

# Muse no. 16: Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: January, 2007

The Editorial Office: The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages  
1-5-4 Kitasuna, Koto-ku, Tokyo 136-0073 Japan

Masahiko Yamabe

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

<http://www2.odn.ne.jp/seikeiken/peace2/Index2.html>

Editor: Masahiko Yamabe, Kazuyo Yamane, Ikuro Anzai

Translator: Risa Ikeya Illustrator: Erico Tosaki

## **The 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Japanese Network of Museums for Peace in Tokyo**

The conference was held at Waseda University in Tokyo on November 11 & 12<sup>th</sup>. Professor Sumio Obinata of Waseda University gave an opening speech.

It was found that three peace museums would be founded in the future.

(1) Wadatsumino Koe Memorial was opened on December 1<sup>st</sup> by the Japan Memorial Society for the Students Killed in the War(Wadatsumi Society) according to Mr. Shigehiro Okayasu. Professor Ikuro Anzai gave a lecture at the opening ceremony.

Office: 2-28-431, Shimomiyabi-cho  
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0822 JAPAN  
Tel/Fax: (+81) 3-3269-8071

(2) A Peace Museum will be created in Yamanashi Prefecture. Mr. Tamotsu

Asakawa, a retired teacher, talked about his peace museum project.

(3) A War/Peace Museum in Aichi is planned in Aichi Prefecture and Ms Mikiko Noma and Mr. Daisuke Miyahara talked about their plan.

Masahiko Yamabe(Secretariat of the Japanese Network of Museums for Peace) talked about the present situation of museums for peace in Japan. He also talked about the renewal of the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages and the inauguration of Institute on War Damages.

Professor Hideo Fujita (Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall) talked about peace museums as study centers.



erico

Mr. Hiroshi Kitamura (the Center of the Tokyo Air Raids and War Damages) talked about peace museums and their public character.

Professor Ikuro Anzai(Kyoto Museum for world Peace) talked about nuclear tests by North Korea and the role of peace museums.

Mr. Kazuya Yasuda (Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall) talked about the 30<sup>th</sup> history of the Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall.

Mr. Eiji Azuma(Auschwitz Peace Museum) talked about activities at the peace museums.

Ms Chikako Hanaoka and Mr. Terunobu Iwabuchi (Pacific War History Museum) talked about the investigation of Japanese soldiers who had not returned home after WWII from a perspective with an emphasis on the respect of life.

Ms Kazuyo Yamane(Grassroots House) talked about the exhibition on Bertha von Suttner, mother of European peace

movement.

Ms Eriko Ikeda, Kazumi Yamamoto and Mayumi Kodaka(Women's War & Peace Museum) talked about peace museums movement in backlash.

Mr. Kim Yeongwhan(Grassroots House) talked about peace museum movement in East Asia.

Mr. Tsutomu Shouji (Korea Museum) talked about activities at the museum.

People also attended from Himeyuri Peace Memorial and Shoukei Museum.

It was decided that Ms Mina Watanabe of Women's Active Museum will be in charge of making an emailing list. Mr. Kazuya Yasuda will make a guide on peace museums in the network.

Activities of the network will be promoted by Mr. Masahiko Yamabe, Ms Eriko Ikeda, Mr. Keiichi Kaji, Mr. Kazuya Yasuda and Ms Mikiko Noma.

The members of the network enjoyed visiting Women's War & Peace Museum on November 11<sup>th</sup>. Ms Rumiko Nishino, the director, guided them. They also enjoyed having a party in the evening on 11<sup>th</sup>. Some of them visited Korean Musuem and Shoukei Museum after the conference.

**Director's statement on the press report regarding North Korea's nuclear test (October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2006)**

**Ikuro Anzai, Director, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University**

Reportedly, North Korea held the first nuclear test in northern part of the country at 10:35 a.m. on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2006 (Japan time). I make a strong protest against this outrage and cordially request that all the countries with nuclear weapons beginning with the United States, the world biggest and strongest nuclear power, to abandon the idea of security guarantee by nuclear weapons and to exert their powers to the abolition of all nuclear arms.

(1) World commencing with Japanese Atomic-bomb victims

I express strong protest with all my might against North Korea's forcible nuclear test that was held despite people's concern. The test not only added further destabilizing factor to peace and security in Northeast Asia but also increases the danger of militarization of the world including possession of nuclear weapons. Also, the fact that the test was forcibly implemented in disregard of United Nations Security Council chairman's warning statement is a unilateralism act that harms substance of the United

Nations and North Korea must be rebuked in the same way as the United States government was criticized for going to the war on Iraq.

(2) The information about North Korea's nuclear test bears uncertainty. The estimated magnitudes of the bomb from measured seismic waves by Korea, Japan and US are 3.58, 4.9 and 4.2 respectively, which shows great variance among them, and tentative yield of explosion estimated from the magnitudes ranges from 0.1 to 16 kt. (e.g. Hiroshima: 16kt.; Nagasaki 21kt.) In order to make a final judgment, additional information is needed including right or wrong of North Korean source's announcement of "the success of the nuclear test."

(3) According to Korean information source, there was no radioactive contamination caused by the nuclear test; however, if the test was done in a cave hall style nuclear testing facility in mountain area, the integrity of shelter density, which is important to seal the radioactivity in, cannot be determined. Allegedly, among 723 underground nuclear tests that were implemented after the conclusion of the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963, 12 cases (1.65%) had unexpected radioactivity leakage and 9 cases

(1.24%) detected radiation release including radioactive noble gas a few days later. Radioactive leakage needs to be monitored.

(4) Considering that the test may have been a low yield underground nuclear explosion, it is rare that a large amount of radioactivity is released into environment. However, under the current situation, where enough information is missing, monitoring radioactive contamination of environment and foods must be continued, and unsparing effort to allow scientific criticism is essential. In a case like this, harmful rumor about marine products from the areas along the Sea of Japan can be anticipated and therefore it is important that the extent of radioactive contamination evaluated based on scientific surveillance is informed to the general public with a central focus on the contamination of air, sea water, indicative sea products, imported goods from North Korea.

(5) By the nuclear test, the existence of “an insidious neighbor” is registered and it is concerned that the public opinion that supports militarization such as nuclear armaments and constitutional acknowledgement of self-defense military may be encouraged. Even with difficulty,

security issues of Northeast Asia must be resolved basically through a multilateral body like Northeast Asia Security Council, which is the prospective body of six-party talks, and right political decision must be made so that Japan will not move ahead on militarization including nuclear armament by the North Korean nuclear test.

(6) At the same time, the proliferation of nuclear weapon is accounted for the United States’ self-righteous security policy that relies on nuclear weapons and yet does not admit atomic weapon development and possession by other nations. This pattern is similar to the case where a father who is a heavy smoker preaches his son not to smoke because it is unhealthy. This logic is fundamentally inconsistent and not convincing at all. I continuously request that a drastic change in security measures being made and insist that the world make further effort to remove nuclear weapons. The number of nations that stick to nuclear armaments is very small, and they are overwhelmingly isolated in the United Nations. In recent years, New Agenda Coalition and Middle Powers Initiative have been expanding their influence and NGOs throughout the world started raising

voice that asks for denuclearization. I redouble every effort to promote peace museums' role in supporting these voices to be intensified.

(7) Japanese government depends on the United States' extended nuclear deterrence policy and takes security measures that depend on a nuclear umbrella. Such political measure is absolutely inappropriate for the only country that experienced agonies of nuclear warfare, and it is the underlying cause for Japanese government's disfavor for the United Nations' resolution to ban the use of nuclear weapons and uncompassionate support policy for A-bomb survivors. I firmly believe that Japanese government's abandonment of security measures based on nuclear armaments is absolutely imperative to drastically criticize the possession of nuclear weapons by other countries including North Korea without hesitation.

(8) South Korea that takes conciliatory policy and China that has a stake in North Korea on national interest basis are under pressure to make a difficult political decision by the North Korea's nuclear test. Nevertheless, Japanese national, as only people who have suffered damage and after-effects of nuclear

warfare, needs to appeal inhumanity of nuclear weapons and to work aggressively on requesting these nations to get rid of the political ideas on security that relies on nuclear weapons including North Korea's nuclear arms possession.

(9) I think that peace museums in the world have social obligations to make a cooperative effort to transmit the actual picture of damages caused by nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and to create the 21<sup>st</sup> century without nuclear armaments. Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, is determined to work on this issue by uniting both domestic and foreign peace museums.

### **The Future of Japanese Peace Museum for the Development of the Culture of Peace**

**Hideo Fujita**

**Professor (Em) of Rissho University**

**Vice President of Peace Association of 5<sup>th</sup>**

**Lucky Dragon**

**Chair of Japanese Association of the Culture of  
Peace**

### **What are Peace and War Museums?**

Among peace museums in Japan, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum are the internationally best-known museums of all. As comprehensive peace museums,

there are Kyoto Museum for World Peace (Ritumeikan University in Kansai region) and Kawasaki City Peace Resource Center in Kanto region. Again, as my involved museum, there are Display House of the Fifth Lucky Dragon in Tokyo region and, The Center of the Tokyo Raid and War Damages and Women's Active Museum of War and Peace (WAM) which was opened last year.

Again, there are war museums other than those peace museums in Japan and the most representative example is Yusyukan of Yasukuni Shrine. It could be even clearer about the meanings of peace museums by knowing about Yusyukan. The address of the forward on the head of *Yusyukan Picture Record* of Yasukuni Shrine is written as follows.

From the view of world historical events, our past wars themselves were inevitable to have achieved for freedom and peaceful worlds regardless colors of skin against minds, sprits of the war dead and the Emperor, for the establishment of modern states, and for our self-existence and self-defense.

In the difficulties, ...the contributions of ultimate-sacrifices and dead of arms were the sprits of the war in Yasukuni Shrine. It is our mission to throw light on their hidden virtue and to make it clear the truth of the time they had lived.

In short, it describes that Japanese past wars was considered to be just wars and the thought is "honor publicly for the minds, sprits of the war". But it is impossible to affirm the facts of the aggressive wars by this theory. This goes against Murayama's "minister's narrative" in August of 1995 and Japan-DPRK Pyongyang Declaration September of 2002.

War museums praise the solders as war victims of their own countries. So it goes for war in the affirmative opinions without the recognition of inhuman activities. Museums are the educational facilities. So from the educational point of view, war museums participate positively in future wars and achieve making brave fighters.

On the other hand, peace museums convey the true stories of wars and military expansion. At this point, they are standing for the general citizen sides rather than armed force, and to make clear between sides victimizers and victims from a neutral standpoint of views. Educationally, the purpose is to bring up people to create peaceful world by the confliction against wars.

### **Museums for Peace**

Japanese Pease museums have held annual meetings for the exchange of information and opinions, based on

network by individual accessions. International conferences were held once in several years. In 3<sup>rd</sup> International conference (in Osaka and Kyoto) the definition of peace museum was debated. It is not always easy to keep unified meaning of the definition of peace museum because the meaning of “peace“ as adjective is not the same by individuals. The definition was accepted by saying “museum for peace” instead of “peace museum” by my opinion. This point was again accepted in Guernica conference. My approach had two purposes. The first purpose was that, international terms such as in United Nations, it becomes more understandable by what Peace Education becomes Education for Peace and Peace Culture becomes Culture of Peace as formal manner. Another purpose is the roles of museum for peace become clearer definitions by finding out the roles of education for creating peaceful world.

In Japan, there are more than 60 museums for peace and its number is by far large as internationally while most cases are 2 or 3 museums in other countries. And that, there is a resource center on Hanaoka incident is under construction in Oodate city, Akita prefecture. Again, Memorial Society for the Students Killed in the war (Wadatsumi Society) is about to construct memorial museum in Tokyo. In Koufu city,

another memorial house will be constructed to show the thought and activities of Tanzan Ishiabshi lived for Japanese disarmament and Asian peace..

But the policy for the amendment of the Japanese Constitution and participations to war will reconsider its roles or meanings of peace museums. It is considered to be necessary to maximize for the functions of Japanese museums for peace.

### **The Meaning of Museums for Peace**

Museums for peace have the roles to be useful for research and education at large like the other type of museums. The role of its research is to collect and preserve resources, and present new facts and ideas. Many of Japanese museums for peace are to convey the facts about Asia Pacific War (1931-1945). The important resources about this time are likely to be scattered and lost. The significances of those must be very large.

Museums for peace consist of the donations of resources from people in each place of Japan. For example, the resources by donations in the Center of Tokyo Massed Air Raid and War Damages have been increased as I visit and it is now in preparation for enlargement of the buildings by necessity.

The importance is especially the

educational role here. These museums for peace are to convey the true stories of Hiroshima, Nagasaki victims and another war experiences. At this point, the museums in Japan try to convey by thorough realism according to the opinion of Peter Van Den Dangen known as the representative of international network of museums for peace.

About 20 years ago, I have insisted the aim of education for peace is to bring up people for the creation of peaceful world (*Introductory of the learning for Peace* by Hideo Fujita, 1988). Its aim is to improve individual learners as active people instead of acquiring the knowledge about people. Here the meaning of action is varied such as to vote, to put signature, to attend meetings or demos to convey the individual opinions. But its activities must be based on idea of nonviolence since it is peaceful action.

UNESCO made the Declaration of “the Right to Learn” in 1985. It said “the act of learning, lying as it does at the heart of all educational activity, change human beings from objects at the mercy of events to subjects who create their own history.” It is also because of the same idea that peace museums should be called museums for peace.

Asia Pacific War (1931-1945), genocide in Aushiwitz, and H-bomb test are the

historical facts. Especially for children and adolescences, these stories are very old tales. So the studies of these facts are involved in history education. The contents, which should be learned as the peace education, are the current subjects and future problem. Again, it is important for us to know what we should do. History education is essential for use for them because it helps us to image what will happen in the future.

Japanese cannot live without thinking such past, and the historical recognition of modern history is very basic study in the education for peace. From such points of view, it is important to use museums for peace in order to convey the facts of wars.

But, will individuals who have learned the facts become people who act for peace in natural manner? Human being has repeated war knowing the wretched state of wars. The number of the dead by machine guns and poison gas in WWI became more than ever before. Regardless of the knowledge of the facts of that, another war called WWII began.

### **Learning for Action**

Human right education and environment education is to learn about what we should do as well as learning about the facts of destruction of environments or human right suppression. In the same



way, education for peace is also to learn about what we should do for peace and its practice helps to create peaceful world and block the entrance of war movement. The first lesson of the education is to learn about current subjects and what will happen in the future. The second lesson of the study is to learn the way of conflict resolution. The third lesson is to learn about motivations, approaches, attitudes, and way of living for actions for peace. The fourth lesson is to learn about how to act for peace. About this point, it is necessary to study about positive nonviolence.

In 1999, for the peace of 21st century there are two international agreements that were made. One is "Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice of 21<sup>st</sup> Century." And another is the resolution of UN about "the Culture for Peace". Here, world peace is expected to be realized by the actions of world people more than world political leaders. So we are making appeal for educational movements for peace and for action aiming for a nonviolent world. Again Hague Peace Appeal Citizen Social Meeting announced "10 Principles for World Order in Justice" and in its 1<sup>st</sup> principle, a law such as Article 9 of Japanese Constitution should be made in each country and it is addressed as compulsory subjects for education for peace. "the Culture of Peace" is to apply for the action for peace

mentioned previously. It addresses the importance of sense of values, behaviors, attitudes, and way of living for peace.

Again it is also necessary to consult on "War Exhibitions for Peace" in many communities in Japan because these activities exhibit today's peace issues, e.g. wars in middle east, problems of U.S. military bases in Japan and Japanese Constitution..

### **Learning from people who have lived for peace**

Today, the most important factor for peace is the moral for peace as mentioned previously. The effective way is to learn about thoughts and actions of people. Talking of Japan, it is to learn from Senji Yamamoto, Kanzo Uchiyama, Tanzan Ishibashi, Kamejirou Senaga, and Shoukou Awagon. These people are being forgotten since schoolteachers do not teach on them. There is Sakuzou Yoshino Memorial Museum in Furukawa city, Miyagi prefecture. Yoshino was leader to achieve democracy in Taisho Era in Japan. But simultaneously, he criticized Japanese invasion to Korea and asked for cooperative motion of Japanese and Chinese people in 5-4 movement and realized a visit to Japan of professors and students of Beijing University. He established Disarmament Fellow Meeting (Gunbi Shikusho Dooshikai) with Ikuo Ozaki and strictly criticized the

increased military power. The affiliation with this memorial museum and other peace museums should be positively developed. There is a house reserving the sources of Senji Yamamoto in Hanayashiki (Flower House) in Uji city. Today, we can look inside if we contact “Uji Yamasen Meeting”, but it should be regularly open for people who do not know about him. From such ideas, it is desired that museums for peace should be reconsidered to be more open without being constrained.

**A Proposal for Holding an Atomic Bombing Exhibition: The Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims**

The Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims would like to ask you to consider holding the 2007 Hiroshima-Nagasaki Atomic Bombing Exhibition in your country.

**Introductory statement:**

In August of 1945, when World War II was in its final stages, the two atomic bombs that instantly ravaged the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined to take the lives of over 200,000 people. Those who managed to escape death suffered mental and physical wounds which would stay with them for their entire lives, as well as health defects caused by the radiation released by the

bombs.

Gravely aware of this sacrifice and agony, the Government of Japan has established Peace Memorial Halls for the Atomic Bomb Victims in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. At these halls all those who lost their lives in the atomic bombings are mourned for, and information on the realities of what happened in the bombings is sent out to the world. By passing on knowledge to the generations to come, the halls also serve to memorialize eternal peace.

One of the roles of the Peace Memorial Hall in Nagasaki is to engage in activities related to international cooperation and exchange, and since 2005 we have sponsored overseas exhibitions on the atomic bombings which aim to tell people around the world about the realities of the bombings and the feelings of those who survived them.

**The merits in holding such an exhibition:**

1. An exhibition which tells the realities of what happened in the atomic bombings would not only serve to introduce historical facts, but also to provide a cultural contribution to your country in the way of educating children about peace.
2. In general, costs related to exhibition displays and publicity will be covered by

our Memorial Hall, and there will be no financial burden on your facility.

3. With several thousands of visitors anticipated for each exhibition, your facility can expect to see an increase in museum attendance.

4. Advertisements for the exhibition will introduce and promote public awareness of your facility.

We pray that these exhibitions will help bring about a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible date. We very much look forward to meeting you.

The Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims

**Previous overseas exhibitions sponsored by our Memorial Hall:**

2005: The Peace Museum in Chicago

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

3000 people visited

2006: The atomic Testing Museum in Las Vegas, U.S.A.

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

5000 people visited.\*

\*Based on estimates made on Aug 8, 2006

**Details on the features of the exhibition:**

The exhibition is comprised of six parts:

① **Speeches by an atomic bomb**

**survivor**

An opening ceremony will be held on the first day of the exhibition, during which an atomic bombing survivor will give a speech to all those invited. We will also consider holding speeches at schools or other locations in the community during the course of the exhibition and will be grateful for any introductions you can give us. The atomic bombing survivor and our staff members will be available on location for a period of about one week.

At the 2005 exhibition in Chicago speeches were given to students of Kelly High School, Northwestern University and DePaul University, and in 2006 a visit was made to Cozine Elementary School in Las Vegas.

② **Photographic panels**

1. The mushroom cloud
2. The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki before and after the bombings (panorama photos)
3. The construction of the atomic bombs
4. A synopsis of the destruction
5. Conditions immediately after the bombings
6. Damages caused by heat rays
7. Damages caused by the explosion blast

8. Damages caused by the extreme heat of the fires
9. Effects to the human body
10. The story of Sadako and the folded paper cranes
11. From disaster to reconstruction
12. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Today
13. Prayers for Peace
14. The start of the nuclear era
15. The debate about nuclear restraint
16. Introductions to the peace memorial halls of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
17. Messages for peace

### ③ Disaster artifacts

The disaster artifacts are belongings or articles of clothing that those exposed to the atomic bombing had with him at the time of the explosion, and as such they provide actual proof of the catastrophe. The exhibition is usually accompanied by twenty or so pieces from the collections of Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City. The following are examples of such artifacts:

#### **A rosary exposed 500 meters from the hypocenter**

(donated by Ichiroh Fukahori)

At the time of the atomic bombing Father Nishida and a group of more than ten followers were preparing for

confession in the chapel of Urakami Church, the largest Catholic cathedral in the Orient. When the church collapsed in the explosion all members were crushed under the debris and killed. Afterwards a few of the rosaries of these followers were discovered, but most were later lost.

#### **An exposed roof tile**

The surfaces of all roof tiles directly hit by the heat rays of the bomb boiled and became covered with bubbles, leaving the pattern unique to atomic-bombed tiles. The larger bubbles on tiles that were closer to the hypocenter exemplify the horrifying nature of the unfathomable heat rays.

#### **A clock exposed 900 meters from the hypocenter**

(donated by Katsuyuki Fukumoto)

This piece was donated by a man whose father rode into Nagasaki City on an emergency relief train one day after the bombing, on August 10. Found inside a bomb shelter, this watch is presumed to have been scorched black by fires that broke out in the nearby bombing ruins. The entire area had been ravaged by the blast and heat emitted by the atomic bomb.

### ④ Video materials

Animated features and documentaries which explain about the atomic bombings in an easy to understand manner run continually in the exhibition hall.

#### **A list of video titles**

- Give Us Back Those Lives!*
- The Boys and Girls of Nagasaki*
- The introductory video of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Hall
- The introductory video of the Nagasaki Peace Memorial Hall
- Others

#### **⑤ Paper Crane Folding**

Folding and collecting together paper cranes creates a feeling that our prayers for peace are transcending boundaries. Completed cranes will be displayed in the exhibition hall, after which they will be taken back to the Nagasaki Peace Memorial Hall and placed in the Remembrance Chamber, where victims of the atomic bombings are mourned for.

#### **⑥ Messages for Peace**

In this section visitors can make messages that reflect their feelings upon viewing the exhibition. These may be displayed at the exhibition hall and will later be sent to the Nagasaki Peace Memorial Hall, where they will be preserved.

#### **Frequently asked questions:**

*Who will supervise and finance the exhibition?*

This exhibition is organized by the Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims. In principal all costs related to displays, video material and artifacts, along with advertising expenses, will be covered by our Hall.

*What should our facility do in way of support?*

Your facility will be asked to handle the following:

- The obtainment of an exhibition hall and a space for the opening ceremony
- The exhibition layout and the provision of cases for artifacts and equipment for showing video materials
- Advice and assistance with publicity
- Storage and safeguarding of the atomic bombing artifacts for the length of the exhibition

*How long will the exhibition run for?*

The exhibition will run from two to four weeks

*How large must the exhibition and lecture halls be?*

The exhibition can be displayed in a room 60 m<sup>2</sup> in area and a lecture hall that can hold thirty to sixty people will be sufficient.

**Steps leading to the staging of the exhibition:**

1. Contact our office and express your intentions of holding the exhibition
2. Ask us whether or not it will be feasible to hold an exhibition (A final decision will be made about half a year before the opening date)
3. Our staff will visit the site of your facility to discuss displays and publicity
4. Photographic panels and pamphlets will be completed (2 months prior to opening).
5. Panels and pamphlets will be sent to your facility (1 month prior to opening)
6. Commence with publicity (1 or 2 weeks prior to opening)
7. Participants in the opening ceremony (the speaker and staff members from our Hall) will arrive on site (3 days prior to opening)

We look forward to hearing from you.

The Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims

Nagasaki-shi, Hirano-machi 7-8  
852-8117

Phone number: (81) 958-14-0056

E-mail: [ina-t@peace-nagasaki.go.jp](mailto:ina-t@peace-nagasaki.go.jp)

**A-bomb trees – Hiroshima’s narrator without voice**

**Sanae Kimura**

“Do not look away from the history” - I learned this word when I was studying history as a college student. The words re-stroke me when I saw the photos that captured the aftermath of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima in Paris where I studied photography. At the moment I realized that I never paid close attention to the tragedy happened to my country, Japan, and promised myself to look into Hiroshima with my own eyes. I believe that facing the fact, which may not be an easy task, is essential to learn the history and to move forward to the better future. Unfortunately, my study of photography in Paris ended suddenly. I lost everything that I had, including the meaning and direction of my life. I was confused. When I remember the Hiroshima I saw in the photo in Paris, I started to think about finding my own

answer in Hiroshima.

It was said that no tree would grow in Hiroshima for 75 years after the bomb. But when I heard the story that trees in Hiroshima came back to life, budded and bloomed in spring, and encouraged people to live, I was greatly touched and felt the strong power of life and nature.

Wounded trees by the bomb still exist in Hiroshima City. Trees with exposed scars caused by heat, tilted trees by the bomb wave that incline towards the epicenter, dead trees in spite of people's care and love for them – many trees are still surviving in Hiroshima with us. Each tree has its own expression. Individual tree tries to live to its maximum by itself. Although trees do not speak, I feel that they are trying to convey messages for peace to us. My wish for peace can be realized by passing their messages onto people through photographs.

I hope that many people will deepen their knowledge of A-bomb trees and feel the strength and importance of life. Everything existing in this world has a meaning of its existence and its existence is simply wonderful. We shall realize that we are blessed with love when we recognize that we are alive and think how precious life is. I hope that when compassion is spread throughout the

world, people reconsider the danger of war and atomic bombs and a power which creates strong will for peace is generated.

**Exhibition at Saitama Prefectural Peace Museum in danger – The effect of Governor Kiyoshi Ueda's denial of "comfort woman."**

**Kazumi Yamamoto, steering committee member, Women's Active Museum on War and Peace**

"Get out of my way" – the only word came out of Governor's mouth. In the afternoon of October 3<sup>rd</sup>, Ms Yong-Soo Lee, a former "comfort woman", and a local citizen's group, prefecture liaison assembly to question the governor Ueda's denial of "comfort woman", requested the governor to hold a meeting; however, the governor rejected the request saying that he would have a meeting if it was with the President of Korea.

When Ms. Lee approached the governor to greet as one of the victims as he was heading to the council, the governor shouted "Get out of my way" and then he went into the conference room. Reporters who were there for a media conference afterwards witnessed the incident and the incident appeared on the following day's newspapers.

During the meeting on that night, Ms. Lee said "It (the governor's attitude) was

not your fault. Politicians like him must be troublesome for you.” The coordinator for the conference, Rumiko Nishino, suggested that it be extremely important to listen to victims’ words, who actually experienced the history, and criticized the governor’s behavior as politician. At Saitama Kaikan, “Photo Exhibition – Think of Comfort Woman, Peace Museum, and Peace in Asia” was held and the WAM displayed about 30 panels to inform the fact about “comfort woman” system. Approximately 150 people visited the museum during 3 days exhibition period.

Ms. Lee’s visit was primarily initiated as a reaction to the Governor Ueda of Saitama Prefecture’s denial of the existence of “comfort woman”. The governor made the following remark on June 27<sup>th</sup> during the prefecture council in his answer to a question addressed by a representative from the Liberal Democratic Party: “There was no such things as comfort women who were hired by the government to serve troops exclusively while there may have been an existence of comfort women hired by private dealers. It is absolutely impossible that the government ordered “comfort women” to accompany soldiers at the war front.” Then, he added “It is important to learn the true history and the actual position of Japan without creating masochistic emotions.”

The content of the exhibition which brought controversy was a part of a chronological table, “1999 – there were frequent discussions on Japanese government’s responsibility such as the “comfort woman” issue.” The governor took the particular part and said “This kind of wrong information must be corrected.” Regardless of much criticism on his remark, the governor released his statement on July 3<sup>rd</sup> in writing that reads “There is no evidence that any woman was conscripted by the military.”

Saitama Prefecture Peace Museum immediately rearranged the schedule and held steering committee meeting on July 25<sup>th</sup>. In order to make the meeting, WAM submitted a written protest to the governor and a request to the Director of Saitama Prefecture Peace Museum to pass the historical fact onto the next generation. Similar appeals were sent to the museum by others but they were not referred at the meeting at all. A WAM representative attended the meeting as a hearer, visited the museum to see the exhibition and noticed that a description and photos of Nanjin Massacre were covered by white papers. Discussions on individual issues including descriptions in the exhibition were postponed to the next committee meeting in October. Another concern that we have is the museum’s renovation



plan after 13 years of its establishment. There may be a possibility of deletion of certain descriptions in the exhibition and entire change in the exhibition policy itself. Exhibitions at a public museum have a great influence on history education. It is important that we keep paying close attention on the movement of the museum.

**Interested in holding an exhibition using rental special exhibition panels from WAM?**

Since its opening in August 2005, WAM has held three special exhibitions. The first exhibition was “All about International War Criminal Court for Women”, the second exhibition was “The Work of Yayoi Matsui”, and the third exhibition was “Korean *Comfort Women* Left behind in Foreign Countries”

All special exhibition panels are for rent. WAM encourages you to use the panels to hold exhibitions using available space for special exhibitions, schools or community centers.

Special exhibition panel package comes with 30 A1 size panels and rental fee for up to two weeks is 50,000 yen + shipping. A sample panel can be viewed on WAM website. Fee and rental period are negotiable. Please be encouraged to use this service.

Inquiries should be addressed to:

AVOCO Bldg. 2<sup>nd</sup> Flr.

2-3-18 Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku, Tokyo  
169-0051

Phone: 03-3202-4633 Fax: 03-3202-4634

E-mail: [info@wam-peace.org](mailto:info@wam-peace.org)

URL: [www.wam-peace.org](http://www.wam-peace.org)

**Grassroots House: Kochi**

Kim Yeongwhan

Various events called Peace Wave were held from July 1 to August 26: Peace Star Festival(1 million paper cranes decorated downtown), 28<sup>th</sup> exhibition on war and Peace, memorial of victims of the US air-raids on Kochi, peace concert, rally for the solidarity with Asian people, peace march, peace art exhibition, Professor Masaaki Noda's lecture on Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, peace film festival, etc.

There is a plan to build an apartment at the site where remains of U.S. air-raids were discovered. For example, a child bicycle is one of them and they were exhibited at the exhibition on war and peace.

Paintings by Korean children and Iraq were also exhibited and visitors were impressed to see them. An 80-year-old woman wrote, “I am very glad that children's paintings were exhibited. I was healed to see cheerfulness of Korean children. I could see hope though

paintings by Iraqi children were dark.”

**Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace  
Museum: Nagasaki Yasunori Takazane**

This is a report on our major activities and future activities plan as of October 2006.

Dr. Peter van den Dungen (Prof. of Peace Studies at Bradford Univ.) visited our museum on August 8<sup>th</sup> and on the 9<sup>th</sup>, and made an impressive address at an early morning memorial service for the Korean a-bomb victims in Nagasaki. The visit of Dr. van den Dungen is a sign of our growing recognition internationally and we are very much encouraged by the fact.

On September 1<sup>st</sup>, Janek Paul Dunn (19), a conscientious objector who refused to serve military duty, started working at our museum to substitute the duty requirement for 11 months. Mr. Dunn visited our museum two years ago and his appointment at our museum was actualized based on his will and German government's approval. Mr. Dunn was warmly welcomed by the staff of the museum and also by the local community. Mr. Dunn's existence promotes reflection over the difference in views on peace between Japan and Germany. Exchange between Mr. Dunn and local community has already started in many different forms. A donation program to support Mr. Dunn has successfully started.

On October 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, a delegation from The Memorial Museum of Chinese People's Anti-Japanese War in Beijing visited our museum as a primary destination of their trip to Nagasaki. Reform of China-Japan relationship remains as a critical matter regardless of the change of the prime minister. Growth of nationalism is another concern and our wish is contribute to expand and deepen the friendship between China and Japan.

The 12<sup>th</sup> annual conference will be held on November 23<sup>rd</sup>. Legation to Harbin, which was planned as a joint friendship program with the Unit 731 War Crime Exhibition Museum, has to be postponed due to conflict with the conference. We hope to send the legation either in spring or fall next year.

This year's Testimonial Meeting of the Surviving Victims of Nanjing Massacre is scheduled on December 12<sup>th</sup>. No researcher is expected to be present at the meeting but discussion session among the members of this summer's "Wing of Hope", Mr. Dunn, and the surviving victims is planned. We hope that the meeting will be more vital than ever this year. There is no big event planned from January until March.

Our museum is experiencing decrease in

number of visitors due to decreased number of student visitors on school excursion to Nagasaki. However, there is a tendency that more adult visitors are visiting our museum than before. We are trying to find a way to keep this positive phenomenon.

### **The 40<sup>th</sup> National Congress on Haiku against Atomic Bombs**

**Yuriko Shimano**

The 40<sup>th</sup> National Congress on Haiku against Atomic Bombs was held: the chairman is Professor Ikuro Anzai and the secretariat is Kyoto Museum for World Peace. 697 poems from 177 people were sent in Japanese while 133 poems from 133 people were sent in English.

The following poem was awarded a grand prix.

They wrecked the bridges  
one by one --- I still pray  
by the river

by Svetlana Bjelica (Montenegro)

The following poem was awarded a prize Of Kyoto Museum for World Peace.

Crater of grenades:  
tonight I flinch at moonlight  
on pond lilies

Doreen King (England)

peace prayer

a paper fan stirs  
the stillness

Tom Painting (the USA)

### **Exhibition on Bertha von Suttner: Hiroshima**

An exhibition on Bertha von Suttner was held from November 9<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> at Hiroshima International Gakuin University. It was organized by Mr. Katsukuni Tanaka of Hiroshima Austria Association, Austrian Embassy and Hiroshima International Gakuin University. Kazuyo Yamane gave a lecture on Bertha von Suttner on November 13<sup>th</sup>. The music of Mozart was performed to celebrate his 250<sup>th</sup> birthday.

The traveling exhibit on Bertha von Suttner is available at the Austrian Embassy in Japan. A panel on the relation between Suttner and Japan was added to the original one made by Austria. It is hoped that the exhibition will be held at many peace museums in Japan.

### **Network News**

#### **The Pacific War History Museum: Iwate**

According to *Museum News* Vol. 56, an essay written by Mr. Nobuteru Iwabuchi is published in a special issue, "Handing down stories of war from generation to generation", in August number of *Information on Disarmament Problems*.

Accumulated result of war site investigation has contributed to collection of remains by the government. A journalist from Tokyo News was guided to the site and the scoop later influenced the remain collection program and three staff from the museum participated in the remain collection project in Jayapura and Biak in January 2006. (Museum News, Vol. 57)

Phone: 0197-52-3000 Fax: 0197-52-4575

**Auschwitz Peace Museum: Shirakawa City, Fukushima**

A special exhibition on Chiune Sugiura, an active consul of Japan at Lithuania who issued visa to Jewish people in order for them to escape from oppression by the Nazis in 1940, will be held from October 2006 until December 2006 at Auschwitz Peace Museum. On Saturday, November 4<sup>th</sup>, a movie “Japanese Schindler – Chiune Sugiura Story” (Starring Takashi Sorimachi and Naoko Iijima, Yomiuri TV Production) was played in the first session and in the second session, Prof. Sylvia Smoller from Albert Einstein Medical School, who fled to the United States via Japan using Sugimura visa, gave a special presentation “The visa that saved me”.

Prior to the event, Prof. Smoller lectured 150 students and citizens in peace studies class at Dept. of Int’l Relations, Ritsumeikan University (Instructor: Prof. Ikuro Anzai, Director of Kyoto Museum

for World Peace). Students asked many questions in English.

245 Shirasaka Miwadai, Shirakawa-shi, Fukushima Pref. 961-0835

Phone: 0248-28-2108 Fax: 0248-21-9068

URL: <http://www.am-jor.jp/index2.htm>

**Peace Museum of Saitama:**

**Higashi-Matsuyama City, Saitama**

Theme exhibition II, “Fashions during war time – What the Japanese wore back then”, was held from July 22, 2006 to September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2006. The exhibition emphasized that the regulation on clothing was not completely exercised. Illustrated books are available.

The first meeting of year 2006 with people who experienced the war was held on August 13<sup>th</sup> and the lecturer, Chiyokichi Kuroda, gave a talk titled “The first year military service experience”.

A message from our museum, “We continue our effort to appeal the cruelty of war and importance of peace.” can be viewed on our homepage.

Phone: 0493-35-4111 Fax: 0493-35-4112

URL:

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

**Maruki Gallery For The Hiroshima Panels:: Higashi-Matsuyama City, Saitama**

The second exhibition in 2006, “Today’s Antiwar Exhibitions 2006” was held from September 9<sup>th</sup> to October 21<sup>st</sup>. The exhibition was a continuation of “War Exhibition” that was held at Ginza Chikyudo Gallery for over 20 years and then transferred to and reorganized at Maruki Art Museum in summer 2005.

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

URL:

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

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

Summer exhibition “The 17<sup>th</sup> Peace Memorial Exhibition – From War Time to Postwar Time” was held from August 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>. The purpose of the exhibition was to tell the fact of war and memories to the next generation in order not to repeat the tragedy. The contents of the exhibition were: “15-year war period”; “Story of August 15 by writers”, “News articles around the end of the war”; “Soldiers’ hardship associated with returning to home country”; “Living after the war” etc. Newspapers, call-up papers, thousand-stitch belts, collection of writings on the national flag, information on Imperial Year 2600, dentan (flyers), light control tools, information on soldiers about returning to main land from foreign soil, suminuri (blackened-out) textbooks, information about new constitution, substitute goods, duralumin products, skin magazines, etc.

were displayed. A picture record is available.

Phone: 043-486-0123

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

#### **National Museum of Japanese History: Sakura-City, Chiba**

Special exhibition “The Sakura Regiments and the Age of War” was held from July 4<sup>th</sup> to Sep. 3<sup>rd</sup>. The exhibition illustrated the association of the regiments with the local area and the reality of the war. Fallen soldiers, military service hardship, and Japanese offense in the Japanese-Sino War such as the Port Arthur Massacre were also displayed. Picture record is available.

Phone: 043-486-0123

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

#### **The Center for Documenting the Tokyo Raids and War Damages: Koto-ku, Tokyo**

Research Center of War Damages (Yutaka Yoshida, Director) has held monthly workshop and has issued monthly News with report and discussion summary since June 2006. The first workshop was held on June 11 at The Institute of Policy and Economics and Tadahito Yamamoto presented “Re-investigation of war strategy, area and relationship among individuals – Reading “Air Raids and Area” by Satoshi Ooka and Ryuichi Narita” and Satoshi Ooka responded to the presentation.

The second workshop was held on July 9<sup>th</sup> at Hitotsubashi University and Tadahito Yamamoto presented “Rescues by the civilian sector during Tokyo Raids.”

The third workshop was held on August 9<sup>th</sup> at the Department of Law of Nihon University and Masumi Ueno presented “Research on Disabled Soldiers and Exhibitions at Historical Materials Hall for the Wounded and Sick Retired Soldiers etc.”

The fourth workshop was held on September 4<sup>th</sup> at The Center for Documenting the Tokyo Raids and War Damages. Atsushi Kijima presented “Evolution of air raids and recording movement of war damages in 1970’s – Focusing on *Society for Recording the Tokyo Raids*.”

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

URL: <http://www9.ocn.ne.jp/~sensai/>

**Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall: Koto-ku, Tokyo**

Special Exhibition, “Ben Shahn’s Daigo Fukuryu Maru” is held from September 20<sup>th</sup> until November 20<sup>th</sup>. Ben Shahn left 11 paintings of Lucky Dragon Series that illustrate Daigo Fukuryu Maru and Bikini Nuclear Test and 30 sketches. This exhibition is a tie-up with publication of a picture book “This is the house – Ben Shahn’s Daigo Fukuryu Maru” (Drawings: Ben Shahn; Text &

Edit: Arthur Binard; Bookbinding: Makoto Wada; Publisher: Shueisha Inc.) in fall 2006. 26 drawings from the book, seven drawings from Daigo Fukuryu Maru Peace Association’s collection will be displayed along the boat and replications will be also displayed on the deck board. (The originals will be displayed until October 15<sup>th</sup>.) On October 7<sup>th</sup>, Arthur Binard gave a talk in association with the exhibition.

Phone: 03-3521-8494 Fax: 03-3521-2900

URL: <http://d5f.org>

**Korea Museum, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo**

Special Exhibition “I will not die until Japanese government apologizes! – First generation Korean in Japan” was held from August 12<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup>.

Phone: 03-5272-3510 Fax:03-5272-3510

URL://[www.40net.jp/~kourai/](http://www.40net.jp/~kourai/)

**Museum on Life in Showa Era : Ota-ku, Tokyo**

“War Remains in Koizumi House 2006” was held from August 1<sup>st</sup> until September 3<sup>rd</sup>. To insist “No more War”, this exhibition has been held every August since the Museum was established. Picture diaries, military mails, thousand-stitch belts, substitute goods, writing words of good wishes and names on cloth for soldiers, monpe-style pants, etc. were displayed.

Phone & fax: 03-3750-1808

URL:

<http://www.digitalium.co.jp/showa/index.html>

#### **Hachioji City Historical Museum: Tokyo**

Special Exhibition, “Records of Hachioji after war taken by citizens” was held from August 1<sup>st</sup> to September 10<sup>th</sup>. The special exhibition was photo exhibition and main display was a collection of photos of burned-out Hachioji city by U.S. air raids taken from March 1946 until August 1946 by Akira Fuchigami, a Junior-high school teacher. A hand-drawn map by Mr. Fuchigami, commentary by the museum, a map of shooting points, and photos of current views of the city taken from the same angle as Mr. Fuchigami’s photos were also displayed. In addition, photographs of Hachioji City taken by the US military 45 days after the air raids, tendered by Yoshishige Okuzumi, were displayed. Picture record, “Departure from burned-site” is available.

In association with the exhibition, a seminar, “War and citizens’ life” was held in a meeting room on the second floor and a museum attendant served as a lecturer. The first session was “Citizens’ life during the war” held on September 9<sup>th</sup>, and the second session, “Diet during the war,” was held on September 16<sup>th</sup>. The third session was “Hachioji Air Raids and Recovery after the war” that was held on September 23<sup>rd</sup>.

Phone: 0426-22-8939

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

#### **Fussa Municipal Hall: Tokyo**

Special exhibition “War Exhibition for Peace” was held from July 1<sup>st</sup> to October 1<sup>st</sup> 2006. The history from the Japan-Sino War, which was the start of modern war, to Pacific War was introduced through local collections from Fussa Area. Displayed materials were collection of dispatched troops such as military mails, thousand-stitch belts, labarum, etc, children’s livingware, passbooks to purchase household goods, maternity notebook, extra edition on the coup d’état on February 26, 1936, air defense daily report, afflicted certificates, burnt-down house certificates, gas masks, and firebombs. Also, “a map of military facilities and war damages concentrating on Fussa area” as well as materials associated with Tama Aviation Ground such as buildings and unearthed information, walkie-Talkies, vases, maintenance tools, maps were displayed.

Phone: 0425-53-3111

URL:

<http://www.city.fussa.tokyo.jp/town/m005/32iopi0000004uv7html>

#### **Higashiyamato City Museum: Tokyo**

Photo panel exhibition “War remains in Tama” was held from August 4<sup>th</sup> until 31<sup>st</sup> in the first floor lobby. “Displayed photo

list” and “Maps of war remains in Tama” were distributed.

Phone: 042-567-4800

URL:

<http://www.e-yamato.or.jp/city/museum/>

**Meiji University Museum: Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo**

The first exhibition by the university history information center, “Meiji University students and student soldiers” was held from July 1<sup>st</sup> to August 19<sup>th</sup>.

The theme of the exhibition was the student soldiers from Meiji University and materials from the center focusing on the information of Mr. Masunori Takeishi, who was a student of Politics and Economy at Meiji Univ., were introduced.

Phone: 03-3296-4448 Fax: 03-3296-4365

URL: <http://www.meiji.ac.jp/museum/>

**The Museum of Zen Culture and History, Komazawa University: Setagawa-ku, Tokyo**

The 5<sup>th</sup> Special Exhibition of “War and University” was held from July 3<sup>rd</sup> until September 29<sup>th</sup>. Displayed materials were leggings and gloves for Judo and Kendo practice used by Mr. Katsumi Sakakibara, who was a student at Komazawa University, a flag of rising sun with a collection of writings for Dosen Nakanishi, who served military as student soldier, sent by faculty members from Komazawa University such as Sokuo Eto, Kodo Sawaki and Kodo Kurebayashi, notice of volunteer labor,

announcements to the students who finished induction, bulletin boards with military training on campus, poster to celebrate teachers and students going campaigning, photos of students who were on military supply ministry’s vehicle, Mr. Kobayashi’s departure for war front, and send-off party for student soldiers at Jungu Gaien.

Phone: 03-3418-9610 Fax: 03-34189611

URL:

<http://www.komazawa-u.ac.jp/~zenbunka/>

**Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship (Earth Plaza): Yokohama-City, Kanagawa**

The exhibition, “108 faces on Earth – Worldprocessor by Ingo Guenther” was held from September 30<sup>th</sup> to November 3<sup>rd</sup> in the Exhibition Room on the third floor. The exhibition displays 108 globes, which represent 108 problems that exist on the earth now and in the future.

Phone: 045-896-2121 Fax: 045-896-2299

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

**The Japan Newspaper Museum, Yokohama-city, Kanagawa**

The exhibition “Scene of Showa History – Tsuneo Enari Photo Exhibition: “Pseudo Manchuria – Island of *Kikoku*” How Kanagawa News reported “War”” was held from August 1<sup>st</sup> to September 24<sup>th</sup>. In association with the exhibition, Gallery Talk by Tsuneo Enari was held on September 17<sup>th</sup>.



Phone: 045-661-2040 Fax: 045-661-2029  
URL:

<http://www.pressnet.or.jp/newspark/>

**Kawasaki City Museum, Kanagawa**

The exhibition “Yonosuke Natori and Japan Craft Center 1931-45 – Press photography and graphic design’s youth” was held from July 8<sup>th</sup> to September 3<sup>rd</sup> in an exhibition room. The exhibition is a part of road show that started from the exhibition held at Fukushima Prefectural Museum of Art from February 11<sup>th</sup> until March 26<sup>th</sup>.

Phone: 044-754-4500

URL: <http://www.kawasaki-museum.jp>

**Yukinoshita Peace Culture Museum:  
Fukui**

Fukui Air Raid Grand Pictorial Diagram Exhibition (dimension: 2.4m x 50m) was held from July 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> at Fukui Prefectural Hall. Description of the exhibition is posted on the Museum’s homepage as follows:

In the last stage of WWII, on the night of July 19<sup>th</sup>, B-29 fighters attacked Fukui City, burned 96 percent of the urban area, and killed approximately 1,600 people. 61 years has passed since the attack. Another anniversary is coming soon and our hope is to recognize the importance of peace which is the foundation of ordinary daily life by thinking about disasters

caused by war, lost precious lives and voices of the victims once again.

Grand Pictorial Diagram was created by the members of Yukinoshita Cultural Association in their 30s and 40s in 1985. The concept was to send a message of peace to generations without experience of war. Upon creation of the pictorial diagram, hearing from people who experienced the war and information referencing were done to capture the reality of the night of the air raid. The dimension of the grand pictorial diagram is 2.4m by 50m. The pictorial diagram is assembly of drawings of people who are escaping from the raid in several locations such as in front of Fukui Station, in front of Darumaya Department Store (currently Fukui Seibu Department Store), Tsukumo Bridge, etc. Although portions of the diagram were displayed in the past, this is the first time that the entire diagram is exhibited in 21 years since the diagram was created in 1985. (From Museum News No. 166, June 26, 2006)

Phone & Fax: 0776-52-2169

E-mail: [info@yukinoshita.net](mailto:info@yukinoshita.net)

**Nagano Prefectural Museum of History:  
Nagano**

Fall Exhibition “Children at War Time – Fifteen Years’ War in Shinshu” was held from September 30<sup>th</sup> to November 12<sup>th</sup>.

Phone: 026-274-2000 Fax:026-274-3996

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

**Association for Preserving Matsushiro  
Imperial Headquarters: Nagano**

As parts of Matsushiro workshop 2006, following sessions are scheduled: “Report on hearing investigation from Chinese people” by Izumi Kondo on June 24<sup>th</sup>; “Hitler and the members of The White Rose” by Shoichi Miyazawa on October 28<sup>th</sup>, and “Studying the Constitution” by Kunihiro Haba on November 25<sup>th</sup>. Please refer to News “Preservation Campaign” for further information.

〒380-0928 Kibo no Ie, 3-5-5 Wakazato,  
Nagano-shi

Phone & Fax: 026-228-8415

URL:

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

E-mail: [kibonoie@nifty.com](mailto:kibonoie@nifty.com)

**Shizuoka Peace Center : Shizuoka**

“The Exhibition of Original Drawings of Shimizu Air Raid and Naval Bombardment” was held from July 7<sup>th</sup> to October 8<sup>th</sup> 2006. Over 20 drawings of the air raid and naval bombardment created by the citizens who experienced them as well as giant Japanese cinnamon tree from Okamachi Hachiman Shrine that was damaged by the war are displayed. “War experiences expressed by Senryu(17 syllable poem)”. “Japanese Constitution created from war experiences” etc. were also exhibited.

Phone: 054-247-9641 Fax: 054-247-9641

URL:

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

**Museum of War and Peace (Tentative name): Aichi**

“The Preparatory Committee for the Memorial Center for Peace” had a board meeting on February 19<sup>th</sup> and following topics were discussed: 1) Basic design plan of the building facility and selection of the designer; 2) Naming of the facility; 3) Starting timing and method of collecting donation.

On February 26<sup>th</sup>, photos of war materials (a military uniform, a helmet, photos, war posters, etc.) from Mr. Hideyuki Tabuchi’s private collection were taken in digital format and the photos were used to create homepage of the museum that has been uploaded.

On March 6<sup>th</sup>, Mr. Masahiko Yamabe of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan Museum was invited. Exchange of opinions and suggestions on basic concept of the museum and display methods were made by Mr. Yamabe. In February and March, following exhibition groups held review meetings individually:

- 1) Air Raids in Aichi Group
- 2) Entire picture of Fifteen Years’ War Gr.

3) Life during the war Gr.

4) War in nowadays Gr.

On April 1<sup>st</sup>, “Museum of War and Peace (Tentative name) Foundation News No.1” was issued.

On May 14<sup>th</sup>, the 6<sup>th</sup> board meeting was held and following issues were discussed:

- 1) Proposals for the 4<sup>th</sup> regular general meeting
- 2) Method on selecting building constructor
- 3) Establishment of fund-raising committee

On May 25<sup>th</sup>, “Museum of War and Peace (Tentative name) Foundation News No.2” was issued.

On May 26<sup>th</sup>, the first street donation collection campaign was held.

From May until August, monthly administrative meeting was held each month.

Each project groups such as construction, treasury, public relations, etc held meetings individually as needed.

In August, general affairs team was established to oversee holistic plan and present situation.

On June 29<sup>th</sup>, the 4<sup>th</sup> General Meeting was held.

On August 10<sup>th</sup>, “Museum of War and Peace (Tentative name) Foundation News

No.3” was issued.

On September 22<sup>nd</sup>, “Museum of War and Peace (Tentative name) Construction News No.1” was issued.

(<http://www.memorial-aichi.jp/sumi.htm>)

Address: 1-60 Shirakabe, Nagoya-shi

Phone: 052-962-0136 Fax: 052-962-0138

E-mail: [npo@memorial-aichi.jp](mailto:npo@memorial-aichi.jp)

### **Yokkaichi Municipal Museum: Mie**

The Exhibition “Yokkaichi Air Raid and Life during the War” was held from June 17<sup>th</sup> until August 20<sup>th</sup> as a part of regular exhibition. Real materials, photos, panels, and models were displayed.

Phone: 0593-55-2700 Fax: 0595-55-2704

URL:

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

### **Yasu City Historical and Folkloric Museum Dotaku Museum: Shiga**

The exhibition “History of women in Showa Period – Documents of Takagi Women’s Association” was held in the Entrance Hall from July 20<sup>th</sup> to September 3<sup>rd</sup>. In Takagi, Yasu-City, records have been kept since the establishment of the women’s association, and some reference materials were presented from the records which show the development and activities of local women’s association during the war. Also thousand-stitch belts and a cross brace of women’s association were displayed.

Phone: 077-554-2733 Fax: 077-554-2755

URL:

<http://www.city.yasu.shiga.jp/map/24.htm>

1

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

The exhibition “Cornerstone of Heisei 2006” was held from July 23rd until August 27th. The purpose of the exhibition was to think about war and peace by tracing the war that was experienced by people in Ritto and the life during war time through the materials provided by citizens. This year’s exhibition featured on the posters created during war time. Exhibition covers from call-up orders to Japanese-Sino and Japanese-Russo Wars and materials from Fifteen Year’s War such as substitute goods, firebombs, cross braces of women’s association, ration tickets for clothing, picture-story shows, consolation picture cards, badges, dismissal memorial sake cup, etc. were displayed. Picture record was not published this year and only leaflet with a list of exhibition showpieces has been published.

Phone: 077-554-2733 Fax: 077-554-2755

URL:

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

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

The anniversary exhibition of the end of

the war – Tsuruga Regiment for Conscription” was held on the first floor from July 23<sup>rd</sup> to August 27<sup>th</sup>. Displayed materials were: mementos of the war dead, Tsuruga Regiment information materials such as conscripted soldier’s documents, information about Tsuruga Air Raid such as damaged materials, a red sash of a post man at war front, soldiers’ letters sent to their families right before going into the field, information about student evacuation at Anmyo Temple, trousseau during the war, a dray, sumi-nuri (blackened-out) textbooks, picture-stories, toys for children, substitute materials, daily goods, etc. Testimony of war experience was also exhibited.

Picture records of the 2003 exhibition “The anniversary exhibition of the end of WWII – Memories of war to be passed on to our children” and the 2004 exhibition “The anniversary exhibition of the end of WWII – memory of war: father returns” are available.

Phone: 077-554-2733 Fax: 077-554-2755

URL: <http://www.city.nagahama.shiga.jp>

### **Ohmi Hino Shonin Kan (Museum of Ohmi Hino Merchant): Shiga**

The 19<sup>th</sup> “Hino and the Pacific War” exhibition was held from August 1<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>. Exhibition items were: school life; soldier farewell; receiving ashes of dead bodies; evacuation training; fire-safety

training; labor service; clothing; foods; clay dolls; drawings; textbooks; sugoroku(game); call-up of junior high school students' labor service; military education documents; writings on the national flag; thousand-stitch belts; an apprentice bag; red sash; women's association's materials such as sash; substitute articles; rationed goods; clothing tickets; light control tools; speaking trumpets; defender hoods; gas masks; emergency bags; alert notice board of air-raids; chukonhi (war memorial); air defense exercise; photographs of evacuated students from Osaka to Hino; farewell notes; mementos; a diagram on the numbers of victims by area. The exhibition was held to put our wish for peace on firm basis and not to repeat the inhumane mistakes by introducing the life that people in Hino experienced in the Pacific War through photos and documents.

In conjunction with the exhibition, "Session – hearing war experience" was held on August 12<sup>th</sup>. Ms. Chiyoko Nakano presented "Mother's heart thinking of the dead son", Mr. Tatsuo Yamamura presented "Miracle of hairbreadth escape – Bloom of youth at war front", Ms. Kiyoko Matsuda presented "Elementary school during war time – athletic ground made into potato field", and Mr. Norihide Wakabayashi presented "My war experience".

Phone: 0748-52-0007 Fax:  
0748-52-0172

URL:

<http://www.town.hino.shiga.jp/hino-s/>

**Kyoto Museum for World Peace,  
Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto**

A special exhibition of "122 Picture postcards on August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1945 by caricaturists" was held from June 20<sup>th</sup> to July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2006. Three cartoonists called Jun Ishiko, Kenji Morita and Eiko Hanamura gave a lecture on their memory of August 15, 1945, the end of the war on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

A small exhibition on a Peace Statue for Children in the World was held from July 11<sup>th</sup> to August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2006. The statue was made in Tokyo, Kyoto and Hiroshima and activities for making the peace statue were shown with sketches of the three statues.

A small art exhibition by Mr. Tomoe

Ishikawa was held from August 15<sup>th</sup> to September 24<sup>th</sup>. It is about fighting in Manchuria and his life as an internee in Siberia: he started learning how to paint after he retired from a textile company.

A film of "Prayer of the White Rose(Sophie Scholl ? Die letzten Tage)" was shown on July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2006. Professor Ikuro Anzai and Professor Jun-ichi Inoue had a talk related to the film.

A film of "Peace One Day" was shown on September 23 as the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Japan's joining the United Nations and also the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of opening a library on the UN in Kyoto. 120 people attended it including students. Professor Anzai explained the film of "Peace One Day" and the Japanese subtitles were shown: it was translated into Japanese by Ms Tae Takita, Mr. Shiro Sato and Mr. Kenji Mizuno and Ms Maki Morishita showed the translation on the screen.

A symposium of "Citizens' Power to Move the UN" was held and Mr. Mitsuhiro Saotome from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tatsuya Yoshioka of Peace Boat, Ms Maki Ishihara of the Department of International Relation and Professor of Akihiko Kimijima gave a speech.

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

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

#### **Mukou City Museum: Kyoto**

Summer lounge exhibition "War in daily life '06" was held from August 12<sup>th</sup> to September 24<sup>th</sup>. The purpose of the exhibition was to trace people's life during the war by displaying materials contributed by the citizens. Apprentice bags and military notebooks, which were taken to the field, newspaper about Pearl Harbor Attack, cartoons on military life from entrance till dismissal, diaries with

writers' thoughts, etc. were displayed.

Phone: 075-931-1182 Fax: 075-931-1121

URL:

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

#### **Ohyamazaki-cho Museum of History: Kyoto**

The Small exhibition "the 8<sup>th</sup> peace cornerstone" was held from August 10<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>. The purpose of the exhibition was to think about the venerableness of peace through pre and post war items that were displayed.

Phone: 075-952-6288

URL:

<http://www.kiis.or.jp/rekishi/kyoto/yamazaki2.html>

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

Special exhibition "Lost Ship by War" was held in the special exhibition room from July 19<sup>th</sup> to September 10<sup>th</sup> in 2005. Almost all the privately owned ships and sailors were drafted during the war, but due to the lack of security guard, many ships were attacked and about 60,000 sailors were killed. This exhibition was held to tell the true story of such a disaster by the war. Theme of the exhibition was pre-, during-, and post-war marine transport and the exhibits were about the draft and damages during the war. Main displays were models, photos and drawings of

sunken ships, a map of the Pacific Ocean, death notices, etc.

Special exhibition “Children living in Africa – slaves, soldiers, AIDS, poverty and the future” was held from September 22<sup>nd</sup> to November 12<sup>th</sup>.

As a Peace Memorial Project on the end of the war on August 15<sup>th</sup>, a lecture presentation “The Pacific War and Japanese Marine Transport” was held in the first floor hall on August 13<sup>th</sup> 2006. Mr. Osamu Watanabe from Association for Recording Sunken Ships presented “Ex-sailors’ life during and after the war”, and Mr. Yukihiro Miyata from Sunken and Captured Ships Study Group presented “Destruction of Japanese commercial ships and its process”.

The 22<sup>nd</sup> “Seminar to think about peace in the 20<sup>th</sup> century” was held in the first floor hall. Nifar Ansary presented a field report titled “Sri Lanka Story by Shohei Mozu”, Shohei Mozu presented “The effect of Indian Ocean Tsunami on Peace”, and a mini concert from Sri Lanka was held by a Japanese woman named Mayumi.

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

URL: <http://mic.e-osaka.ne.jp/peace/>

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

The exhibition “Citizens’ life during the war” was held from July 1<sup>st</sup> to September 29<sup>th</sup> 2006. This exhibition was held for the visitors to think about the importance of finite resources, the misery of war, and the importance of life through photo panels and actual materials by reviewing the daily life in war time, especially the troubles associated with daily necessities such as foods and clothing.

Phone: 072-270-8150 Fax: 072-270-8159

URL:

<http://www.city.sakai.osaka.jp/city/info/jinken/>

**The Peace, Human Rights and Children Center: Sakai, Osaka**

The 10<sup>th</sup> assembly was held and it has been decided that the center would become the School Textbook Institute. An article “The Peace, Human Rights and Children Center greets its 10<sup>th</sup> year, the number of visitors exceeds 20,000” was published in the June volume of *Volo*. For further information, please refer to *Kusanone Dayori* Vol. 30.

Phone & Fax: 072-229-4736

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

The exhibition of “The survivors of the fifteen year war – with a focus on museum collection” was held in the first floor special exhibition room from July 25<sup>th</sup> to August 27<sup>th</sup>. The exhibition traces the footpath of the fifteen year war

survivors through information materials. Many materials were donated by the local people who supported the concept of the human rights museum. The main exhibits are information materials of Mr. Kuniharu Manno from Habikino who served in Manchuria and Korea as an army soldier and Mr. Osamu Maeda from Nishinari who served in Rabaul as a navy soldier. Also, many war-time posters to elevate will to fight were displayed. Furthermore, photographs taken by Mr. Norio Watanabe, who served military during the Battle of Okinawa and continued to take photos of the battle memories in Okinawa after its return to Japan. Information materials of the termination of the war on August 15<sup>th</sup> as well as people's reactions to the war end were exhibited. From the museum collections, photos that recorded war memories in afflicted areas such as Tsuneo Enari's photos of war orphanages in Manchuria, photos of Korean A-Bomb survivors taken by Koji Ito. Picture records are available. In association with the exhibition, a lecture "Telling the story of Air Raids in Naniwa-ku" was given by Ms. Takako Iga of the Association of War Victims and Bereaved Relatives on August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

Phone: 06-6561-7173 Fax: 06-6561-3572  
URL: <http://www.liberty.or.jp/>

### **Osaka Museum of History**

Special exhibition "There were such

children's books back then – from picture books to textbooks during and after the war" was held in the special exhibition room on the 8<sup>th</sup> floor from June 14<sup>th</sup> to August 28<sup>th</sup>. Corners on "History of children's books", "censorship" and "A-bomb" corners were set up and children's books from Prange Collection at Princeton University, etc. were displayed. Also, in Osaka corner, *Hikarino Kuni*, *Kodomo Osaka* Newspaper, etc. published after the war were displayed as local publications and in Textbook corner, the struggle with creating new textbook using American textbooks after suminuri (blackened-out textbooks) and tentative textbooks was introduced. Governmental policy on children's culture and publication activities in Okinawa, which was under US administration until 1972 and had different situation from the main island, were exhibited.

Phone: 06-6946-5728 Fax: 06-6946-2662  
URL: <http://www.mus-his.city.osaka.jp>

### **Kashiwara-City History Museum: Osaka**

Spring planning exhibition "War memories – History of 2000 years" was held in a special exhibition room from March 25<sup>th</sup> to June 11<sup>th</sup>. The exhibits were selected from a standpoint of Kashiwara's involvement with the war through the history from Yayoi Era, Kofun Period, Jinshin Disturbance, Taiheiji Battle, Second of the Sieges of



Osaka Castle, Japanese-Sino/Russo Wars  
all the way to the Pacific War.

Phone: 072-976-3430

#### **Historical Himeji Peace Center: Hyogo**

“Anti-nuclear Exhibition for Peace” was held in the second floor exhibition room from August 16<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> and works of students from elementary, junior high and high schools as well as A-bomb information and photograph panels were displayed. In association with the exhibition, “Chorus concert, sing peace together” by Himeji Parnassus Choral Group and Himeji Children Choral Group was held on August 6<sup>th</sup>, and Yoshimi Shuto, former president of Association of Himeji A-Bomb Victims, gave a talk.

Fall special exhibition “Let’s pass on war memories to children and grandchildren!” was held in the second floor exhibition room from October 1<sup>st</sup> to December 20<sup>th</sup>, and picture cards with variety of thoughts that still exist deep inside of the heart after 60 years from the end of the war were displayed by cooperation of Japan Etegami Society. Also, lectures by people who experienced the air raid were given on November 3<sup>rd</sup>.

Phone: 0792-91-2525 Fax: 0792-91-2526  
URL:

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

#### **Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum**

The 1<sup>st</sup> special exhibition in 2006 “The Entrusted Past and Future - New Materials Donated for the 60th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombings” is held from July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2006 to July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2007 in an exhibition room on the first floor basement in the East Building.

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

URL: <http://222.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

#### **Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City : Hiroshima**

The exhibition appealing for peace and Hiroshima Nagasaki exhibition were held from August 4<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> and works with hope for peace that were contributed by citizens were displayed.

The exhibition “We are all humans on the earth – spread our wish for peace to the world” was held from September 14<sup>th</sup> to December 10<sup>th</sup>. A picture book made of 103 Japanese picture book writers’ works, and drawings of children in Fukuyama titled “Hope for Peace” are displayed.

Phone: 084-924-6789 Fax: 084-924-6850  
URL:

[http://www.city.fukuyama.hiroshima.jp/ji\\_nkenheiwashiryokan/](http://www.city.fukuyama.hiroshima.jp/ji_nkenheiwashiryokan/)

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

From June 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 23 paintings on efforts for rescuing Atomic Bomb victims in Hiroshima created by Shunsuke Makino from Tsuyama-city,

Okayama pref. and 10 exhibits including booklets for peace study made by Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum were displayed in the “corner for new collection” in the permanent exhibition room.

“Peace Memorial Room Collection Exhibition” was held in the 1<sup>st</sup> floor lobby at Takamatsu Civic Culture Center from August 23<sup>rd</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>. Along with the collection donated by citizens, photo panels of the Battle of Okinawa were displayed.

“Takamatsu-city War Mementos Exhibition” was held from July 31<sup>st</sup> to August 4<sup>th</sup> at the first floor hall of Takamatsu city hall, and in order to convey the misery of war and people’s hope for peace, war information materials donated by citizens, living goods of war time and photos of air raid damages were displayed.

“Takamatsu War Damages and A-bomb Photo Exhibition” was held from August 7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> in the first floor hall at Takamatsu city hall to inform people of the misery of war and preciousness of peace.

“Lecture on Peace Study for Teachers” was given at Takamatsu Civic Culture Center on August 25<sup>th</sup> and lectures by Mr. Shozo Nakajima were titled “Teaches’ role

in conveying the misery of war and importance of peace” and “a lecture on Takamatsu air raid experience” was given by Kiyoshi Yoshida.

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

URL:

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

### **The Naruto German House: Tokushima**

Many activities were held as follows:

June 3<sup>rd</sup>: Evening for German Wine

June 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>: FIFA World Cup  
Germany Kick-off Event

July 1<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>: The real picture of Honju  
Matsue, Director of Bando  
Detention Camp, Tokushima

July 15<sup>th</sup>: Tanabata Concert

August 6<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>: “Paradise in Barthou”  
Children’s Drawings Exhibition

August 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>: German Beer and  
Wine Festival

August 20<sup>th</sup>: 61 years since then

The 12<sup>th</sup> peace concert in Naruto

August 26<sup>th</sup>: Symposium “Investigation  
on Hoju Matsue, Director of Bando  
Detention Camp, Tokushima”

September 2<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>: German tourism  
poster exhibition

September 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>: German wood  
engraving workshop

October 7<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>: Luneburg-Palette  
Association Art Show

October 15<sup>th</sup>: The 13<sup>th</sup> Deutsches Fest in

Naruto  
November 3<sup>rd</sup>: Let's play "Martin  
Festival"

November 3<sup>rd</sup> to December 24<sup>th</sup>:  
German Christmas Market Fair

November 18<sup>th</sup> to December 24<sup>th</sup>:  
German Christmas Market Exhibition

November 19<sup>th</sup>: Liederabend by Yoshiaki  
Komoda

November 26<sup>th</sup>: Chorus 9 "Mozart concert"

December 16<sup>th</sup>: MardiGras

(Source~URL:

[http://www.city.naruto.tokushima.jp/  
germanhouse/index.html](http://www.city.naruto.tokushima.jp/germanhouse/index.html))

Phone: 088-689-0099 Fax: 088-689-0909

Email: [info@doitsukan.com](mailto:info@doitsukan.com)

### **Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum**

"Atomic Bomb Museum: the 10<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary Special Exhibition" was held  
from June 28<sup>th</sup> to August 30<sup>th</sup>. The  
exhibition set out the history of peace  
operations by the Atomic Bomb Museum  
and Nagasaki City from the construction  
of International Culture Center,  
predecessor of the museum, to present.

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

URL:

[http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/na-  
bomb/museum](http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/na-bomb/museum)

### **Okinawa Prefecural Peace Memorial Museum**

"Exhibition - Peace messages from  
children and students" in 2006 was held

from June 23<sup>rd</sup> to July 9<sup>th</sup> and the same  
exhibition was held at Yaeyama Peace  
Memorial Museum from July 12<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>.  
"The Children and the Battle of  
Okinawa" was held from May 9<sup>th</sup> to July  
17<sup>th</sup>. The exhibition "Think about  
environmental problem" was held for  
children from September 11<sup>th</sup> to October  
15<sup>th</sup>.

"Testimony for Peace - the war told by  
the people who experienced" was  
published in March 2006. Selected  
testimonies from the 4<sup>th</sup> exhibition room  
and exhibited video were published in the  
book. The contents of the book are: air  
raids; the battle of Okinawa; war  
experiences at overseas; and messages.

Phone: 098-997-3844 Fax: 098-997-3947

URL:

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

## **International News**

### **Peace Museum Project of Neve Shalom-Wahat al Salam: Israel.**

Neve Shalom-Wahat al Salam (NSWAS)  
(Oasis of Peace), a village between  
Jerusalem and Tel Aviv-Jaffa in Israel,  
started this year a peace museum project  
'Reconciliation Rooms and Reconciliation  
Ways'. NSWAS was founded in the early  
1970's by Bruno Hussar. Its inhabitants  
are both Jews and Palestinian Arabs of

Israeli citizenship. It adopted an educational system that includes bilingual, binational schooling. So, it uses Hebrew and Arab in teaching of all the children, 90 % of which come from surrounding Arab and Jewish communities. NSWAS realised a School for Peace in favor of peace education. And also a Pluralistic Spiritual Centre in memory of its founder Bruno Hussar. Annex to this Centre is planned a House of Silence (Bet Doumia-Bet as-Sakinah). The new peace museum project 'Reconciliation Rooms and Reconciliation Ways' has got as subtitle 'The historical triangle Germany - Israel - Palestine'. Historical advisor for the project is Dr. Reuven Moskovitz, co-founder of NSWAS, organisator of study travels through Israel and active for many years in Jewish-Palestinian reconciliation and German-Israeli reconciliation. Cooperation partner for the project is Pax Christi Augsburg peace museum Friedensraeume (Peace Rooms) in Lindau / Germany, see [www.friedens-raeume.de](http://www.friedens-raeume.de). For more information on the peace museum project, ask [info@nswas.org](mailto:info@nswas.org) and see [www.nswas.org](http://www.nswas.org). (With thanks to Gerard Lossbroek)

**Swords into Plowshares Peace Center & Gallery: Detroit**

The following is various activities for

peace.

Wed., Aug 9,2006 Nagasaki Remembrance

Sat., Sept. 19 Milton Rogovin Exhibit opens

Sat. Sept. 22 Kitty Donohue – CD Release Concert

Sat., Oct. 21 Treasure Sale / Silent Auction

Oct/Nov Matt Watroba / Rev. Robert Jones Concert

Sat., Nov 2 Cuadros / S. African Embroidery Opening

33 E. Adams · Detroit · Michigan · 48226 · (313) 963-7575

<http://www.swordsintoplowsharesdetroit.org/index.htm>

Email:

[swordsintoplowshares@prodigy.net](mailto:swordsintoplowshares@prodigy.net)

**Peace Museum Project: Iran**

The SCWVS(Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support) was initially established to address the suffering of the survivors of chemical weapons attacks and their families but later we realized that in order to avoid more conflicts and victims in the world, we need to learn lessons from the tragedy of war and chemical attacks in our country and to start an anti war movement by conducting peace

programs including peace exchanges between citizens of Iran and the rest of the world, people to people contacts, peace education program for children and students,...

To this end we established a temporary exhibition in April 2006 which considered as a seed of a peace museum, later we converted it to a tiny peace museum and many visitors including international delegations (including people from Hiroshima, US, Europeans,..) visited it over the past couple of months.

Recently the museum has been moved to a new place - in the same building - with a new design and more materials.

The main focus in this museum is:

- showing the cruelty of war and WMD - including the A-bomb attack of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the Chemical weapons attacks by Saddam against Iranians-
- talking about the importance of peace and the possible ways to achieve world peace
- introducing the peace activists, peace NGOs and related universities to our visitors
- introducing the international network of Peace Museums to our visitors
- organizing peace tours to the areas affected by war and chemical attacks especially for your people to understand about the long lasting consequences of war and to show their solidarity with the

survivors of war

- organizing art events including children's peace drawing competition/Exhibition
- meetings with the gas attacks survivors and providing opportunity for ordinary people and students to listen to the eyewitness accounts about the horror of war and chemical attacks
- Peace exchanges with people and NGOs from all around the world

If you require more information, please feel free to contact me.

Shahriar Khateri M.D

Head, International relations branch & vice Director

Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support SCWVS

19615-616 Tehran-Iran

Phone: +98 21 22417327

Fax:+98 21 22412502

email: khateri@scwvs.org

s\_khateri@hotmail.com

(With thanks to Gerard Lossbroek)

### **“The Global Peace Museum” (ATL)**

Greatly inspired by Mayor Shirley Franklin’s leadership in purchasing Dr. King’s Historical Papers, and to honor Coretta Scott King's peace legacy, Partnerships In Peace and Atlanta: City of Peace announce plans for:

“The Global Peace Museum” (ATL)

Co-Founders and Co-Creators Invited and Needed...

[Have ideas for logo? Please forward them]

[www.GlobalPeaceMuseum.org](http://www.GlobalPeaceMuseum.org)

(Website under construction)

(With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

### **FIRST AUSTRIAN PEACE MUSEUM**

Franz Deutsch

Leaflets for peace

Impulses for conversation

#### **L I S T O F C O N T E N T S**

(some samples)

Preface 3

Peace Pamphlets – what for? 4/5

List of contents 6

Migrating Birds of the Future 7/8

Why I always get into a fight? 9/10

A Makabre Joke 11

All is vanity 12

History – a Schoolmarm? 13

Getting rid of prejudice and distrust 14

That's the way they are 15/16

Comradeship 17/18

Testing Tolerance 19

Hate of Foreigners 20

Actio - Reactio 21

Evolution 22

The most numerous movement in the world 23

(Part from a letter to an English Peace Friend)

Lack of Peace – a lack of communication?

24

Encouragement 25

European Heritage 26

Global thinking - Globalization 27

Peace – no Utopia 28

What is a Peace Museum? 29

First Austrian Peace Museum 30/31

(An introduction for visitors)

Franz Deutsch, Graben 20, A-4902

Wolfsegg, Tel. ++43-7676-7271

<http://www.friedensmuseum.at/tf/>

### **Transitions: U.S.A.**

*Transitions*, the e-newsletter for Earth and Peace Education Associates International (EPE) focuses on our global community's progress towards a culture of peace, i.e. a society of institutions and norms based on nonviolence, ecological sustainability, social justice, intergenerational equity and participatory decision-making. It aims to create an understanding of the reciprocal relationship between social and ecological peace - a prerequisite to effectively responding to social peacelessness and ecological degradation.

You are invited to join the global network of educators working to bring about this transition. The newsletter provides the following guideposts to help you along the way:

- Globalization: Perils, promises and prospects (p. 2)

- A guest interview on a planetary ethic (p. 4)
- Resources for integrative value-based learning (p. 7)
- News about educational civil society organizations (p. 12)
- A poem plea (p.14)
- Contact information (p.14)

You are invited to contribute to future issues and to distribute the newsletter to your lists and like minded colleagues. It is available on the EPE website [www.globalepe.org](http://www.globalepe.org)

Anita Wenden, Editor  
[Wenden@rcn.com](mailto:Wenden@rcn.com)

### **JUDICAP: The Hague**

#### Aims

JUDICAP is a research centre and publishing firm on internationalism in the widest sense. Its province are the history, current state and aspirations of international law, international organization and peace studies. As the name JUDicial CAPital suggests, its primary aims and core business are the promotion of The Hague as an international centre of justice, peace and security.

JUDICAP was founded in 2003 by Arthur Eyffinger. Dr. Eyffinger (1947) is classicist and (legal) historian and former staff member of the Grotius Institute of the Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and

Sciences (1970-1985), the Peace Palace Library (1985-1988) and the International Court of Justice (1988-2002).

#### Province

JUDICAP operates from an essentially interdisciplinary approach. At the invitation of ministeries and embassies, local authorities, university centres and musea and art galleries at home and abroad, JUDICAP arranges permanent exposition centres and produces international exhibitions and multimedia presentations which travel all over the world. JUDICAP publishes books, catalogues, brochures and factsheets, develops databases, and arranges lectures and powerpoint presentations both at the expert academic level and to serve wider educational purposes. JUDICAP emphatically seeks to bridge the gap between the world of learning and the interested layman.

#### JUDICAP

Sweelinckplein 21  
2517 GM The Hague  
T: +31 (0)70 - 3060040  
F: +31 (0)70 - 3060039  
E: [arthur@judicap.com](mailto:arthur@judicap.com)

[www.judicap.com](http://www.judicap.com)

(With thanks to Gerard Lossbroek)

### **Publications**

***Hakujin* by Helene Gabel: RyanAnthes Press** 2005 \$12.95~a book on Japanese American history, racial discrimination, gender, war experiences by an Anglo American woman writer

DVD: Come See the Paradise on Japanese Americans put into concentration camps during WWII.

It is possible to get one by Amazon ( [http://www.amazon.com/Come-See-Paradise-Alan-Parker/dp/B000EXDSCK/sr=1-1/qid=1160009747/ref=pd\\_bbs\\_1/102-5922084-5484958?ie=UTF8&s=dvd](http://www.amazon.com/Come-See-Paradise-Alan-Parker/dp/B000EXDSCK/sr=1-1/qid=1160009747/ref=pd_bbs_1/102-5922084-5484958?ie=UTF8&s=dvd) ) and Ebay

( [http://cgi.ebay.com/Come-See-the-Paradise-New-DVD-LOW-PRICE\\_W0QQitemZ120038665528QQihZ002QQcategoryZ617QQcmdZViewItem](http://cgi.ebay.com/Come-See-the-Paradise-New-DVD-LOW-PRICE_W0QQitemZ120038665528QQihZ002QQcategoryZ617QQcmdZViewItem) )

DVD: An Atomic Bomb Child(1952 )  
directed by Kaneto Shinto(\$9)

DVD: Japan's War in Color  
Amazon Books  
(With thanks to Dr. Raymond Wilson)

### **Notice**

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

### **Editors' Notes**

We'd like to express our deepest gratitude to **Ms. Risa Ikeya** who translated *Muse Newsletter* from Japanese into English as a volunteer.

**We welcome your comments on  
Muse Newsletter.**

**Have a Happy New Year in 2007!**