

Muse No.25: Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: October 2011

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The 11th Conference of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

The 11th Conference will be held at Maruki Gallery in Saitama from November 26 to 27. There will be exchanges of ideas and activities there. If you would like to participate it, please contact Maruki Gallery as follows:

Maruki Gallery: Saitama

At the time when the 3/11 Earthquake struck Maruki Gallery was exhibiting atomic bombing drawings by Mr. & Mrs. Maruki, and was just amidst opening the "Daigofukuryu Maru Incident" exhibit from Ben Shahn's "Lucky Dragon Series."

On March 5 there had been a discussion with one of the crew of the Lucky Dragon No. 5, Matashichi Oishi, and the poet, Arthur Binard, in which Binard stated, "We are all riding on the Lucky Dragon No. 5." Although this sentiment was somewhat evocative, after the nuclear accident, we began to face the threats of radioactivity as he implied.

Given this situation, from May 3-June 25, we had also opened an exhibit about emergency planning entitled, "From the Perspective of Chernobyl," which featured paintings from "The Village in the Winds" by artists who depicted the lives of those who have lived at the site of the nuclear disaster area 25 years ago as well as photographs by Hirokawa Ryuichi and Motohashi Seichi. We created this exhibit so that we could broaden our understanding of both Chernobyl and Fukushima. Amidst the exhibition we also held a concert by Komuru Hitoshi, a talk by Motohashi, an update from the site of the Fukushima nuclear disaster led by photojournalist Toyoda Naomi, and a concert by Chernobyl survivor, Nataliya Gudziy, which was widely attended.

Maruki Iri said, "Pika (the atomic bomb) is different from earthquakes and tsunami. Atomic bombs are dropped by

men while it is not so with the other one." The government said that the big earthquake was "beyond our conception", but it is hiding the truth that it was men who made nuclear power.

Okamura Yukinori

Curator of Maruki Gallery for the Hiroshima Panels

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

Executive Secretary: Watanabe Mina

In January 2011 WAM held a symposium which featured the well-known Korean artist, Yun Suknam, who is an activist for peace and support WAM's activities, donated 20 wood sculptures for potential female donors from her "999"

piece. This “999” piece, which is intended to represent the notion of Buddhist restraint by subtracting “1” from the number “1,000”, intends to communicate that women throughout the world can become a person who can fulfill the world. The piece has been completely sold, but will remain at WAM until December, after which the individual pieces will be sent to their buyers.

On 7/2/2011 a special exhibition entitled, “The Grandmothers of the Philippines Rise Up: From the Islands Tread Upon by the Japanese Military” began. Amidst the fierce fighting of WWII, as both the Japanese Military and American Military became entangled in the Philippine resistance movement, numerous “Comfort Stations” and military rape zones were established, and the instances of military rape increased. Through firsthand testimonies and other materials, the actual circumstances of the “Sanko Military Strategy” (Kill to the utmost, burn to the utmost, steal to the utmost) are now coming to light. This special exhibition, through the efforts of citizens who have come to support the “lola” (which means grandmother in Tagalog) and researchers who have conducted surveys and dug for information, explains the latest information regarding the extent of the sexual violence in the Philippines.

Maria Rosa Luna Henson divulge her true identity as a “comfort woman” victim for the first time. When she heard that women who had been forced to work as sexual slaves should divulge the past on the radio, she said, “I felt as if my blood turned white.” Following her, 400 individuals have come forward as victims. These grandmothers have courageously added their own names and have played a major role in the struggle. On 7/2, Felicida de los Ráez and her supporter were invited to appear at an opening event, and Professor Satoshi Nakano of Hitotsubashi University gave a lecture on the 100,000 civilians who died over a period of two months during the battle in Manila. In order to make the public aware of the little-known circumstances of the fighting in the Philippines, we have planned to hold a public conversation in fall entitled, “The Philippine Front from the Eyes of the Soldier” which will include accounts by soldiers and others.

It has been 20 years since Kim Hak Soon came forward to identify herself as a Korean “comfort woman” victim on 8/14/1991. Moreover, 12/14/11 will mark the 1000th time that “Wednesday protesters” have gone out to protest on Wednesday of every week in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, the Republic of Korea. To the extent that even one victim spends their life struggling to solve the “Comfort Woman” issue, we in WAM will actively join them in

solidarity. We look forward to your coming to visit our museum and joining us as well.

“KAJA: Visitors of the Seoul Peace Museum (KAJA means, ‘Let’s Go!’)”

We, the Korea And Japan Alternative learning group, are a small citizen’s organization who seek to explore Korean history and culture through film and music. We hold a study group led by Professor Yi Yonchae once each month and embark upon a study tour once a year. This year in the March study tour we met with Professor Han Hong, of Sungkonghoe University, and went on a walking tour of Kanghai Island and the greater Seoul metropolitan area. We were also given a tour of the Peace Museum which is directed by Professor Han.

From 1990 this museum has led a movement to reflect upon the massacres done by the Korean military to Vietnamese residents amidst the Vietnam War. At this time, we learned that two grandmothers who were “comfort women” of the Japanese military gave their entire life’s saving as “the seed of peace”: this movement, in the spirit of “Suffering, Memory, and Solidarity,” seeks to generate an awareness of peace.

We, as Japanese, were deeply affected by the knowledge there that many victims within the various countries of Asia and the grandmothers whose lives were thrown under foot were able to empathize with those in Vietnam whom they have never met.

In recent years, those of us who love Korean drama and those of us who love Korea have had many opportunities to learn about Korean history, but at the same time there has been a trend to turn away from the history of Japanese aggression and violence toward colonized Koreans. Regardless, this museum revealed to us a history of violence and provided us with a path to resolving it. This left us with a lasting awareness of the suffering of others!

In the hopes of sharing this impression with those close to us we decided to create a leaflet in Japanese. If we create such a leaflet, perhaps we can apply the same spirit of “Suffering, Memory, and Solidarity” in order to move others.

We completed this effort with the help of museum staff, Yeonhwan Kim, and with the permission of Hong Han. Currently, our members are distributing leaflets to their friends and acquaintances, and when we go to Seoul we are making plans to provide this leaflet to the Peace Museum there.

We realize that perhaps this is not extensive, but we would be thrilled if the peace museums throughout Japan could distribute the leaflet as well. Please contact us at the following address:

<https://sites.google.com/site/kajalearninggroup/contact-us>

KAJA Administrative Assistant: Nakagawa Midori

Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall: Tokyo

Because of the impact of the Eastern Japan Earthquake and the Fukushima Radiation Incident, all field trips have been canceled or changed. There has been a significant drop in visitors since mid March to the museum.

On the one hand, because of the implications of the radiation and environmental pollution, the Daigo Fukuryu Maru takes on a new significance; however, there is still a great sense of uncertainty about how to understand this significance. As a result, those who visit the museum do so with a greater sense of urgency.

The exhibition, “News clippings from the Bikini Island Incidents and the Lives of those who Experienced the Daigo Fukuryu Maru Disaster” will be displayed until 9/19. 57 years earlier, the fear among the public increased because of reports of “Atomic Tuna,” “Radioactive Rain,” and “Agricultural Production” [linked to the incident]. This exhibition displays 104 newspaper articles from that time and 25 other pieces of archival material. A related public lecture was held on 6/3 entitled, “Radioactivity and the Earth” which was given by well-known researchers such as Professor Ikuro Anzai who addressed the victims, radiation protections and the environmental pollution at the time of the Daigo Fukuryu Maru Disaster. A documentary about the science of the time was also shown and about 170 people participated.

This helps us understand the nuclear incident and the spread of pollution at the time of the Bikini Island Incident. This also helps us call into question the common perception of the public that other countries have not been subject to nuclear disaster, and for this reason we must continue to teach daily about the Daigo Fukuryu Maru Disaster and the Bikini Island Incident.

The exhibition, “Those who Saw the Ship 2011” will open from 9/23: this is an exhibition that displays impressions of students and the public who have visited the Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall. This year is the 35th anniversary of the museum, and as we look to a world without nuclear weapons and without war, we reflect how individuals today interpret the intentions of those who preserved the ship as

well as those who continue to live after Fukushima. As a result, we have exhibited their impressions. (This exhibition will be open until 3/2012.)

Kazuya Yasuda, Curator

The 4th Anniversary of “The Port of Peace”

Yamanashi Peace Museum Chairperson, Tamotsu Asakawa

Thank you for participating in the 10th Annual Peace Conference which took place at the main hall of the Yamanashi Peace Museum in Kofu City. Thanks to all, 57 persons attended and it went exceptionally well. We would like to report on subsequent efforts since then.

The exhibit, “Considering the Okinawan Battles” which had been planned since last fall has continued from April 2011, and the exhibit, “Yamanashi War Site and Artifacts” was begun and will continue until the end of September. We have focused on surveying and preserving the Yamanashi battle sites in Yamanashi prefecture, and exhibited the trenches at Nirasaki, war remains in the Minami Alps City, and the Otsuki watch place ruins in a panel. We are also exhibiting actual artifacts related to the fire bombings of Kofu City as well as from fighter aircraft.

On 6/19 we held an event to mark our 4th Anniversary in which we welcomed the Director of the Hiratsuka Raicho Museum, Yoneda Saeko. Because this year is the 100-year anniversary of the publication of Hiratsuka’s “In the Beginning, Woman was the Sun,” in the *Bluestocking* journal, Yoneda focused on Hiratsuka and gave a talk entitled, “Hiratsuka Raicho’s Conception of Peace.” It was a great success.

Thanks to all, in July visitors to the Museum surpassed 7,000. Moreover, since the Museum opened, every month there have been lectures and symposiums that draw from 30-50 people and deepened our engagement. This year marks 80 years since the Manchurian Incident and 70 years after the Asian Pacific War. In order to commemorate these events, we are planning an exhibition to be held this fall in October entitled, “80 Years Since the Manchurian Incident.”

Tel & fax: 055 2235 5659

War and Peace Museum (Peace Aichi): Nagoya

Executive Secretary, Miyahara Daisuke

We renewed our website and started a “Peace Aichi” blog. The website is for the mid and long-term, and the blog gives recent information about events and short-term items. This

month the blog was accessed by 1,000 households.

We held an exhibit of drawings entitled, "Palestine's Children" (3/22-4/23). It has been four years since Israel intensified its blockage of the Gaza strip in Palestine. This exhibition is comprised of drawings created by children who live there, in cooperation with the NPO Palestinian Children Campaign. During the exhibition we also held lectures which informed the public of recent events in Gaza (3/26) and listened to a talk by Mr. Takehiko Kitabayashi, the head of the NPO. We also held an exhibition of images by the photojournalist, Furui Mizue (3/22-3/26).

Nagoya Air Raid Panel (2/22-3/19)

On 3/12 and 3/19 we held a Panel Discussion in connection with a special three-year exhibition regarding the Great Nagoya Air Raids. In addition, on 3/19 we held an evening memorial dedicated to the victims of the Nagoya air raids in which people described their memories of the event. There was also a candle-lighting ceremony, a Buddhist memorial ceremony, and a piano concert.

Volume 9 of the "Peace Aichi" newsletter was published (5/1) This is a biannual publication. It is sent out to members of NPOs, etc.

The 4th Anniversary Peace Festival (5/7-8)

This is a free, annual festival that celebrates the opening of the museum (5/4). There is a bazaar as well as stores (that sell free trade items, etc.), a children's corner (with a clinic for toys), and there is an opening *shanson* concert, a "peace talk," a meeting to share thoughts on peace, a folk revival peace concert, etc. The first floor of the first floor hall was filled to capacity. Five peace organizations introduced their activities and seven peace organizations participated in the event.

Regular Meeting (5/30)

This was our third regular meeting as speakers of war and peace, and 20 individuals participated. A decision was made to create a series of meeting for peace education by speaking war experiences and to begin collecting recollections of the War.

An exhibition on 66th anniversary of Anne Franck's death. (5/19-5/27)

The first floor of Peace Aichi was used for a gathering of the exhibit organizers. The exhibition organized by members of the Anne Franck association was well received.

The Battle of Okinawa and the Himeyuri Student Corps Exhibition (5/17-6/25)

Using panels created by the Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum, we held the exhibition entitled, "The Battle of Okinawa and the Himeyuri Student Corps" for which we are

deeply indebted to the Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum. In the middle of the exhibition on Okinawa Remembrance Day, we showed "The Collective Will: Confessions 64 Years after the War in Okinawa and Tokashiki Islands (NHKTV, 2009)

Currently, we are holding the exhibition, "A Special Summer Break Exhibition: Children's Lives and War" (7/12-8/31) and we are looking forward to children attending the museum. We expect that visitors to the museum this summer will reach 30,000.

Kyoto Museum for World Peace: Kyoto Ritumeikan University Activity Report: Kyoto City, Kyoto

Maki Torii (Education and Culture Division)

Framework:

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritumeikan University celebrated the 19th anniversary of its establishment. Professor Ikuro Anzai retired from the university, but remains as the museum honorary director. He set up Anzai Science & Peace Office. Mr. Tomohiko Takasugi continuously takes on the position of the museum director and Mr. Takashi Kakuni is assigned as the museum vice director. Preparing for the 20th anniversary next year, they have started developing the celebration project. Following is the summary of main exhibitions and activities in the first half of 2011.

Special Exhibition:

Spring Special Exhibition, "The World in 187 Faces" May 17th – July 10th consisted of roughly 130 photos taken by members of Japan Visual Journalist Association (JVJA) covering conflicts, environmental destruction, poverty, and natural disaster all over the world. Mr. Sohsuke Yamamoto, the chief editor of an online magazine, *photogazet* the first issue gave a commemorative lecture on May 24th.

Small Exhibition :

The 63rd: "Jack Sal – De/ Portees Relocation" April 15th – May 4th

The 64th: "Report on Philippine Study Tour" AKAY Youth Japan, May 7th – June 5th

The 65th: "Non—profit Activity WORLD CHILDREN PHOTO PROJECT Globe is the class room. Let's bring peace in focus! Students in the World." June 10th – 30th

The 66th: "What is War? Keizo & Kiyō – What torn them apart and brought them together" July 3rd – 18th

The 67th: “Dining Tables in Time of War – Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner” July 22nd – August 28th

Special Exhibition and Lectures:

The Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11th, 2011 was not only the unprecedented natural disaster but also caused the unparalleled nuclear accident. Immediately after the disaster, we were putting out information and facts of the affected area and we had the following events to remind people living far away from East Japan of praying for affected people.

1. Special Lecture by Mr. Ikuro Anzai, the museum honorary director
The 1st: “Radioactive damage from Fukushima nuclear accident and our lives” March 23rd
The 2nd: “What should we learn from Fukushima nuclear accident? – Based on two field surveys” June 29th
2. Special Photo Exhibition, “From the scene of Great East Japan Earthquake” (with JVJA) and Panel Exhibition, “The honorary museum director Ikuro Anzai in the affected area of Fukushima nuclear accident” – introduced that Professor Anzai visited Fukushima affected by the nuclear accident and conducted field surveys. Photos taken by him were also shared in the exhibition. The 1st: May 17th – June 19th. The 2nd: June 21st – July 30th.
3. “Bertha von Suttner Exhibition” – the first female recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. August 10th – 28th
Lecture by Dr. Peter van den Dungen on August 20th
4. “The 31st War Exhibition for Peace in Kyoto” August 2nd ~7th

On May 29th a film screening of “A forest of Katynia” and a related lecture was held inviting Mr. Radoslaw Tyszkiewicz, the first secretary of the Embassy of Poland in Japan. It was a part of study projects co-organized by Ritsumeikan University students and the volunteer guides working for the museum.

[NGO Workshop: by PEACE BOAT]

A workshop by PEACE BOAT was held to introduce the contents of the exhibition shown on the 2nd floor. Mr. Nakazawa from PEACE BOAT gave a presentation.

[Special Summer Holiday project]

1. For children and the parents: What is peace?

On July 22nd and 30th, two workshops by Professor Ikuro Anzai and a staff on Kyoto Ecology Center were conducted regarding peace and environment issues for school children and their parents.

2. A Meeting for elementary and junior high school teachers who are planning to bring their class children to the museum 2011

Since 2007, the meetings have been held to make their visits more fruitful and efficient. Five sessions were given between July and August.

[A consecutive seminars for Global Peace and Human Rights ~ Looking at the aspects of peace]

Since 2009, the lectures have been held to focus on peace by inviting international intellectuals and peace activists.

The fifth lecture titled “Building World Peace and the Chemical Weapons Convention” was given by Dr. Alexander Olbrich (a Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Osaka and Kobe) and co-organized with the Consulate General of F.R.G. in Osaka and Kobe on May 10th.

The sixth lecture was given on July 20th, by a Former Governor of Okinawa, Masahide Ota. The title was “Thinking of Okinawa Battle and the problem of U.S. Military Bases stationed in Okinawa”.

[The 7th Conference of International Museums for Peace]

It was organized by the International Network of Museums for Peace from May 4th to 7th at Barcelona and Dr. Kazuyo Yamane of the Faculty of International Relations and Ms. Junko Kanekiyo, a curator of this museum took part in it and gave presentations on agendas and perspectives of the peace museums in Japan as well as of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University.

Tanba Manganese Memorial Reopened: Kyoto

Secretary General: Lee SoonYeon

The reopening ceremony was held on July 26, 2011. It was originally made by Lee Jung Ho, the founder and director and also his family in 1989. The purpose is to convey the history of Koreans who were forced to work at Manganese mines in Kyoto during World War II. Many of them died because of pneumoconiosis after breathing mineral dust while working. Manganese was used to make military manufacturing such as a battleship called Yamato, a gun barrel, etc. I hope that you will visit this memorial which Lee Jung Ho called “our tomb” and feel minors’ dream and suffering. The bowels of the earth show interesting history of the earth 200 million years ago.

Open on Sunday. Also on Friday and Saturday if there is a group booking.

Open from 10:00 to 16:00.

It is closed from December 15 to March 15 because of snow.

Fee: 800 yen for adult, 600 yen for junior high school students and 100 yen for children over five years old.

Access: a bus from Kyoto Station on Sunday.

The details are available on the website.

TEL 075-681-0280 & FAX 075-681-0281

E-mail: info@tanbamangan.or.jp

URL:<http://www.tanbamangan.or.jp>.

Grassroots House: Kochi

Secretary General: Mana Nakauchi

The annual twelve events called “Peace Wave” started on June 30 (folded paper cranes were displayed downtown) and ended on August 21 when a peace concert was held.

As for folded paper cranes, 67 bunches were displayed from 33 elementary and junior high schools, 18 welfare facilities and so forth.

The 33rd exhibition on war and peace was held from July 2 to 9. 420 people visited there. There was a photo exhibition on the nuclear accident of Chernobyl taken by Koichi Hirokawa. There are answers to questionnaires by many visitors, especially by teenagers.

The Association of Preserving Remains of the 44 Regiment was founded on May 7. A letter was submitted to Mayor Kochi to preserve them.

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki

This is a report of the major activities of the Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum: during the first half of this year.

1. The 5th talk (1/8), “Colonial Korea and Taisho Democracy and the Chinese Independence Movement” and the 6th talk (2/12), “Is Religion a Medicine or a Poison” as part of the “Japan Early Modern and Modern Lecture Series” took place and were received positively. We will resume such an event in September this year.

2. On 1/22 the German Youth Corps conscientious objector, Julian Sander, met and talked with the Nagasaki public. There was a lively exchange of ideas regarding Peace Education and History Education.

(On 3/4 Professor Eugen Eichhorn of Berlin Technical University gave a lecture, “The German Anti-Nuclear Movement” which was illuminating as it occurred not long before the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster. After the disaster, Germany made all former conscientious objectors of the Youth Corps who were in Japan return home immediately.

3. On 3/6 there was an International Women’s Day Trip in Sasebo, and the Chairperson of the organization gave a lecture entitled, “The “Comfort Women” Issue 100 Years after Korea’s Annexation” in which they argued against the Anti-Japanese Responsibility position.

4. On 6/6 there was a report regarding the gathering on a peace trip to China for students who would be sent to Nanjing. Although this was positively reported by the Media, no one applied, unfortunately. We will ask interested members of the public again in August. <http://www.d3.dion.ne.jp/~okakinen>
TEL&FAX:095-820-5600

Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City, Okinawa

Akiko Nakada

The museum’s governing body “Okinawa Prefecture Joshi-Ichikojo Himeyuri Dosokai Foundation” was renamed “Okinawa Prefecture Joshi-Ichikojo Himeyuri Heiwa Kinen Foundation”, authorized as a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation in June 2011. “Dosokai (alumni reunion)” was replaced by “Heiwa Kinen (peace memorial)” in accordance with the legal provision. The museum reopened to the public on 1 April 2011 after renovation; the room for showing films of eyewitness accounts is now more spacious and comfortable, with picture panels newly set up.

The picture book “Ehon Himeyuri” was published on Irei no Hi (the anniversary of the end of the battle in Okinawa) of 23 June 2011. This book is a compilation of two-and-half-year work of survivors of the Himeyuri Student Corps, the illustrator Keisuke Mita, and curators of the museum. The book attracted wide press coverage and received an enthusiastic public response, which proved a great demand for tools to pass on the historical fact to the children.

Network News

Historical Folkway Museum of Honbetsu: Hokkaido

An exhibition on U.S. air raids on Honbetsucho (on July 15, 1945) was held from July 7 to August 20. Artifacts related to the air raid were displayed such as melted glasses by the air raid. There was also the symposium for peace on August 14.

Tel : 0156-22-2141

<http://www.town.honbetsu.hokkaido.jp/living/culture/archives.html>

Pacific War History Museum: Iwate

Mr. Ichio Sasaki, the first director of the museum passed away. There are about 150 Fallen soldiers whose remains are left at battlefields. About 1000 remains were taken home by members of the museum. The details are available in its newsletter. (From Newsletter No. 81)
Tel: 0197-52-3000

Sendai City Memorial on War Damage and Recovery: Miyagi

An exhibition on War Damage and Recovery was held from July 8 to 11. Sendai City was air raided by US bombers on July 10, 1945, and 1066 people were killed. Artifacts and a list of the victims were displayed. A video on life during and after the war was shown.
Tel : 022-263-6931
<http://www.city.sendai.jp/aoba/sensai/>

Mito City Museum: Ibaragi

Mito Peace Memorial Center , Mito City Museum and Mito Art Museum held an exhibition for peace together on August 2nd, 66 years after the US bombing of Mito. Two victims of the air raid spoke their experiences and suiton (boiled flour dumplings) that was eaten during World War II was offered. There was a storytelling with pictures called Barefoot Gen.
Tel : 029-226-6521 Fax : 029-226-6549
<http://business4.plala.or.jp/shihaku1/>

Peace Museum of Saitama: Higasimatsuyama City

A photo exhibition was held from March 19 to May 15 such as materials from Asahi Graph, Photo Weekly and Weekly Children of the Empire. Inconvenient facts were hidden during the war and people cooperated with waging the war as a result.

An exhibition on War and Animals was held from July 16 to September 4. They were military horses, military dogs, and carrier pigeons that were used in battlefields, animals that were used for fur and meat as well as animals that were used for the development of new weapons. Animals in zoos were also killed before air raids.
Tel : 0493-35-4111 Fax : 0493-35-4112
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/saitamapeacemuseum/>

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

Five volumes of Visual Book on Air Raids on Tokyo

were published on March 5, 2011. An exhibition was held based on the books from March 2 to 27. The content is US air raids on Tokyo, the history of air raids in the world, Japan's war, issues after the air raids and museums for peace.

The ninth anniversary of the opening of the center was held on March 5. There was a lecture on the air raids, an English play on the air raids by junior high school students, Mr. Katsumoto Saotome's lecture, etc.

A grant will be given to Mr. Masahiko Yamabe, the representative of researchers of the center, from 2011 to 2013 so that they will be able to study photographs on air raids.

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

National Showa Memorial Museum : Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo

There was an exhibition of posters on the period during World War II and after the war in terms of public enterprises (March 19-April 17) and cultural events(April 19-May 15). Posters were used to disseminate the government policies during the war.

A special exhibition on the recovery after the war was held from July 23 to August 28. People suffered from the lack of food and goods during the war and their hard life was shown as well as their recovery after the war.

People had to use stamps to get sugar and matches in six cities such as Tokyo from June 1940. Then people had to use stamps to buy food, clothes, charcoal all over Japan since November 1940. After US bombers air raided many cities all over Japan, it was not possible for people to get food even if they had food stamps.

There was food shortage even after the war and some people starved to death in cities. It became possible to get food after February 1946 when flour began to be distributed by US military as well as the UNISEF, NGOs, etc. In 1956 it became possible to control food anymore, and Japan recovered from the war.

Tel : 03-3222-2577 Fax : 03-3222-2575
<http://www.showakan.go.jp/>

Tokyo Restoration Memorial Hall :Sumida Ward

A photo exhibition on war damage was held from February 22 to March 22. Photos were taken by Koho Ishikawa, especially photos on US air raids on Tokyo.

TEL : 03-3622-1208
<http://www.tokyoireikyokai.or.jp/kinenkan.html>

Sumida Heritage Museum: Tokyo

There was an exhibition on orphans after US air raids of Tokyo from February 19 to April 24. Their lives were displayed using their testimony, documents, photos and paintings. It is rare to make such an exhibition because there has been discrimination and prejudice against orphans.

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

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

Chuo City Historical Museum: Tokyo

People in Chuo Ward in Tokyo had to work for Munitions factories during the war. Their hard life was shown from February 25 to March 27. People who know such history are getting old and this is why the exhibition was held in terms of US air raids, war and media, etc. Also exhibited were photos on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Tel : 03-3546-5537 Fax : 03-3546-8258

<http://www.city.chuo.lg.jp/sisetugaido/timedomeakashi/index.html>

Toshima Historical Museum: Tokyo

An exhibition on life in the past including the period during the war was held from April 1 to June 22. There was US air raids on April 13 and photos by Kouyou Ishikawa were displayed and so forth.

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

<http://www.city.toshima.lg.jp/bunka/shiryokan/>

Shibusawa Memorial Museum: Kita Ward, Tokyo

An exhibition on Eiichi Shibusawa and Sun Wen was held from June 11 to September 19. This year is the 100 anniversary of the Chinese Revolution of 1911. The Republic of China was declared and Sun Wen became the provisional President. Shibusawa Eiichi met Sun Wen in Tokyo in 1913 to discuss economical cooperation between Japan and China. This exhibition was held so that people could think of the relation between Japan and China and the world peace.

Tel : 03-3910-0005

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

Hachioji City Historical Museum: Tokyo

An exhibition on war and children was held from July 7 to August 31. Children were taught to serve for Japan: boys were taught to be soldiers and girls were taught to be good home makers. Their life, education, evacuation and so forth was displayed. People who experienced the war

talked about US air raids on Hachioji City on July 7 and also August 14.

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

<http://www.city.hachioji.tokyo.jp/kyoiku/rekishibunkazai/kyodoshiryokan/index.html>

Fussa Local Material Hall: Tokyo

A war exhibition for peace was held from July 16 to September 25. It dealt with the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, the Russo-Japanese War to the Pacific War. Materials on air raids, toys, school textbooks and so forth were exhibited to think of Fussa and the history of the war.

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

<http://www.museum.fussa.tokyo.jp/>

Itabashi Art Museum: Tokyo

An exhibition on war and Japanese modern art was held from May 14 to June 19. Artists had to be soldiers and some painted to document the war. Shuzo Takiguchi was arrested because of the Peace Preservation Law (1925-1945) in 1941 and artists lost freedom of expression. Some artists were killed in battle fields and by US air raids. Paintings during and after the war were displayed so that visitors could think of war and artists.

Masaki Suematsu's art works were displayed. He went to France in 1939 and became a prisoner of war during the war.

Tel : 03-3979-3251 Fax : 03-3979-3252

<http://www.itabashiartmuseum.jp/art/>

Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography : Meguro Ward

An exhibition on war and children was held from May 14 to July 10. The photographs include not only Japanese ones but also foreign ones.

A photo exhibition of Tsuneo Enari was held from July 23 to September 25. He became a photo journalist of Mainichi newspaper and took photos not only of the Japanese in Hiroshima and Nagasaki but also the non-Japanese who were toyed with by the Pacific War such as the Philippine and the Chinese.

Tel : 03-3280-0099 Fax : 03-3280-0033

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

Kawasaki City Peace Museum : Kanagawa

An exhibition on US air raids of Kawasaki was held from March 12 to May 8. The air raid was done on April 15, 1945 and about 1000 people were killed. US air raids of

Yokohama on May 29, 1945 were also introduced.
Tel : 044-433-0171 Fax : 044-433-0232
<http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/25/25heiwa/home/heiwahome/index.htm>

Nagaoka War Damages Center: Niigata

There was an exhibition on US air raids on Nagaoka from July 1 to August 31 using photographs of the victims and a map that showed burnt down areas by the air raids. 1480 people were killed by US air raids on August 1, 1945.
Tel : 0258-36-3269 Fax : 0258-36-3335
<http://www.city.nagaoka.niigata.jp/kurashi/sensai/siryoukan.html>

Asahimachi Museum, Niigata University: Niigata City

An exhibition of war and art: war described in picture postcards was held from April 13 to June 30. Art works by Saburo Miyamoto and Konosuke Tamura, well-known military artists, were displayed.
Tel & Fax : 025-227-2260
<http://www.lib.niigata-u.ac.jp/tenjikan/>

Nakanokuchi Memorial Hall of One's Predecessors : Niigata

An exhibition on militarism was held from May 14 to June 18. Well-known forefathers of Nakanokuchi village are displayed at the museum.
Tel : 025-375-1112 Fax : 025-375-1114
<http://www4.ocn.ne.jp/~naka-vil/senjinkan/senjinkan.html>

Ishikawa-Ken History Museum : Ishikawa

A special exhibition on life and amusements in Showa (1926-1989) was held from April 23 to June 5. Displayed were substitute products before and during the war, wooden refrigerator after the war, movie posters before and during the war, black and white TV as an amusement after the war and so forth.
Tel : 076-262-3236
<http://www.pref.ishikawa.jp/muse/rekihaku/>

Yukinoshita History Museum: Fukui

Members of the NGO against nuclear power decided to hold a peace rally and a peace march every 11th of each month.

Newsletter called Yukinoshita is published and it has information on US air raids of Fukui.
Tel: 0776-52-2169

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

The Special Exhibition on War and Peace: Matsumoto City, Nagano

A special exhibition was held at Matsumoto City Museum and so forth from July 2 to August 21 to commemorate the 23rd UN Disarmament Conference held on July 27-29 in Matsumoto City in Nagano Prefecture. For example, there was an exhibition on war memory at school at Matsumoto City Museum and an exhibition on children and war at Old Kaichi School.

Matsumoto City Museum of Art: Nagano

Photographs by Ken Domon were exhibited from July 16 to September 4 commemorating the opening of the 23rd UN Disarmament Conference. He worked as a photo journalist and took photos on life and culture in Japan based on realism. 300 photos were introduced. Takeshi Fujimori, a director of Domon Kn Memorial, gave a lecture on his master, Ken Domon on July 30th.
Tel : 0263-39-7400 Fax : 0263-39-3400
<http://www.city.matsumoto.nagano.jp/artmuse/p7/p7-index.html>

Gifu Peace Museum: Gifu

A peace exhibition for children was held from July 19 to 29. An emphasis was put on the US air raid on July 9, 1945 by which 860 people were killed. Folded paper cranes by citizens were also exhibited.
http://gakuen.gifu-net.ed.jp/~contents/tyu_shyakai/jinbutu/seinsou/siryousitu.htm

Ibigawa History Folklore Museum: Gifu

An exhibition of war and life at home was held from July 20 to September 18. Ibigawa Town was not air raided during the war, but men were sent to battlefields and women and children had a hard time. They had to offer metal utensils to the government and use substitutes made of wood and ceramics. A part of a Russian battleship was also exhibited.
Tel : 0585-22-5373
http://dac.gijodai.ac.jp/vm/virtual_museum/sanpo/12/index.htm

Museum of Gero Native History : Gifu

Citizens donated war-related articles and some of them were exhibited from July 9 to September 4. This is because many people do not know what happened to their life in the

Pacific War (1941 to 1945). Food and necessities were supplied and neighborhood groups were organized. The themes were the forceful governmental policies, neighborhood groups that were used to control people, people's hard life, especially women and children and soldiers who longed for home at battlefields.

Tel : 0576-25-4174 Fax : 0576-25-4174

<http://www.city.gero.lg.jp/gyousei/view.rbz?of=1&ik=0&pn p=14&cd=428>

Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka

An exhibition on war and nationalistic children was held from April 8 to August 28. Children's study, military drills and play were shown to make clear Japan's society during the war.

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

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

Sakuragaoka Museum: Aichi

An exhibition on Toyokawa naval arsenal was held from July 16 to August 31. The naval arsenal was opened in 1939 and it is well known as producing machine guns. However it was air raided by US bombers on August 7 1945 and over 2500 people became victims. Paintings on the arsenal have been drawn by citizens since 2007 so that young people will learn the history.

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

<http://www.city.toyokawa.lg.jp/enjoy/sakuragaokamuseum.html>

Okazaki City Museum: Aichi

An exhibition of life and war was held from June 4 to July 31. Citizens donated articles related to the war and they were exhibited. The aim of the exhibition was to think back to the past and learn the horror of the war and the preciousness of peace. People suffered from the draft, forced labor, the lack of materials and US air raids.

Tel : 0564-28-5000 Fax : 0564-28-5005

<http://www.city.okazaki.aichi.jp/museum/bihaku/top.html>

Yokkaichi Municipal Museum: Mie

An exhibition on air raids of Yokkaichi and life during the war was held from June 17 to August 28. Articles related to the air raids such as paintings and letters were displayed. War experiences that should not be forgotten and the misery of the war were conveyed there.

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

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

Taki Town Folk Museum: Mie

An exhibition of war and postcards was held from July 7 to September 26. 123 postcards owned by Kenzou Nakagawa of Ise City were displayed. Unfortunately he passed away when he was 90 in January 2011.

Tel : 0598-38-1132

http://www.town.taki.mie.jp/guide/kyodo_kikaku.html

Otsu City Museum of History: Shiga

The 92nd mini exhibition of Otsu, war and citizens was held from July 12 to September 4. Many people had to go through severe training and citizens were forced to have a hard life during the war. Photos on the 9th Regiment of Infantry, postcards that soldiers sent home, dolls of a soldier, etc. were displayed in order to convey war records to the future generation.

Tel : 077-521-2100 Fax : 077-521-2666

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

Maizuru Repatriation Memorial Museum: Kyoto

An exhibition of paintings of repatriation ships was held from February 16 to May 16. Maizuru Port is a repatriation port used for 13 years from 1945 to 1958. 32 Japanese ships and 25 American ships were used. Paintings of such ships by Toshi Hirota who used to work for a shipping company were displayed.

There was an art exhibition on former Japanese soldiers who were forced to work in Siberia from May 18 to July 18. Hajime Shinagawa was a prisoner of war and was forced to work until August 1949. His paintings were displayed.

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

http://www.maizuru-bunkajigyoudan.or.jp/hikiage_homepage/next.html

An Exhibition on Senji Yamamoto: Kyoto

An exhibition on Senji Yamamoto was held at Lifelong Study Center in Uji City in Kyoto from September 1 to 6. He was educated in Canada and became a scholar of biology at Kyoto University and Doshisha University. He became a member of the House of Representatives from Rono Party (for workers and farmers), but he was killed by a nationalist in 1929 when he was 39. It was possible to see a rare film of his funeral taken secretly at that time.

Tel & Fax: 0774-48-2472 (Uji Yamasen-kai)

Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): Osaka

An exhibition of paintings on US air raids of Osaka was held from March 10 to July 10. Osaka was air raided since

March 13-14 by US bombers and it was completely destroyed. Citizens were asked to draw paintings on their experiences and they were displayed at the exhibition.

A film of Count Down Zero was shown on March 26 and an exhibition related to the film was held from March 20 to April 15.

An exhibition on the battle in Okinawa started on July 26 and it will be held until December 25. Panels on the battle made by Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum, paintings by citizens who experienced the battle, etc. were displayed. There was also an exhibition on Kinue Kobayashi who lost her husband during the war.

A lecture on Okinawa was given by Kaoru Kinjo who insisted that the war continues because there are many US bases in Okinawa on March 12.

A graduation ceremony was held for those who could not attend because of the US air raids on March 13. The ceremony was held 66 years after the air raid on March 13.

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

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

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

A photo exhibition on children in the Bangladesh and the Philippines was held from February 16 to 25. They were taken by a photojournalist called Atsushi Shibuya and Natsuki Yasuda. The photos showed various issues such as child labor, street children, drug, prostitution, etc. The aim of the exhibition is to inform the reality and also to let visitors think what they can do.

A film called "Maria's navel" was shown on February 19. It is a love story of a Philippino girl called Maria aged 6 and her poor family

An exhibition of Cool City, Sakai was held from January to March 30. Solar power generation was mainly introduced because there are people who were deprived of their basic rights and freedom for the reason of global warming. It is important to think not only peace and conflicts but also environmental issues.

An exhibition on Japanese soldiers who were detained in Siberia during the war was held from April to June 29. About 600,000 Japanese soldiers were forced to work and about 60,000 men died. Some of them drew paintings based on their experiences and they were displayed with their poems.

A mini exhibition on records of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was held from July 1 to September 29. Sakai city declared itself nuclear free in 1983 and became a member of Mayors for Peace in 2008.

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

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

Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka): Osaka

The exhibition was renewed on March 1st such as the one on the preciousness of life showing children using an artificial respirator, HIV/Aids, bullying, and multiculturalism in Osaka and traditional culture, state-of-the-art technology and so forth. There is also a photo exhibition on Minamata disease taken by Eugene Smith.

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

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

Museum of Osaka University: Toyonaka City ,Osaka

There was an exhibition on Osamu Tezuka, a famous cartoonist from April 28 to June 30. He graduated from Osaka University and he was qualified to practice medicine, but he became a cartoonist. His life as a student and a cartoonist was displayed. He wrote cartoons for education as well such as world history and Japan's history.

Tel : 06-6850-6284

<http://www.museum.osaka-u.ac.jp/jp/index.html>

Himeji Historical Peace Center: Hyogo

An exhibition of "Soldiers Leaving for the Front and their families" was held from January 8 to March 27. Activities of Patriotic Women's Association are introduced such as seeing soldiers off and receiving dead soldiers. Women were encouraged to marry and have many children under a national policy, but they suffered from the lack of materials such as food on rations, which was displayed. Students were also drafted and sent to battlefields and mothers who sent them off are introduced. Child evacuee's life was also displayed as well as girls who were forced to work at munitions factories.

An exhibition on war memory through clothes was held from April 9 to July 3. Materials related to clothes showed the terrible calamity and the preciousness of peace. Clothes that soldiers and citizens wore were displayed as well as photos and panels on soldiers and recovery. Maki Komada, an actress, read aloud on May 5 and Takayuki Kouno talked about his experience of US air raid on June 19.

Non-Nuclear exhibition for peace was held from July 16 to August 31. Himeji City declared itself nuclear-free on March 6, 1985 and such an exhibition has been held every year since 1986. In 2011 materials and photo panels from Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum were displayed as well as paintings, calligraphy by students from elementary school to high

school.

Tel : 079-291-2525 Fax : 079-291-2526

<http://www.city.himeji.lg.jp/heiwasiryo>

Kakimori Bunko(Library): Hyogo

An exhibition of paintings by Michio Maeda was held from June 12 to 26. He graduated from Tokyo Art University and sent postcards illustrated with a drawing to his wife from a battlefield. His art works were displayed.

Tel : 072-782-0244

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

Nara Prefecture Library and Information Center: Nara

An exhibition on saving for the nation was held from January 5 to March 30. Displayed were an advertisement of government bonds in a magazine, an article for encouraging people to save money in Nara, a bankbook and so forth.

There was an exhibition on neighborhood groups that supported the war from April 19 to June 29. Neighborhood groups were made so that the government could control people easily. They became indispensable after rationed goods were provided through the neighborhood groups. The groups were used to force people to save money for the war and to make obligatory supply of things to the government. Since this was not democratic, it was prohibited by the occupation army in 1947.

An exhibition on the Association of Reservists in Nara was held from July 1 to September 29. Its newsletters were displayed to show activities of the association. It was 1910 when the imperial association of reservists was established. Militarism was promoted by making a memorial tower, holding a ceremony to console the spirits of those who died in war, giving a lecture and founding the Association of Women for the national defense.

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

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

Suiheisha History Museum: Gosho City, Nara

Suiheisha was founded in 1922 to eliminate discrimination against the outcast in Japan. The 14th special exhibition on tracing the foundation of the National Suiheisha was held from May 1 to August 31. There will be the 90th anniversary of the foundation on March 3 2012. The aim of the exhibition is to introduce the background and the meaning of Suiheisha not only to citizens but also to children of elementary and junior high school.

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

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

Okayama City Virtual Museum: Okayama

The 34th exhibition on the war damage in Okayama was held from June 4 to 30. There were the US air raids on June 29 and at least 1700 people were killed. Exhibited were articles related to the air raids such as an incendiary bomb and melted glass and also photo panes.

Mr. Fumiaki Fujimoto, a high school teacher, gave a lecture on the air raids.

Tel : 086-898-3000 Fax : 086-898-3003

<http://www.city.okayama.jp/okayama-city-museum/>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: Hiroshima

An exhibition on the war seen by children was held from February 4 to July 11. The emphasis was put on the famous comic books called *Barefoot Gen* which was drawn by Keiji Nagasawa from Hiroshima. They are based on his own experiences of atomic bombed: Gen Nakaoka, the main character, lost his family, but he manages to live. Children could know how children at that time lived, what happened to them by the atomic bombing and so forth.

An exhibition on atomic bomb survivors is held from July 15 to December 14. Each survivor is focused so that visitors would learn severe damage by the atomic bomb and the meaning of life by watching materials related to the atomic bombing, their personal accounts and drawing.

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

There is an exhibition on people who helped atomic bomb survivors from January 2 to December 28. People suffered from terrible damage by the atomic bombing, but there were those who helped victims of the atomic bomb. It is possible to learn the reality of the atomic bombing, the sorrow and suffering of the survivors and their families and their strong wishes for peace through records of war experiences, related materials and screen images.

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

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

Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City : Hiroshima

An exhibition on US air raids on Fukuyama and life during the war was held from June 7 to August 28. Articles that citizens donated and photos were exhibited.

Fukuyama was air raided by US bombers on August 8, which is after the atomic bombing, and 354 people were killed. It was made clear that about 3,000 pupils evacuated from Osaka to Fukushima in Hiroshima. Not only the reality of the war but also efforts for peace after the war was shown such as the foundation of the Fukuyama League Against the Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs in 1955, the declaration of non-nuclear city for peace in 1984 and an exhibition appealing for peace that exists even today.
Tel : 084-924-6789 Fax : 084-924-6850
<http://www.city.fukuyama.hiroshima.jp/jinkenheiwashiryokan/>

Tokushima Prefectural Museum: Tokushima City

A report on Peace Museum Project in Tokushima was published on March 5. The project includes various exhibitions on war and peace and related workshops at Tokushima Prefecture Museum, Tokushima Prefecture Library and so forth such as an exhibition on the exchanges of dolls between Japan and the USA for peace.
Tel : 088-668-3636 Fax : 088-668-7197
<http://www.museum.tokushima-ec.ed.jp/default.htm>

Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre: Peace Museum: Kagawa

An exhibition on memory on general mobilization securing resources was held from February 1 to May 31. There was an exhibition on soldier's tableware and mementos from June 1 to September 30. An exhibition on US air raids on Takamatsu was held from June 25 to July 10.
Tel : 087-833-7722 Fax : 087-861-7724
<http://www.city.takamatsu.kagawa.jp/1794.html>

Fukuoka City Museum: Fukuoka

An exhibition of war and our life was held from June 6 to July 24. The center of Fukuoka City was air raided on June 19 and an emphasis was put on education of children at the exhibition.
Tel : 092-845-5011 Fax : 092-845-5019
<http://museum.city.fukuoka.jp/>

Miike Playing Card Memorial Museum: Fukuoka

An exhibition on the air raids on Omuta was held from June 7 to August 28. Omuta was air raided by US bombers five times from 1944 to 1945. Articles related to the air raids and also karuta (cards used in social games) that promoted militarism, original paintings of a book of The Day I Cannot Forget which is based on experiences of the air

raids of Omuta were displayed on July 27.

Tel&Fax : 0944-53-8780

<http://三池カルタ・歴史.com/>

Kitakyushu Museum of Literature : Fukuoka

It was planned to drop an atomic bomb on Kokura City in Kyushu first, but it was changed to Nagasaki because of bad weather. An exhibition on such a history was held from July 20 to August 31. There were the air raids on Yahata in Kita Kyushu City on August 8 and materials related to this bombing and Hiroshima and Nagasaki were displayed to show preciousness of peace and life.

Tel : 093-571-1505 Fax : 093-571-1525

<http://www.kitakyushucity-bungakukan.jp/>

Peace Museum for the People : Kotake Town ,Fukuoka

An exhibition on the battle in Okinawa was exhibited in April. Tsuneharu Ueda from Kyoto who had been sent to Okinawa donated his diary and Okinawa Newspaper and they were exhibited.

Tel : 09496-2-8565

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki

An exhibition on atomic bombs by Hideji Aihara was held from December 1 2010 to February 28. He recorded Nagasaki after the atomic bombing using a video camera.

There was an exhibition on mementos related to Urakami Cathedral from March 16 to May 10. There was also an exhibition on Dr. Takashi Nagai from May 16 to July 25. Exhibits were borrowed from Nagasaki City Nagai Takashi Memorial. He was a medical doctor, a writer, a Catholic, and father whose motto was "Love others just like you love yourself" and appealed for peace and love.

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

<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/peace/>

Nagasaki City Museum of History and Folklore: Nagasaki

An exhibition on life during the war was held from June 23 to August 28. About 100 articles were exhibited such as money, stamps, textbooks and so forth.

Tel & Fax : 095-847-9245

<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/siryokan/>

Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University Museum: Nagasaki

An exhibition of Nagasaki and the Atomic Bomb was held from June 27 to August 30. The university was 1.2

km away from the hypocenter and 214 students were killed while they were working. Articles related to the atomic bombing were exhibited such as photos and diaries of students.

Tel : 095-846-0102 Fax : 095-849-1694

http://www.n-junshin.ac.jp/univ/museum/museum_body.htm

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

An exhibition on exchanges of children between Taiwan and Japan was held from March 16 to April 17.

An exhibition on children and the battle of Okinawa was held from June 10 to July 11. It was possible for children to understand the situation of children during World War II.

New artifacts donated by citizens were displayed from June 14 to July 31 such as a knife used by an American soldier and a Japanese sword.

An exhibition of children's peace messages was held from June 23 to July 6. Their paintings, essays and poems were displayed.

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

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

Tsushima Maru Memorial Museum: Naha City, Okinawa

An exhibition on small painters at Terezin in Czech was held from June 13 to 26. Tel : 098-941-3515 Fax : 098-863-3683

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

Okinawa Prefectural Museum & Art Museum: Naha City, Okinawa

An exhibition for peace and consoling the spirit of the deceased was held from June 21 to 26.

Tel : 098-941-8200 Fax : 098-941-2392

<http://www.museums.pref.okinawa.jp/index.jsp>

Okinawa Archives: Okinawa

An exhibition on the battle of Okinawa and a photo exhibition in Saipan in 1944 were held from June 17 to July 20.

Tel : 098-888-3875 Fax : 098-888-3879

<http://www.archives.pref.okinawa.jp/>

Uruma City Ishikawa History & Falk Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition on toxic gas in Okinawa was held from

June 14 to July 10.

Tel&Fax : 098-965-3866

<http://www.city.uruma.lg.jp/1/201.html>

Uruma City Marine History Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition on atomic bombs and war was held from May 31 to June 5.

Tel : 098-978-8831 Fax : 098-978-8841

<http://www15.ocn.ne.jp/~umibun/>

Ginowan Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition on the battle in Okinawa and US military bases was held from June 15 to July 3.

Tel : 098-870-9317 Fax : 098-870-9316

<http://www.city.ginowan.okinawa.jp/2556/2562/2563/2564/1419.html>

Kumejima Natural and Cultural Center : Okinawa

A peace exhibition was held from June 22 to 30. Photos, articles related to war, peace education materials at Kumijima and films were displayed.

Tel : 098-896-7181 Fax : 098-896-7182

<http://sizenbunka.ti-da.net/>

Miyakojima City Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition on war remains was held from June 16 to 26. A map of war remains and articles related to war such as a soldier's uniform were also displayed.

A lecture on war remains was given by Masaaki Yamamoto of Okinawa Center of Buried Cultural Properties and some people visited war remains on June 18.

Tel : 0980-73-0567 Fax : 0980-73-0822

<http://museum-okinawa.jp/49miyakojimam/index.html>

Memories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

--Messages from Hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors)

<http://www.asahi.com/hibakusha/english/>

Yoshiko Tanigawa

This is a brand-new English website run by Asahi Shimbun newspaper Company in Japan, which is covering about 200 first-hand experiences of A-bomb survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. More than hundred accounts which will be added soon are still on the way to be edited. At the end of this year, 370 accounts shall be run on the website. This is truly an unprecedentedly great work.

More than 350 volunteers from all over the world helped translating and proofreading the survivors' accounts from Japanese into English. This is certainly a fruit of conscience of peace loving people on this planet. When visiting with it, you might find it a beautifully designed and well-functioned website.

Now, it is a very crucial and final time to listen directly to the silent survivors' pleas for "the World without Nuclear Weapons". I hope this website would support all of us to confirm our mutual decision to act together for the abolition of every nuclear weapon in this world.

My name is Yoshiko Tanigawa, an independent peace activist living in Japan, I have been working as a volunteer guide for Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University and as a volunteer translator for MUSE, a newsletter reporting people's peace activities in Japan as well as in all over the world. While as I was asked by the chief editor of this English website project, I have been helping him as an assistant for past several months. He never compromised so as to provide the best translations which convey the reality of what the survivors experienced as vivid as possible in English. I reconfirmed that process of connecting so many supporters from various backgrounds and creating something filled with human value is as important as the value of the completed result. I have been experiencing the survivors' agony by reading their accounts and witnessing such peace-building process through assisting the director. Lots of English-native-speakers who have been supporting as checkers read those accounts so deeply and precisely. I recognized that they were strongly moved and shocked by knowing and confirming how cruel and evil it was to drop the bombs. They seemed to be devoting themselves so deeply into this project beyond their personal conditions and their first motivation. Their reactions touched me, too.

I believe that this website is full of power and compassion to evoke our imagination. It whispers us "Let's listen to the nameless peoples' voices and let's create safe future for everyone". I am looking forward to your visit to the website. And if you like it, please hand it to your friends as you give a light of your candle to the person next to you. Thank you very much for listening to my tweet.

International News

International news in *Muse* Newsletter will not be published much because it is available on the INMP Newsletter on its website. However, here is some news for those who do not use the Internet.

Activities for Revealing the Truth of the No Gun Ri Massacre and Review on the Establishment of the No Gun Ri Peace Park

– Focused on Social & Peace Movement –

The No Gun Ri Massacre refers to an incident committed during the Korean War in which civilians were killed by U.S. soldiers between July 25 and July 29, 1950 near the village of No Gun Ri. The village is located in Hwanggan-myeon, Yeongdong County, Chungcheongbuk-do in central South Korea. Ironically, this civilian massacre was committed by the U.S. soldiers who participated in the Korean War as part of the U.N. forces to protect the freedom and life of South Korean people. During the massacre, there were 500 to 600 refugees and around 100 in the refugee column were killed by air strikes of U.S. airplanes. Thereafter, the refugees who survived the air strikes were forced to stay inside the Twin Tunnels of No Gun Ri for three nights and four days (about 70 hours) by the soldiers of the 7th Cavalry Regiment of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division and around 300 unarmed innocent civilians were killed by the rifle and machine guns of the U.S. soldiers.

The No Gun Ri Massacre has been broadly known at home and abroad as the most symbolic case of human rights violations which can represent the importance of human rights and peace. What is noteworthy about this incident of mass killings lies in the fact that the victims were at the center of all the activities for revealing the truth of the massacre and hence enhancing peace in the world. Although the victims were viewed as supporters of anti-Americanism by some people and thus faced a lot of difficulties, they overcame the hardships and were finally able to receive the official statement of regret from the U.S. former President Clinton. In that process, the No Gun Ri Massacre has been known as a good example of showing 'true reconciliation of the past history.' The activities of the victims to reveal the truth of the hidden massacre led to continuous achievements and later naturally developed into social movements, enhancing human rights and peace in general. The process of these activities can be roughly categorized into five steps.

1. Taking Literary Approaches to Reveal the Truth of the No Gun Ri Massacre (Publication of Novels)
2. Educating the Public about the No Gun Ri Massacre and Making it into Public Issues
3. Launching Academic Research & Holding Cultural Events
4. Establishing the No Gun Ri Special Act and No Gun Ri Peace Park
5. Promoting the Core Lessons of the No Gun Ri Massacre, 'Value of Human Rights and Peace'

All the fruits achieved by the truth-revealing activities mainly led by the victims of the No Gun Ri Massacre were possible because the leaders of the victims had accurate recognition about the problem, the ability to adopt literary and academic approaches and a strong vision for the enhancement of human rights and peace.

In that sense, the No Gun Ri Peace Park is the result of the blood of victims and the tear and sweat of surviving victims and bereaved families. Rather than being just a memorial place for victims, the No Gun Ri Peace Park aims to become a true peace park where people from all around the world can share the message of human rights and peace. When the No Gun Ri Peace Park is completed in the second half of 2011, the site of the No Gun Ri Massacre is expected to become a mecca of cherishing the value of human rights and peace and a base camp for peace movement in Asia.

Last but not least, I want to express my heartfelt appreciation and honor to share the core lessons of the No Gun Ri Massacre in *Muse: the Newsletter of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace*. I do believe South Korea and Japan can closely cooperate with each other in bringing true peace in the Asia Pacific region. At the same time, I hope the No Gun Ri Peace Park can become a hub of international peace movement and thus lead the enhancement of world peace. Thank you.

**International Museum of Peace and Solidarity:
Uzbekistan "Live Music at the Museum"**
Cultural and Artistic Evening

Beauty Will Save the World

On 9th April we started here in Samarkand a cycle of events to meet the coming International Museum Day which in 2011 is being held worldwide under the theme Museums and Memory.

During the Live Music at the Museum Cultural and Artistic Show we have introduced Charming Hostess band from the USA. Our American guest, multi-wind instrumentalist and composer **Jason Ditzian**, presented their innovative historical-cultural/ musical program - The Bowls Project - inspired by the Babylonian amulets – as well as original compositions of Charming Hostess, works of other American artists and some pieces of Uzbek traditional music. Jason was joined on the stage by young local musicians **Shahzod Normurodov** and **Askar Rahmonov** playing Uzbek national instruments rubob and doira. The event took place in the old and beautifully decorated reception hall of the Samarkand Museum for Regional Studies. The activists of Samarkand Peace Museum distributed among all participants Japanese paper cranes – as a token of peace, good will, memory, friendship and solidarity.

Jason Ditzian from San Francisco: "I believe that beauty can heal the world and I hope to share this music and the history of these ancient bowls to enlighten audiences with this message: that people from all around the world across all religions, languages and time periods have in common hopes and dreams for peace, love and happiness. I am very proud to be here in ancient Samarkand, the crossroads of the Great Silk road with thousands of years of rich heritage. I love Uzbek music very much and I am very happy to work and study with Samarkand musicians, tasting local food, touring the national heritage sites and making so many new friends. I am having so many memorable experiences in this beautiful country - the Republic Uzbekistan, which this year celebrates the 20th anniversary of its independence. Please accept my most sincere congratulations and best wishes for every success in the future!"

The event was held within our Peace Museum's permanent project Beauty Will Save the World and it was supported by the Samarkand City Department for Cultural and Sports Affairs, Samarkand State Museums and Samarkand College of Arts.

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Iran holds charity for Japan victims

Thu May 19, 2011

A charity bazaar has been held in Iran's capital, Tehran, to express solidarity and support and raise funds for victims of the March devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

The fundraising charity bazaar, organized by Japanese Women's Association in Iran, Tehran-based Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support and the Paydari Civic Center, was the second such event to be held in Iran for those affected by the tragic earthquake and tsunami that left thousands dead in Japan, a Press TV correspondent in Tehran reported on Thursday.

A group of 50 Japanese women living in Tehran were also among the organizers of the charity bazaar that brought Iranian and Japanese culture closer and became a venue for talks on the hardships that Japanese people are enduring following the disaster.

A vast array of Japanese cuisine and a great selection of dishes from Iran, as well as an exquisite selection of Iranian products and handicrafts were put on display in the charity bazaar as part of efforts to raise money for the victims.

"After what happened in Japan in March, we decided to do something to help. This is not very big but it is our way to show that we care," Ali Sharifian, the Executive Director of Paydari Civic Center told Press TV.

"The money that is raised will be sent to some injured [people] located in the tsunami-hit areas by the association," said Kuniko Yamamura with Japanese Women's Association in Iran.

On Friday, a benefit concert on the sidelines of an art exhibition in Tehran is expected to raise more funds for the Japanese victims.

On March 11, a 9.0-magnitude earthquake, off the northeast coast of Japan's main island, unleashed a 23-foot (7-meter) tsunami and was followed by more than 50 aftershocks for hours.

Japan has been struggling to cope with the aftermath of the disaster that devastated the country's north and caused a nuclear reactor meltdown at Fukushima power plant near Tokyo.

<http://www.presstv.ir/detail/180775.html>

Activities for Peace in Milan

ASSOCIAZIONE MUSEO ITALIANO PER LA PACE

Prize-giving Ceremony of the Artistic Contest "War and Captivity in Russia 1941-45 –

soldiers' suffering and their wish and hope to live in PEACE"

Salone Dehoniani – **June 10, 2011**

PROGRAM

Introduction: Projection of short-film "The War in Russia" time 14'.

Brief presentation by **Pietro Carulli**, President of the Association,

and by **Cav. Pietro Fabbris**, war great disabled and UNIRR past-president.

Tina Levati: Welcome to all students and professors. Welcome to all important persons attending, besides Mr. Pietro Carulli and Cav. Pietro Fabbris, we have the great honor of welcoming Dr. Maria Fratelli, Director-Curator of Padiglione di Arte Contemporanea of Milan (Museum of Contemporary Art). Thank you also to Mr. Franco Morea (tenor-artist who was also a member of our Jury). We have received messages from two persons who have promised to arrive, their engagements permitting: Cav. Luisa Fusar Poli, UNIRR National President and Dr. Carlo Tognoli, past Mayor of Milan. They both never knew their fathers who died during the Russia war.

Thank you boys and girls for your participation to this contest with your works of art. You have shown great sensitivity and artistic skill, these are necessary tools in life because when your mind and hands are engaged in creating or in playing sports you stay far from arms and war. Double advantage: in this way you also stay far from violent videogames, smoke (not to mention drugs etc.), alcohol, games of chance and other dangerous bad habits.

I told some of you, when I was allowed to speak in your school, that peace is a style of life which must be in your minds and in your hearts; only if you really feel it you will grow up men and women of peace, whom the world has great need of. Not only we aged people are involved in this theme. You have seen a young singer recently on TV: Simone Cristicchi is playing a beautiful show “The Roman in Russia” to remember and honor his grandfather who was in the Russia Campaign.

You must be very proud because you are the first ones. When the city of Milan will open a real Museum for Peace, and it will not be only virtual as now, we will exhibit your artistic works. You will be able to say: “we have contributed with our works to create an Art Museum for Peace”.

Thanks to you, but many thanks go also to your teachers who have nourished your souls. In fact we have only proposed a subject, your professors have been capable of involving your sensitivity in order that you could go deeply and develop it by transforming it into a delicate and significant work of art.

I thank also my friends of the Association: Father Tarcisio, Piera, Anna and Lucio for their help in this contest into which I put my heart and soul. We all devote our work and time to this Association which is no-profit. Therefore we can afford certain expenses for various events (such as the “Walk for Peace” with an exhibition in schools as we did last December and Peace Education Lessons held by Prof. Piera Caramellino at Umanitaria (Lessons for Teachers are scheduled for next year) only through the yearly fee of 15 Euro for ordinary member and 50 Euro for distinguished member. We are asking our members present today to take this opportunity for renewing their membership and all others to become members, if possible, at the end of this event. Many thanks.

Boys and girls, I was moved by your works, some of them have commemorated my father and all men to whom this contest is dedicated in the best way, because they suffered so much and lost their lives from that absolute evil that war is. I am sure that my daddy in Heaven is very happy to be remembered this way, he could not have been honored better, I felt him near me and he helped me during all preparation work. Look at the destiny: we did not do it on purpose, but the day when our Jury outlined the Prize classification was Friday May 27, the right day of my father's centenary!

To melt the emotion a little bit I tell you a joke: a man is about to die, so he calls his three sons near his bed and tells them: I am leaving you I am leaving you, They think: he is leaving me his house, he is leaving me his money etc.. but he concludes: I am leaving you my troubles!

No, I am not leaving troubles to my son Mario Fabio (who is carrying on his grandfather's name, he is not here today because he is visiting the United States), but I am leaving him the engagement of carrying on the ideas of peace in memory of his grandfather and of all the events that cannot be forgotten.

A nice short-film realized by a class of PACLE Manzoni (Foreign Languages High School) is named “Do not forget”. For you and future generations it must mean DO NOT FORGET to remember and commemorate men and women who suffered the pains of hell from wars. It must NOT mean to make other people pay for them through other wars and violences. Please stay away from violence of any colour.

BUILD A WORLD OF PEACE!

Emanuele Carlo Ostuni: Plays a poem on Peace.

Anna Piccinini: Brief presentation of the 7th INMP Conference that she attended in Barcelona in May 2011 and of her experience in that meeting with all representatives of Museums for Peace in the world.

Piera Caramellino: Brief announcement of creation and aims of Associazione Museo Italiano per la Pace, as well as its future programs.

Projection: CD short-films in contest: N° 22 “If you want Peace, prepare Peace”, N° 23 “A video on Peace”, N° 31 “I stay here, farewell”, N° 57 “Do not forget”.

Tina Levati – Prize-giving Ceremony: You have been so skilful that I cannot give you 3 Prizes only. Here is my surprise: a series of Special Prizes consisting of a branch of laurel and a prize of 100 Euro each. All cups have a circle with the logo of Museo per la Pace, namely a radiant sun into a blue sky. The two plates report:

I am starting from the 16 Special Prizes which are all considered as 4th Prize.

Names of students and delivery of the **16 Special Prizes.**

Now the 3rd Prize (2 ex-equo of 200 Euro each):

- Plaster sculpture (positive and negative) “The negative side of War” **goes to Luca Negri** (Caravaggio Artistic High School)

- Mixed technique painting “As a thing thrown in a corner and forgotten – Ungaretti” **goes to** Francesca Spinelli (Caravaggio).

2nd Prize of 500 Euro:

- Water-color painting on cardboard “The call” **goes to Elisa Barbini** (Caravaggio)

1st Prize of 1.000 Euro:

- Oil painting on canvas “Toward Peace” **goes to Luca Grimaldi** (Caravaggio).

Distribution of Key-rings: We really were in trouble when choosing and classifying your works of art, so we advantaged those bearing more on the subject. The others are perhaps more representative of Peace in general, but they are not less praiseworthy. I am now calling the Professors to whom a key-ring is given for each one of the following students:

Presentation of Professors and delivery of key-rings. Again a big THANK to the Profs.

One last thought as a conclusion: the subject was “War and captivity in Russia 1941-45 – soldiers' suffering and their wish and hope to live in PEACE”. By destiny (it was not done on purpose, it was just the addition of Jury's votes) prizes have gone: to the 3rd classified: painting of solitude and desperation in captivity behind barbed wire and sculpture symbolizing the sufference (at negative) and the mask of snow and ice of soldiers in column toward the lagers (at positive); to the 2nd classified: death of a soldier from war; but to the 1st classified: a man coming out from the dark of war, his wish and hope with his hand stretched toward the blue of PEACE.

With all my heart I wish you a future of PEACE.

Inaugural Ceremony of Tehran Peace Museum

29 June 2011 - Tehran

After almost three years of hard work, the new building of Tehran Peace Museum is now open to visitors.

The inaugural ceremony for Tehran Peace Museum was held on 29 June 2011 on the anniversary of the gas attack against the Iranian Kurdish town of Sardasht by Saddam Hussein's regime in 1987. This day is commemorated in Iran every year as the national day of campaigning against chemical weapons.

International guests including Mr. Maeda, Director of

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, citizen representatives of Hiroshima, and Iraqi survivors of gas attacks against the Iraqi Kurdish town of Halabja were among the participants in the inaugural ceremony.

Many Iranian civil society representatives, peace activists, war veterans, survivors of chemical weapons attacks, artists, authors, and school children were also invited to the event which was held in the conference hall of Tehran City Park (Park-e-Shahr) where Tehran Peace Museum is located.

After short speeches by Mr Ayazi the Vice Mayor of Tehran, Koichiro Maeda Director of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and the Shizuko Tsuya President a Hiroshima NGO association from Hiroshima, the message of Tehran Peace Museum was read by one of the Iranian survivors of chemical weapons attacks. Then all participants marched towards the Peace Museum in the northern side of the City Park to witness the planting of an olive tree by special guests while at the same time forty doves were released to mark the birth of yet another centre for fostering peace. Finally Tehran Peace Museum was formally inaugurated by the Vice Mayor of Tehran and Director of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum followed by a tour of the Museum accompanied by all the guests.

The project for establishing Tehran Peace Museum was initiated in 2007 by the member of an Iranian NGO (Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support) and with the support of Tehran Municipality. Tehran Peace Museum had been conducting its activities since 2007 and during the refurbishment of its main building in a temporary office in the City Park.

We invite you to watch this 2 minute tour of the Museum. Please do share your thoughts with us and we look forward to welcoming you in person sometime soon.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aT_M7kTujgI

All my very best,
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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/>

Publications

“Japan's nuclear history in perspective: Eisenhower and atoms for war and peace”

By Peter Kuznick | 13 April 2011

<http://www.facebook.com/l/mAQA4DZTPAQCsf0VIT98v7HldXYCn296wNcwhNM2xVI58GQ/www>.

thebulletin.org/web-edition/features/japans-nuclear-history-perspective-eisenhower-and-atoms-war-and-peace