

# Muse No.26: Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace Newsletter: March 2012

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## Peace Events organized by the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation

By Syed Sikander Mehdi  
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### 4th No Gun Ri International Peace Prize

A series of peace events were organized by the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation on December 21st and 22nd, 2011 in the capital city of Seoul and No Gun Ri in the Republic of Korea. These events included the 4th International Peace Prize Ceremony held on the evening of December 21st at The Hotel Plaza, where Professor Ikuro Anzai, INMP Board Member and an eminent Japanese peace scholar, activist and peace museum expert, was awarded the prestigious Human Rights Prize. At the ceremony, the Journalist Prize for newspapers was awarded to the Hankyoreh (Reporter Ahn Soochan, et al.) and to Tae Jeon Broadcasting (reporter Kim San-gi, et al.) for broadcasting. Novelist Kang Byung Suk was awarded the Literature Prize for his novel "Legend of Green".

On this occasion, passages were read and the recipients were requested to say a few words. In his acceptance speech, Professor Anzai thanked the International Peace Foundation for awarding him the prestigious Asian Peace Prize and stressed the importance of peace research, peace movements and museums for peace in Asia and the rest of the world in the twenty-first century. The ceremony was elegant and well-organized, concluding with the singing of peace songs, and more than 100 distinguished scholars and members of the media and civil society were in attendance.

### 5th No Gun Ri Academic Conference For International Peace

Early in the morning of December 21st, the 5th No Gun Ri Academic Conference for International Peace was held at the National Assembly Library in Seoul. It was a well-structured program and the proceedings were conducted in both English and Korean. In his welcoming address, Dr. Chung Koo-Do, Chairman of the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation, explained how the International Peace Foundation came to be established as well as the purposes behind organizing the international academic conference on international peace every year.

A total number of seven presentations were made during the two working sessions. These were: 1) 'The Last Memorial to War' by Emeritus Professor Herbert George, University of Chicago, USA; 2) 'Toward the Networking of Museums for a New Approach to Peace' by Professor Ryotaro Katsura from Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan; 3) 'Building Peace Museums on the Wagah Border and the Khyber Pass-Challenges and Prospects' by Professor Syed Sikander Mehdi

from the Institute of Business & Technology-Biztek, Karachi, Pakistan; 4) 'Wednesday Social Movement for the Survivors of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery for the Last 20 Years' by Ms. Yun Mi-hyang, Director of the Korean Comfort Women's Committee; 5) '50 Years of Efforts to Reveal the Truth of Jeju 4.3 Incident' by Kim Chang-hu, Director of the Jeju 4.3 Research Institute; 6) 'Activities to Reveal the Truth of Mass Civilian Killings and Establish Special Acts of Bereaved Families' by Mr. Akim Jeongas, Former Investigator of South Korea's Truth and Reconciliation Commission; and 7) 'Establishment and Prospects of Organizations for Victims of Government Violence Focused on Democracy Movement' by Dr. Jeong Ho-gi from the Korean Modern Society Research Institute.

The presentation of papers was followed by a comprehensive discussion by eminent Korean scholars and peace activists, then followed by a question-and-answer session. The papers presented were of high quality and comprehensive on their respective matters of concern. On the eve of this well-attended conference, a publication of the Foundation entitled The 5th No Gun Ri Academic Conference for International Peace was distributed among the participants. This book contains all the papers presented at the conference and also includes a Korean translation of the papers written in English.

### No Gun Ri Peace Park and Museum

The next day, on the morning of December 22nd, a tour of No Gun Ri Peace Park and Museum was arranged. More than forty scholars and peace activists including eminent Korean educationists and civil society leaders, Professor and Mrs. Ikuro Anzai and his secretary Mrs. Yuriko Shimano, Professor Ryotaro Katsura, Professor Herbert George, Mr. Chung Eun-yong, Chairman of the No Gun Ri Peace Prize Committee and Dr. Chung Koo-Do, Chairman of the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation availed themselves of the provided luxury bus service.



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It took a little more than an hour and a half by bus from The Plaza Hotel, Seoul to reach the No Gun Ri Peace Park and Museum.

The location of the park is historic in that it was the actual location of No Gun Ri massacre over sixty years ago. Occupying a vast area, it is a well-planned and well-designed park with passages, symbols, a monument and a museum building, all narrating the tragedy of No Gun Ri. The delegates visiting the park were introduced to the survivors, who spoke for voices otherwise unheard and paid homage to the dead. As Board Members of INMP, Professor Anzai and myself were very happy to see a big banner at a corner of the Peace Park, advertising the conference being organized by the International Network of Museums for Peace and the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation on museums for peace in the year 2014.

Later, the delegates were given a tour of the beautiful Peace Museum that was only recently constructed and opened. It is a big building with galleries, a well-furnished 500-seat auditorium with several small rooms for holding separate sessions, workshops or round tables, each room with a capacity for sixty people or so. At the museum, the delegates were shown a powerful documentary on the massacre and on the leaders of the movement seeking apology and compensation from the United States. During the visit to the museum, the delegates were given a tour through an exhibition of photographs relating to the massacre and to the movement for an official apology and compensation from the US was inaugurated. A number of books written in English, Japanese and Korean by scholars from Korea and other countries on the massacre were nicely preserved to memorialize the event and its victims and to inform succeeding generations about the tragedy. However, the display of artifacts and photographs was more concerned with providing a historical narrative rather than promoting a campaign of hatred against the United States and its people. As a centre of peace education, this museum emphasizes the importance of peace and shows how to work collectively for the healing of the wounds.

By any count or criterion, the events organized by the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation under the leadership of its dynamic Chairman Dr. Chung Koo-Do on December 21st and 22nd, 2011 were remarkably, imaginatively and efficiently organized, and I have full confidence that Dr. Chung Koo-Do and his team can organize bigger events like the International Museums for Peace Conference in the year 2014.

#### **Annual Meeting of the Network of Museums for Peace**

Daisuke Miyahara: Peace Aichi and the Secretary General of the Network

The 11<sup>th</sup> annual network meeting was held on November 26th and 27th, 2011 at Maruki Gallery in Saitama Prefecture. It was the first meeting after the 3.11 event. There was a unique atmosphere to this particular meeting because it was held at an art gallery set in beautiful natural surroundings in late fall.

We could not help feeling a certain connection between the annual meeting and Maruki Gallery, since both the events of March 11th, the earthquake, resulting tsunami and nuclear accident in Fukushima, and the atomic bombing of Japan, the

subject of Mr & Mrs. Maruki's artworks, were unprecedented events of substantial and lasting significance in Japan's history.

Thirty-six people attended the meeting hailing from Okinawa at the southern end of the Japanese archipelago, and five persons arrived from Peace Aichi. The discussion held was dynamic and engaging, with a rapport of questioning and response, along with two special reports and nine paper presentations by the participants. Such a rich intellectual environment allowed the two days to pass by more quickly than expected.

What was most impressive in the reports was that many people discussed the urgency of conveying war experiences and memory to the next generation despite sixty-six years having passed away after World War II, proving through these arguments and participants' various activities that there is always more to learn.

In particular, Mr. Yukinobu Okamura, a curator of Maruki Gallery, gave an impressive presentation. He studied Mr. & Mrs. Maruki's huge paintings on the atomic bombing in relation to their historical and situational contexts, and was able to explain their intentions in their creative work, enhancing visitors' understanding and appreciation for these works.

The many volunteers at Maruki Gallery prepared a delicious meal of curry and rice and joined us on the tatami for a discussion concerning various issues, especially the hardship of running a private peace museum. We concluded that the success of peace museums must be due to their idealism and the immense efforts of their supporters.

The meeting was stimulating and encouraging. I would like to thank Mr. Kodera, the director of Maruki Gallery, staff members and volunteers. The next meeting will be held at Kyoto Museum for World Peace in 2012.

#### **The 21st Study Meeting on Peace Museums**

By Ariyuki Fukushima: a curator in Hiroshima

The 21st study meeting on peace museums was held on March 18th in a room above the Kyoto Museum for World Peace. One presenter was Kenichi Genjida, a lecturer at Jissen Women's University. His presentation concerned the role of volunteer guides at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. It was analyzed from the viewpoints of social and educational psychology. The first such meeting was held in March 2007 in Kyoto and this year was the 6th year of holding such study meetings. At first, primarily researchers and curators living in Kyoto attended it, but recently the number of the participants from all over Japan, Hokkaido to Okinawa, has increased. Though there is the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace, sometimes a researcher misses an opportunity to present a paper, and thus providing such an opportunity is the purpose behind the establishment of these study meetings. The academic fields represented are various, including history, education, museum study, anthropology, and so forth. If you are interested in it, please let me know using the network ML. We can exchange ideas and information using our mailing list.

## **What We Talk When We Talk about Peace Museums**

By Patporn Phoothong (Thailand)

Over the last six months, I have spent most of my time in Japan thinking about and examining whether peace museums<sup>1</sup> play a significant role in peace education or send strong political messages instead. Every time I step into any peace museum, I try to find out if that peace museum provides the objective, historical truth and encourages its visitors to participate in peace building. However, the more I felt that my progress was very slow, the more I realized that I was actually moving too fast. I should go back to the starting point and study the definition and my perception of peace and museums again.

I found that the definition of peace museum or museum for peace is very clear. However, perceptions towards peace and museums are dynamic. Collective and individual perceptions on museums and peace are based on politics, culture, education and personal experiences. Thus, 'museum' can be re-constructed, re-defined and re-interpreted while 'peace' is much more than the absence of war or conflict.

My primary finding regarding the matter on peace museums is not new, as we know that all activities and exhibitions in peace museum are based on their objectives and visions for peace. Subsequently, the functions and responsibilities of peace museums are based on the perceptions and definition of museums and peace, which differs with each museum. Meanwhile, the interaction between peace museums and their visitors is based on how the individual visitor or society understands what peace or a museum is.

Studying the definition and perception on peace and museum led me to two relevant components: 1) the dialogue between visitor and museum and 2) the political message in a peace museum. When a visitor steps into a peace museum, they not only receive - reading, looking and listening to the museum and its displays - but also they think and reflect on what they are receiving based on their experiences. This process leads to the interpretation and question of what they learned from that museum, eventually resulting in a new perspective or at least new thoughts on the subject matter. I then realized that what is written and what said in museums is important and should be comparatively studied along with what is taught in schools and said in society: history, memory of war, the relation with neighboring countries and, most importantly, what peace and conflict is, for example.

I also think about the political messages in 'peace museums'. We tend to avoid going to war museum as we know that they glorify war and militarism. We prefer to visit peace museums as we believe that we and peace museums share a common goal. However, my observation is that, whether we realize that an assumption lies within the name of 'peace museum', we might tend to believe or agree with what a peace museum says without questions or criticism.

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<sup>1</sup> My research project includes Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, Oka Masaharu and Himeyuri Peace Museum.

My attempt to study the definition and perceptions of peace and museums in the Thai and Japanese contexts has made me realize how important and powerful the definition and perceptions toward the word are as it influences what we will do or should do. In addition, this conclusion has led me to start observing the connection between the perception of peace and museums' exhibitions: how each museum reflects the question on whether they are living in peaceful society and how visitors feel the connection between themselves and message in museum.

My research is still ongoing as I have yet to answer my original question. However, I hope that the influence of the definition and various perceptions of museums and peace would be one of the topics when we talk about peace museum.

## **The 5 year anniversary of "Peace Port: Yamanashi Peace Museum"**

By Tamotsu Asakawa, Director of Yamanashi Peace Museum

Since last September, Yamanashi Peace Museum has been holding a special exhibition: "80 years After the Manchurian Incident". It was covered by NHK Kohfu TV station and a special program was broadcasted on December 7<sup>th</sup>. On September 18<sup>th</sup>, there was a symposium to commemorate republication of the complete works of Tanzan Ishibashi, which was conducted by Prof. Hiroshi Masuda and other panelists. The museum received the Maeda Akira Award from "San Jin Kai (An exclusive group from Yamanashi)" for its current and past activities.

Remembering the March 11<sup>th</sup> disaster as well as the 5-year history of this museum, we are planning to hold another special exhibition from this coming April. The materials contributed to this museum by the citizens will be displayed as much as possible. In May and June, publication of the vol. 3 booklet and the establishment of the Tanzan Ishibashi Peace Award are expected. A writer, Takashi Tujii, will be giving a lecture on June 14<sup>th</sup> at the 5 year anniversary event. In autumn, we will have a special exhibition to commemorate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. This exhibition will show how Tanzan Ishibashi advanced peace efforts by visiting China twice to restore diplomatic relations.

## **Women's Active Museum on War and Peace (wam)**

WAM has been holding the 9<sup>th</sup> special exhibition "Standing Up Lola~ From the Philippine Islands which were trampled by the former Japanese Army" since July 2011. The related events shown below are also organized at WAM until June 17<sup>th</sup>:

Autumn 2011: a seminar about the battles in the Philippines given by former soldiers and others

January 2012: a workshop, "War and Women", given by Santama supporters network of former "Comfort Women" of the Philippines (Lola net)

February and March 2012: a film screening and discussion session "wam de video" will be held. The film director will be invited as a speaker

Spring 2012: a symposium to discuss the reasons why famous war novelists such as Shohei Ohka couldn't express sexual violence committed by Japanese military

At present, WAM has already started preparing for the 10<sup>th</sup> special exhibition. The upcoming theme is Okinawa and the

exhibition aims to show sexual violence committed in Okinawa by the Japanese army during the WW□ as well as by the U.S. army, an ongoing act.

### **Grass Roots House Peace Museum: Kochi City**

By Mana Nakauchi

Last year, a document of the “Air Station Construction Unit 2” of the Imperial Japanese Army was discovered in the course of the research of “war remains in Kochi Prefecture” conducted by the members of the Grass Roots House. The document, found at the Military Archival Library of the National Institute for Defense Studies, indicated that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was involved in setting up *Ian-jo* (wartime brothels); the fact was announced to the press at our museum on Oct. 27 (The details are given in the “War in Kochi - Evidence and Investigation, No. 16” issued in Feb. 2012). Our Director Masahiro Okamura published an open letter to Mr. Nakasone on Nov. 8, setting a reply deadline of Nov. 30, which regrettably has not been answered yet.

On Oct. 23, one of our members discovered the *Tei* Battery of the Imperial Japanese Navy in the mountains in Konan City, Kochi Prefecture, after three and a half years of research. The thick concrete battery almost retained its original form with a roof to shield the cannon from air attacks. According to the relevant documents, this battery was built near the end of the War in preparation for an enemy attack in a decisive battle on the mainland. Built to take human lives, the battery will serve as a valuable resource for peace education for the future of our children.

The Grass Roots House Peace Lecture “Aftermath of Great East Japan Earthquake” was held on Nov. 3. We received four high school students and a teacher from Fukushima Prefecture as guest speakers, who were invited by Hata High School Seminar. The students are the members of the reading circle “*Tanemaki Usagi* (sowing rabbit)” based in Fukushima. In the lecture, they recited the poem composed from the poems, essays, and diaries of elementary, junior high, and high school students in Fukushima.

From October, we have been asking for donations of “war-related materials in *Uchinku* (Kochi dialect meaning ‘one’s house’)” mainly from the residents of Kochi. As TVs and newspapers reported our request, we have already had many offers. We are planning to hold an exhibition of these materials in March.

### **Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum**

In the latter half of 2011, Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum presented events as follows:

July: A lecture by the board of directors about Dr. Oka’s philosophy and practice. Julian Sander, a conscientious objector from Germany, gave the final speech. He talked about the TEPCO nuclear power plants disaster, including his experience of his hasty return to Germany afterwards. He highlighted the difference between Germany and Japan regarding the attitude toward the perception of its history and nuclear policy.

August: The 11<sup>th</sup> friendship visit to China, including Nanjing, Shijiazhuang and Weizhuang Village.

September: An open seminar on modern history; the 2nd term’s 1<sup>st</sup> session was given by Yoko Kasai about the Kanto great earthquake and its influence on society.

October: Publishing the 63<sup>rd</sup> issue of the newsletter “Nishizaka Dayori”. A film screening of “Hiroshima and Pyongyang”. The 2<sup>nd</sup> session of the open seminar was about Showa great depression by Katsuya Kinaga.

November: The 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the open seminar was about religion, given by Kazuya Hara. The 9<sup>th</sup> annual general meeting was also held.

December: The 4<sup>th</sup> session of the open seminar was about Taisho Democracy and Showa Fascism, given by Shinobu Okuyama. The 11<sup>th</sup> gathering of Nanjing Massacre survivor’s experience talk by Chen Guixiang and a film screening of “A Corporal Matsumura at Nanjing” were also presented.

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

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### **Kike Wadatsumi no koe Museum**

By Taketomo Takahashi

A special exhibition of “War Against China and Fallen Students” was held in October and November in 2011. Twelve students’ writing was exhibited and it was published as a booklet. A film of “Shanghai”(1938) was shown and a forum was held to think of the war from the Chinese perspective.

### **Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon)Exhibition Hall: Tokyo**

By Kazuya Yasuda: the Secretary General of the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon Peace Association

It is the 58<sup>th</sup> year since the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon boat was exposed to radiation in the Marshall Islands and 65 years after the boat was constructed. The fishing boat was made of wood after Japan was defeated when there was a shortage of goods and food. The 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon is the only boat among 700 wooden fishing boats at the time that were exposed to radiation. It is a big challenge to preserve this wooden boat and inform people of its value, especially due to its age. Such education would lead to repairing the fishing boat on a larger scale, thus providing the necessary care in order to protect this historically significant boat from the damage of time.

An exhibition in spring 2012 is to show the history of the boat, its construction, a carpenter’s tools, a helm, a searchlight and so forth.

2012 is the year of the dragon and there will be a workshop on picture books of dragons because the name of the fishing boat is the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon. We are also planning to set up an exhibition of modern art works by Kenji Yanobe, who created artworks that were inspired by the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon.

Furthermore, we are planning to establish an exhibition on the people of the Marshall Islands in Septmeber, who were exposed to the radiation of hydrogen bomb tests 67 times beginning with the Bravo Nuclear test, the first U.S. test of a hydrogen bomb, on March 1, 1954 at Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands. Islanders in the Rongelap Atoll are now returning to the islands due to decreased levels of radiation and some housing provided by the United States. 40 houses are available, but around 300 to 400 islanders are planning to return to the Marshall Islands in the near future.

### **Kyoto Museum for World Peace**

By Maki Torii, Section Chief of Education & Culture

Kyoto Museum for World Peace was founded on May 19, 1992 as the only peace museum founded at a university under the idea that the social responsibility of university includes creating peace and that people should be educated to create peace actively. The number of visitors has reached almost over 800,000 people since its opening. This upcoming May, on the 19th, will be the museum's 20th anniversary, and this year we held an academic symposium for peace on November 30 as well as a special exhibition on radiation and the future of human beings and related issues. We are also currently planning additional future exhibits.

Our activities include the following:

**【 Special Exhibitions】**

An exhibition and three lectures on Primo Levi (1919-1987), a writer who survived Auschwitz, having been held there from October 22 to December 17. Visitors seemed to react to this exhibit by contemplating human violence and how to recover from such an atrocity.

**【 Mini Exhibitions】**

Various exhibitions were held such as a photo exhibition on air-raids in Japan and Germany, peace education at Ritsumeikan High School and so forth.

**【 Special Exhibition and Activities】**

- The 58<sup>th</sup> Anti-War exhibition and rally was held on December 9<sup>th</sup>. Students of Ritsumeikan University were sent to battle fields and lost their lives in a mock display.
- A seminar on International Peace & Human Rights was held on January 13, 2012 and Mr. Victor Shalay of Arsenyev State Museum gave a lecture.
- Workshops by NGOs on environmental protection were held in December, 2011.
- Lectures were given for the purpose of educating volunteers to work as guides eight times in February and March.
- The APPRA (Asia Pacific Peace Research Association) Conference was held from October 14 to 16 in 2011. The theme was "New Agenda for Peace Research in the Asia-Pacific." There were sessions on peace museums as follows:
  - Yeong-Hwan Kim, Peace Museum, Korea, Republic of Korea: "Cultivating a culture of peace in everyday life: From Experiences in Korea"
  - Soon-Won Kang, Hanshin University, Republic of Korea: "What they watch in the war museum and its meaning to peace education"
  - Helena Meyer-Knapp, Evergreen State College, USA: "A Dialogue between Museum Displays: Korea & Japan, Korea & the USA"
  - Kazuyo Yamane, Ritsumeikan University, Japan: "Making the Asia Pacific Network of Museums for Peace"
  - Chin-Jung Tsao, Taiwan Art-in Design & Construction Co., Ltd, Taiwan: "East Asian Peace Museums and Cultural Memory: Japanese-Taiwanese Cultural Memory in Taiwan's Memorial Museums"
  - Huynh Ngoc Van, War Remnants Museum, Vietnam: "Experiences through Display of Toxic Chemicals: Consequences of the Vietnam War"
  - Syed Sikander Mehdi, Institute of Business & Technology-Biztek, Pakistan  
"Biztek Museum for Peace Project (BMPP)"

- Patporn Phoothong, Ritsumeikan University, Japan: "Politics of Recollection: A Case Study of Museums in Thailand"

There was also a special session on peace education at Ritsumeikan Junior High School and High School on October 16. Professor Toshifumi Murakami served in the role of the chairperson.

Furthermore, there was a ceremonial signing of an academic exchange agreement between Kyoto Museum for World Peace and Arsenyev State Museum on January 13, 2012.

- There was the 18<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Japan Peace Museum Association, an organization for large peace museums, on November 17 to 18 at Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum.

**Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum**

This year, we hosted annual meetings for two groups of which we are members: Okinawa Prefectural Museum Society and Japan Conference of Museums for Peace. The workshop "Memories and Remains of War and its Preservation," by the Okinawa Prefecture Museum Society, was held from September 15th to 16th, 2011. The regular meeting of Japan Conference of Museums for Peace was held from November 14th to 15th, 2011.

On August 18th, 2011, we held an informal session with 10 teachers from middle and high schools in the prefecture and the curators from the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum to promote cooperation with the school's education program. We exchanged views and opinions. The school also reported on their activities and the current status of their peace education program.

On October 3rd, 2011, we invited Dr. Masatoku Nakahodo, former professor of Ryukyu University and Councilor of this foundation, as a lecturer for the first Peace Research Group meeting. Himeyuri Peace Foundation, the administrator of this museum, started the preparation for the new Peace Research Center this year. Peace Research Group is a part of that activity which aims at deepening the foundation staff's understanding of the war and peace and providing a recommendation for the framework of the Peace Research Center. The second meeting featured Mr. Masahide Ota, former governor of Okinawa.

In January 2012, the picture book "Himeyuri", which was published in June, 2011, and received the Okinawa Times Culture Award for children's books. The book was described as one that "delivers the reality of the battle of Okinawa while succeeding as a picture book that promotes conversation...the scenes are reenacted through the pictures and the text moves the story forward. The organization is excellent."

**Japanese Network**

**Yorozu Tetsugoro Museum : Hanamaki City, Iwate**

The exhibition "Showa Era Captured by Photographer Shunkichi Kikuchi" was held from 23 Sep. 2011 to 29 Jan. 2012. Kikuchi was a news photographer born in Hanamaki City. During the war, he worked in the Photography Division of Tohoshu, the publisher of the magazine "Front," and recorded military units in the mainland and overseas territories and industries on film. Immediately after the war,

he served as a photographer for the atomic-bomb-damage-survey group organized by the Ministry of Education and recorded the scene at Hiroshima. After the war, he took a series of photographs of people's lives in farming and fishing villages, and was also involved in scientific photography.

The exhibition consisted of six themes of "Pacific War," "Ginza in Flames," "Atom-Bombed Hiroshima," "Ashes of Defeat," "Recovery of Peace," and "Japanese Nostalgic Scenery." On display were 153 photographs including those that captured the devastated areas in Hiroshima, people suffering severe burns and hair loss, energetic postwar black markets and shacks, and cheerful men and women with the hope of rebuilding the country. A series of photographs of the ever-changing Ginza streetscape during and after the war were also included.

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<http://www.city.hanamaki.iwate.jp/sightseeing/yorozu/>

#### **Peace Museum of Saimata: Higashimatsuyama City**

The exhibition "Materials Bearing Testimony to the War – Acquisition of 2010" was held from 3 Dec. 2011 to 26 Feb. 2012. The museum collects and stores war-related information and materials, and accepted donations of 592 precious articles from 21 people in 2010. The exhibition consisted of four themes of "Living a State of War," "All-Out War," "War for Each Individual," "Family Letters," and included some 100 articles from the acquisition.

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

#### **Yashio City Museum: Saitama**

The 26th Exhibition "Life in Wartime Reflected in Official Documents" was held from 16 Sep. to 16 Oct. 2011. During the war, Yashio residents were urged to increase food production with less and less workforce and means of production; the area was repeatedly hit by air raids, and many men got drafted and died on the battlefield. The exhibition showed people's lives through official documents of the time categorized under five themes: 1. "From Field to Battlefield" on the military-draft system, 2. "Cooperation with the War" on local women's associations, political organizations, and neighborhood communities, 3. "Life behind the Lines" on pressures on daily life and school life, 4. "Air Raids on Yashio and Saitama" on air raids and evacuation drills, and 5. "Return Home from the Battlefield" on the war dead and disabled soldiers. The exhibition catalogue is now available.

The exhibition "Women in Wartime – From 'Nippon Fujin (Japanese Women)'" was held simultaneously. As the war became worse and men were inducted into the army, women assumed a crucial role in the family with everything in shortage. Through articles taken from the magazine 'Nippon Fujin,' the exhibition showed the life in wartime from the women's perspective under the four themes: diet, education, health maintenance, and daily life. It offered a good opportunity to learn how women managed to sustain family lives under harsh circumstances.

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<http://www.city.yashio.lg.jp/siryoukan/>

#### **Warabi Municipal Museum: Saitama**

The 22nd Peace Memorial Exhibition "Living and Diet During and After the War" was held from 30 Jul. to 25 Sep. 2011. In 1945, Warabi City was hit by air raids three times; 50 people died and 400 houses were partially or completely

destroyed. The damage was the second heaviest in Saitama. Our mission is to pass on the facts and memories of the war to the next generation in order not to repeat the tragedies. The exhibition showed people's lives when everything was in shortage and offered an opportunity to reaffirm the preciousness of peace. Among the exhibits were substitute food and goods, draft and campaign-related documents, ration tokens, "duralumin" goods, and materials related to the Japanese Constitution. The exhibition consisted of several themes: "Opening of 15 years' War," "National Mobilization," "Rice Saving and Substitute Food," "Substitute for Plates and Cooking Utensils," "Damage from the Air Raids in Warabi," and "Postwar Food Shortage and People's Lives." The exhibition catalogue is available.

Tel: 048-432-2477

<http://www.city.warabi.saitama.jp/hp/menu000000200/hpg000000120.htm>

#### **The Center for the Tokyo Raids and War Damage: Koto Ward, Tokyo**

Two films, "*Kojitachi-no-Okaasan* (Mother of War Orphans)" and "*Katasumi-no-Inori* (Pray on the Corner)" produced by the Tokyo Air Raid Testimony Film Project, were shown on August 13 along with a discussion panel hosted by the project's members.

A special summer event for parents and children titled "Watch, Listen and Talk the Tokyo Air Raid" was held from August 17th to 21st. The event included a picture-show and reading of the Tokyo Air Raid stories, and a discussion panel hosted by survivors. The participants wrote their reactions on Uchiwa, paper fan.

A musical "Cats are Alive" of Neko-za was performed on October 29. Masakazu Okubo, the director and script writer of Neko-za created the musical based on the picture book of this story.

A symposium titled "Utilization of Materials of the Tokyo Air Raid and the World of the Digital Map of War Damages: Reading and Presenting the Name List of War Victims, Survivors' Stories and Testimony Films" was held at Meiji University in Tokyo on November 19th. The study groups gave an interim report and presented the challenges in using the air raid materials and developing digital maps of war damages.

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

#### **Setagaya Peace Gallery: Tokyo**

A special exhibition, "The Pacific War and Setagaya", was held from August 1st to 31st to display picture panels and items that show Setagaya and its people during and after the war.

Tel. 03-3703-8100 Fax 03-3703-8100

<http://www.city.setagaya.tokyo.jp/030/d00005024.html>

#### **Itabashi Art Museum: Tokyo**

The exhibition titled "Ikebukuro Montparnasse" was held from Nov. 19, 2011 to Jan. 9, 2012 as No.3 of the series examining the 20th century. About 80 years ago, residences with studios began to be constructed around the current Ikebukuro station. This revolutionary place was a gathering place for art students, famous artists, reviewers, poets and people in theater, including Aimitsu, Aso Saburo, Terada Masaaki, Matsumoto Shunsuke, who would meet and discuss or debate art either in the rooms or bars of the neighborhood.



Among them was a poet Oguma Hideo who composed a poem "Ikebukuro Monparnasse", comparing the region to the capital of art, Monparnasse in Paris. In the mid 30's, however, the dark shadow of war covered Japan and some of the artists were drafted to draw pictures for military comfort or war encouragement. The surrealism movement, which was popular among young artists around the 30's, was limited by the government's control of culture and ideas under wartime procedure. This area was not an exception, and was severely damaged by raids in 1945. Some artists lost not only their studios but also their works done before the war or even all of their painting tools. The exhibition introduced the collections of artists and poets related to Itabashi such as Terada Masaaki, Furusawa Iwami, Inoue Chozaburo and their colleagues. In addition to paintings, sculptures, poems and other artifacts, the exhibition provided a section that allowed visitors to experience the life-sized residence with studio. A brochure of this exhibition, which includes Yoshii Tadashi's diary during the war, is available.

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

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

#### **Kawasaki City Peace Museum: Kanagawa**

A special exhibition "New Movement toward Nuclear Abolition — from the viewpoint of *Hibaku*" was held in the first-floor atrium from Nov. 16 to Dec. 6, 2011. It was designed to inspire visitors to contemplate the significance of nuclear abolition and peace through panels of nuclear weapons, nuclear strategy, nuclear disarmament, nuclear cycles, and governments' and grass-root movements toward nuclear abolition, as well as screening of relevant movies. The exhibits were made from two viewpoints of *Hibaku*, the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the radiation we are facing everyday after 3.11.

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

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

#### **Meiji University Noborito Museum for Peace Educational: Kawasaki City, Kanagawa**

A special exhibition "Scenery of Fire Balloons 2011" was held from Oct. 26 to Dec. 17, 2011. A fire balloon is a weapon that transports a bomb via a balloon made of paper and glue, which was developed as a decisive weapon to directly attack American soil at the late stage of WWII. The armaments were created at the Noborito research center and used from 1944 to 1945. The exhibition was meant to give an opportunity to reconsider the relationship between society and science through the chronicle of firebases, virus development sites and balloon paper development sites.

Tel/Fax: 044-934-7993

<http://www.meiji.ac.jp/noborito/index.html>

#### **Japan Newspaper Museum (Newspark): Yokohama City, Kanagawa**

A special exhibition "70 Years after Japan-US War: War Through the Eye of Shigeru Mizuki and Press Reports" was held at the gallery on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor from Nov. 5 to Dec. 25, 2011. The exhibition was to give an opportunity to reflect what the war had brought to each person. It included newspaper reports of the day as well as works depicting the irrationality of war as well as the feeling of hollowness that comes with it, as depicted by manga artist Mizuki Shigeru.

The exhibition also displayed the museum-owned materials showing wartime gag rules.

Tel: 045-661-2040 Fax: 045-661-2029

<http://newspark.jp/>

#### **Aikawa Local Museum: Kanagawa**

A summertime exhibition "War Memory: 66 Years Later" was held from Aug. 1 to 31, 2011. By tracing the war and the recovery from it, the exhibition was done to prevent the cruel realities from being buried. It included the local history ranging from Sagami Army Airbase (Nakatsu Airbase), the soldiers drafted from the region and their wartime experience to returned soldiers and the recovery of the town.

Tel:046-280-1050 Fax:046-280-1051

[http://www.town.aikawa.kanagawa.jp/shisetsu/cul/cul\\_01.html](http://www.town.aikawa.kanagawa.jp/shisetsu/cul/cul_01.html)

#### **Aizu Yaichi Memorial Museum: Niigata**

A special exhibition "War and Yaichi" was held from Jul. 3 to Sep. 4, 2011. It was designed to revalidate Yaichi's arts and the time of the Pacific War when he was living. The exhibits included a flag of the Rising Sun onto which Yaichi calligraphed a *Manyo-ka* (Japanese old poem) on and gave to his pupil at Waseda University, Nagashima Ken, before the student went to the war. Also, it introduced his poems depicting his swaying soul and the cruel reality of war and other materials, most of which were from the anthology *Sankoshu* and *Kantoshu* that Yaichi composed during and after the war.

In a related event, a lecture titled "War and Yaichi" was given by a literary critic, Mr. Kitagami, at Crosspal Niigata on Jul. 24.

Tel: 025-222-7612 Fax: 025-222-7614

<http://aizuyaichi.or.jp/>

#### **Yanaizu Folklore Museum : Gifu City**

An exhibition "Wartime Posters 3: Production Increase and Life" was held from Aug. 2 to Sep.4, 2011. During the war, a variety of posters were made as propaganda to support the war and encourage the will to fight in the populace. The exhibition showed some of them that related to production increase and life. The posters were put up at the village office in Kawai in Gifu prefecture. As the war lasted longer, the lack of armament and supply was steadily depleted, leading to strict rationing for people on the home front. The placard depicts the austere conditions of the time, claiming that the production sites are also a battle field directly linked to war front and that they require people to serve by being more economical. The exhibits included "Make Time", "Serve our country through sericulture", "Produce more planes", "Produce more coals", "Unite the whole nation", "Personnel wanted", "Rice delivery" and "Production upgrade" at the "Production Increase" corner, and "Muster national spirit of all", "Patriotism", "Japan National Defense League", "Prepare and be ready", "Frugality and diligence", "Concurrent session" and "Long-term construction" in the "Frugality and Life" section. In addition, the broadcast notices for the end of the war and some wooden dolls were on display.

Tel: 058-270-1080

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

#### **Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka City**

A special exhibition "How a patriotic boy watched the grownups during the war time" was held from September 23<sup>rd</sup>

to December 23<sup>rd</sup> in 2011. At the war time, Japanese citizens accepted hardship such as loss of their loved people and even homes as well as constant starvation. Children were educated to be military personnel. This brand-new exhibition focused on a life of a patriotic boy who was 17 years old when the war ended.

On October 30<sup>th</sup>, there was a field research tour by bus to visit some of the war-related historic sites. At each sites, those who had war experiences guided the participants. On November 23<sup>rd</sup>, a meeting to listen to the stories from a Shizuoka air raid survivor Masanori Asahina and also from Hideo Okitsu who witnesses the battle in China was held.

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

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

#### **Azai Museum of History and Folklore: Shiga, Nagahama**

The 9<sup>th</sup> annual exhibition to commemorate the end of WW□ was held from August 1<sup>st</sup> to September 4<sup>th</sup> in 2011. It aimed to review the war experiences and to share the importance of peaceful life with next generation. The theme was “How the secretaries in charge of military affairs viewed the war.” Last year, Mr. Jinpei Nishimura, who was ex. Secretary of military affairs of Osatomura village passed away and left lots of historical materials to the library. Some of the draft and requisition-related items such as list of young men of conscription age, reservists, draft notices, documents about secretariat of military affairs, a nameplate of a soldier at the front, and photos were displayed.

Tel:0749-74-0101

<http://www.city.nagahama.shiga.jp/index/000012/002487.htm>  
1

#### **Ritto History Museum: Shiga**

An exhibition “Foundation for peace 2011 – Letters from the battle fields” was given from July 30<sup>th</sup> to September 4<sup>th</sup> in 2011. Since 1990, this museum has been holding an annual exhibition titled “Foundation for peace” in accordance with the peace declaration of Ritto City. It aims to review the modern history and citizens’ life under the war time from the local point of view. This year the main items shown were letters exchanged between the battle fields and the soldiers’ homelands to show what the lives at both side were like.

A booklet regarding the materials exhibited such as the military letters and the report of battle fields visit activities was published.

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

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

#### **Oyamazaki-Cho Museum of History : Kyoto**

From August 9<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> in 2011, the 13<sup>th</sup> “An Exhibition of foundation for Peace” was held. Materials preserved in Oyamazaki elementary school such as a wooden plate to tell the air-raid warning, an album donated to Oyamazaki elementary school by a school in America and a picture book about Sino-Japanese War were displayed to review the history of the local community and to confirm the importance of keeping peace.

Tel & Fax:075-952-6288

[http://www.town.oyamazaki.kyoto.jp/contents\\_detail.php?co=kak&frmId=5077](http://www.town.oyamazaki.kyoto.jp/contents_detail.php?co=kak&frmId=5077)

#### **Kyoto Municipal Museum of School History : Kyoto**

A special exhibition “Daily School life: the materials left by the closed schools in Chukyo ward” was held from September

24<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to February 13<sup>th</sup> in 2012. It traced changes of school buildings and children’s daily life by displaying the documents related to evacuation of schoolchildren and real materials including the blue-eyed doll as well as the copy of the portrait of emperor and empress and the revised educational principle, which were left behind when the schools closed.

Tel:075-344-1305 Fax:075-344-1327

<http://kyo-gakurehaku.jp/>

#### **Muko City Museum : Kyoto**

From August 6<sup>th</sup> to September 4<sup>th</sup> in 2011, an exhibition “War and people’s life” was held.

Mainly the photos taken in the battle fields in former Manchuria were displayed. In addition, there were photos of the people’s life in Manchuria. By showing those real materials during the war time, it aimed to make the visitors think about what peace is. There is a catalogue of the exhibition published, which consists of the explanations of the photos, maps and chronological table.

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

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

#### **Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): Osaka**

On 8/14/11 the exhibit “School Children Evacuation: Little National Subjects and Children Today” was held in the first floor exhibit hall to honor postwar peace activism and the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the museum. Now, 66 years after the war, the evacuation of school children at the end of the Pacific War who were separated from their parents in order to avoid the air raid attacks has almost faded from memory. Using materials such as the film, “Boku-chan’s War,” a video detailing the production of “Boku-chan’s War,” and a conversation between the director of “Boku-chan’s War,” Tsugio Okuda and Professor Yasuo Akatsuka of Tenri University, we sought to compare the “little national subjects” who were caught up in the war with today’s children and to consider the meaning of evacuation, war, and peace. In the same light, a “Candle Night and Peace Concert” was held on August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2011 in the first-floor exhibit hall in the sculpture garden order to honor the museum’s 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary and postwar peace activism. After hearing “Oshaberi Chanson” and Tetsu Imazato’s “Never Ending Journey: from his “Paths of My Songs,” we heard memories of evacuation from those who had experienced it and had time to consider war and peace amidst this candlelit environment in the sculpture garden.

On August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2011 we held the event, “No More Hiroshima, No More Nagasaki: Lamentations by Survivors.” In addition to reading selections about atomic bomb survivors from “Testimonies to Our Grandchildren” published by Shinfu Shobo, we also heard testimonies from survivors themselves.

From August 3<sup>rd</sup> through August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011 we showed the film “Barefoot Gen” and told picture-card stories (*kamishibai*) for our Children’s Festival.

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

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

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

From 9/6-11/6/11 we held our 66<sup>th</sup> annual special exhibit, “Modern Girls During the ‘Bluestocking’ Era.” In September 1911, the magazine for women, *Bluestocking*, was first



published. In this first volume, Hiratsuka Raicho wrote "In the Beginning, Women were the Sun" and the poet, Yosano Akiko wrote, "Women Who are Sleeping, Now You Must Rise and Act" as calls for women to arise. Through the "new women" who gathered around the *Bluestocking* magazine, or "modern girls," the desire to destroy traditional customs and ways of thinking began to expand. Through their concerns over their bodies, sexuality, marriage and reproduction, and sexual harassment in the work place, these "modern girls" still hold resonance with the women of today. Thus, this exhibit to commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of *Bluestocking* seeks to revisit the concerns and debates of the modern girls and consider them in connection to the conditions of women today. In regard to this, the exhibit introduced: "*Bluestocking* and women's schools;" "*Bluestocking* and 'new women;'" and "the concerns of *Bluestocking* and contemporary women." An exhibit catalogue was created and on 9/17/11 a symposium, "*Bluestocking* and Feminism" was held in Patty Hall in which Sayoko Yoneda, the head of the NPO Hiratsuka Raicho Association, spoke.

From 11/22-12/18/11 we opened the co-sponsored exhibit, "Shinran and Non-Discrimination of the Masses" in the Special Exhibits Hall. This exhibit was held at the Osaka Human Rights Museum in collaboration with the Jodo Shinshu Honganji and Shinshu Otani sects. The Shinshu Otani Sect will hold sessions in relation to this exhibit from 12/3/11-1/22/12 at the Worship Hall of Nishihonganji Temple and the Jodo Shinshu Honganji Sect will hold sessions related to the exhibit at the Nishihonganji Temple from 12/4/11-1/16/12; exhibits for each were also opened in the Ryukoku University Museum. 750 years after his death, there has recently been an increased interest in Shinran, the founder of Jodo Shinshu. At the time, Shinran first began to interact with large numbers of "the unclean and the lower classes" and promote the view that all beings are in need of salvation without discrimination. In addition, in a time when women were looked upon with disdain, Shinran criticized the notion that monks should not marry, and took a wife of his own. This exhibit intends to take a new look at Shinran's thought and reflect upon the unique circumstances of the period in which he developed notions of a distinct identity and anti-discrimination. It hopes to make clear the issues that Shinran sought to overcome. In addition, because Jodo Shinshu has strong connections with the discriminated buraku community, Jodo Shinshu seeks for the first time to examine the history of Buddhism and *buraku* discrimination by looking at Shinran's thoughts. As a result, Jodo Shinshu hopes to understand how it has responded to problems of *buraku* discrimination within its own past. Furthermore, it seeks to clarify the path to human liberation by considering Shinran's significance to our present through the question, "Why is Shinran relevant now?" The contents of this exhibit: 1. Shinran's Life 2. Shinran in a World of Confusion a) Going to the Mountain b) Eshin and Shinran c) Rejecting Discrimination Among the Masses d) Rejecting Monastic Norms 3. Shinran's Teachings and Anti-Discrimination Among the Buraku Community  
Tel: 06-6561-5891 Fax: 06-6561-5995  
<http://www.liberty.or.jp/>

#### **Suita Peace Memorial Center: Osaka**

From 8/2-8/28/11 we facilitated the project, "Come, Look, Learn: Let's Think about 'Peace' as Part of This Summer Break's Open Research into War and Peace". The contents of

this project included things such as: "Let's learn about the atomic bomb;" "Let's Learn about the Air Raids of Suita City;" "Let's Learn about how People Ate During the War;" "Let's See how Rice was Milled;" and "Let's Watch Videos about Wartime Experiences." At the same time, we also held the panel, "Drawings from Siberia's Internment Camps."

Tel&Fax:06-6387-2593

<http://www.city.suita.osaka.jp/home/soshiki/div-jichijinken/jinken/000338.html>

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

From 8/4-8/10/11 we held a special exhibit created in Hiroshima called, "The Hiroshima Atomic Bombing Exhibit" in the large gallery of the Sakai Education Center (Sophia/Sakai) in order to teach about the reality of atomic bombing survivors, provide a forum for public discussion of the destructiveness of nuclear weapons, and to consider the possibility of realizing an enduring world peace. We exhibited atomic bombing disaster photos from the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museums Collection (~50 items), materials such as a charred lunch box, a melted tile, etc.(~30 items) from the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Collection of Atomic Bombing Materials, and atomic bombing drawings by Hiroshima residents. There was a "Paper Crane Prayer for Peace Corner," a "Messages for Peace Corner," a "Peace and Atomic Bombing Drawing Corner," a "Reflections on Atomic Bombing Survivors Corner," an "Internet Corner," and a "Corner to introduce the lives of first and second generation atomic bombing survivors of Sakai City." We also showed atomic bombing anime and other documentaries.

From 10/1-12/28/11 we held an exhibit, "Okinawa and Himeyuri Students," which featured materials provided by the Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum. On 3/23/1945 at the end of the Pacific War, the United States began its invasion of Okinawa. Under intense fighting, including aerial raids and naval bombing, civilians became involved in the land invasion under tragic and unimaginable conditions. As a result approximately 200,000 precious lives were lost. The true victims of the battlefields were those ordinary civilians who lived their lives in Okinawa. In order to consider the tragedy of war, the preciousness of peace and the importance of life, we have exhibited materials about the Himeyuri students (the girls division of the Okinawa Normal School and the female high school students of Okinawan Prefectural Women's High School) who served as nursing attendants at the Okinawa Military Hospital as well as information about the Okinawan battlefield.

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

[http://www.city.sakai.osaka.jp/city/info/\\_jinken/](http://www.city.sakai.osaka.jp/city/info/_jinken/)

#### **History Museum Izumisano: Osaka**

From 7/30-8/28/11 we held the 4<sup>th</sup> annual exhibit, "War and Peace Archive Exhibit."

This was an exhibit to introduce materials from the time in order to think about peace as we approached the anniversary of the war's end on August 15. This exhibit was planned and constructed by interns. In the exhibit we displayed a vast variety of everyday objects from the time under the themes of "Everyday Life During Wartime"; "Wartime Culture and Education,"; "Wartime Clothing"; "Everyday Objects of War and Soldiers" and "Soldier's Clothing." We are currently creating a catalogue for this exhibit.

Tel:072-469-7140 Fax:072-469-7141  
<http://www.city.izumisano.osaka.jp/ka/rekishi.html>

#### **Minoo City Museum of Folk Culture : Osaka**

From 8/5-8/29/11 we held the exhibit, "Life During Wartime." Now, nearly 60 years have passed since the end of the war in 1945 and the generations of those who know nothing of the war are increasing. Yet, with these generations we still share anti-war sentiments and hopes for peace. In fact, we must share these sentiments. In order to continue to communicate these ideas, since its establishment in 1989 and subsequent move in 2006, the Minoo City Museum of Folk has held its annual "Life During Wartime" exhibit in August. In this 66<sup>th</sup> year after the war's end, in order to commemorate the preciousness of peace as well as the tragedy and unhappiness of war, we again hold the "Life During Wartime" exhibit. This exhibit is comprised mainly of donated objects from the citizens of our city. In addition, the arrangement of the displays, the layout, and all aspects of the exhibit were developed and directed by interns and volunteers of our city. The current exhibit is created from the hearts of those who oppose war and hope for peace. It is held in hopes that all wars and conflicts throughout the world will cease. We are currently creating a catalogue of the many everyday objects that are included in the exhibit.

Tel:072-723-2235 Fax:072-724-9694  
<http://www2.city.minoh.osaka.jp/KYOUODO/>

#### **City Museum Ono: Hyogo**

From Oct. 1 through Oct. 30, 2011, we held the exhibit, "Japan from the Perspective of a Prisoner of War: Newly Discovered Photographs Taken by Prisoners of War" on the second floor exhibit hall. This exhibit displayed photographs discovered in Germany by Ono City and Kobe University during their survey of the Aono Prison Camp, which showed Japan and the interactions with local civilians as perceived through the eyes of prisoners.

Tel: 0794-63-3390 Fax: 0794-63-3462  
<http://www.city.ono.hyogo.jp/~kokokan/>

#### **Nara Prefectural Library Information Center : Nara**

From Oct. 1 to Dec. 27, 2011 for our "Experiences of War Publishing Exhibit," we created, "From Industrial Associations to Farming Cooperatives Under War: The Revitalization of Postwar Associations and Cooperatives" exhibit. In Japan, those associations and cooperatives that attempted to pursue economic activities related to production, consumption, and capital, based upon a logic of mutual aid, were institutionalized as industrial associations during the Meiji period based upon Ninomiya Sontoku's *Hotokusha* as well as models of German credit associations. Such industrial associations were very active in their efforts to provide support for exhausted rural economies and to help economic development throughout the country. In particular, they helped diffuse government recommendations throughout the rural areas; within the cities, under the industrial association law, groups such as city purchasing associations (predecessors of the cooperative) and the city credit unions (predecessors of the city banks) were born. At the beginning of the Showa Period, the momentum to try to resolve the various social problems that erupted amidst economic depression through the activities of industrial associations and cooperatives increased. The industrial associations that were formed during the war and revived in the postwar boom are deeply linked to agricultural

cooperatives and credit unions that exist today. In regard to this, we used Nara as a case study and displayed materials from *Ie no hikari* and the Nara Municipal City Publisher.

Tel:0742-34-2111 Fax:0742-34-2777  
<http://www.library.pref.nara.jp/sentai/>

#### **Suiheisha History Museum: Gose City, Nara**

From 12/10/11-3/25/12 we held the 12<sup>th</sup> annual exhibit, "The Yamato Association and Yuwa Movement: On the Eve of the Establishment of the National Suiheisha Movement." In 2012 it will be 90 years since the establishment of the National Suiheisha Association and 100 years since the establishment of the Yamato Association. This exhibit seeks to bring to light and critically evaluate the activities of the predecessor of the Suiheisha Association, the Yamato Association, as well as introduce the Yuwa movement and the buraku reform movement.

Tel: 0745-62-5588 Fax: 0745-64-2288  
<http://www1.mahoroba.ne.jp/~suihei/>

#### **Sanin Historical Museum: Yonago city, Tottori**

From 8/6-8/19/11 we held the "Memories of War Exhibit." Through the exhibit we hoped to convey the deep sorrow felt by those during the war so that we can realize that the peace that we now enjoying has been built upon the victims of war. We displayed 150 items related to World War II drawn from the Sanin History Museum and Tottori Prefectural Museum such as pamphlets which were dropped by the American military to warn of air raids and testimonies by kamikaze pilots. The pamphlets were dropped near the Hitoshi Square on August 8, 1945 by the American military. Also included are photographs of fighters dropping bombs and predictions that Tottori would be one of 12 cities targeted. These images show that not only was Tottori enveloped in flames, but they depict how Tottori became the target of the bombings. The kamikaze pilot's note to his mother shows how one young man struggled not become overwhelmed by feelings of despair over his imminent death. In addition, there were materials about how families sought to protect the home front including photos of young school girls of Yonago City receiving target practice training as well as young boys and girls reclaiming uncultivated land in order to grow potatoes. Also displayed were clothing, soap, sugar ration tickets as well as notices about deaths of fathers, husbands and sons who died during battle. In regard to military materials, the eating utensils of soldiers in Burma, a rising sun flag with the initials of soldiers, a hat worn by a kamikaze pilot, a thousand-stitches belt, and care packages sent to soldiers were displayed. In connection with this, on 8/13/11, freelance journalist, Takeharu Watai, gave a lecture at the Yonago Convention Center.

Tel:0859-22-7161 Fax:0859-22-7160  
<http://www.yonagobunka.net/rekishi/>

#### **Takamatsu Civic Culture Center, Peace Museum: Kagawa**

From August 3<sup>rd</sup> through 5<sup>th</sup> 2011, the twenty-first Takamatsu City Exhibition of War Memorabilia was held in order to remind visitors of the atrocities of World War II and to provide an opportunity to think about peace. The exhibition included photos of children during the war and stories of wartime experiences. A photo exhibition on Somalia where there has been much conflict recently was also held at the same time to introduce the current situation in that country. The Peace Memorial Room Special Exhibition, "For Peace

Education – Life in Wartime” was held from August 19<sup>th</sup> through September 4<sup>th</sup> 2011.

Tel: +81-87-833-7722, Fax: +81-87-861-7724

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

#### **Usui Peace Memorial Center : Koma City, Fukuoka**

The exhibition, “Military Post and Letters for Soldiers” was held from July 30<sup>th</sup> through September 4<sup>th</sup>, 2011. It introduced letters connecting soldiers and their families, as well as letters meant to cheer the soldiers up from other children and women in Japan.

Tel: +81-948-62-5173, Fax:+81-0948-62-5171

[http://www.city.kama.lg.jp/info/prev.asp?fol\\_id=4209](http://www.city.kama.lg.jp/info/prev.asp?fol_id=4209)

#### **Iizuka city Historical Material Hall: Fukuoka**

The special event, “War and Life” was held from August 4<sup>th</sup> through 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011, exhibiting approximately 200 letters and wills written by soldiers from Chikuho who were stationed in Burma and Iwo-Jima.

Tel & Fax: +81-948-25-2930

<http://www.city.iizuka.lg.jp/rekishi/index.htm>

#### **Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki**

The Second Special Event of 2011, “Stored Items from the Atomic Bomb Museum” was held from July 28<sup>th</sup> through September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2011. Items exhibited were donated from July 2010 until June 2011. Also 28 items on display were not regularly exhibited. Because it has been 66 years since the bombing of Nagasaki, some items had to be restored before being exhibited. The Third Special Exhibition of 2011, “8-10 Nagasaki” was held from November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2011 through March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2012, and consisted of materials left by journalists who had visited Nagasaki on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 1945 at the Japanese army’s command.

Tel: +81-95-844-1231, Fax: +81-95-846-5170

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

#### **Sendai History Museum: Kagoshima**

The small exhibition, “The Anniversary of the End of World War II - War and Railroad Industry” was held from August 2<sup>nd</sup> through September 4<sup>th</sup>, 2011. The theme was the relationship between the war and the railroad industry. The exhibition introduced the important role that the industry played during the recent wars.

Tel: +81-996-20-2344, Fax: +81-996-20-2848

<http://rekishi.sendai-net.jp/index2.htm>

#### **Uruma City Ishikawa Museum of History: Okinawa**

The special event, “The History of Post-war Education in Okinawa and Tadao Inami Educational Materials” was held from August 23<sup>rd</sup> through September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011. The symposium, “The History of Post-war Education – Memories of Ishikawa” was held at Uruma City Ishikawa Regional Hall on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 2011, inviting three panelists who had been teachers at Ishikawa Miyamori Elementary School when a US military jet crashed into the school on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1959.

Tel & Fax: +81-98-965-3866

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

#### **Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman city**

The special event, “Okinawa Governed by America – Ryukyu-American Cultural Center” was held from October 10<sup>th</sup> through December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2011. The exhibition examined how

America had governed Okinawa from the postwar era until Okinawa’s return to Japan, how Japanese people survived under American rule, and how to think about peace. The Third Kids’ Exhibition of 2011, “Our Human Rights – Let’s Think About Human Rights” was held from October 10<sup>th</sup> through November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2011. The Fourth Kids Exhibition, “70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Outbreak of Pacific War – Life and People in Wartime” was held from December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011 through January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012 and was primarily concerned with how the lives of citizens were changed by the war.

Tel: +81-98-997-3844, Fax: +81-98-997-3947

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

#### **Tsushima Maru Memorial Museum: Naha city, Okinawa prefecture**

The 17<sup>th</sup> Tsushima Maru Memorial Museum Special Event, “Life in Showa era – What did people think of and feel in turbulent times? ” was held from August 19<sup>th</sup> through 26<sup>th</sup>, 2011.

Tel: +81-98-941-3515, Fax: +81-98-863-3683

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

#### **Okinawa Prefectural Archives: Haeburu**

The Special Event, “Immigrants Transcending Centuries” was held from July 12<sup>th</sup> through December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2011, concerning the history of Japanese immigrants.

Tel: +81-98-888-3875, Fax: +81-98-888-3879

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

#### **Kusunuchi Peace & Culture Center: Okinawa City, Okinawa**

This peace center consists of a library and a discussion space. The library contains reading material related to Okinawa and its past hardships, such as the records of the various battles fought in Okinawa. The building has simple rectangular walls with an angled roof on it, designed to let natural sunlight into the interior rooms so that the visitors could feel hope as well as soberness there. As the library is open to any students for their research activities, we have lots of young people there during summer holidays and exam terms.

We are collecting materials regarding the history and culture of Okinawa in order to make them available to the local public. For further improvement of the library, we are grateful if you could kindly provide any materials as listed below:

Municipalities’ local history records, local magazines, folk stories, sub-texts, materials for peace education, accounts of war time experiences, materials related to the U.S. bases, materials and books for children concerning cities and towns and other educational materials.

We appreciate if you could tell us how to get the publications you recommend if they are not freely available.

We would pay the shipping charges if you could be willing to donate relevant reading material.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Kusunuchi Peace& Culture Center

Okinawa prefecture, Okinawa-shi, Akeda 1-29-10

<http://www.kusunuchi.com/heiwa.html>

#### **Publication**

The collection of antiwar novels, “Road In The Shade” by Miyako Kubo was published in 2011.

Working for Peace and Justice  
Memoirs of an Activist Intellectual  
Lawrence S. Wittner  
Univ. of TN Press

Professor Ikuro Anzai has published many books concerning the Fukushima nuclear accident. The following are some of his works, which are available only in Japanese, unfortunately.

*Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accident* by Kamogawa Shuppan in 2011

*The Radioactive Contamination of Food Discussed by Family* published by Dojidaisha in 2011

*Now You Can Understand Internal Radioactivity* by Godo Shuppan in 2011

*This is What I Want to Know about Radiation* by Kamogawa Shuppan in 2011

*Radiation and Radioactivity* by Natsume-sha in 2011

*Easy Understanding of Radiation* by Ohmusha in 2012

*Ikuro Anzai's Easy Class on Radioactivity* by Godo Shuppan in 2011

*How to Protect Yourself from Radiation* by Chukei Shuppan in 2012

*Toward Zero Nuclear Power – Our Choice* (co-authored with Tetsuya Iida, Ken-ichi Oshima and Uiko Hasegawa) by Kamogawa Shuppan in 2012

*Professor ikuro Anzai's Class on Nuclear Power and Radioactivity* (3 volumes) by Shin-Nihon Shuppan in 2012

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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/>