnapped fellow countrymen who died young in harsh working condition or have dispersed to nowhere. After the death of the first director Lee Jeongho on Mar. 23, 1995, his third son Lee Yongsik took over. However, as the operating budget was privately funded without support of public fund or anything, which amounted to 6 to 7 million yen annually, the museum was closed by necessity in May 2009. The Suiheisha Museum planned the exhibition hoping the history of Tamba Manganese Museum to be remembered by as many people as possible.

A lecture, "Footsteps and History of Tamba Manganese Museum," was

given by Lee Yongsik on Mar. 6, 2010.

The 13th Special Exhibition, "High Treason Incident and *Burakumin* (outcast people)

Issue – Featuring Kumano and Shingu Groups," was held from May. 1 to Aug. 31, 2010. Labor campaigns and early socialist movements started in full swing during the period from the Japanese-Sino War to the Japanese-Russo War. Socialists upheld pacifist principles against the Japanese-Russo War and resisted the annexation of Korea based on colonialism and the aggressive policy. The government tried to resolve the living and financial impasse expanded by the war - via rural reform movements domestically, and the annexation of Korea externally. The government regarded socialists nothing except for the traitors and fabricated the High Treason Incident, an assassination plot against the Emperor, in an attempt to repress and eliminate them. It was no coincidence that the apprehension of socialists started in the same year as the annexation of Korea. The exhibition examined the connection between the incident and the Burakumin issue.

Tel: 0745-62-5588 / Fax: 0745-64-2288

<http://www1.mahoroba.ne.jp/~suihei/>

Okayama City Virtual Museum: Okayama

The 33th exhibition of "Records and photos of War Damages in Okayama" was held from June 4-30th. There were big U.S. air-raids on urban districts all over Japan from 1944 to 1945. As for Okayama City, it was air-raided from 2:43 a.m. to 4:07 on June 29th, 1945. As a result, about 63% of urban districts were damaged and at least 1700 people were killed. What was it like and why did it happen? People who had war experiences talked about them. Burnt materials, citizens' testimony, photos and

videos taken by the U.S. military were used to explain the air-raids on Okayama City. The main exhibits are incendiary bombs used on Okayama City and other artifacts that were actually used during World War II and photo panels before and after the air-raids. An illustrated book was published. Mr. Youzou Kudo gave a lecture on the air-raids from the U.S. perspectives on July 12th, 2010.

Tel:086-898-3000 Fax:086-898-3003
<http://www.city.okayama.jp/okayama-city-museum/>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: Hiroshima City

The second photo exhibition of Yuichiro Sasaki in the 2009 fiscal year was held as the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Construction Law of Hiroshima Peace Memorial City from January 3rd to July 12th. The content of the exhibition is as follows:

1. Hiroshima from a viewpoint of an atomic bombed dome
2. What happened in Hiroshima? Records of devastation, days of suffering and changing city
3. Realised peace: children and play, festivals and events
4. Living with patience: solitude and anxiety, wounded body and mind
5. Sadness and resolution: Mourning victims, remains even today, August 6th
6. What to do to convey what happened to Hiroshima to future generations: preservation of atomic bombed materials and the atomic bombed dome
7. Wish for Peace in Hiroshima

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

There is an exhibition of “Memory not to be forgotten: A Volunteer Army and Demolition of Buildings (to avoid the spread of fires resulting from incendiary bombs)” from April 1st to December 28th in 2010. Many volunteers were busy demolishing buildings with students on August 6th, 1945. Introduced are escaping volunteers after the atomic bombing, sending rescue parties, families and colleagues’ anxiety, and nursing victims through records of experience. It is hoped that visitors learn real facts of the atomic bombing, sadness, suffering and strong wishes for peace of atomic bombed victims and their families.

Tel:082-543-6271 Fax:082-543-6273
<http://www.hiro-tsuitokenkan.go.jp/>

Hiroshima Castle: Hiroshima City

An exhibition of “The Devastation of Hiroshima Castle! Reality of Damage” was held from July 16th to September 5th. Hiroshima Castle was used by the military and an emphasis is put on damages by the atomic bomb. The castle tower and military facilities were burnt down and totally destroyed. Photo panels are used to show the reality of the damage.

Tel: 082-221-7512 Fax:082-221-7519
<http://www.rijo-castle.jp/rijo/main.html>

Tokushima Prefectural Museum: Tokushima City

An exhibition of “American Dolls and the Time of War” was held from July 17th to September 5th. In 1927 there were exchanges of dolls to promote friendship and peace between Japan and the United States. However, Japan began to fight against China, the United States and so forth. A doll was sent from Tokushima Prefecture to the United States and it was exhibited in the museum in order to think the preciousness of

peace. An American doll and a Japanese doll are exhibited as well as life before the war, battlefields, life during the war and U.S. air-raids on Tokushima. An illustrated book was published.

A symposium on “War in Modern Shikoku Community” was held on July 25th in 2010. There was also a concert on an American doll and a lecture of “A Blue-Eyed Doll called Alice” by Kazumi Harada, a writer of children literature on August 1st.

Tel 088-668-3636 Fax:088-668-7197
<http://www.museum.tokushima-ec.ed.jp/default.htm>

Takamatsu Civic Culture Center: Peace Museum: Kagawa

A photo exhibition on U.S. air-raids on Takamatsu was held from June 26th to July 11th, 2010. Paintings by citizens who experienced the air-raids were also exhibited. An exhibition on war remains were exhibited at Takamatsu City Hall from July 26th to 30th.

Tel:087-833-7722 Fax:087-861-7724
<http://www.city.takamatsu.kagawa.jp/1794.html>

German Museum: Tokushima

There are various events besides the permanent exhibition such as German Festival in October, an art exhibition, a concert, a film festival, a beer festival, a wine festival and so forth. The details are on the website both in Japanese and German.

<http://www.city.naruto.tokushima.jp/contents/germanhouse/about.html>

Fukuoka City Museum: Fukuoka

A 19th exhibition of “War and Our Life” was held from June 15th to August 15th. War-related materials have been exhibited

around June 19th when Fukuoka was air-raided. An emphasis was put on people’s life supporting the war such as air defense drills.

Tel:092-845-5011 Fax:092-845-5019
<http://museum.city.fukuoka.jp/>

Ohmuta City Miike Karuta History Museum: Fukuoka

A peace exhibition was held from June 8th to August 29th, 2010. Over sixty years have passed and we live a peaceful and affluent life. War memory has been forgotten and most of the children do not know about war. War-related materials and cards used during World War II were exhibited so that the stupidity of war and preciousness of peace would be understood. (Japanese karuta (cards) is originally from carta in Portugal in the 16th century.)

Tel&Fax:0944-53-8780

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki City

An exhibition of atomic bombed materials was held from March 2nd to May 10th. They were collected and preserved after the atomic bombing and played an important role in conveying experiences to the next generation.

A photo exhibition of Shuji Aihara was held from June 15th to September 30th. He produced a film of “The Influence of the Atomic Bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki” and published a book of “Before and After the Atomic Bombing” which is a collection of atomic bombed survivors’ experiences. They were donated by Saitama Peace Museum in 2007.

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

Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki City

A photo exhibition of “From Above in

Nagasaki” by Paule Saviano was held from June 29th to July 19th. He was born in New York and began to use a camera when he was twelve. He majored in Visual Media and politics. He worked as a photographer after he graduated from college and his works have been introduced in magazines in the world. He started a project called “From Above” in 2008 and showed it in Tokyo in March, 2009. He will also show portraits of victims of air-raids on Dresden in Germany and Tokyo at the same time in 2011.

In Nagasaki, he showed twenty-one photographs of eleven atomic bomb victims in Nagasaki and six victims of the U.S. air-raids of Tokyo.

Tel: 095-818-4247

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

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City, Okinawa

An exhibition on memory and pray for peace in poetry was held from December 25th in 2009 to January 9th in 2010. An exhibition of new collection was held from June 15th to July 31st.

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

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

Naha City History Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition on the destruction of Naha and recovery was held from May 13th to June 30th, 2010. It was held both by Naha City History Museum and Tsuboya Yakimono (pottery) Museum. Naha was air raided and damaged by the United States and the U.S. military. But Naha began to recover by making pottery in Tsuboya, the home of pottery. Naha before the war, the air raid, and the battle in Naha were shown in photo panels and materials.

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

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

Naha City Tsuboya Pottery Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition on the recovery in Okinawa is described above. Nearly 90% of Naha City was burnt down by the U.S. air raid on October 10th, 1944. The battle in Okinawa started on April 1st, 1945 when the U.S. military landed the beach of Yomitan and Kadena village. Shuri, the capital of Ryukyu Kingdom, Naha, the capital of Okinawa were destroyed by the air raid on October 10th and the ground warfare. On the other hand, 103 ceramists began to make household utensils such as china bowls and jars. People had to use a half bottle of Coca-cola and cans, so they were happy to use pottery. The recovery in Naha started with making pottery in Tsuboya and this was introduced in the exhibition.

Tel:098-862-3761 Fax:098-862-3762

<http://www.edu.city.naha.okinawa.jp/tsuboya/>

Nago Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition on a monument for consoling the spirit of the deceased in Nago of Yanbaru was held from June 12th to 27th, 2010. There are such monuments in twelve towns and villages and they were introduced in photo panels and rubbed copies of the monuments.

Tel:0980-53-1342 FAX:0980-53-1362

<http://www.city.nago.okinawa.jp/4/3628.html>

Iemura Local Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition of “The Pacific War and Iejima island” was held in June, 2010.

Tel:0980-49-2906

Ginowan City Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition of “The Battle in Okinawa: Ginowan that became a battlefield” was held from June 16 to July 4th, 2010. Ginowan became one of the sites of a hard-fought battle 65 years ago. People’s testimony,

photos, U.S. military uniforms and so forth were exhibited. A lecture on the war in Ginowan was held on June 19th and people visited war remains on June 20th, 2010.

Tel:098-870-9317 Fax:098-870-9316
<http://www.city.ginowan.okinawa.jp/2556/2562/2563/2564/1419.html>

Uruma City Ishikawa History & Fold Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition on the battle of Okinawa was held from June 15th to July 11th. The fact that shells that still remain in the sea was introduced.

Tel&Fax:098-965-3866
<http://www.city.uruma.lg.jp/1/201.html>

A Peace Museum Project in Okinawa

A U.S. fighter crashed Miyamori elementary school in Ishikawa City in Okinawa on June 30, 1959. Eleven children and six people were killed. Yoshio Taira, the 2nd grader at that time, became the principal of the school and founded a peace museum project. About 300 articles were donated. The name is Ishikawa Miyamori 630 Museum. They ask people to donate money.

<http://www.miyamori630.net/>

Overseas News

Memorial Museum of victims of political persecutions: Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia

The Museum is initiated by Dr. G. Tserendulam, daughter of Prime Minister P. Genden. She was the first director of this Museum.

The Memorial Museum is dedicated to presenting the history of political persecution and murder of thousands of innocent victims of the totalitarian regime from 1922 to 1960s.

Under the Mongolian Government resolution, this Museum was founded on October 6, 1993 in the house where Prime Minister P. Genden had lived and worked in 1930-1936, who was then executed in 1937 by KGB in Moscow.

The Museum was officially opened in 1996 on the Day of Politically Persecuted Victims, September 10.

The Museum's mission is to inform Mongols about this unprecedented tragedy, to commemorate those suffered, and to inspire visitors to contemplate the moral implications of their civic responsibilities. Thousands of innocent were arrested, faced false political charges, dishonored as renegades of their Motherland and own people, and assassinated by the totalitarian communist regime, which infringed on the human rights.

Contact details:

BEKHBAT Sodnom, Director of the Memorial Museum of Victims of Political persecutions

Tel: (976) 70110915

Email: info@memorialmuseum.info

<http://memorialmuseum.info/>

Pegge Patten Singer's Art Works



"L=FJE (6)"

aka: "Love is Freedom, Justice, and Equality
Maximized - version 6"

pen and ink on inking board

9" x 7"

? 2009

P. Patten

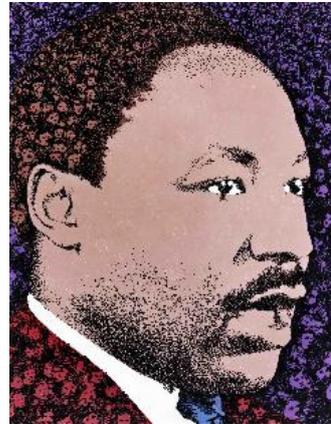
"L=FJE (6)" was created to depict the concept of "Love is Freedom, Justice, and Equality Maximized," conceived by American ethicist Mark S. Singer. It is a crystallization of the philosophical ideas of his work titled "Seminal Ethics" and is in use for a special presentation for academics and peace researchers during 2009-2010. Approximately 10,000 presentations have been e-mailed, with over 600 enthusiastic respondents from 58 countries.

My design goal was to create a concise image to convey the meanings and implications of "Love is Freedom, Justice, and Equality Maximized" without trite symbolism or confusing imagery. Typography design was chosen because it is the purest art form for the concept's ethereal ideas.

Lettering, form, color, and placement reveal important aspects of the relationships and character of the parts of the composition, as they relate to the whole. Because the color's qualities are an important visual element for meaning, the original rendering, "L=FJE (1)" ? 1997, was color corrected digitally to arrive at "L=FJE (6)". The gold pen work, with the brick-red color emerging from it, is a reference to gold leaf with the undercoat showing through. This link to a technique dating back to illuminated manuscripts helped emphasize the universal ideas in the concept and keep the design from having only a modern appeal.

My design approach encourages the ideas in the ethical presentation to be impressed upon a person's mind through a potent, compressed design, making it the perfect

companion piece to "Seminal Ethics".



"Portrait of Martin Luther King, Jr."

11" x 14"

gouache; pen and ink on illustration board

? 1995

P. Patten

"Portrait of Martin Luther King, Jr." is an illustration about an iconic man and a unique day in world history. As leader of the African-American Civil Rights Movement, his unforgettable message of peace and hope in his "I Have a Dream" speech of 1963, is a beacon of hope for all time.

My illustration was created using a technique called layering. The first layer has gouache paint applied by sponge to the illustration board, and the second layer has all the line work done on acetate using pen and ink.

Layering proved to be favorable for fusing two elements into his portrait: his likeness, and the elation of the massive crowd attending his "Dream" speech. Like the layering that produced this piece, that particular day linked the hearts of the people with the mind of Dr. King.

There is no way to separate the faces of the crowd from the portrait, as there is no way to separate the people from his message

Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum

Located on Changyang Road in the Hongkou District, the Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum was built in memory of the time during the Second World War when Jewish refugees sought sanctuary from massacre. It is housed in the former Ohel Moshe Synagogue where the Jewish refugees gathered for religious activities. The museum holds many scrolls and other cultural relics.

Built in 1927, the former Ohel Moshe Synagogue (the prototype of Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum) was also the headquarters of the Jewish Youth Organization. Between the year 1937 and 1941, Shanghai has received 25,000 Jewish refugees and became the only metropolis in the world which did not refuse Jews. The number of Jewish refugees that Shanghai took in was equal to the total taken in by Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India and South Africa. "Ohel Moshe Synagogue" became a synonym for "rescue" and "refuge". The Jewish refugees lived a free and peaceful life around the former Ohel Moshe Synagogue. Between the end of the Second World War II and 1960's, many left China and emigrated to all parts of the world one after another. But the life in Shanghai was so memorable, and they considered Shanghai as their second hometown and called themselves "Shanghai Jews".

In the autumn of 1986, a group of Jews who had taken refuge in Shanghai revisited the place. Feeling an immense gratitude towards the people of Shanghai for their help, they presented a plaque to the People's Government of the Hongkou District, inscribed, "20,000 Jewish refugees were survived in Shanghai during the Second World War. To all the survivors and friendly Chinese people we dedicated this plaque."

Ever since the former Ohel Moshe Synagogue was approved to become the Shanghai Jewish

Refugees Museum, it has been visited by many distinguished guests' visits. On Oct.14 1993, the former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin paid a visit to the Museum. former Ohel Moshe Synagogue. He left these words in the guestbook, "The Jewish People were protected by Shanghai People when they were murdered and driven out by Nazis and wandered in the world. The Israeli Government, Jewish People and I thank for their help from the bottom of our heart."

Being an important part of Shanghai Jewish Heritage, on Jan. 13 2004, the former Ohel Moshe Synagogue was acknowledged as an excellent historical building and the People's Government of Shanghai's Hongkou District declared it to be a protected cultural relic site. Now, converted into the Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum, the three-storey house has been restored to its original state. Its walls are painted grey barred with lines of red bricks. Walk into the quiet main hall, and you will find the ornamentally engraved doors wide open for visitors. It is very quiet. The walls and pillars of the baroque, stone-arched door way have been repainted. The old stuff was gone, except the only the floor tiles are original, from the time of the Jewish occupation, the chairs and the pendant lamps being newly added in the hall. The chairs in the front of the hall are arranged as a place of worship. The Old pictures of Jewish halls and many houses built by Sassoon (a wealthy Jewish merchant) hang on the walls. The decorations and furnishings in the building create a serene and auspicious atmosphere.

Entrance Fee: CNY 50

Opening Hours: 09:00-17:00

Subway:1. Take Subway Line 1 and get off at Ren Min Guang Chang Station (People's Square), take bus No. 921 at Xi Zang Zhong Lu Station and get off at Ti Lan Qiao Station and walk about 400 meters (437 yards) to the museum.

2. Take Subway Line 3 and get off at Bao Shan Lu Station, take Subway Line 4 and get off at Da Lian Lu Station and walk about 550 meters (601 yards) to the museum.

Bus Route: take bus No.13, 135, 155, 875, 922 and get off at Ti Lan Qiao Station
<http://www.travelchinaguide.com/attraction/shanghai/jewish-refugees-museum.htm>

John Rabe House

Birth: Nov. 23, 1882

Hamburg State, Germany

Death: Jan. 5, 1950, Germany

Businessman, Humanitarian. Sometimes called the "Oskar Schindler of China". An employee of the Siemens AG China Corporation, Rabe went to China in 1908, eventually settling in Nanking, where he had numerous Chinese employees and developed a deep mutual respect with the Chinese people, which his later membership in the Nazi Party did not deter. With the coming of the Japanese invasion in 1937, he was advised to leave for safety, even by the Japanese; he refused, citing his longstanding association with the Chinese. On November 22, 1937, Mr. Rabe organized the Nanking International Safety Zone in the center of the city, to protect and feed Chinese civilian refugees. Over the coming days, he used his own workers to stock it with as much food as possible, even sending an appeal to Hitler for help, which was never answered. When the Japanese invaded Nanking on December 13, 1937, Mr. Rabe stood his ground; over the next six weeks, he was responsible, with help, for saving as many as 200,000 Chinese. Often, he personally intervened to stop atrocities by Japanese soldiers, who were afraid of his Nazi armband, sometimes even having to resist soldiers who invaded the safety zone. Attempting to provide some normalcy, he provided monetary gifts to the parents of new babies born in the zone; many of these

Chinese infants were named "John", or "Dora" (after Mrs. Rabe). Rabe left Nanking on February 28, 1938, and returned to Germany, where he continued to work for Siemens AG until 1945, and attempted to publicize events in China. He was arrested by the Russians, and the British, but was cleared of any wrongdoing. His last years were spent in relative poverty, and he was reduced to living on donations sent by the Chinese government. His wartime actions were documented by Iris Chang in her 1997 book, "The Rape of Nanking". (bio by: Bob Hufford)

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=23974997>

Anne Frank house in guided online tour

The museum that includes the house where Anne Frank hid and wrote her diary during the Nazi occupation of Amsterdam is launching an online virtual tour of the secret rooms.

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

Published: 10:11PM BST 28 Apr 2010
Telegraph (UK)

The well-known first diary of Anne Frank sits on display in the Anne Frank House Photo: REUTERS For two years, Anne Frank, her family and other Jews hid in a cramped clutch of rooms tucked into the back of a canal house in Amsterdam.

Anne, who died in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in 1945 but lived on through her famous diary, described in poignant detail what life was like hiding from the German secret police during the Nazi occupation.

Now, 50 years after the opening of the Anne Frank House museum, which has more than 1 million visitors every year, the

museum is launching an online virtual tour of what life was like at the back of 263 Prinsengracht in Amsterdam. The tour captures in graphic detail photographs on the wall, the print on the bedspreads and tiny kitchen in the cramped space where eight people lived in daily fear of being caught.

A tip-off from an informant, led to the arrest of Anne, her sister, parents and the others living in the house in August of 1944.

Otto Frank, Anne's father, was the only one of the family to survive and posthumously published his daughter's diary.

Earlier this year, Miep Gies, the last survivor of a group of people who helped the family hide, died at age 100.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/7646314/Anne-Frank-house-in-guided-online-tour.html>

The Peace Museum in Uppsala: Sweden

The Peace Museum in Uppsala is Sweden's first peace museum. It opened its doors in December 2005 and has since welcomed tens of thousands of visitors. The museum prides itself on being a museum of peace. While many museums focused on the topics of peace and war tend to focus more on war than on peace, the Peace Museum firmly believes in the importance of focusing on the concept of peace and how to achieve peace globally.

The museum is located in the Uppsala Castle and dedicated to the memory of Dag Hammarskjöld, Sweden's first Secretary General of the United Nations, who lived in the castle as a child. Dag Hammarskjöld died in the plane crash in Zambia in 1961,

but his legacy of quiet diplomacy and international peace and cooperation still lives on today. United States President John F. Kennedy called Dag Hammarskjöld "the greatest statesman of our century." He remains the only person to be awarded a Nobel Peace Prize posthumously.

In 2009, Sweden celebrated 200 years of peace. It is a remarkably long period of peace, and one of the themes of the exhibition at the museum is how Sweden went from a warring nation to a peaceful country. Few other countries in the world have experienced such a long period of peace, and we hope to raise the question why Sweden has remained peaceful for so long and if there is anything we can learn from Sweden's history of peace when it comes to creating peace worldwide. Other topics the exhibition covers are the life of Dag Hammarskjöld, Swedish participation in peacekeeping forces all over the world and a general introduction to the concepts of peace, war and democracy. In addition to this, the Peace Museum has displayed a number of temporary exhibits throughout the years, focusing on a wide range of topics such as the lives of Mahatma Gandhi or Anne Frank, the persecution of the Romani people during WWII, sustainable development in South Africa and peace-building and reintegration in post-conflict societies.

The Peace Museum is more than a museum however. We offer schools in Uppsala and neighboring cities the opportunity to come to our museum and learn more about human rights, racism, discrimination, prejudice, moral courage and conflict resolution. Furthermore, we also go out in schools and perform role-playing games with the students. These games are about topics such as how

you would run the country if you were a minister, how to handle a nation-wide power outage and how to create sustainable development. Our hope with these activities is to teach youths how to stand up for what they believe in, to make them aware of the issues their generation have to face and to give them the tools needed to solve conflicts, both small and large, peacefully.

Since opening, the museum staff has met with thousands of high school kids in Uppsala and the surrounding region. We hope to have made a difference in these youths' lives by teaching them about peace building, conflict resolution and how to fight prejudice, discrimination and racism in their everyday lives.

Fredsmuseum | Uppsala slott, Slottet ing H, 752 37 Uppsala - Telefon: 018-50 00 08 | info@fredsmuseum.se

A poem by a girl in Pakistan

A WEEPING WOMAN

By Syeda Rumana Mehdi

(15 year old, a student of O-II Cambridge, AES School for Girls, Karachi, Pakistan. Em address: rumana.mehdi@yahoo.com)

*Sitting in a thatched hut, cursing her life,
Existing in different forms: as a mother,
sister and wife*

*A woman cries her heart out,
Feels alone even amongst a crowd*

*She was ruled over by males in this
patriarchal society
She was never looked upon as a sign of
purity and piety*

Her father considered her inferior to his

sons

On whose name the family would be run

*Her brothers never treated her with
respect*

*The never thought about her future
prospects*

*At her in-laws' house, she was treated as a
slave*

*Despite living in a big house, she felt as if
she was living in a darkened cave*

*Then one day, the inevitable occurred,
She was thrown out of her in-laws' house
where she had never prospered*

*She could not return to her father's home,
She would have to spend her remaining life
alone*

*She set up a hut made of palm leaves and
wooden sticks,*

*In her heart, the seething memories of the
past still prick*

Today, she has grown old,

*Even to spend such a shabby life, she had
to sell all her gold*

*She lay dying on a ragged bed,
Forgiving everyone for what they had said*

*Till her last breath, she weeped
Into the pillow, her tears seeped*

*She finally slept peacefully everafter,
The woman who didn't know the meaning
of laughter*

06 June 2010

A film of "Hiroshima"

Ippei Kobayashi of the Association of

Kuroshiomonogatari Genkinakonokai
A film of “Hiroshima” was produced by donation of teachers so that such a tragedy will never be repeated. It is said that there are about 7500 nuclear weapons. Many people do not know this film in Japan and the world. It is important to know the truth and act for the abolition of nuclear weapons. I hope that the film will be seen by many people including children.

E-mail; kobayashi@kurosio-bottle.org

Ippei Kobayashi of Kuroshiomonogatari
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<http://www.kuroshio-bottle.org/index.htm>

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www.globalepe.org

Security Without Nuclear Deterrence

Commander Robert Green, Royal Navy
(Ret'd)

‘One of the best informed and most searching critiques of the central strategic doctrine of the nuclear age – nuclear deterrence – that I know of.’

Jonathan Schell, *author of* ‘The Fate of the Earth, Yale University

Publication date: May 2010

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15cm x 23cm

272 pages illustrated paperback

Peace Philosophy in Action edited by
Candice C. Carter and Ravindra Kumar

Published by Palgrave Macmillan: New York
(2010/9/28) Kazuyo Yamane wrote an article of “War Renunciation and Abolishment by Japan”.

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Notice

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

Overseas news that used to be published in *Muse* will be available in Newsletter of the INMP (International Network of Museums for Peace).

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