

Muse No. 31

Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace

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Museum Movement against “Assassins of Memory”

Eriko Ikeda: Director of Women’s Active Museum

Over twenty years have passed since a Korean woman started to speak out her experiences of being forced to work as a sex slave for Japanese military during World World II and there is no sign of the conflict resolution. What is worse is that historical revisionists who deny the existence of “comfort women” took over the key state positions and the media and the social networking service are full of distortion and fabrications of historical facts. When it was announced to verify reports on “comfort women” issues in Asahi Newspaper, it took a bashing by nationalists under the Abe government which has been working hard to make it possible for Japan to wage war in the future. It became almost a taboo to deal with the “comfort women” issue in a field of education, media, local governments, peace museums and so forth. There is a long history of hiding sexual violence by Japanese military and suppressing the freedom of speech.

Prime Minister Abe who insists on “beautiful Japan” and justifies Japan’s aggression kept denying that women were forced to work as sex slaves since he was the Prime Minister in 2006 for the first time. However, it is well known that “comfort women” were sex slaves and it was war crime because it was a serious violation of women’s human rights not only in Asian countries but also all over the world. On the other hand, victims as “comfort women” in various countries and former Japanese soldiers who had war experiences are very old. Therefore, the Japanese government should start investigating victims again soon and make an official apology to them and compensate them for damage and suffering. We, the Japanese, have responsibility to listen to their

last testimony and convey their memory and record to future generations in order to prevent the same mistakes of sex violence during the war. Now it seems that fighting with “assassins of memory” who deny “comfort women” issues is fighting against the fascist regime that aims at promoting war. Democracy after the end of World War II is questioned now. Ten years have passed since the Women’s Active Museum was opened though it has been attacked and bullied as the only peace museum that deals with sex slave issues in Japan. We will do our best to protect women’s human rights in this anti-war museum that renounces war.

Grassroots House: Kochi

Mana Abe

Mr. Keisuke Okamura, the vice director, attended the 8th International Conference of Museums for Peace held at No Gun Ri Peace Memorial from Sep. 19 to 22. He made a presentation on nuclear issues: Messages from Fukushima: Human Beings cannot coexist with Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Power Plants. He used photos and posters for participants.



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Ms. Rei Shiba, a journalist, gave a lecture on the situation in Gaza at Kochi University. She talked with Prof. Taizo Nakanishi of Ehime Prefectural University and participants asked them many questions and told them their comments. It was organized by Grassroots House and other NGOs. The members celebrated its 25th anniversary in November. A rally to celebrate the anniversary was held on Nov. 16 and a booklet on Kou Makimura, an anti-war poet who died young, was published. It was the 100 anniversary of his birth and the title is Dattan Strait No. 10.(Dattan Strait is between Russia and Sakahlin.) About 180 people gathered and listened to Kim Yeonhwan's lecture on history and peace in East Asia. Kou Makimura's poetry was read and participants enjoyed the party.

A rally against nuclear energy was held on Nov. 24 and about 2000 people got together at Central Park in Kochi City. They also had a peace march in three courses. A traditional Japanese tale based on Barefoot Gen was told and Mr. Toshio Kimura who used to work for Tokyo Electric Company gave a lecture on nuclear issues. There were also music and various stalls.

There was a New Year party on Jan. 18 and about 60 people enjoyed rice-cake pounding and having it. It was a pot luck party and they enjoyed eating various food and listening to music and songs. Mr. Keisuke Okamura made a report of his visit of Fukushima and showed photos there.

Network News

Peace Museum of Saitama, Higashi Matsuyama City

"The War in Photographs and Paintings" was on display from July 17th to September 7th, 2014. Since the beginning of the modern era, government, military, and media, such as newspapers and publishers, all engaged fiercely in war coverage and sent photographers and reporters, as well as the best painters to battlefields. Those photos and paintings, which evoked the image of war vividly, were used for propaganda campaigns. On the other hand, since people were banned from expressing their emotions and depicting the war zone, soldiers and others not engaged in the battle wrote about the real battlefield experiences, everyday life, and their thoughts and emotions in their personal notes and diaries.

Included in this exhibit are the photos of the battlefield and soldiers leaving their hometown, paintings of their life at the war front, diaries, letters to their family, as well as drawings and essays by children during the war, exposing the lives of the people during the war time and their sentiment. The sections of the exhibit are (1) War and News Report, (2) Depiction of the War, (3) End of the War, and (4) Pass on to the Next Generation.

In a related event, Mr. Kuboyama talked about his experience as an atomic bomb survivor in his talk entitled "The August we didn't Hear Cicadas: the Atomic Bomb in Nagasaki" on August 16th, 2014.

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

<http://www.saitama-peacemuseum.jp/>

Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage: Tokyo

From August 14 to 17, an exhibition for children and parents "Watch, listen and pass on Tokyo raids" was held. Some of the survivors talked their experiences and picture cards story telling was given. On November 1 – 3, a musical, film screening and talk session were held in a peace festival. On December 4, a concert was given to play the bombed piano after being repaired and returned to the center.

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

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

Meiji University: Noborito Museum for Peace Education: Kawasaki City, Kanagawa

A special exhibition "Preservation of War Sites for Peace" was held by The National Network of War Sites Preservation from July 16 to October 25, 2014. Many of the members of the organization showed their activities.

The 5th special exhibition "Paper and War – Noborito Institute with balloon bombs and counterfeit bills" was held from November 19, 2014 to March 21, 2015. During the Second World War, the institute was developing two types of weapon made from paper. One was balloon bombs and the other was counterfeit money. After November 1944, about 9,300 balloon bombs were sent up and it was said that more than one thousand balloon bombs reached the North American continent. They were made from Japanese paper by women volunteer corps. When counterfeit paper money

(total amount four billion yen or forty million dollar) was made during Jiang Jieshi government in 1939 to throw the Chinese society into confusion, the highest level printing technology was employed. This exhibition focused on the paper-oriented arms by showing what the paper-making skills at that time were like and how the technology was adopted to build balloon bombs.

Tel&Fax:044-934-7993

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

Shizuoka Peace Centre: Shizuoka City

From June 13 through October 26, 2014, the centre had the special exhibition of “Children in Wartime — Everyday for the Nation.” Japan was having a war against China, America and England 70 years ago. How were children at the time spending their time? The exhibition introduced their daily lives by displaying real materials and panels.

The special exhibition “Regeneration from the Great Shizuoka Air Raid — Rising up from Wreckage” is being held from November 14, 2014 through March 29, 2015. It shows what recovery Shizuoka City went through after the war with photos and panels. Explanatory material is available.

Tel & Fax: 054-271-9004

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

Shiga Peace Museum: Higashi Omi City, Shiga

The museum held the 9th special exhibition “The War through Children’s Eyes” from October 4 through December 21, 2014. The exhibition introduced circumstances in the wartime from the viewpoints of the people who were still young with six sections of “Rising Generation,” “Wartime Schools,” “Wartime Lifetime,” “Air-raids in Shiga,” “Group Evacuation of Schoolchildren,” and “Student Work Mobilization.” It was designed to encourage rethinking about peace beyond generations by knowing what the children of the time experienced and thought.

Tel: 0749-46-0300 Fax: 0749-46-0350

<http://www.pref.shiga.lg.jp/heiwa/heimuseum/>

Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): Osaka City

From September 1, 2014, the center is now closed for renovation for the first time since its opening in 1991.

We annually hold memorial ceremony for war victims on August 15, the last day of the war. For the event of 2014, the students from Soai High School sung in chorus and the graduates from Soai University played string quartet.

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

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

Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka): Osaka City

The museum held the 69th special exhibition “The Constitution in History” from July 22 through September 20, 2014. As Meiji Restoration had inspired Japanese society to step out into modernization and civilization, the movement for liberty and people’s rights, *Jiyu-minken Undo*, was started aiming at realization of people’s political participation by establishing the Diet. The movement resulted in many associations that had various activities of speech and publication. The sound of the terms “liberty” and “people’s rights” gave a fresh image to citizens at the time. Various draft constitutions which common people participated in preparing contained whole future aspect of the nation. Together with a wide variety of rights, the drafts included a thought of nationalism as well. The rights declared in the constitution throughout the time from the prewar to postwar still remain today as a downright reflection of the role of constitutionalism itself that played inside and outside the country. The special exhibition was held to reconsider the thought and its real picture in the drafts written at the historical milestone within the period from the liberty and people’s rights movement, which was developed to realize constitutionalism, through the establishment of Japan’s constitution after the war. The display had four sections; I Discussion toward Constitution, II Rights and Duties, III People’s Rights of Association and IV Background of the Constitution.

An associated symposium “Historical meaning of the Constitution” was held on September 6, 2014, inviting Katsuhiro ARAI (Senshu University) and Hitonari ISHII (Hitotsubashi University).

The special exhibition “History of Human Rights in the Collection” was held from November 18, 2014 through March 19, 2015. The exhibition showed our selective collection arranged chronologically.

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

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

**Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum:
Sakai City, Osaka**

We held the special photo exhibition “Living on the Earth: DAYS JAPAN” on August 20-28, 2014 at Sophia Sakai. By displaying about 40 winning photos of DAYS International Photo Journalism Awards in 2013 and 2014 that sharply depict the problems of people and the Earth, the exhibition delivered real aspect of our planet including wars, disasters and environmental pollutions. Through the works of the worldwide photo journalists, while it encouraged visitors to go over issues of people and the Earth and repeated tragedies in the changing world, it also let them think about preciousness of life, peace and environment protection and what we can do now. The photo exhibition included works on the subjects of continuous conflicts around the world like Syria, where it has been getting more serious, refugees and famine, poverty and the accident of Tohoku nuclear plants. They rendered individual images of individual humans in the world’s major problems, which are unseen from the everyday news.

The special exhibition “Peace thought from Auschwitz” was held from October 1 through December 28, 2014. The exhibition was held to think about importance of protecting human rights, preciousness of peace and misery of war, through the photos taken in Auschwitz by German and Soviet militaries during the recent world war.

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

http://www.city.sakai.lg.jp/shisei/jinken/jinken/heiwa_jinkenshiryokan/

Suita Peace Memorial Center : Osaka

The special exhibit “Memories of Kobe—My Town and the War” was held from July 29 to August 24, 2014, and featured the paintings of Kazuko Toyota, a Kobe native and Buddhist painter who experienced the aerial bombing of Kobe as an elementary student, and the Great Kobe Air Raid at the age of 16. The exhibit featured a number of paintings depicting daily life in pre-war and war-era Kobe, drawn in a delicate style that conveys the horror of the aerial bombings and the reality of daily life during war. It was hoped that the exhibit would encourage not only adults, but also the children—our future leaders—to understand the importance of peace.

Accompanying the exhibit, Kazuko Toyota gave a talk on her life in pre-war and war-era Kobe

(August 9, 2014; multipurpose room, 8th floor, Senri New Town Plaza).

Tel:06-6876-7793 Fax:06-6873-7796

http://www.city.suita.osaka.jp/home/soshiki/div-jinken/jinken/_56228.html

Himeji Historical Peace Center : Hyogo

An Autumn Exhibition was held from Oct. 4 to Dec. 21, 2014. The theme was “the children injured mentally and physically through the war”. The lack of food, clothing and shelter damaged children seriously. This exhibition showed the miserable lives of the children in and after the war.

The displayed materials were borrowed from Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University. There were kamishibai (a story illustrated with picture cards), sugoroku (a traditional Japanese board game played with dice), clothes, textbooks, pictures, etc. The number of the materials was about 300 in various types.

In those days, kamishibai was used to encourage children’s cooperation to the war, which was edited and made into the film for this exhibition.

The contents of this exhibition were as follows.

1. US air raids and evacuation: more than 400 thousand pupils were evacuated, and school buildings were burned.
2. Rations: Cotton goods were first disappeared, and foods came to be rationed. The short supply caused prevalence of black market. The tickets were used to exchange daily necessities.
3. Departure to the front and return dead: People built monuments to the faithful who died in battle. Gradually, child soldiers were sent to the front; army and navy had the system of child soldiers.
4. Kamishibai: it became the tool to advertise national policy.
5. School and school life: the educational system was changed through the war. Junior high-school students had to work on the farm or in arsenals. The number of school lessons was less than half.
6. Toys: There were few toy products with few materials.
7. Health: The average weight of children was decreased because of malnutrition.

Relatively, a meeting was held on Nov. 3, to listen to

the speech of Kendai Kuroda, who experienced US air raids on Himeji.

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

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki

The 2014 First Annual Exhibit “Materials from the Nagasaki Museum Collection” took place 7/23-9/28/2014 in the basement second-level exhibit hall. Included among the exhibit items were newly donated artifacts (from July 2013 to June 2014) and 26 photographs of atomic bombing survivors taken by Paul Henshaw, PhD, which were gathered from photographs originally included in the 2013 United States National Records and Archives Administration Holdings Exhibit I.

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

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

Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bombing Victims: Nagasaki

The 3rd Annual Exhibit on Experiences of Atomic Bomb Survivors, “Remembering Family” took place from 7/1-12/22/2014 in the basement second-floor photograph and reading room. Because of the atomic bombing, the majority of survivors experienced painful separations from their families. We titled this exhibit “Remembering Family” and used recollections taken from journals documenting the experience of the bombing which were compiled in 1995 by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare, and which were donated to our museum.

Tel:095-814-0055 Fax:095-814-0056

<http://www.peace-nagasaki.go.jp/>

Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki

The exhibit for Okamoto Kiyoko, the illustrator of the *kamishibai* “Kayoko Sakura” was held from 7/8-8/3/2014, “The Kunitatsu Makoto Exhibit: Photographs of the Nagasaki Dome and Old Urakami Cathedral” was held from 8/5-8/31/14, and the exhibit “Horses at War: Considering War and Peace through the War Horse Memorial” was held from 12/2/14-1/25/15.

Tel:095-818-4247

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

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

The 2nd Annual Children’s Exhibit “Challenge! Open Research in Summer Vacation” was held from 7/19-8/31/2014. Materials related to the every day lives of individuals during the Battle of Okinawa and wartime Japan were introduced to encourage open research into that area. The 3rd Annual Children’s exhibit “The Road to the Battle of Okinawa: What Happened 70 Years Ago—The Oct. Ten Air Raid and the Mobilizations of Local Residents” was held from 9/19-11/20/2014. In 2014, it was the 70th anniversary of the deployment of the Okinawa defense forces, the Battle of Saipan. School evacuations, the sinking of the *Tsushima*, and the Oct. Ten Air Raid that led to the Battle of Okinawa. The 70th anniversary of these events provided us an opportunity to reflect deeply on war and peace through the opening of our exhibit. The 15th Annual Special Exhibit, “Utopias and Battles under the Stars of the South China Sea” was held from 10/9-12/11/2014. Over the past 70 years, the Old South Sea islands including Saipan and Tinian have been at the center of violent Japanese and American conflict. Furthermore, those who migrated to these islands from Okinawa prefecture became embroiled in land battles. We opened this exhibit to memorialize those who migrated to the old South Sea Archipelago who experienced land battles and were repatriated to Okinawa.

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

<http://www.peace-museum.prefokinawa.jp/>

Kyoto Museum for World Peace: Kyoto Kazuyo Yamane

As for activities from September, a special exhibition on Vietnam War was held from Sep. 14 to Oct. 9 in 2014. Photos taken by Bunyuu Ishikawa are powerful even today. On the other hand peace movement against Vietnam War was exhibited from Oct. 21 to Dec. 14.

An exhibit was displayed at Anti-Nuclear Exhibition for Peace in Ibaraki City and some students explained various issues on peace, human rights, environment, and sustainable development using big dice.

College students visited the peace museum in various classes such as “Introduction to Peace Studies” and they wrote essays. Teachers were

invited to visit the peace museum eight times in July and August and 368 teachers attended it from 123 schools. Some exhibitions were held by students of Ritsumeikan elementary school, junior high school and high school from October to December. Children of other elementary school and secondary school also visited the peace museum.

There is a network of art museums and museums of 14 universities in Kyoto and an exhibition was made at Tohoku History Museum from Nov. 1 to 30. There was also an exhibition titled "Voice of Heart: See, Feel and Think" and this was reported on TV on Nov. 2 and also in newspaper.

Museums in China

Opened Mukden POW Museum and Liaoyuan High-class POW Museum under construction Fuyuko Nishisato: Journalist/ member of POW Research Network

Mukden, now called Shenyang, was a big city of the old Manchukuo. The POW camp opened in late autumn of 1942 initially had detained more than 1,400 American and 100 British soldiers including 16 Australians and one New Zealander, and then a significant number from the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army were there among about 480 captives arriving from POWs in the Philippines and Japan's mainland from April through May in 1945.

Japanese military, which invaded Malay Peninsula, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Dutch East Indies at the same time as its Pearl Harbor attack, captured 140,000 officers and soldiers of the Allies. As the quote "Never live to experience shame as a prisoner" had been drilled into Japanese soldiers, they despised and abused the surrendering prisoners. Many tell the same awful stories: the captives were so densely crammed into freight cars that some of them choked to death, or they were squashed into dark bottom of transport boats for dozens of days being forced to use few buckets for their stool. American soldiers at the Mukden POW camp all surrendered in the Philippines and many of them had experienced the Bataan Death March. The prisoners had been also ill-treated at the camps in the Philippines being abused regularly by the guards. The food was poor and they were in the state of chronic starvation. The British prisoners had been captured when Singapore fell and more than

200 of them lost their lives in the first winter as they were sent from tropics to frozen region in their summer clothes. From 2003, a group of Chinese people living in America, Shenyang city, Liaoning Sheng and Beijing Government jointly prepared to build a POW camp museum at the old camp site in Shenyang city. Within ten years to its opening, the museum collected various items and relics for its display and had some symposiums inviting researchers of issue of imprisonment and the US veterans who were the prisoners and their families. The museum is also a symbol of the friendship and bond between China and the US from the sense of connectedness of having gone through the abuse by Japanese troops. The camp in Shenyang was built next to a factory of Manchu Work and Machine Tool where the prisoners were forced to work there. Located in the camp site, the museum keeps one lodgment to show inside as it was when used as a camp. Although there were 130 POW camps of the Allies in Japan, only few places maintain their appearances now because they have become "the past that people would like to forget" in the course of postwar events of becoming war crime and having death penalties for prisoner abuse. In 1945, a camp for high-class officers was established in Xian, Jilin (currently called Liaoyuan) 240 km away from Shenyang where officers in commanding class of the US Troops in the Philippines, British Army in Singapore and Dutch East Indies Army were sent from Taiwan. There is another museum currently under construction. We visited there under the conduct of Prof. Yang Jing, the head of Mukden POW research department of Shenyang University, and were welcomed by the chief of Liaoyuan Municipal Culture Bureau of Press and Publication and others.

The 8th International Conference of Museums for Peace

About 60 Japanese people attended the international conference on Sep. 19-22.

They enjoyed exchanging ideas with other participants: there were over 200 participants from 35 countries.

Prof. Ikuro Anzai asked people to donate money and a guidebook of the conference with abstracts in Japanese was made as well as a booklet of their impression after the conference. It was also possible

to hire interpreters for the Japanese participants who could not understand English.

Here are some abstracts of Japanese participants.

Current Situation and Problems of Education in Museums for Peace in Japan: A Case Study of Auschwitz Peace Museum in Japan

Tatsuya Hagiwara: Student of Tamagawa University

It is expected to promote peace education at museums for peace. It is important for young people and ordinary citizens to learn the present system in order to change the war system and war culture as Betty Readon pointed out. An emphasis is put on Auschwitz Peace Museum because great efforts have been made to educate young people who will make the better future. The peace museum was founded in Tochigi Prefecture in 2000 and then moved to Fukushima in 2003. Before the opening, artifacts from Państwowe Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau w Oświęcimiu in Poland were exhibited in 110 times from 1988 to 1999. One of the characteristics of this peace museum is that it is possible for visitors to learn the importance of life and peace through the exhibition and various events on Auschwitz. Various activities for peace have been supported by the members of the peace museum as well as volunteers, which is one of the attractive points of the peace museum.

How Historical Truth is/isn't Shown at Museums for Peace

Kazuyo Yamane: Vice Director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace

Hong Lei, a news chief of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs criticized Prime Minister Shinzo Abe that Japan still denies Japan's aggression of other countries in World War II. The relation between Japan and China/Korea is worse than last year. School history textbooks that will be used in 2015 have little description on Japan's aggression. What can and should be done under such circumstances in Japan? This is a big issue that should be dealt with because this is one of the reasons for conflicts between Japan and other Asian nations.

There are some museums for peace where visitors can learn historical truth while it is hidden on purpose. It is not easy to show dark sides of

history such as Japan's aggression at museums for peace in Japan or the atomic bombing at American museums in the United States. It is easier to show victim sides of a country. But unless historical truth is shown, it would not be possible for visitors to learn the reality of war and think what to do for peace comprehensively. There are museums showing one side of war, the other side of war and also showing war and peace comprehensively. Some museums for peace will be examined to think this issue.

Many public museums for peace tend to show Japan's victim side of World War II such as atomic bombing and US air raids of various cities while some private museums for peace show Japan's aggression honestly and comprehensively. It seems that one of the important factors in making exhibitions based on historical truth is to reflect on the past history honestly with ethical viewpoints. Many citizens and young people have not been informed of Japan's aggression of other countries at school and through the media. This could lead to justifying another aggression of other countries by Japan in the future. Once they learn historical facts, they would feel empathy toward victims of Japan's aggression and start to think what they can do for the better future.

Conscientious citizens' roles in peace making are another important factor. What is necessary in Japan where nationalism is getting more serious? It is more citizens' participation in peace making through museums for peace. This is because it is necessary to educate and encourage visitors to contribute to peace making even if it is small. If small efforts are connected by local, national, regional and international network, they would be able to play important roles in peace education and peace making. The roles of each museum for peace and the INMP are very important to prevent future war and create a culture of peace not only locally but also globally.

Toshifumi Murakami : Peace Education in Okinawa, Japan; The Role of Peace Museum in Okinawa

My presentation is about peace education in Okinawa, Japan. It considers the passing on the war memory on the Battle of Okinawa in the Second World War. I conducted an opinion survey of elementary and junior high school students in

Okinawa Prefecture in 2012. I present the situation of peace education and the method of peace education in Okinawa. According to the survey, more than 90% of primary and secondary school students answer that they heard stories about the Battle of Okinawa. It means that the students know well about the war history in Okinawa. The story of the Battle of Okinawa has been passed on by war survivors, school teachers and peace museums although nearly 70 years have passed after the last war.

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum was opened in 1975. Near the museum, the Cornerstone of Peace was set up in 1995 as a monument commemorating war dead in the Battle of Okinawa. The names of over two hundred and forty thousand persons who lost their lives are inscribed on the memorial. It is inscribed with the names of all those who died, regardless of nationality and civilian or military status.

The war history of Okinawa has formed a strong anti-war attitude among elementary and junior high school students. Under that influence, they think that the whole Japanese

Japanese Research Trends on Museums for Peace; With a Focus on the Activity of Study Group of Museums for Peace

Ariyuki FUKUSHIMA, Yuki IWAMA

This presentation reports mainly on Study Group of Museums for Peace (SGMP) to review the Japanese situation of research on museums for peace (MP). SGMP is the only research group in Japan which aims for study of MP. It plays an important role of a forum for discussing and sharing information, and promoting MP research in Japan which is in the beginning phase of MP study.

SGMP is a relatively small group which was composed of researchers and curators. It was organized by young historians and museologists lived in Kyoto, and after that, it has been getting more members from various places and majors. Present member's research fields are not only history and museology, but also peace studies, sociology, anthropology, constitutional law, area studies and so on. This multi-faceted approach is the significance of SGMP. This point enables SGMP to consider the theme profoundly.

Japanese general research trends on MP are below. In 1990s, researchers of peace studies and staffs of

MP had committed in the research, but mostly it was working on within their circles. In 2000s, a period of heating arguments over the "memories of the war", others started suddenly to talk about war displays in museums. Since 2010, MP studies by many kinds of specialist have been increasing. We could see some rise of MP study also from architecture.

In the above tendency, SGMP members have been presenting their research on MP at each field these years. For example, some members made an index of previous MP research for the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace, and published it. Others had presentations in their associations including The Japanese Society for Historical Studies, The Japan Society for the Study of Adult and Community Education and The Peace Studies Association of Japan. Discussing about MP at SGMP and returning the results of it to their fields, members are forming some streams of MP study connected with people's recent interest. Now, SGMP's problems are that publishing research results are still few and it inclines certain topics, so they are thinking of making an opportunity to discuss about MP wider and having some academic journal as an outlet of research.

The Project Anne Frank Meet and Learn Kazuya Asakawa

To commemorate 80th anniversary of Anne Frank, 34 bilingual panels to exhibit about Anne Frank and the Holocaust were made in 2009. There were exhibitions in Sophia University or other places in Japan at that time but they are not in public afterward, only some churches held exhibitions. Then the volunteers from JEARN, Japan association of education and resource Network, formed a group and made a project, Anne Frank Meet and Learn in cooperated with Global Campaign for Peace Education Japan to make use of it. The panels are lent to a school or public facilities. In this paper let me share ideas to utilize those resources more.

Churiken Peace Memorial Matsumura Takao

Chukiren Peace Memorial Hall was established as a NPO at Tsurugashima, Kawagoe City in Saitama Prefecture in 2006 to prevent the documents relating to Chukiren from being scattered and lost. Chukiren means the Association of Returnees from China. The

Memorial Hall houses many important documents and films including almost 200 memoranda in which Japanese war veterans tell all the gristy things they have done and seen while posted in China. Beside them about 50,000 books regarding war and peace are hold in the Hall. All of them are opened to the public. The 969 war criminals were delivered from the Soviet Union to China in 1950 to be put in the Fushun War Criminals Superintendent's Office, where they were treated humanely by a "generous policy" of China and eventually in the course of several years they criticized themselves as to what they had done in China during the war. Eventually nobody was executed and all of them returned to Japan by 1964. This rare case in human history has been called as "Fushin's miracle" in that the Chinese victims have forgiven the Japanese war criminals who had assaulted the Chinese. Thereafter a great part of the returnees from China formed Chukiren in order to promote the friendly relationship between the Japanese and the Chinese in particular, and peace movements in Japan in general. In my paper I would like to talk about peace movements carried on by Chukiren in Japan and then about the present activities of the Memorial Hall.

Guiding and Dialogue at a Peace Museum; Can peace museums become a space to promote mutual understanding and a relationship of trust?

Yoshiko Tanigawa

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University shares its information and peace messages with lots of visitors from different backgrounds. There are citizen volunteer guides working for the museum in the past twenty years. It has had about 50,000 visitors per a year. One of the main goals of this museum is to display sincerely the fact that Japan once was both a positive aggressor and a tragic victim during the war time. When having visitors from overseas, above all, from the countries which Japan had aggressed against or had been attacked by in the past, the guides face a sensitive sentiment. In front of the real materials depicting past tragic events such as massacres in Asia-Pacific countries as well as A-bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the U.S., we ask to ourselves how we can talk to the visitors. Beyond the tragic past memories and a hostile national sentiment still observed among the citizens, in what

way peace museums can become a place to promote reconciliation and relationship of trust by guiding? As a citizen volunteer guide, I will introduce my experiences in guiding foreign visitors to exchange the ideas regarding this issue.

"Hiroshima Panels" for Remembering Human Pain; Focusing on "Crows" which Depicts Korean Victims

Yukinobu Okamura and Takayuki Koderu at MARUKI GALLERY FOR THE HIROSHIMA PANELS

The meaning of a painting on atomic bombing today Mr. Iri Maruki and his partner, Ms. Toshi Maruki, painted a picture of atomic bombing and Nanjing Masacre. Various activities at Maruki Gallery will be introduced such as art exhibitions on US military bases in Okinawa and nuclear accidents in Fukushima as well as lectures and concerts. (by Koderu) The Hiroshima Panels will be introduced with an emphasis on drawing Koreans. Historical concepts of the East Asia are complicated today. The present meaning of Mr. & Mrs. Maruki's paintings will be discussed, for they expressed human pains beyond nation and ethnicity. (By Okamura)

The Significance of a "Comfort Woman" Museum in Japan; Fighting Revisionism: Grassroots Support for "Comfort Women"

Eriko Ikeda: Director of Women's Active Museum

It is said that Japan has museums on war and peace most in the world, but Women's Active Museum on War and Peace(wam) is the only peace museum that deals with women who were forced to work as sex slaves in World War II. It was founded in August, 2000. Nationalists started to suppress memory and records of women who started speaking out over twenty years, which influenced politics, education and the media greatly. However, Japanese women have been dealing with Japan's aggression and victims. I would like to make clear the roles and importance of the movement of citizens and women who have been fighting against nationalists.

How Kyoto Museum for World Peace was founded: the collaboration of peace movement

and a private university.

Akira Ito: A member of the Association of Friends of Peace at Kyoto Museum for World Peace

Kyoto Museum was founded in 1992 with the collaboration of citizens' movement for peace and Ritsumeikan University, a private one. War exhibition for peace was held by citizens and they asked Ritsumeikan University to found a peace museum. Students of Ritsumeikan University were sent to battlefields and it was decided to make peace and democracy as ideas of education after the end of World War II.

Mugonkan Art Museum

Kazuma Hayashi, Curator of the Mugonkan in Nagano, Japan

The Art Memorial Museum for the Fallen Art Students called Mugonkan is in the suburbs of Ueda City in the eastern part of Nagano Prefecture. Students who wanted to draw paintings and make sculptures instead were sent to battlefields to die during the war between Japan and China and the Pacific War. Their art works, materials and tools used in painting such as paints and palettes, and letters to their family and friends were stored up and exhibited. The Mugonkan began with approximately 100 works of more than 30 art students at the time of opening in 1997, but since then we have collected approximately 700 works of 124 art students who died in the war. As for these works, many were kept for decades by bereaved relatives and friends of the artists. We have accepted these works and try to preserve, manage and show them in various parts of Japan. In addition, we also monitor their condition and where necessary try to repair them. The Mugonkan is an art museum which aims to convey the heart of art students who continued to think about art even in war time and also the horror of the war that was merciless and robbed them of their future. We think that there are surely things that should be handed down to us who are living at the present time, 70 years after the war. The art museum wishes to convey not merely sorrow, but also hope and joy for the living. The Museum started out by searching for art works by students whose future was destroyed by the war. We have information on two non-Japanese art students. We would like to collect information on many fallen art students across

borders. The Mugonkan is a small art museum which is perhaps rather unique and which welcomes information related to the subject. Please contact hayashi@mugonkan.jp

Kyoto Museum for World Peace in the 2010s; Acting as a University-run Peace Museum

Junko Kanekiyo

Japan has the largest number of peace museums in the world. The development of peace museums in Japan derives from unique context surrounding each era of post world war 2 Japanese society.

In the 1980s, more peace museums were built by the support of anti-war sentiment. Peace museums strove to present both perpetrator side and victim side of Japanese history in the 1990s. Enhancement of new ideas for peace became an important issue in the 2000s. Then, we are searching for the function we can serve in the post 3.11 society.

Kyoto Museum for World Peace challenges this new role through supporting young minds studying history and working together in East Asia (programs such as Campus Asia), enhancing student activities (supporting student exhibitions and developing student staff), establishing research centre (ongoing project), and organizing exhibitions and programs corresponding to 3.11 (mass earth quake and tsunami and nuclear power plant accident in 2011). The paper examines the unique role of university run peace museum in the post 3.11 Japanese society.

The Reception of Berta von Suttner in Japan and the Meaning of Her Thought and Movement for Today

Osamu Itoigawa

About Bertha von Suttner's anti-war novel, *Lay Down Your Arms* (1889), her friend Alfred Nobel hoped for its worldwide circulation: "Certainly there is not one [language] in which your delightful work should not be translated, read and studied" he wrote to her. However, compared to her reputation in Europe, von Suttner is not so well known in Japan. In the first place, for a long time, there was no Japanese translation of *Lay Down Your Arms*. To remedy this situation, the Bertha von Suttner Society in Japan (of which the present author, and also Kazuyo Yamane are founding members), has published the first Japanese translation of the novel in 2011. In parallel with the publication of the novel,

Bertha von Suttner exhibitions have been held on several occasions in Japan. These activities have contributed to the re-discovery and re-evaluation of her life and work in Japan. In my presentation, I will review the reception of Bertha von Suttner in Japan and introduce the activities of the Bertha von Suttner Society. I will also try to point out what we could learn today from her as a peace movement pioneer for the abolition of war.

Greetings on behalf of the “No More Hibakusha Project-- Inheriting Memories of the A-and H-Bomb Sufferers”

Kazuhisa Ito : No More Hibakusha Project--Inheriting Memories of the A and H-Bomb Sufferers

Mkisou Iwasa: the Chair of the Association to Store Memories for No More Hiroshima-Nagasaki Hibakusha

Atomic bomb survivors called hibakusha in Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been suffering from terrible damage, but they have been active to prevent the next nuclear war. The association was organized on December 10 in order to make such hibakusha's strong wish the memory heritage of human beings, convey it to the future generations and make it as a guidepost for the better future. The main ideas are as follows:

1. Collect records and materials on hibakusha's experiences, their movement for peace and their history, putting them in order, and use them for peace education.
2. Educate supporters who carry on hibakusha's experiences and wishes and disseminate them.
3. Establish a center to realize such activities.
4. Ask the government to make clear damage done by the atomic bombs and disseminate the real facts of the atomic bombing

Animal Victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Usa Tanaka

The Great East Japan Earthquake, the largest earthquake in Japan's recorded history, occurred on March 11, 2011, at 2:46 in the afternoon. In the giant tsunami that followed the earthquake, many human lives were lost. At the same time, many animals also lost their lives.

According to a report released by the Ministry of the

Environment, entitled “Records Regarding Animal Victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake,” there were 3,133 canine deaths. However, this report was based only on figures from municipalities which kept records, and many did not. This number is only a tiny fraction of the actual number of deaths. There are no records at all regarding feline victims, since the system for keeping records about canine deaths was initially created as a rabies-prevention measure. The same is true for other animals, such as rabbits, hamsters, and birds. In addition, many of the domestic animals left in the evacuation zone after the Fukushima nuclear disasters starved to death or were culled. It is thought that this number may exceed 450,000.

An unimaginable number of animals lost their lives.

However, I have learned that many of these animals could certainly have been saved, and would have been if they had been humans. That is why I have created and organized an exhibit called “Precious Little Lives Lost in the Earthquake.” In this exhibit, about 100 artists and illustrators from Japan and abroad who shared my vision created portraits of animal victims of the earthquake based on requests from their owners. The drawings have been exhibited in Japan and abroad, and after exhibition are given to the owners. At present, there have been exhibitions at 46 venues, and 150 drawings have been given to owners.

This paper will discuss my motivation for creating the exhibit “Precious Little Lives Lost in the Earthquake,” and the valuable lessons we can learn from the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Collaboration between the ‘War Remnants Museum’(Vietnam) and the ‘Kyoto Museum for World Peace Ritsumeikan University’(Japan); For the Dioxin Victims and World Peace Movement

Ryotaro Katsura

The relationship between our museum and the War Remnants Museum in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, started with a visit to the War Remnants Museum by members of our senior staff, including Dr. Anzai, the Honorary Director. The Kyoto Museum for World Peace Ritsumeikan University was opened in 1992. After the staff's visit to Viet Nam, an exhibition booth for the Viet Nam War was set up here at our museum. Photos by Goro Nakamura are

exhibited there, including shots of “Viet and Duc” taken when they were children, and pictures of the serious damage caused by defoliants. And I had many chances to meet Prof. Fujimoto, chairperson on ‘Negau-Kai’ (Society to Support Viet and Duc’s wish to grow up) and much influences from their activities.

. Now, thanks to my visiting the War Remnants Museum, and due to the importance I now place on the joint study of the Science of Peace and the Science of Social Welfare, I am continuing my studies by focusing on the field of Social Welfare in Asia. And I decided to publish a book “Dioxin Unforgettable Responsibilities: Viet&Duc and World Peace.”

Social Change through Educational Exhibits and Information Dissemination: Role of YadVashem Memorial Museum and Peace Movement in Israeli Civil Society

Kiroko Yoshimura

The Israeli National Museum, YadVashem, was established with a goal to prevent recurrence of the Holocaust by preserving its memory and disseminating information. It cannot be denied, however, that the same museum is being employed to heighten nationalist sentiment and to justify Zionism. On the other hand, NGO/NPOs in Israeli civil society utilize small-scale exhibits and educational activities to foster mutual understanding at the grassroots level and to construct a peaceful society based on co-existence.

This presentation focuses on the role and social influence of the educational exhibits and awareness activities in Israeli civil society based on this writer’s research in Israel in 2013. In particular, it draws comparison between YadVashem Memorial Museum and Israel NGOs such as Zochrot and Breaking the Silence by evaluating their respective roles, influence and effectiveness in information dissemination and social change.

Exhibition—Create future by learning the past

Kiyoshi Ikeda (Kobe Shoin Women’s University)

Kyoko Terazawa (Kobe YWCA Peace-building Group)

There are similarities in Japan’s situation between the present and around 1930.

First, the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923) made

people distrustful of the government. So, the government tried to focus people’s attention on foreign affairs, enacting the General Mobilization Order, which oppressed socialists and foreigners living in Japan. Similarly, since the Great East Earthquake (2011), the government has drawn people’s attention to foreign problems like the Senkaku islands.

Secondly, the Great Depression in 1929 increased the number of unemployed people, and enlarged the gap between the rich and the poor. The Lehman Crash (2008) had a similar effect on the global economy, which led to the gap-widening society, and a growing number of non-regular employees.

Thirdly, the national debt in 1937 was about 50% of Japan’s GDP. It rapidly rose to 200% in 1914, with the increase of military expenses. Similarly, the national debt in 1992 was 50% of Japan’s GDP, and rose to 200% in 2010.

Fourthly, the current government established the Secret Information Protection Act, which is similar to the Maintenance of Public Order Act, to conceal information from people. The cabinet is eager to reinterpret the Constitution to allow Japan to exercise the right to collective self-defense. It intends to neglect the “Peace Constitution,” without listening to public opinion. There might be the risk that “history repeats itself.”

Now, politics and the economy are closely connected. In a society with the supremacy of economy, social justice and ethics are likely to be lost, and the value of democracy to be neglected, which may lead to the risk of terrorism or wars.

What is most important now is people’s grassroots movement to build peace. Museums for Peace are expected to play an important role in “creating the future by learning the past.”

DVD

THE GHOSTS OF JEJU by Regis Tremblay

A shocking documentary about the struggle of the people of Jeju Island, S. Korea. Set in the context of the American presence in Korea after World War II, the film reveals horrible atrocities at the hands of the U.S. Military Government of Korea.

Using previously secret and classified photos, film and documents, this will be the first English-language documentary about the struggle of the brave people of Gangjeong Village who are

opposing the military advance of the United States, just as their parents and relatives did in 1947. As then, they are being arrested, jailed, fined, and hospitalized for resisting the construction of a massive naval base that will accommodate America's "pivot to Asia," and will destroy their 400 year old village and their UNESCO protected environment.

And yet, the indomitable spirit of the villagers and their supporters, who have not lost hope in spite of overwhelming odds, will inspire and motivate everyone who believes there is a better way to live together on this planet.

<http://www.theghostsofjeju.net/product/the-ghosts-of-jeju/>

New Publications

"Let's hand down tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the generations to come"

Authored and supervised by Ikuro Anzai

Published by Shin-Nihon Shuppansha

Five volume books for younger generations *in Japanese*, consisting of (1) Devils coming down from the Heaven, (2) What happened under the mushroom clouds, (3) Lessons to be learnt from the history, (4) Meanings of nuclear arms, and (5) Let us think about peace and act for peace.

The author hopes the books will be widely read by children through school libraries at this commemorative year of 70th anniversary of atomic bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Editors' Notes

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Museums for Peace are introduced in this issue and history museums are not included.