

Muse No. 22: Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

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The 9th National Meeting of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

Secretariat: Masahiko Yamabe

The 9th meeting was held on December 5th and 6th in Tokyo and 34 people attended it. On the first day there were reports on research and exhibitions at museums, the cooperation between museums and citizens/groups, how younger generations have made efforts to convey war experiences and so forth. First, Kazuya Yasuda of Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) Exhibition Hall made a keynote speech. Choukei Futenma presented a paper on activities at Himeyuri Peace Museum. Tadahito Yamamoto talked about research and activities at the Center of the Tokyo Air Raids and Damage with an emphasis on how people have conveyed war experiences to future generations. Hajime Tsuneichi talked about the present situation of Peace Osaka as a public peace museum and its challenges. After discussion, Yukinobu Okamura of Maruki Gallery for the Hiroshima Panels made a report on activities at the art museum. Masahiko Yamabe, the secretariat of the network, made a report on activities and finance. There was a party after the meeting at a Korean restaurant at night.

On the second day, 23 persons attended the meeting. Professor Morio Minami of Aichi University of Education made a report

on exhibitions on Nanjing and bombing of Chongqing at Japanese museums of Self-Defense Forces.

It is surprising to know that the number of people who visit peace museums is almost the same as those who visit war museums. Masahiko Yamabe made a report on war-related exhibitions at museums for peace in 2008 and 2009. Kazuyo Yamane introduced a guide map of peace-related sites in Leeds which Dr. Peter van den Dungen sent to her. There is a similar guide map in Tokyo and it was discussed that such a guide map would be very useful in various places. Ariyuki Fukushima talked about his introduction of peace



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museum studies at the conference of Peace Studies Association of Japan. Maki Torii made a report on Kyoto Museum for World Peace and the Association of Japanese

Museums for Peace to which relatively big peace museums belong. Eriko Ikeda of Women's Active Museum on War and Peace made a report on the introduction of panels on sex slaves of Japanese military to the Chinese No.8 Troop Memorial Hall in Sghanxi Province. Fusako Watanebe made a report on Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall. Daisuke Miyahara talked about activities of Peace Aichi and Tamotsu Asakawa made a report of activities of Yamanashi Peace Museum. Sayoko Yoneda made a report on House of Raicho. Their reports will be introduced below in respective articles.

Dr. Peter van den Dungen kindly sent his message to the meeting of the network and it was introduced by Kazuyo Yamane.

Some participants attended Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall after the meeting on 6th.

Masahiko Yamabe made a report on activities of the network. *Muse* in Japanese was published in December 2008 and August 2009. English version was published in January 2009 and October 2009. The 9th meeting of the network was held on December 5th and 6th 2009. As for the plan of the network, *Muse* will continue to be published twice a year both in Japanese and English. *Museums for Peace Worldwide* in Japanese will be published in 2010. (It was published in March, 2010). The secretariat continues to be Masahiko Yamabe of the Center of the Tokyo Air-Raids and Damage. Board members will be Eirko Ikeda, Keiichiro Kaji, Masahiko Yamabe, Kazuya Yasuda, Tamotsu Asakawa and Daisuke Miyahara. The editors of *Muse* are Masahiko Yamabe, Kazuyo Yamane, and Professor Ikuro Anzai.

Message to the Annual Meeting of Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace from Dr. Peter van den Dungen,
General Coordinator, International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP)

Dear friends and colleagues,

It is with pleasure that I am responding to the request to send a message on the occasion of your meeting here today and tomorrow. In a few days, on Thursday, President Barack Obama will be receiving this year's Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo. Following the announcement in October that he had won the prize, volunteers and supporters of the Dayton International Peace Museum (in Ohio), decided to send letters to him in the hope that he would donate some of the prize money to their museum. On 18th November, the museum held a press conference when an official letter from the museum was sent to the President. It would be a terrific boost for the Dayton museum, and for peace museums everywhere, if the new Nobel laureate would respond positively to this approach. Meanwhile, the world's media have introduced the (small) museum to a large public, and one strong message is that the efforts for peace education taking place in peace museums is vitally important, but these institutions are in need of financial support.

This picture is familiar to many of you. Not a few museums for peace have been created following the initiative of one person, or a small group of individuals, whose vision, drive, and determination made a dream come true. Many museums for peace are sustained by the invaluable work of their volunteers, as well as the small but vital donations by their friends and sponsors.

The museums associated in your Network are of the most diverse kind with a rich variety of exhibitions and displays, as well as activities and educational programmes. Your museums give meaning and substance to the phrase 'developing a culture of peace' and show what has been done and must be done to make the world a happier place for all. Your museums provide their visitors with enlightenment, inspiration, and encouragement, and in this way offer an

educational experience which is truly priceless.

Over the years I have had the good fortune of visiting several museums represented here which all have left a lasting impression – of the striking and sometimes profoundly moving exhibits, but also of the devotion of the museums' staff and volunteers. Please allow me to mention a few examples only.

Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon)Exhibition Hall, the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages, and the Women's Active Museum on War and Peace, all in Tokyo, as well as the Maruki Gallery in nearby Saitama, are wonderful creations, addressing very different subjects, but united in their vision of a world without violence and war. In Okinawa I have been moved by visits to the Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum (now celebrating its 20th anniversary as a new member of the Association of Japanese Museums for Peace) and the Sakima Art Museum, among others.

I have the highest regard also for the Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum whose name commemorates a great Japanese peacemaker who was concerned with the fate of Korean and Chinese forced labourers, and who were forgotten victims of the atomic bombing of the city. Very different is Grassroots House in Kochi where, many years ago, I was happy to meet its founder and inspiring peace educator, the late Mr. Shigeo Nishimori.

I am happy to salute editors of MUSE including Mr. Masahiko Yamabe, Dr. Kazuyo Yamane and Professor Ikuro Anzai for their tireless work over many years and also for producing (with the help of others) an English translation which enables friends of peace museums around the world to be kept informed of the many developments in Japan, the only country where it is possible to speak of a peace museum movement.

On behalf of the International Network of

Museums for Peace I am sending heartfelt thanks for all the splendid work for peace you are engaged in, and best wishes for a fruitful reunion.

The Summary of Discussion on the First Day

Kazuya Yasuda: Curator of Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon)Exhibition Hall

Three themes were set for the first time for the meeting.

- ① How to convey war experiences to future generation at peace museums
- ② Research at peace museums
- ③ To think of the present situation of peace museums.

First, I gave a keynote speech and each theme was presented by Choukei Futenma of Himeyuri Peace Museum, Tadahito Yamamoto of the Center for Tokyo Air-Raids and Damage and Hajime Tsuneichi of Peace Osaka respectively. Questions and answers followed and discussion became quite active. Many people were interested in how to convey war experiences to future generation because survivors are getting older and older or tend to pass away. As for Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum, it was noted that a project was made in 2002 to convey war experiences to the next generation and they continue to follow the project patiently and comprehensively. It would not be easily possible for any peace museum to do so, but their activities are full of suggestion.

As for the Center for the Tokyo Air-Raids and Damage, researchers get involved with the center because the center is an affiliated foundation of the Institute of Politics and Economy. War Damage Research Department was opened in 2006 and journals are published regularly. A grant was given to the center by the Ministry of Education and Science and they have been active in researching air-raids and holding symposiums. Activities to convey war experiences to future generation are

interesting as well as joint activities with younger generation.

As for Peace Osaka, a report was made especially on financial difficulties because budget for public museums was drastically reduced as well as systematic attacks on exhibitions on Japan's aggression. Most of peace museums that are members of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace are from private peace museums, but it is important to continue to study exhibitions and their future at national and public museums carefully.

Reports from Peace Museums at the Conference

Himeyuri Peace Museum: Itoman City, Okinawa

Curator: Choukei Futenma

Himeyuri Peace Museum was opened on June 23rd 1989 and twenty years have passed since then. The museum was founded by those who experienced World War II helping injured soldiers as students so that such war will never break out and their experiences will be conveyed to future generations.

Ideas of the museum was decided by survivors who discussed them for a long time: "Never forget the danger of education", "to convey the horror of war that they experienced to future generation", "appeal the importance of peace to people" and "to console spirit of friends and teachers who passed away".

Survivors run the museum since its opening, but it became a big challenge to convey their war experiences to younger generation since 2000. They started to deal with this issue as a project for the next generation.

The first idea was to make a film of

survivors and show it at an exhibition room. However, it was discussed that it is not enough to show such a film and it would be necessary to renew exhibits. What was changed in the renewal is (1) to increase explanation of materials, captions and graphics, (2) a film of survivors was added in the exhibition, (3) a place for peace was set, and (4) English explanation was added in details. The purpose of the renewal is to make exhibitions understandable even if there is no explanation by survivors so that secondary school students will be able to think of war as their own problem.

While we discussed how to renew exhibits, it was suggested to educate some staffs so that they would be able to explain survivors' experiences. New staffs were hired to do so in 1995 and there are three staffs who can explain exhibits just like survivors.

In the project of conveying war experiences to the next generation, a survivor and a young staff visit war remains together and the staff listens to the survivor's experiences not only during World War II but also before and after the war. We have a plan of sending a traveling exhibit to other museums from April, 2010. What is important in conveying war experiences to the next generation is to educate successors. It is important to share the purpose that it is very meaningful to convey war experiences to future generations between survivors and staffs. In this case it is significant to maintain the peace museum because it is the base for promoting precious activities for survivors and staffs. What is also important is how to run the museum. Survivors went through hardships, founded the museum and have run it for twenty years. I think that the most important thing is their team work based on their democratic way of management. What supported their team work is the fact that all of them share war experiences, but most of all they shared experiencing the foundation of the peace

museum and the management.

We, young staffs, have no experiences of war nor founding the peace museum. But we share the purpose that it is meaningful to convey war experiences to the next generation. I believe that it is possible to convey war experiences to future generations if we keep sharing the purpose.

Ms. Tsuru Motomura said at the press interview, “We would like to entrust everything to such young people. Therefore, I would like young people to listen to us and learn from us as much as possible.” We think that it is meaningful to share time with survivors just like a miracle. We’d like to share such precious experiences with other younger generations.

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

Tadahito Yamamoto: Researcher

The generation that went through war has been having exchanges with younger generation at the center in order to convey war experiences and their memory to them. Younger generation means the one whose parents or grandparents went through the war. It is important that the third generation (grandchildren for those who experienced the war) learn war experiences and war memory so that they can convey these things to future generations.

First, I called children of those who went through war “the second generation”, and those who are grandchildren “the third generation”. I introduced activities of the center in order to think what a peace museum can do in conveying war experiences to future generations. An exhibition of messages by the generation that does not know war was held from December 6th 2007 to January 14th 2008. The details was published in my article in a book of *Power of Imagination of War* (Sensoueno Souzouryoku) edited by Youichi Komori and

published by Shin Nihonshuppan.

Secondly, I introduced a brief history of the center: Association to Record Tokyo Air-Raids founded in 1970, an issue of Tokyo Public Peace Museum that was not realized, the foundation of the center in 2002, activities at the center, an administration system of the center and so forth. The center is an affiliated foundation of Institute of Politics and Economy and this supported basic research of exhibits and education for peace. Eight years have passed since its foundation and financial bases will be discussed seriously soon.

Lastly, it is necessary to make clear some problems based on practical cases, raise professional coordinators and get rid of regional gaps of resources for activities. In order to do so, it is important to promote mutual relationship among peace museums. The whole picture of war will be made clear if various museums are connected one another and this would make it possible for each museum to promote activities for peace. It is our challenge to make clear what we can do together and also what to do to look for support from social systems.

Exhibitions on Nanjin Massacre and Air-raids of Chongqing at SDF Museums

Morio Minami: Aichi Kyuiku University

It is important to regard peace museums in contrast to war museums (war-related museums based on ideas to affirm war.) War museums revived and are newly founded in 1990s in Japan and the number of visitors of war museums is comparable to the one of visitors of peace museums. I researched ten odd relatively big peace museums as well as ten odd war museums from 2006 to 2008. It was found that visitors are 3-4 million in both museums. Important war museum are museums and information centers of Self Defense Forces besides public war museums such as Yushukan Museum of

Yasukuni Shrine, museums related to Gokoku (meaning protecting the nation) Shrine, and Yamato Museum. War museums can be classified based on their founding time: a type before the war (Etajima: Kyouiku Sankoukan museum, etc), an old type in the 1950s and 1980s, and a new type after the 1990s. The focus was put in an old type of war museums. What is problematic is that war crimes by Japanese military are ignored or hided, there is no criticism of their operations, the war dead such as Japanese officers and soldiers of Japanese military are uncritically glorified, and Japan's aggression is ignored. A focus of my research was put on an exhibition on Nanjing Massacre and Japan's indiscriminate air-raids in Chongqing in China in museums related to the SDF (in Fukuchiyama, Kui, Utsunomiya, Hamamatsu etc). I pointed out actual circumstances that cruel acts and war crimes of the Japanese military are ignored and hidden intentionally. I also pointed out a problem that history exhibition against Japanese government official views (by former Prime Minister Murayama) is maintained and managed by national expenses.

War-related Exhibitions at Museums for Peace in 2008 and 2009

Masahiko Yamabe

I would like to introduce war-related exhibitions at museums for peace since the 7th national meeting of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for peace in 2007.

Mito Peace Memorial Center was opened on August 1st in 2009. This is the result of citizens' long-term movement for founding a peace museum.

Sasebo Air-raids Exhibition Room and Hirakata City Peace Gallery were opened in 2006.

On the other hand, citizen's groups have

been involved with the operation and preparation for exhibitions at public peace museums. The biggest problem of a public peace museum is that it is getting harder and harder to run a museum because of the reduction of budget such as Peace Osaka and Rittou History Museum.

However, efforts have been made for peace such as holding war-related exhibitions at many history museums. For example, a well organized exhibition was made at Sakuragaoka Museum and such an exhibition continues to be held. An exhibition was made at Minoo City Museum of Folk , Although it was discontinued temporarily, an exhibition for peace started to be held again. Such an exhibition continued to be held at Kamaishi Historical Museum, Historical Museum Izumisano, Museum of the Town of Tadotsu, Miike Playing Memorial Museum, Kumejima Natural and Cultural Center and so forth. There were also history museums where an exhibition for peace was held for the first time: Otsu City Museum of History and Museum of Ehime History and Culture held a big-scaled and solid exhibition. At Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore, Mito City Museum, Wakayama Municipal Museum and others, a special war-related exhibition and one on the recovery from World War II were made after a long time.

As for the themes of exhibitions, war remains have been dealt with at Human Rights and Peace Museum, Fukuyama City, Gifu Peace Museum, Peace Aichi, Nagoya City Miharashidai Archaeology Museum, Fuchu City Forest Museum, Musashimurayama City Museum, Higashiyamato City Museum and so forth. Maps and guidebooks were published by Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore , Gifu Peace Museum, Human Rights and Peace Museum, Fukuyama City and so forth. A guided trip to war remains for children is organized at Numazu City

Museum of Meiji History. An exhibition on war memory was held at Sumida Heritage Museum, Ishikawa Prefecture History Museum, Sanin History Museum of Yonago City and so forth.

Introduction of the Association of Japanese Museums for Peace: Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

Maki Torii: Education and Culture Project Section

The 16th Annual Meeting of the Association of Japanese Museums for Peace was held on 11-12 November, 2009, at Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka)

Guests from Human Rights Section of Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City Board of Education gave a speech. Dr. Peter van den Dungen, General Coordinator of INMP, kindly sent a warmest message to this meeting and it was introduced there. This association is affiliated by 10 Japanese museums for peace; Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum, Himeyuri Peace Museum, Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum, Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Osaka International Peace Center, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship, Kawasaki City Peace Museum, and Peace Museum of Saitama. It was established in 1994 in Hiroshima, and since that year an annual meeting has been organized in turn. This year, Peace Osaka was responsible for organizing the meeting. The number of visitors of these peace museums is about four million. Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum which was opened in Naha City in Okinawa in 2004 became a new member of the association.

In many of these museums, valuable materials, photos and panels on war (both aggression and victim side of war), poverty, discrimination and environmental issues have been exhibited in order to get rid of

social violence which prevents people's ability from blossoming and appeal to visitors to make efforts for peace. A report was made from each museum and they discussed creating a logo and database for materials of traveling exhibits together in order to inform people of activities of the Association of Japanese Museums for Peace.

Kyoto Museum for World Peace is expected to contribute to summarizing above-mentioned questions. Some issues with regard to museum administration will be summarized and information will be shared among the affiliates to improve the problems. After the conference, participants visited Peace Osaka, and they made to a tour around war remains near Osaka Castle the next day, in addition to a visit to Osaka Museum of History. The 17th conference will be held in November 2010 at Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship in Yokohama City.

This year's meeting adopted a joint appeal on the occasion of the International Day of Peace (November 11) especially referring to President Obama's speech on nuclear disarmament in Prague on 5 April, 2009. The following is the joint appeal. This is the first joint statement which has ever been adopted by the Association.

Joint Appeal On the Occasion of the International Day of Peace

November 11, 2009 (International Day of Peace)

Signs of change for peace are now emerging in the world.

A ray of hope has streamed into the world covered with dark clouds where, even in the 21st century, nuclear weapons still exist and various types of violence such as armed conflict, discrimination, poverty and ecological crisis are threatening the humanity.

That hope was brought by a speech delivered

by the U.S. President Barack Husain Obama in Prague, Czech Republic, on the 5th of April, 2009. He clearly stated that "a world without nuclear weapons" could come true, and, above all, explicitly expressed that the United States has a moral responsibility to act as it is the only nuclear power which has used nuclear weapons. This statement encourages us, the only A-bombed nation, and confirmed our faith in the abolition of nuclear weapons.

After President Obama's speech in Prague, the United Nations Security Council unanimously endorsed a resolution in September this year to "create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons". However, we must not forget that the way is still steep and therefore:

Showing our respect to President Obama's speech in Prague, we, the participants of the 16th Annual Meeting of the Association of Japanese Museums for Peace, jointly pledge that we will continue to work for the abolition of nuclear weapons and for the realization of eternal peace.

Maruki Gallery for the Hiroshima Panels: Higashimatsuyama City, Saitama

Curator: Yukinobu Okamura

Professor Mikiyo Kanou, a gender researcher, gave a lecture on August 6th, 2009 and nearly 300 people listened to her. She said, "People have dualism in aggressive war: aggressors and victims. Ideas of the weak v conflict with nuclear weapons in which an emphasis is put on efficiency in modern civilization." Paper lanterns were put in a river near the art museum to pray for victims of the atomic bombs.

The fifth anti-nuclear & anti-war exhibition was held from September 12th to October 17th. Paintings, photos, sculpture, 3-D arts and so forth by Eighty-seven artists were exhibited to deal with war and nuclear issues. Media paid attention on them

because of President Obama's declaration of the abolition of nuclear weapons and a change of Japanese regime.

An exhibition on Masayoshi Nakamura was held from October 24th to December 12th. Masayoshi Nakamura was elected as a judge of the Nitten (the Japan Fine Arts Exhibition and it is the most popular of all the major art organizations in Japan) when he was thirty-six, but he began to question a traditional order and withdrew from it and searched for a unique world of expression. He organized a new association against the Nitten and painted critical works such as dealing with Minamata disease from which people suffered because of pollution by mercury in the 1950s and the 1960s. Kunio Takeshige, a film director and producer, gave a lecture on Masayoshi Nakamura and films on October 31st. A play on Minamata disease was put on by Hiroto Kashiwara on November 7th.

A tour was organized on November 28th and 29th and twenty-three people attended it to visit places related to Ashio mining pollution and Shozo Tanaka (1841-1913) who dealt with the pollution. The remains of Ashio factory will be removed by March 2010. Participants visited memorials related Chinese and Koreans who became victims in the mine.

An exhibition on Toshi Maruki ten years after her death has been held from December 19th till April 10th 2010. She passed away on January 13th 2000 when she was 87 and 120 works will be exhibited such as oils and waters, original paintings of picture books and so forth. Oil paintings which she painted when she became an elementary teacher are exhibited for the first time. This is an important opportunity to know a woman painter's life history.

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Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon)Exhibition Hall

: Koto Ward, Tokyo

Curator: Kazuya Yasuda

Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) Peace Association has been running “Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon)Exhibition Hall ” on behalf of Tokyo Municipal government and it became a public foundation on November 2nd. I'd like to make more efforts as its secretary general in preserving the Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) , collecting materials on damages by atomic and hydrogen bombs and current nuclear issues, promoting peace education and increasing the number of visitors.

An exhibition of Message to the Earth without Nuclear Weapons was held in 2009 as the 55th anniversary of suffering from the US hydrogen bomb test. It will be held until March 22nd 2010, for it is the 65th anniversary of suffering from the atomic bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Exhibited are works by Seitaro Kuroda, an illustrator and designer, and paintings on Bikini Atoll, Fukuryu-maru (Japanese fishing boat named “Lucky Dragon”), atomic bombs and Hiroshima and Nagasaki Protocol. Steven Leeper of Hiroshima Peace Culture Center will give a lecture to the citizens under the title “Let’s create a world without nuclear weapons” at Meiji Gakuin University on March 6th. There will be commentators from Japan, the United States, the Republic of Korea and China.

A concert is held on May 9th as the 65th anniversary of the atomic bombing and works by Hikaru Hayashi are played. I hope that panels on the 5th Lucky Dragon boat will be exhibited in various places in the future.

Women’s Active Museum on War and Peace (WAM):

Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo

An Exhibition on Sex Slaves in China

Head of the Steering Committee: Eriko Ikeda

The main event of Women’s Active Museum (WAM) is the 7th special exhibition of “Testimony and Silence: Former soldiers who faced their acts of aggression” from July. There were two other big evens. Our website in Japanese and Korean was realized and the latest map of sites where women were forced to work as sex slaves will be completed and made public soon. An exhibition on sexual violence by Japanese military was held at the Chinese No.8 Troop Memorial Hall in Shanxi Province China. On November 2nd an opening ceremony was held by curators in China and Japan inviting Chinese women who were forced to work as sexual slaves in Shanxi Province and their family as well as survivors. It was spectacular to see 166 big panels at the exhibition hall. The exhibits were based on WAM’s exhibition on sexual slavery in China and the Women’s International War Crimes Tribunal for the Trial of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery, and they were made by members of WAM and NGOs that supported victims of sexual violence in Shanxi, Nanjing and Hainan Dao, which took about two years. It would be the first time that an exhibition made by a Japanese NGO is held for one year at a national museum in China. It was very impressive to see victims of sexual slavery and their family who were moved and were staring at panels earnestly. There is a plan of visiting the exhibition in spring, 2010.

✽**Translator’s notes:** As for the Chinese No.8 Troop Memorial Hall, it was founded in 1988 in Shanxi. The Hall is located in the Taihang revolution area, and it was built and opened in 1988. The whole exhibition area is 8000 m², and it is the biggest hall which reflect the army theme of the 8- year war. It describes the whole process of the No.8 army crossing the Yellow River to the battlefield, and confrontation with the Japanese army, and the foundation of the Anti-Japanese base

until the victory. In this site, there is also a tremendous exhibition of the cave war. It was built on the base of the left cave site during the Phoenix Mountain war. It reflects the whole facts of the whole cave war. The cave is 1 kilometer long. The inside layout is much like underground war, which has a meeting room, a command centre, a weapon house and a warehouse etc.

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Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall: Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo

Fusako Watanabe

Letters, diaries, wills, photographs of deceased students in World War II have been exhibited for three years. In summer there is a special exhibition of posthumous manuscripts and relics of deceased students for peace. This is displayed at Edo Tokyo Museum for several days around August 15th, the day when Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's defeat on radio. Also exhibited are photographs and materials of deceased Korean students, materials on 60 year-old history of Wadatsumi-kai (Japanese Association of Deceased Students), published materials written by deceased students, and materials rented from other museums such as Mugonkan (Memorial Museum of War Dead Art Students). This is a result of TV reporting such as NHK and TBS radio station as well as our advertisement through 500 postcards, our website and fliers.

Over 3000 people visit the exhibition every year and they write their impression. It is encouraging to read their impression. The generation who experienced war wrote that such a war should never break out in the

future. I hope that such an exhibition will continuously be made in the future. In 2007 the memorial belonged to Bunkyo Muse Net which is run by Bunkyo Academy Foundation. Information on exhibitions is published in *Square*, its newsletter with a map of 34 museums, so the number of visitors has been increasing little by little. An event called Muse Festa is held once a year and we make an exhibition of posthumous manuscripts of deceased students and have exchanges of ideas and opinions with young people from various fields such as sports, art, historic sites, gardens, museums and so forth. Visitors tended to be persons who experienced war and peace activists, but I hope that we will have more exchanges with people in the community to spread anti-war activities for peace. Forums and lectures are held with Wadatsumi-kai twice a year, in addition to a lecture given by persons who experienced war. Newsletter is published once a year, so we would like to issue it at least twice a year. The memorial is open in the afternoon on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, but if a group is coming, we welcome them anytime.

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Yamanashi Peace Museum: Kofu City

Director: Tamotsu Asakawa

Two years have passed since its opening. I would like to write our activities and some challenges. As for an exhibition on war and peace on the first floor, the content has becoming not only local but also global: the emphasis used to be put on US air-raids of Kofu and the history of Kofu regiment, and life during the war. There is also an exhibition on Tanzan Ishibashi from Yamanashi who worked for human rights, peace and freedom as a journalist. A symposium was held in October as the 125th

anniversary of his birth and Emeritus Professor Takayoshi Matsuo of Kyoto University gave a lecture.

An event is held every month so that war experiences will be conveyed to future generations. There is new discovery, meeting and links through such events. We also have exchanges with other museums: Professor Ikuro Anzai of Ritsumeikan University gave a lecture in 2008 and Mr. Katsumoto Saotome of the Center of Tokyo Air-Raids and Damage gave a lecture in 2009. Five members attended the International Conference of Museums for Peace in 2008. The number of young people from elementary school to university is increasing, but it is not enough yet. We need to think how to attract young people more in the future.

Raicho's House: Square for Peace, Cooperation and Nature: Nagano

Director: Sayoko Yoneda

You may wonder why there is a participant in the meeting from Raicho's House. I attended it as an individual. Four years have passed since Raicho Hiratsuka's memorial was built in a forest in Shinshu. She is well known for a book of *A woman was the Sun Originally*. We had a meeting to talk war experiences, and showed a film of "Costa Rica that got rid of Military". A series of lectures were given: Raicho's ideas for peace and Hideki Yukawa's wish for a world without nuclear weapons. We also had a special exhibition on peace messages by women. This made me wonder if Raicho's house is a kind of a museum for peace.

Raicho wished for world peace from a standpoint to protect children's life as mother. After World War II she protested against nuclear weapons by super powers and Viet Nam War and kept appealing people to create the world without military, bases and war. The important mission of Raicho's house

is to realize her wish for peace in modern time.

It is open on Saturday, Sunday and Monday from the latter half of April to the beginning of November. It is closed in winter. If a group is planning to come, please make a reservation so that it can be open during week days. It takes about forty minutes from Ueda station by car. There is no bus, so it is necessary to rent a car or a bus. It is possible to make a peace trip to Mugonkan, a memorial of Senji Yamamoto and Matsushiro Headquarter as well.

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Peace Aichi: Nagoya City, Aichi

Secretary General: Daisuke Miyahara

This is the third year since Peace Aichi is opened. There are over 500 visitors a month in average and 80% of them is adults while 20% is children from elementary school to high school. This is almost the same as last year.

There are one full-time staff and several volunteers. A meeting is held once a month with the director and about twenty members of the steering committee. About ten committees are active with volunteers.

There is an exhibition that lasts two weeks to two months besides a permanent exhibition. There are also various events related to exhibitions. Such activities are getting active because we want visitors to come back and work for peace.

There is an exhibition on life during World War II and this will be held until February 6th. The next exhibition on air-raids on Nagoya will start on May 4th when the peace museum was opened. We are also planning to make an exhibition of works of inscription on grave stones of victims of the air-raids, a memorial meeting, the Association of Victims of Air-Raids in Nagoya, reading and a tour of

war remains related to air-raids on Nagoya.

The number of visitors, especially from elementary schools, decreased because of the influence of new type of influenza in fall. We were asked to send speakers of war experiences to elementary school by Nagoya City officials.

A year passed quickly in the first year of the opening of the peace museum. We settled down in the second year and become more active in various fields in the third year.

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto City

Secretary General: Maki Torii

A forum on Shuichi Kato was held on June 20th 2009 at Ritsumeikan University. He was a critic and was called “an intelligent giant” and six months had passed since his death on December 5th 2008. He loved Kyoto very much and was the first director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace. 360 people got together to discuss his life, make sure his will and follow in his footsteps.

A war exhibition for peace in Kyoto started to be held since 1992 and the 29th exhibition in 2009 was held from August 4th to 9th. 3500 people visited there. It was free for elementary and junior high school students to see permanent exhibition during the time. Many pupils of elementary schools visited there during summer vacation.

A mini-exhibition on newspapers, advertisement and fliers was held from August 1st to 30th. Newspapers and fliers to promote substitutes at the end of World War II were introduced. Magazines and newspapers for children who were forced to work during the war were exhibited to see how war was described and what they were asked to do such as a picture-story show of Boy Storm Troops (produced by Dainihon-ngageki Corp.) and printed matters. In a corner on elementary school pupils,

substitutes in life and toys were exhibited so that people's life during the war will be shown.

The 50th mini exhibition of works by Mineko Ochiai was held from September 12th to October 8th. Ms. Ochiai, a painter, studied Western paintings at Kyoto City Art College and has been painting pastel drawings about forty years. She began to appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons since the 1990s. 15 works were exhibited in this exhibition for peace.

In the 51st mini exhibition, the result of peace education at five attached schools of Ritsumeikan was exhibited from October 11th to December 18th. This is the third time to make such an exhibition. Peace education and human rights education at elementary school and secondary school was introduced to make clear their awareness of peace and human rights as well as their ideas in relation to modern society and the world.

A special quilt exhibition in the Philippines was held from October 1st to 31st to think of the history of sustainable economic independence. Caohagan island is off Cebu island and it is a small island which is 2km about. Katsuhiko Sakiyama started to live there in 1991 and began to work for sustainable independence with an emphasis on sanitation, medical care and education in 1995: there had been no electricity, water supply and toilet in the island.

People started to make quilt with Ms. Junko Yoshikawa's help since 1996. They created beautiful quilt works full of unique color, imagination and their concept of the world. It is sold by fair trade and its income is one third of all the income in the island. In this exhibition about fifty exhibits were displayed such as a collection of quilt on Caohagan, goods showing the island and photos by Keisuke Kumakiri. The exhibition made us think of possibility of fair trade of quilt and ecotourism. New visitors came to the exhibition, which made us think how to

attract visitors. There was also a special exhibition in which ordinary people could show their quilt whose theme was peace.

A special photo exhibition “2009- World Press Photo” was held in four places and 18,000 people visited: Mitsukoshi Department Store in Sapporo from September 12 to 21, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University from October 1 to 14, Biwako & Kusatsu Campus from October 17 to November 1 and Kyoto Museum for World Peace from November 2 to 29. This exhibition has been held since 1995. World Press Photo exhibition consists of about 200 photographs that were awarded at World Press Photo contest. The headquarters of the World Press Photo Foundation is in the Netherlands. Photos of various events in the world have been taken by excellent technology and photographers and they made people think of what is happening in the world. Mr. Bunyou Ishikawa gave a lecture entitled “Life is treasure” (“*Nuchi du takara*” in native words in Okinawa) and about 210 people listened to him. He has been taking photos in battlefields such as Viet Nam War for peace.

A lecture was given by Mr. Vera Lengsfeld on November 25th. He is a writer and a former Congress member of the Federal Republic of Germany and talked about peace based on his life before and after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. About 150 students and citizens listened to him.

As for showing films, a film called “America Banzai” was shown twice and 204 people came to the show. Mr. Yukihisa Fujimoto, its director, and Professor Akihiko Kimijima had a discussion. Another film called “Taiwan Jinsei(life)” was shown on December 9th and Ms. Mitsuko Sakai, its director, and Professor Ikuro Anzai had a discussion after the film.

In order to make a preview of the peace museum, 54 teachers from 30 different schools came to the museum from July 29th to 31st. Another 34 teachers from 18 schools also visited the museum on August 20th, 21st, and

27th.

A lecture and workshop for parents and children were given on August 1st and 2nd. Mr. Tomohiko Takasugi, the director, gave a speech and Professor Ikuro Anzai gave a lecture. On August 1st, an environmental issue including the reduction of wastes was dealt with together with a staff from Miyako Ecology Center. On the second day peace and war was discussed using Chinese characters: they have meaning such as war, peace and harmony. Student volunteer staffs also attended it and there were 130 participants.

A total of 7500 people canceled their visit of the peace museum because of the influence of a new type of influenza by the end of December. On the other hand, a subcommittee of Japan Mothers Congress was held at Ritsumeikan University on July 26th and over 700 mothers visited the museum. There were more visitors when the conference of Peace Studies Association of Japan and the 2009 nationwide festival of group singing movement were held in Kyoto. An anti-war rally was held on Biwako & Kusatsu campus on December 8th and the other one was held in front of Wadatsumi statue at Kyoto Museum for World Peace on 9th. The statue was made in 1950 and built on the campus of Ritsumeikan University in 1953. The 60th anniversary of the statue will be celebrated in 2010.

Himeyuri Peace Museum: Itoman City, Okinawa

Chokei Futenma, Curator

The Himeyuri Peace Museum marked its 20th anniversary on Jun. 23, 2009. The Tower of Himeyuri was repaired and renovated for the occasion. Built in 1957, the tower was deteriorated and in need of repair. To preserve the tower that had been valued for half a century, the whole surface was covered with marble slabs, and the relief of lily was replaced with the bronze one. The

inscription plate executed in 1974 was also renewed with the new one, adding names of the war dead identified after the museum was opened.

We hold many anniversary events this year. The special exhibition 'The Track of *Himeyuri Gakuen*' is now being held at the Chamber 6 from Jun. 1, 2009 to Mar. 31, 2010. The exhibition looks back the history of *Himeyuri Gakuen*: the Women's Section of Okinawa Teacher's School and the Okinawa Prefectural First Girl's High School. The schools, where *Himeyuri* Student Corps studied, were the pioneers in women's modern education in Okinawa.

In August, Ikuro Anzai, the honorary director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace of the Ritsumeikan University, gave a lecture on world peace. People of all ages, from teens to eighties, participated and confirmed the importance of creating peace through the generations.

The special event 'War Experiences of the Surviving Members of the *Himeyuri* Student Corps' was held for 20 days from Aug 1. The witnesses gave lectures to group visitors with advance reservations in the multipurpose hall, as well as talking to visitors about their experiences at the exhibition rooms, offering a good opportunity for individual visitor to listen to their stories directly. Many tourists and residences of Okinawa visited during the event. Other than the anniversary events, interviews titled 'Memories of Each Witness on Visiting Battle Sites' and 'Interviewing Each Witness about Her Prewar and Postwar Experiences' were conducted as part of our research study activities. We visited battle sites with witnesses and listened to their own stories. Interviews about their prewar and postwar experiences, which usually got less attention, were conducted in order to complement the stories of wartime experiences.

Tel: 098-997-2100 / Fax: 098-997-2102

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

Pacific War History Museum: Oshu City, Iwate

Director, Nobuteru Iwabuchi

The government mission who went to the western part of New Guinea to gather the remains of Japanese soldiers came back home along with two hundred ninety one sets of the remains on December 17th in 2009. A ceremony was held at the Chidorigafuchi National Cemetery for the War Dead to honor them. Following the action by Pacific War History Museum which is a non-government organization and visiting the war sites to gather the remains of Japanese war dead at its own expense, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare conducts the mission. Since the government mission started ten years ago, the number of the remains collected has increased. The bodies are discovered by digging only the surface of the ground. It is a pity that there were a lot of bodies unearthed from a garbage site. This mission will be continued.

Auschwitz Peace Museum Japan: Sirakawa City, Fukushima

Curator: Eiji Azuma

Auschwitz Peace Museum in Japan is a non-profit private museum where materials and victims' relics were offered from Polish National Auschwitz Museum and are exhibited. A traveling exhibition of "Auschwitz Exhibition for Memory" was held at 110 places in Japan from 1988 to 2000 and a total of 900,000 people visited there. As a result, a museum was founded in Shirakawa City in Fukushima Prefecture.

In 2008 a material in the museum was used in class as a part of teaching materials for elementary and secondary schools in National Institute for Education Policies by Fujioka Higashi Junior High School in Gunma and Shinagawa Elementary School in Tokyo. This is a project of making an

interdisciplinary teaching material to improve Japanese children's ability of thinking by themselves and discussing with others which is their weak point. Teachers of about thirty elementary and junior high schools in Kanto area attended a study meeting once a month in Tokyo to make a teaching material so that their students will learn citizenship mainly using a subject of Japanese language. I also attended it and introduced Auschwitz related materials and humanitarian actions by Maximilian Kolbe and Chiune Sugihara with a researcher, Yoshiyuki Shimoda. We put an emphasis on peace and human rights and tried to make teaching materials so that students will be able to feel the preciousness of life and thoughtfulness. Children's humanity has been destroyed because of too much emphasis on entrance examinations, but I hope that our class will make them think what is really important.

Auschwitz Peace Museum(NPO): 245
Sanrindai, Shirasaka, Shirakawa City,
Fukushima 961-0835
TEL 0248-28-2108
FAX 0248-21-9068
URL:<http://www.am-j.or.jp>

Grassroots House Peace Museum: Kouchi City

Books on Kou Makimura, anti-war poet, have been published and there are some visitors who want to know about him. There is a poem called "A song of Kantou Partisan in 1932. Kantou was a place where Korean people lived: it was in China and called Manchuria, a puppet country of Japan since March 1st 1932. Makimura wrote this poem on partisans in Kantou made of Koreans fighting against Japan's colonialism.

Ms. Ikuko Toda, a freelance writer living in Korea, visited the Grassroots House. She often visited Yanbian in China where

Koreans live. The reason why she visited the peace museum is that she was very surprised to know that Makimura's poem was read in Yanbian: a Korean history professor aged 80 told her that he was taught the poem by a Korean teacher when he was an elementary school pupil. The Korean teacher told me that there were bad Japanese, but there was also such a poet. She talked with Mr. Masahiro Okamura, the director, and Mr. Mutsushi Ino who has studied Makimura. She enjoyed seeing an exhibition on Makimura at the peace museum and visited Makimura's grave and a monument inscribed with his poem near Jousei Park. She is planning to write about Makimura and his poem in Korean and make a presentation in Yanbian.

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki City

Director: Yasunori Takazane

The following is our activities in the latter half of 2009.

* July 5th: Nishisaka Dayori Newsletter No. 54 was sent out.

* July 20th: The 5th meeting to learn from Masaharu Oka was held and Mr. Kazuto Hara, a priest of Ginya-cho Church of the United Church of Christ in Japan talked about Oka who practiced Christian love and peace in modern society. It was a good chance to know how Oka read the Bible from the oppressed people.

* August 1st: We attended Peace Week organized by citizens in Nagasaki. Mr. Kazuo Hayata aged 79 gave a lecture on his activities for peace abroad: Hiroshima Nagasaki Park was made in Köln in 2004 and a monument for the abolition of nuclear weapons was made. High school students were deeply impressed to listen to him.

* August 13-19th: the 7th trip to China for friendship between Japan and China was made. Seven people including two college

students who applied for the trip visited Shanghai, Nanjing, and Xuzhou where they learned atrocities of Japanese military at museums and Chinese victims of Japan's aggression. They also discussed issues with Chinese students. Japanese students were shocked to know the reality in the past and they promised that they will make efforts for friendship between Japan and China. A German CO, Georg Freise, who worked at Oka Masaharu peace museum for 11 months, also attended the trip. He mentioned that the trip contributed to his research of Asia which will be his theme when he starts to go to university.

* September 13th: A German conscientious objector, Alexander Weiss aged 19, came to Nagasaki. This is the fourth time to accept such c.o. He started to work the next day. He is cheerful and his Japanese is improving day by day and he talks with volunteer workers as a receptionist vividly.

* September 19th to 23rd: The 2nd trip to the Exhibition Hall of Crime Evidence of the Japanese 731 Troop. Our museum became its sister museum in 2005 and eleven people visited there. They also visited Pingdingshan Museum of Victims' Remains, 9.18 Historical Museum, and Fushun Administration of War Criminals. Some of them visited there for the first time and were shocked to know cruel acts by Japanese military. They felt the importance of Japan's recognition of 731 unit's human experiment and germ war and apology to victims afresh.

* October 4th: Nishisaka Newsletter No. 55 was issued.

* October 17th: an exchange meeting of members and supporters of the peace museum with Alexander Weiss. Many supporters donate money to accept a German conscientious objector. We had a party to get to know one another.

* The 7th general meeting since the peace museum was accepted as a NPO(non-profit organization). Report on activities, finance,

an audit, plans, budget was made and they were approved. This is the 15th year since the museum was founded. Since Japan's political situation was changed, the mission of the peace museum was emphasized.

* Korean language class started by Chon Unok, a researcher, and it will continue until August 2010.

* December 12th: 9th rally for testimony by survivors of Nanjing Massacre. Mr. Zhang Guodong aged 81 and Mr. Shen Ligu, a researcher of the Research Association of Nanjing Massacre gave a speech. Mr. Zhang said that his father was killed by a Japanese soldier when he was nine with tears in his eyes in a hoarse loud voice. Mr. Shen explained not only Nanjing massacre but also cruel acts on the way to Nanjing from Shanghai. He stressed an importance of knowing the history before the Nanjing massacre (four-month war). There are questions and answers and it was impressive to hear clear answers on an issue of population in Nanjing which is based on statistics and research results.

Tel&Fax:095-820-5600

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

Network News

Obihiro Zoo: Hokkaido

A special exhibition titled "Animals disappeared from the zoo" was held at the Children's Hall from August 1st to 31st in 2009. The exhibition was about stories related to animals during the WWII. It consisted of three parts: the animals in Ueno Zoo which were killed under the military order, dogs and cats as well as military animals such as horses, dogs and doves that fell victims.

[Tel:0155-24-2437](tel:0155-24-2437) Fax: 0155-24-2439

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

Historical Museum of Urahoro: Hokkaido

A special exhibition named “An afterimage of the burning passion in the mid summer—stories of the war experiences” was given at the Urahoro town education center from 6th to 19th August in 2009.

[Tel:015-576-2009](tel:015-576-2009) Fax:015-576-2452

Kamaishi Historical Museum: Iwate

“The exhibition on war damages by the naval bombardment at Kamaishi 2009” was held from July 10th to September 27th in the experience learning room. In 1945, City of Kamaishi was targeted twice by the Allies. A lot of citizens and foreigners including prisoners were killed and the city famous for the steel industry fell into ruin. As the naval bombardment is getting unfamiliar year by year, this exhibition was held to show what the City of Kamaishi was like during the war time by displaying real materials such as fragments of the bombs and war experience records.

[Tel& Fax:0193-22-2046](tel:0193-22-2046)

<http://www.city.kamaishi.iwate.ja/kyoudo/index.html>

Opening of Mito Peace Memorial Center : Ibaraki

On August 1st in 2009, Mito City Peace Museum was opened. Mito City was attacked by 160 U.S. B29 bombers before dawn on August the 2nd in 1945 and the city was ruined. In 1994 a citizens group “Association for building Mito Peace Museum” started and since then it has gathered over one thousand war related materials. This museum is the first public museum about war and peace in Ibaraki Prefecture. Real materials such as war victims’ lists, clothes and utensils during the war time and fragments of the dropped bombs are displayed by photos and videos.

Mito City Museum: Ibaraki

A special exhibition “Recovery from the ruin” was held from October 10th to

November 23rd in 2009. As the number of those who experienced the war and the Mito air raid is decreasing, we need to convey how harsh the reality of the citizens’ life both during the war and after the war was to the next generation. In this exhibition, the life of citizens who endured the damage of war and recovered from the heavy blow was displayed. A booklet is published. On November 6th, there was a study trip visiting the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage and so forth. On August 2nd and 15th, talk sessions by those who have war experiences were held.

[Tel:029-226-6521](tel:029-226-6521) Fax:029-226-6549

<http://business4.plala.or.jp/shihaku1/>

Tochigi Prefectural Museum: Utsunomiya City

An exhibition “The citizens’ life during and after the war” was held from July 18th to September 23rd in 2009. A lot of real materials including bonds issued to raise war expenditure, picture story cards, phonographs, bankbooks, school text books, documents related to the conscripted soldiers were displayed. There is a material list of this exhibition.

[Tel:028-634-1311](tel:028-634-1311) Fax:028-634-1310

<http://www.muse.pref.tochigi.lg.jp/>

Peace Museum of Saitama: Higashimatsuyama City

A special exhibition “Watch and touch the war time life” was held from July 18th to September 27th in 2009. Real materials such as a doll with blue eyes, utensils at that time were displayed. Visitors experienced blacked-out room, too. An exhibition “For world peace and everyone’s happiness—through children’s efforts” was held from August 4th to November 8th. It showed the activities of international contribution for peace building by the children within Saitama Prefecture and NGOs. Gatherings to listen to war and peace-related literatures recited by local groups were conducted in

August and October. Those who have war experiences gave a talk on August 15th.

Every month war-related movies were run:
“Youth of Etsuko Kamiya” in August,
“Life of Maya” and “*Chiichan no kageokuri*”
in September,
“Barefooted Gen (*Hadashi no Gen*)” in
October,
“Grave of the Fireflies (*Hotaru no haka*)” in
November,
“Black Rain (*Kuroi Ame*)” in December
Tel:0493-35-4111 Fax:0493-35-4112
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/saitamapeacemuseum/>

Warabi Municipal Museum: Saitama

The summer exhibition (the 20th peace prayer exhibition) “A photo studio Warabi: during and after the war” was held from August 1st to September 27th in 2009. The pictures displayed were taken during the war. They are photos such as a send-off party and a funeral procession for soldiers, military trainings at school, make-believe play of war, an air-raid drill, and visiting wounded soldiers. Photos of people’s lives after the war were also displayed. Real materials such as a temporary draft notice, newspaper on the day of the opening and the termination of the war, patriotic playing cards, and a cloth baseball glove were also displayed. There is a leaflet of those materials.

Tel:048-432-2477
<http://www.city.warabi.saitama.jp/rekimin/index.htm>

Iruma City Museum Alit: Saitama

A special exhibition “Peace Prayer Exhibition” was held from August 7th to 9th. About one hundred war-related items including “one thousand-stitch belt” and clothes of a boy who was in Hiroshima as a mobilized student and fell a victim of A-bomb were exhibited.

Tel: 04-2934-7711 Fax:04-2934-7716
<http://www.alit.city.irusama.saitama.jp/>

Ichikawa Literature Plaza: Chiba

A special exhibition “Poetry: Sounds for peace — by Sakon So and Kafu Nagai” dedicated to the 90th anniversary of Sakon So’s birth and the 130th anniversary of birth and 50th memorial of death of Kafu Nagai was held from June 13th to October 12th in 2009. A poet Sakon So (1919-2006) published an anthology “Burning Mother” based on his experience that he lost her mother in the Tokyo raid. He left a lot of works on roots of humanity. A writer Kafu Nagai (1879-1959) who lost his house in Tokyo raid and moved into Ichikawa published anthologies such as “*Sango shu*”. In this exhibition, his poems were mainly focused and displayed. In addition, a playwright Yoko Mizuki (1910-2003) was also presented. Materials like diaries and drafts written by So during the war, note books written by Nagai were exhibited, too.

Tel:047-334-1111 Fax:047-332-7364
<http://www.city.ichikawa.lg.jp/cul01/bunpla.html>

Setagaya Peace Gallery: Tokyo

A special exhibition “No More War: hand down the ravages of the Asia Pacific War to the next generation” was held from August 1st to 31st in 2009 to honor the sufferings and efforts of those who experienced the ravages and to hand down their experiences. The exhibition consisted of twelve parts. They were about the history of Asia Pacific War, poverty during the war time, Children in Setagaya, Air raids all over Japan, young soldiers killed in the battle fields, the final war site Okinawa, tragedies of A-bombs and others. Real materials such as soldiers’ clothes, war time food, utensils, a ceramic land mine, a hand grenade, and a tube of incendiary bomb were displayed. Successively, traveling exhibitions in Kitazawa, Karasuyama, Oyamadai and Kinuta were held in September and October.

Tel:03-3703-8100

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

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

The second special exhibition in 2009 “A photo exhibition of Tokyo, Guernica and Chongqing Raids—a new development of recording and researching the raids” was held from July 22nd to September 6th. It was held to commemorate publishing “DVD book Peace Archives: Tokyo, Guernica and Chongqing—consider peace by the raids”. Including photos of air raids in Tokyo, Japanese main land, Chongqing, Dresden and Guernica and others, about one hundred and twenty photos which were recorded in the book were displayed.

On July 27th in 2009, the third symposium “What is the position of urban raids on Germany and Japan—the turning point of indiscriminate bombings” was held in Meiji University. It aimed to give further consideration about the raids on Germany and Japan conducted by the Allies during the Second World War. Isao Nakayama reported his study by researching documents of the U.S. Military about the reality of bombing on the selected Japanese residents. Eiichi Kido, an associate professor of Osaka University reported about the study on raids in Germany. Nobuhiro Yanagihara, a doctoral course student of Tokyo University joined the discussion with his work about the exhibitions of raids in united Germany. The report of this symposium was issued on November 24th.

A summer program for parents and children was held on every Saturdays in August. Picture book reciting, a talk of air raid experience, a play of picture story cards, a musical were given in these programs. In addition, the participants enjoyed hand craft workshops such as paper crane folding and picture letter drawing.

The second consecutive public lectures

“Tokyo, Guernica and Chongqing — to understand the war from the view point of the cities in the world damaged by raids” were held on October 3rd, 17th, 31st, November 14th and 28th. This project was planned to commemorate the publication of Iwanami DVD book and to give the authors opportunities to explain the contents to the audience. Katsumoto Saotome, the director of the Center, reported about the visit to the U.K., Shinichi Arai talked about the relationship between indiscriminate bombings and imperialism mainly in Europe, Masahiko Yamabe talked about the reality of Tokyo raids recorded in historical documents, Tadahito Yamamoto discussed how citizens protected themselves under the raids and Tetsuo Maeda spoke about Chongqing and modern wars.

[Tel:03-5857-5631](tel:03-5857-5631) Fax:03-5683-3326

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

Korea Museum: Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo

The special exhibition ‘The Lost Korean Cultural Heritage - Plunder and Drain of Cultural Assets under Colonial Rule and the Exhibition of Restituted Properties’ was held from Aug.12 to Nov. 29, 2009. During Japan’s colonial rule, Korean cultural assets were destroyed, plundered or brought into Japan. Many properties remain in Japan, but part of them has been restituted and shown to the public in South Korea. The exhibition showed the history of these Korean cultural assets through pictures and commentaries on panels.

Tel & Fax: 03-5272-3510

<http://www.40net.jp/~kourai/>

Shibusawa Memorial Museum: Kita Ward, Tokyo

The museum holds the theme Exhibition Series titled ‘Notion of Peace’ every summer to introduce materials concerning peace. In 2009, the 2nd exhibition ‘The 100th anniversary of the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of Japan to the United States of America; Eiichi Shibusawa’s Visit to the U.S - Private Economic Diplomacy of 100 Years

Ago' was held at the special exhibition room from Aug. 15 to Sep. 23, 2009. The Honorary Commercial Commissioners, led by Eiichi Shibusawa, consisted of some 50 members who worked at the Chambers of Commerce in the large cities such as Tokyo and Osaka. Having left the port of Yokohama on Aug. 19, 1909, they made a tour of the U.S. for three months, visiting facilities of industry, economy, politics, social welfare, and education, as well as meeting with such magnates as the 27th President of the U.S. William Taft, the master of invention Thomas Edison, the railroad king James Hill. 2009 marked the 100th anniversary of their visit to the U.S. The exhibition offered a good opportunity to consider peace through materials concerning the Commissioners' inspections and experiences 100 years ago.

Tel: 03-3910-0005

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

National Showa Memorial Museum: Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo

The special exhibition 'Written Sentiments - Wartime and Postwar Japan Reflected in Letters and Diaries' was held at the special exhibition room on the 3rd floor from Jul. 25 to Aug. 30, 2009. Letters were the only means of the communication between the soldiers in the battlefields and their families. Under the censorship system, it was difficult to express oneself freely in letters, while the true state of things was revealed in diaries. People depicted changes in daily life due to the war and postwar reconstruction with sentiments. Letters and diaries from our collection and newly depicted picture letters evoked by photos and memories of the time were exhibited.

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

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

Museum on Life in Showa Era: Ota Ward, Tokyo

The exhibition 'Traces of War in the Koizumi Family' was held from Aug. 1 to 30, 2009. The scars of war in a family reminded viewers of our desire for peace and spirit of the antiwar. The section 'War and the Koizumi Family' exhibited the family photos taken before the evacuation of civilians and photos

taken at the place of evacuation. 'All Men were Drafted into the Military' showed the military mail, *Seminbari* (thousand-person stitches), *Hoko-Bukuro* (military sacks), military notebook (replica), and draft card (replica) among others. 'Wartime Children' featured the picture diary and scrapbooks by Masako Fukuda. 'Life during the War' showed items such as women's standard clothes, Women's National Defense Society sash, *monpe* (women's slacks), haversack, protection hood, gas mask, the women's magazine *Shufu-no-tomo*, and newspapers issued at the start and the end of the war. 'Japan under Occupation' showed substitutes for metal buttons, hooks, and graters, and instruments such as the bread-maker, *hanao* (sandal thong) making device and electric stove, as well as the recreated *Suiton* (wheat dumpling soup).

The special exhibition 'The Life of Koreans in Japan - Crossing the Sea with a *Pottali* (bundle wrapped in cloth)' is being held from Sept. 5, 2009 until the end of Aug. 2010. The life of Koreans in Japan is followed through tools for cooking, clothing, and housing. The exhibition consists of the sections: 'Overview' - Why the Koreans Came to Japan, 'The History of a Korean in Japan' - The Reason for Lee Su Yeon, 'Habitation' - Collective Housing Area in Tokyo, '*Doburoku* (unrefined *sake*)', 'Food' - Dietary Habit of Koreans in Japan, 'Clothing' - Compulsion of Japanese-Style Clothing, 'Giving Birth' - Delivery of *Halmoni* (Korean women), 'Ceremonial Occasions', 'Pastimes of Koreans in Japan'. The guide book of the exhibition is available.

The associated event 'Let's Enjoy Korean Folk Songs and *Makgeolli*' was held on Dec. 6. The event included the commentary talk on the exhibition and the live performance of the folk songs including original *Ariran* by the rock, blues, and bossa nova singer-songwriter Pooh Kang Wan.

Tel & Fax: 03-3750-1808

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

Nara Prefecture War-experience Library

"Nara Prefecture War-experience Library in Tokyo, Nihonbashi 2009" was held at Nara Mahoroba Hall from August 4th to 20th in 2009. War-experience Library is an archive

of war-related records donated by citizens nationwide. About fifty thousand items are stored and opened to the public. In 2009, the exhibition focused on food during WWII and materials were displayed based on the themes shown below. Since the General Mobilization Law was enacted in 1938, the government beefed up restriction of rice supply and citizens were forced to live with limited amount of rice and to grow vegetables at home. They ate even seeds, skins and calyxes. Sugar, salt and other flavorings were distributed under a rationing system. Recipes with substitute materials and leftovers were taught to citizens to eliminate waste of food.

After the war ended, a food rationing system continued. There was a pamphlet to tell public how to cook corn meal made in the U.S., which supplemented lack of food supply. A list of the exhibited items is available.

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

Nihon University, the Department of Humanities and Sciences: Setagaya Ward, Tokyo

At the One Hundred Year's Anniversary Hall, war and history-related exhibitions were held from December 5th to 24th in 2009. In an academic exhibition "History of development in Edo and Tokyo-the way of changes and disasters", there was a display of the complete history from the beginning of Edo era to present Tokyo. Real materials related to the war such as a map of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, newspapers and magazines during wartime and a map of war damaged areas. Aerial photos taken before and after the Tokyo air raids were also displayed along with a real incendiary bomb. "A photo exhibition of Japan-China War" consisted of photos provided by the People's Daily. In "An exhibition on the Nomonhan Incident", photos of Nomonhan taken at the time of the incident and present time, materials related

to the Manchurian Incident and explanatory panels provided by China-Nomonhan War Research Institute and Mongolia Defense Science Institute were displayed. "An Exhibition on Great Panda Bears" was also held.

<http://www.chs.nihon-u.ac.jp/>

Local Museum of Chofu City: Tokyo

A Foundation for Peace Exhibition 2008 "Excavating the cover trenches- around Chofu, Rotako and Hyakurihara" was held from August 8th to 16th in 2009 at Chofu Civic Hall. It focused on the cover trenches disclosed by excavating Chofu airport, a secretly- constructed airport named Rotak and Hyakurihara base camp to confirm the importance of peace.

From August 7th to 16th in 2009, a peace exhibition "Trees damaged by Tokyo Air Raids - what high school students observed" was held. Thanks to support by the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage, students of a public high school reported about those victim trees and their works and photos were exhibited.

[Tel:042-481-7656](tel:042-481-7656) Fax:042-481-7655

<http://www.city.chofu.tokyo.jp/www/contents/1176118850606/index.html>

Folk Museum of Higashimurayama: Tokyo

A special exhibition "A hundred years history of 'Zensei En' and Higashimurayama" was held from September 19th to December 6th in 2009. Zensei En is a public nursing home for victims of Hansen's disease which was established in 1909. As this year is its 100th anniversary of the foundation, historical materials related to the nursing home such as an incident against building it, the relationship to Higashimurayama City concerned with education, a *kabuki* theater called Zensei-Za and a forest of human rights were displayed. A pictorial record is published.

[Tel:042-396-3800](tel:042-396-3800) Fax: 042-396-7600

<http://www.city.higashimurayama.tokyo.jp/~kakupaweb/052000/>

Higashiyamato City Museum: Tokyo

An exhibition “Photo exhibition of war in Tama” was held from August 1st to 30th in 2009. There are old military facilities and air raid damages in this area. More than 70 photos were displayed and shown how horrible the war was.

[Tel:042-567-4800](tel:042-567-4800) Fax:042-567-4166

<http://www.city.higashiyamato.lg.jp/24,0,297.html>

Machida City Museum of Graphic Arts: Tokyo

A standing exhibition “War and woodblock artists-Otto Dix and Fumio Kitaoka” was held from June 24th to September 23rd. Works by German artists Dix (1891~1969) who depicted his dire experience as a soldier in WW I and works by Kitaoka (1918~2007) whose works are about repatriation from Manchuria were displayed.

A special exhibition “100th anniversary of the birth of Tadashige Ono - Portraits of Showa Era” was held from October 3rd to November 23rd. Ono (1909~1990) depicted affairs of human society during Showa era both poetically and realistically. By his sharp observation, he expressed madness of the era as well as a sense of common people and romanticism in his works. He also studied about history of print and wrote a lot of valuable books based on his research of works in Edo era and in China which had remained obscure.

About 130 works as well as his close friends’ works and the written materials related to him were exhibited.

[Tel:042-726-2771](tel:042-726-2771) Fax:042-726-2840

<http://www.city.machida.tokyo.jp/shisetsu/cul/cul01hanga/>

Japan Newspaper Museum: Yokohama City, Kanagawa

An exhibition “Welcome to ‘Country of Hiroshima’—a peaceful world we build” was held from August 1st to September 23rd in 2009. A newspaper for peace ‘Country of Hiroshima’ which was made by teenagers was launched in January 2007 on Chugoku Shimbun newspaper. As the 50th issue was published in May 2009, this exhibition was held to review the articles and photos which were carried for these two years. To make young people think about what they can do for building peace, various kinds of materials including poverty and environmental issues were displayed.

[Tel:045-661-2040](tel:045-661-2040) Fax:045-661-2029

<http://newspark.jp/newspark.greeting/index.html>

Ishikawa Prefecture History Museum: Kanazawa City

A special exhibition “Memory of War” was held from July 18th to September 13th in 2009. By displaying the military-related materials possessed by the museum, it focused on the way the wartime experiences were recorded. Real materials used during the wartime such as ceramic hand-grenades designed by a public hand craft trainer, clothing items, an air raid defense bulb, an iron helmet, a testimonial for women’s volunteer-labor corps, medals, detailed war report of Japanese Chinese War along with some of the soldiers’ photos were displayed.

[Tel:076-262-3236](tel:076-262-3236) Fax:076-262-1836

<http://www.pref.ishikawa.jp/muse/rekihaku/index.htm>

Gifu Peace Museum: Gifu City

“An exhibition of peace for children” was held from July 18th to August 2nd in 2009. Panels with photos, explanations and maps related to twenty war sites in Gifu City, which are mainly raids-stricken areas, were displayed. They were about damaged stone-curved statue, burnt trees and buildings, memorial tower for war victims

and so on. A pictorial record is published.

[Tel:058-268-1050](tel:058-268-1050)

Yanaizu Folklore Museum : Gifu City

An exhibition “Posters during Wartime” was held from July 28th to August 30th. Sixteen posters displayed were originally put up in Kawai village. Eight of them are posters of soldiers and their families calling for support of wounded soldiers and bereaved families. Others are about asking for draft, saving and diligent labor. Dolls made for boosting eagerness to fight and photos of military ceremonies in Gifu City were also displayed.

[Tel:058-270-1080](tel:058-270-1080)

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

Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka City

A special exhibition “Paintings of the Battle in Imphal” has been held from December 4th in 2009 to March 28th in 2010. Paintings and records by Koichi Mochizuki, a survivor from the battle field, are displayed. On August 30th in 2009, Shoji Sakuma, Masae Kuwahara and Takayoshi Takagi who experienced WW II gave a speech.

Tel&Fax: 054-271-9004

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

Hamamatsu Revival Memorial Center: Shizuoka

An exhibition “Nostalgic Sceneries of Showa Era – Dreams, Hopes and Future” was held from August 7th to 16th in 2009. Symbolic toys and signboards in Showa Era were displayed.

Tel&Fax: 053-455-0815

<http://www.hamahall.com/modules/hama1/>

Numazu City Museum of Meiji History: Shizuoka

On August 6th, 8th and 15th in 2009, a visit to old war sites were carried. An event to experience the life during the war time was

held on August 7th in 2009 for primary school children.

[Tel:055-923-3335](tel:055-923-3335) Fax:055-925-3018

<http://www.city.numazu.shizuoka.jp/kurashi/sisetu/meiji/index.htm>

Nagoya City Miharashidai Museum of Antiquities: Aichi

A standing exhibition “War and Peace in Miharashidai” was held from June 24th to September 13th in 2009. Based on the materials related to Yayoi period moats and an AA battery position, it focused on ancient wars and modern wars. Photos of unearthed institutions such as ancient structural remnants, batteries, barracks and radio wave ranging facilities were exhibited along with real materials such as a segment of AA guns, a bayonet, a fragment of B29 bomber and an incendiary bomb which were excavated in Miharashidai. Excavated items from other sites in Nagoya City including Nagoya Army Hospital, the 6th Regiment of Infantry in the secondary enclosure of Nagoya Castle and Tsugata barrow were also displayed. Aerial photos of central Nagoya City before and after the air raids were displayed, too.

[Tel:052-823-3200](tel:052-823-3200) Fax:052-823-3223

<http://www.city.nagoya.jp/kurashi/shisetsu/to-shokan/bijyutukan/nagoya00011160.html>

Azai Museum of History and Folklore: Nagahama City, Shiga

The 7th exhibition to commemorate the end of war “Life of the home front and Women” was held from July 23rd to September 6th in 2009. The worse the war situation got at the end of WW II, the more the youth and women were mobilized institutionally to serve the army as voluntary corps so called “Patriotic Women’s Association” or “The Greater Japan Women’s Association for Defense”. This exhibition focused on the women in northern Biwako lake area who suffered from such heavy duties in home front as well as from sadness

of losing their husbands and brothers.

Real materials related to their lives and war including clothes, furniture, utensils, letters from the battle fields, military uniforms, draft notices, a fabric bucket, a spear made of bamboo, a thousand-stitch belt, a commission letter to the patriotic women's association, comfort bags were displayed. A gathering for children to listen to the experience of war time was held in July 25th in 2009 and war time food was served.

Tel:0749-74-0101

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

Omihachiman City Local Material Museum : Shiga

A special exhibition "A Prayer for peace vol. 4" was held at the old house of Ban family from July 11th to August 16th in 2009. It mainly displayed real materials such as documents related to Russo-Japanese War and the special maneuvers in 1917, military uniforms, an ammunition pouch, a duffle bag, an air raid hood, a ceramic hand grenade, a pictorial magazine "Advancing Japan", a military letter from mother, a ceramic fire extinguish ammunition and photos of weddings and soldiers leaving for the front in 1944. A collection of compositions by those who experienced the war is published.

Tel:0748-32-7048 Fax:0748-32-7051

http://www.city.omihachiman.shiga.jp/contents_detail.php?co=kak&frmId=823

Yasu City Historical and Folkloric Museum : Shiga

A summer exhibition "Findings in Women's History - Life of women in materials" was held from July 18th to August 30th in 2009. Materials concerned with women's life in the fields of archaeology, history and folklore were displayed. There is a guidebook with the list of the exhibited materials.

Tel:077-587-4410 Fax:077-587-4413

<http://www.city.yasu.lg.jp/doc/kyouikubu/hakubutukan/20071219c.html>

Ritto History Museum: Shiga

An annual peace exhibition "A foundation of Peace 2009" was held from August 1st to 16th, which has been held every summer since 1990 based on the Peace City Declaration of Ritto City. There were explanation panels about the history of Asia Pacific War, citizens' life and damages by air raids. Real materials such as items of Women's Defense Association, substitute utensils such as a ceramic foot warmer and a paper basin, a gas mask, gramophone records to stiffen the moral and a Mauser were displayed.

From August 1st to 30th, an exhibition displaying trophies in Shino-Japanese War was also held.

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

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

Muko City Museum: Kyoto

The summer exhibition "The war in daily lives" was held from August 15th to September 23rd in 2009. Focusing on the labor service and the food production during the Asia-Pacific War, the exhibition introduced the local documents and photos about the people helping soldiers' families and working hard to contribute crops during and after the war. The other exhibits such as quota delivery books in 1945, rice donation lists, and the commemorative wooden bushels for the completion of donation in 1950 were displayed.

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

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

Ohyamazaki-cho Museum of History: Kyoto

An exhibition "A Cornerstone of Peace" was held from August 11th to 23rd in 2009. This year, the exhibition displayed materials such as the documents of the then town office and

magazines during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) to show how the situation was different from the one in the Asia-Pacific War. It was significantly highlighted that captivity was not blamed in the Russo-Japanese War. Exhibited were office documents such as a book of the government notices (emergency drafts by the Ministry of War from Otokuni county office to the leaders of Households Union in 1886.), books of submitted reports both in 1905 about the aid for soldier families' livelihood and in 1922 about hospitality by the village for a conscription examinee from Saga prefecture .

Other real materials such as a school girls' board game in 1909, photos of the siege to Port Arthur in 1904, commemorative photo books of Japan's stationing in Manchuria around 1929, commemorative great photo book of the Shanghai Incident in 1932 were also displayed.

Tel: 075-952-6288

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

Kyoto Country Tool Museum: Kyoto City

"Life during the war" was held in August in 2009. This museum was established 22 years ago by a former primary school teacher Seiichi Takeya. It was the first war-related exhibition since 1995. The exhibition focused on the fact that the tide toward war was formed by education and in daily life. The exhibition introduced brochures about the Imperial Rescript on Education, ceramic buttons and a helmet distributed to civilians.

Tel: 075-581-2302

Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): Osaka City

Special exhibition 'War and School – Freedom Lost from the Classroom' is held from Oct. 6, 2009 to Feb. 21, 2010. During the Second Sino-Japanese War and the Pacific War, school education was increasingly affected by the war. Children were evacuated

to avoid the air raid, while junior high school students were forced to work for munitions factories and university students were mobilized to battlefields. The exhibition illustrates the deprivation of freedom from school and everyday lives and feelings of young people by photographs and artifacts, encouraging viewers to think the meanings of war and peace. The display includes 80 panels of photos and text information showing how schools became involved in the war and 50 materials such as "*Houanko*" (a special storage to enshrine the emperor's portrait.), school uniforms and comfort bags for soldiers.

Peace memorial event for 8.15 (the anniversary of the end of WW II) 'Examination of War and Peace by Lectures and Songs' was held on Aug. 8, 2009. Over 60 years after the war, the globalization has created more dynamic movement of people across the world. As a result, new generations of Japanese immigrants are returning to Japan, their one-time home country, to work and live permanently. They are called "returning immigrants". The purpose of the event was to realize the problems of the returning immigrants such as Japanese Brazilians, Japanese Filipinos and the second and third generations of returnees from China, and also consider what we can or should do at present. It helped the participants to realize the stupidity of war and the importance of peace.

Shohei Mozu acted as MC, Professor Shun Ohno, Director of Kyusyu University Asia Center, gave a lecture "Returning Asian Japanese Immigrants and the War", "*Thirteenth Night*" from '*Berceuse of Akagi (Akagi-no-Komoriuta)*', a popular song during the war time, was sang by Kako Takahashi with piano accompaniment by Yuko Tanaka

Peace memorial event for 12.8 (the starting day of WW II) "The Consequences of Guns" was held on Dec. 6, 2009. US

President B.Obama, in his speech in Prague in April 2009, declared toward the whole world that elimination of nuclear armaments is an ultimate purpose for humans. In the meantime, millions of people are still being killed or injured in conflicts such as terrorism and civil wars, where not nuclear weapons but conventional weapons, mostly small guns, are in use. We are no longer allowed to stay ignorant to huge catastrophe caused by small guns. The purpose of the event was to examine people's ideas about guns through lectures and songs. It helped the participants to realize the stupidity of war and the importance of peace.

Having Shohei Mozu as MC, Koichiro Kageyama, professor of Department of History at Teikyo University gave a lecture titled "Lessons from the War". KakoTakahashi sang "*Shrike on the Starved Trees*" to piano accompaniment of Yuko Tanaka.

"Weekend Cinema":

August: The film *Grave of Fireflies* was shown on Aug. 1, 15, 22 and 29, 2009. A story of a young brother and little sister who lost their mother in the firebombing of Kobe in 1945.

* September: The film *Wings of a Man -- the Last Play of Catch* was shown on Sept. 5, 12, 19 and 26, 2009. A story of a young male named Shinichi Ishimaru, an ace pitcher for the Team Nagoya (the current Chunichi Dragons).

* October: The film *Turtles Can Fly* was shown on Oct. 3, 10, 17 and 24, 2009. Set in the north of Iraq during the war in 2003, the film depicts three children, a refugee girl, a blind baby and a boy who lost his arms, who strongly live through the war with the wound that can never be healed.

* November: The film *Forbidden Games* was shown on Nov. 7, 14, 21 and 28, 2009. A story of a young boy and girl who build small cemeteries by stealing crosses from the local graveyard. The innocence of children implies

the cruelty of war.

* December: The documentary film *The Pacific War* directed by a French director, Rene-Jean Bouyer, was shown on Dec.19 and 26, 2009. The combats of the whole period of the Pacific War were filmed in color.

The 1st workshop of "Peace study for teachers" was held on Aug. 7, 2009. The participants joined a lecture 'Views on Peace -- Experiences at the Peace Osaka' and a fieldwork "Visiting Battle Sites in Osaka Castle Park." Secondly the participants joined the peace memorial event for 8.15 'Examination of War and Peace by Lectures and Songs.'

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

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

Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum: Osaka

A photo panel exhibition 'Students' Evacuation' was held from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, 2009. The display contained 22 panels of photographs and 8 panels of text information, providing the overview of the students' evacuation.

A special exhibition 'Land Mines' was held from Nov. 11 to Dec. 27, 2009. While more than 100 millions of land mines are still in the ground, injuring numerous people, the exhibition displayed various models of land mines and images provided by JAHDS (Japan Alliance for Humanitarian Demining Support) and conveyed the terror of land mines

A special exhibition 'Living on the Earth -- DAYS JAPAN Photojournalism Photo Exhibition' was held from Oct. 7 to 16, 2009. The exhibition displayed about 40 photographs that won "DAYS International Photo-journalism Award" in 2008 and 2009. The photographs taken by the photojournalists around the world conveyed the realities of the planet including wars, natural disasters and environmental pollutions, and encouraged viewers to think

the problems of humans and the earth as well as endless tragedies and desperation during the continuous change of the world.

A film *The Face of Jizo (Chichi to Kuraseba)* was shown on Oct.10, 2009. The film is a story of father and daughter with the atomic bombing in Hiroshima. Three years after the atomic bombing, a young female librarian named Mitsue falls in love with a young man. However, with a loss of her loved ones at the bomb and a subsequent feeling of guilt as a survivor, Mitsue tries to ignore her feelings to him. Then, her farther Takezo's ghost appears.

A film *Grbavica (Flowers in Sarajevo)* was shown on Oct. 11, 2009. The film is a story of mother and daughter rebuilding their lives with hopes in the aftermath of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, one of the most devastating conflicts after the World War II. A young daughter named Sala is proud of her father's death as a war hero, but told that his name is not in the list of war victims. Then, her mother reveals the terrible fact in the past.

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

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

Suita Peace Memorial Center: Osaka

Poster exhibition "Sadako and Paper Cranes" was held from Aug. 18 to 30, 2009 to introduce the life of Sadako Sasaki, a girl who died from leukemia caused by the exposure to radiation at the atomic bombing, along with everyday lives of children during the war.

Peace film screening was held on Aug. 22, 23 and 30, 2009 where the film *On a Paper Crane* was shown. The film is an adventure story of a young girl named Tomoko who met Sadako at the Peace Memorial Park during her visit to Hiroshima in summer vacation.

Tel & Fax: 06-6387-2593

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

Hirakata City Peace Gallery : Osaka

A Special Panel Exhibition "The Atomic bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki" was held from August 15th to 20th in 2009 aiming to pass down the hard experiences to the next generation.

Hirakata City Peace Library opened on August 1st in 2006. In the permanent exhibition, the photos of the great explosion at Kinya gunpowder magazine and military uniforms are displayed.

Tel:072-2841-1221 Fax:072-841-1700

Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka): Osaka City

A photo Exhibition "A negative legacy in the 20th century, Okinawa—The battles in Okinawa a photographer of Osaka watched" was held from August 1st to 30th in 2009. Photographer Toshiki Konishi, an Osaka resident, has been taking photos of the old battlefields in Okinawa for four years. One hundred and twenty four photos which he has taken were displayed. After researching old battlefields everywhere in Japan, he stayed at Okinawa and photographed the sites imagining the war time. He took photos of the coast where U.S. Marine landed, the cliffs where the people were cornered, evacuation shelters, the monuments built after the war and the U.S. bases. His works told the residents in Osaka how to confront Okinawa issue and war.

The 64th special exhibition "A story of schools in Osaka — education and community" was held from September 8th to October 12th to think what the meaning of schools for character building and for society is. The theme of the exhibition consisted of the history of school education, the rights to be educated, anti-discrimination education and human rights education, ethnic education and multi-cultural education and education which nurture humanity.

[Tel:06-6561-5891](http://www.liberty.or.jp/) Fax:06-6561-5995

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

Historical Museum Izumisano: Osaka

From July 28 to August 30, 2009, the exhibition of “War and Peace” was held, which has been annually organized by intern curators since 1997. It included “War in Daily Life”, “War and Media”, and “Soldiers Heading to War.” The expository document for displayed materials is available.

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

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

Minoo City Museum of Folk: Osaka

The exhibition of “Daily Life in Wartime” was held from August 7 to 31, 2009. This is the annual summer event since its opening in 1989. It aimed to pray for peace and to pass the tragedy of war to the next generation as in other years. Most of the displays were given from citizens and the intern curators put them on display. The exhibition was filled with the wish for continuous peace in Japan and no more war all over the world.

Tel:072-723-2235 Fax:072-724-9694

<http://www2.city.minoh.osaka.jp/KYUODO/>

Himeji Historical Peace Center: Hyogo

From July 17 to August 30, 2009, the exhibition “Nuclear-free and Peace” was held. It was to enlighten elimination of all nuclear weapons and world lasting peace, based on the declaration as a city of nuclear-free and peace (March, 1985). The displays included the original materials and photographs owned by the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, the pictures and calligraphy by students of the city, and the works by students of the Himeji Technical High School.

On August 2, a chorus music concert for peace was performed by the Himeji Children Choir. On August 9, an assembly was held where a-bomb survivor Osamu Sugawara told his experience. From September 12 to 27, an exhibition displaying the assignments on peace for summer vacation by the students of

municipal junior high schools was held.

From October 3 to December 23, 2009, the autumn exhibition of “Himeji Air Raids and Recovery” was held. It introduced the twice air-raids with the tactical mission reports of the U.S. Military and witnesses. The exhibition showed also the photos and materials of the reconstruction after the war and the displays about the national war-damaged city federation and the war memorial for air-raid victims.

Associated with the exhibition, a meeting for sharing the experiences of the Himeji air-raid was held on October 31, where Mr. Tetsuji Ishimoto and Mr. Gondai Kuroda gave a talk.

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

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

Museum for the Kakimori Collection : Itami City, Hyogo

A small exhibition of postcards with pictures during the war was held from July 25 to September 23, 2009. A Japanese-style painter Michio Maeda's 900 pictures on post cards, which were sent for his family from a battlefield or a base camp, had been donated in 2003.

Most of them are pictures of daily scenery and flowers and filled with sympathy and love for his family. This exhibition displayed, for the first time, the cards sent from Philippines till his disappearance in August 1945. Also, some of the displays of the previous exhibition and other haiku writers during the war were included. A brochure of republication of the displayed materials is available.

Tel:072-782-0244

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

Nara Prefectural Library and Information Center: Nara City

From October 1 to December 27, 2009, the exhibition of “War and Foods 3: Seasonings” was held. The third exhibition of the same

theme introduced the seasoning rationing and the use of them at home. Beginning with sugar in 1940, rationing of oil was introduced in 1941 followed by that of salt, miso (soybean paste), and soy sauce in 1942. People could buy no seasonings without the tickets and the propaganda to curb use of them was repeatedly made. Rationing was strictly made by districts determined by mayors. The worse the condition of the war became, the more reduced and belated rationing were seen. To make up for them, people were encouraged to make seasonings at home: vinegar from half-rotten persimmons, water with soy flour instead of soy sauce, juice of grapes instead of sweet cooking wine, as well as some substitutes for *ajinomoto*, ketchup, mayonnaise, and curry powder. They showed the effect of the war on use of seasonings. The main displays included purchase tickets for home-use salt, purchasing passbooks of home-use *miso* and soy sauce, rationing counter books, and the materials on how to make soy sauce, other seasonings, and foods under the government control.

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

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

Bizen City Museum of History and Folk: Okayama

The 38th Exhibition “Memory of a Beach/ the Pacific War in Setouchi Region” was held from July 4 to August 23, 2009. It presented materials of Kure City where the battle ship Yamato was built and air raids on Okayama Prefecture, as well as old photos of Bizen City at the time featuring life in Setouchi region during the war.

Tel & Fax: 0869-64-4428

<http://www13.ocn.ne.jp/~rekishi/>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum : Hiroshima City

The 1st exhibition in 2009 “Yuichiro Sasaki’s Photo Exhibition part I, For Establishing Peace” was held from July 18 to December 15, 2009 including “Children in Hiroshima”, “Shattered Hometown”, “Reconstruction of the City”, “Symbol of Peace”, “Light and shadow of Reconstruction”, and “Afterimage of Hiroshima”.

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

<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

Mirasaka Peace Museum of Art: Hiroshima

A special exhibition “Hope and Tomorrow: The 24th Peace Exhibition” held from July 25 to August 23, 2009, allowed viewers to sense the artists’ prayers for peace in their works and to know how precious peace is.

Tel: 0824-44-3214

<http://www.hiroshimarekiminkyo.com/mirasakaheiwa.html>

Shin-ichi History and Folk Culture Museum: Fukuyama City, Hiroshima

Exhibition “War and People” was held from July 4 to September 6, 2009. It highlighted that regardless of whether one joined fighting or not, everyone experienced both sides of an offender and a victim during the war. To pass on the scars of war to the future generations, it strongly appealed a prayer for peace. A pictorial guidebook is available.

Tel: 0847-52-2992

<http://www.hiroshimarekiminkyo.com/shinic hirekimin.html>

Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre, Peace Museum

:Kagawa

Materials of “Air raids on Takamatsu” and photos of “Defeated Island, Western New Guinea Front” were exhibited at Citizen’s Hall in Takamatsu City Hall from July 27 to 31, 2009. Also an exhibition regarding mainly education during wartime was presented at

Takamatsu Cultural Center from August 21 to September 6, 2009.

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

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

Museum of the Town of Tadotsu: Kagawa

An exhibition “An Era of substitute goods” was held from August 1 to 30, 2009. Since around 1939, in the midst of Sino-Japanese War, as Japanese government collected iron products including benches, street lights, and braziers from all over the nation, substitute goods were created. It introduced not only those items but also materials on children’s evacuation, daily goods under the wartime, and army related materials during the Russo-Japanese War and the Pacific War. At this library, war-related exhibitions have been held since 2003.

Tel: 0877-33-3343

<http://www4.ocn.ne.jp/~t-kaikan/siryou1.html>

Miike Playing Memorial Museum: Ohmuta City, Fukuoka

A special peace exhibition “War and Life of home front—to pass on to children” was held from June 7 to August 9, 2009. By displaying war-related materials including *Karuta* playing cards, it focused on showing the difference of daily necessities between the present day and the wartime to raise awareness wishing for peaceful society.

Tel & Fax: 0944-53-8780

<http://三池カルタ・歴史.com/>

Koga City Museum of History, Fukuoka

“Prayer for Peace—100 Poems with 1,000 Wishes, Original Pictures Exhibition of One Hundred Peace *Waka* Poems” was held from November 3 to 15, 2009. In 1948, 100 Peace *Waka*, Japanese 31-syllable poem, was selected from 23,720 *Wakas* collected nationwide to celebrate the establishment of the new Japanese constitution. Last year, a reprinted edition of the anthology was

published. The visitors found them filled with joy of living life in peace and enjoyed the original 100 illustrations by Yoshiki Inada painted for each poems. The 100 poems include works of two of the then Koga City residents.

Tel: 092-940-2683 Fax: 092-944-6215

<http://www.lib-citykoga.org/museum/museum.html>

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki City

The 2nd special exhibition 2009 ‘Paintings from the Collection of Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum’ was held at the special exhibition room on the 2nd basement from Jul. 16 to Sept. 30, 2009. About 40 works by bomb survivors from our collection were exhibited, which depict important facts to remember and memories to hand down, even more than 60 years after the atomic bombing. The works were part of the entries to the contest ‘Paintings by Bomb Survivors’ co-hosted with NHK in 2002

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

<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/na-bomb/museum/>

Sendai History Museum, Satsuma-Sendai City: Kagoshima

The special mini-exhibition ‘Anniversary of the End of the War’ was held from Aug. 4 to 23, 2009.

Tel: 0996-20-2344 / Fax: 0996-20-2848

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

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

The 10th special exhibition ‘*Ikusayuumu Warabi* (Wartime Children) - Children and Wartime Education’ was held at the special exhibition room on the 1st floor from Oct. 10 to Dec. 13, 2009. The exhibition was based on surveys, researches, and interviews on the education and conditions of children before, during, and after the battle of Okinawa. We aimed to promote better understanding of the wartime education and aspects of children who suffered and sacrificed, and to provide an opportunity for reconsidering the cruelty of war and the preciousness of peace. Various materials and

evidences were exhibited. An overview of the modern education, featuring the history of education from the period of *Kokumin-Gakko* (Wartime School) to the period of the battle of Okinawa and American occupation was also provided. The exhibition consisted of the sections 'Imperial Rescript on Education and *Hoan-den* Archive', '*Kokumin-Gakko* and Textbooks', 'Children called '*Sho-Kokumin* (Jungvolk)', 'Deserted Schools', 'Child Soldiers', and 'Reopening Schools from Prison Camps'.

The 3rd Children's Process Exhibition 2009 'A Call for Elimination of Nuclear Weapons from Okinawa' was held at the *Yuimaaru* Forum from Aug.1 to Sept. 10, 2009.

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

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

Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum: Naha City, Okinawa

The 12th *Tsushima-Maru* Memorial Society special exhibition '*Tsushima-Maru* and Evacuation – Wake of *Tsushima-Maru* and Evacuation Documents' was held at the special exhibition room on the 1st floor from Oct. 4 to Nov. 23, 2009. A related lecture 'The Wake of *Tsushima-Maru*' was given by Eian Toma on Oct. 4, 2009.

The 13th special exhibition 'Children's World Peace Paintings - Dedicated to Schoolchildren of *Tsushima-Maru*' was held at the special exhibition room on the 1st floor from Dec. 16, 2009 to Jan. 15, 2010.

The *Chaaganjyuu* (alive and kicking) Lecture 'The Most Important Thing of the Islanders' was given by Mayumi Sakihara, a *Churashima* Tour Bus Guide, on Dec. 6, 2009.

Tel: 098-941-3515 / Fax: 098-863-3683

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

Tsuboya Pottery Museum: Naha City, Okinawa

The Exhibition 'Potteries Reflecting the life in Wartime' was held at the special exhibition room on the 3rd floor from Jun. 16 to 28, 2009. In 1935, as the military demand increased, metal products disappeared from daily life and were replaced by ceramic substitutes, some of which bore wartime

slogans and propaganda for national policy. The potteries, showing how people's daily life was influenced by the war, provided a good opportunity to confirm aspirations for a peaceful world.

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

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

Kumejima Natural and Cultural Center: Kumejima-cho, Okinawa

The special exhibition 'Peace '09' was held at the special exhibition room and the lecture hall from Jun. 19 to 26, 2009. Sixty-four years after the war, the exhibition was planned to mourn for the victims of the war, to give children of the next generation the right historical lessons about the slaughter of people in the battle of Okinawa and on Kumejima Island, and to teach the preciousness of human life and the importance of peace. The exhibits consisted of war documents from our collection and reports on the peace studies in schools.

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

<http://www.town.kumejima.okinawa.jp/bunkacenter/index.html>

International Network News

INMP's Secretariat being established in The Hague !

Dr. Peter van den Dungen, General Coordinator of the International Network of Museums for Peace, has been vigorously working for establishing INMP's secretariat office in The Hague, and now it is open at:

Dr. Peter van den Dungen
c/o International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP)
Laan van Meerdervoort 70
NL-2517 AN The Hague,
The Netherlands

FAX & PHONE: 0031-70-3450202

secretariat@museumsforpeace.org www.museumsforpeace.org

Secretariat Administrator:

Ms. Nike Liscaljet.

INMP Board Meeting will take place in The Hague during 21st -23rd in May, 2010.

What I learned from my visits to peace museums in Africa and the Middle East

Power actually controlled by the people is the key to the amicable resolution of disagreements. Peace is constructed upon a secure foundation of health for the population, protection of the natural environment and promotion of the area's cultural and esthetic values.

Ryotaro Katsura: Ritsumeikan University

From September to December of 2009, I spent one term in overseas study at Singapore University. This gave me the opportunity to visit peace museums in Africa and the Middle East. I would like to provide an overview of these peace museums and give my impression of them in this paper.

1. Cape Town, South Africa

• St. George Cathedral and the Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu

The Cathedral was built in the British colonial era and is located in the center of Cape Town. Inside the building there is a display that employs photographs and videos to trace the path of Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu and his group in their movement against apartheid. The Cathedral is supported by numerous people who are striving to eliminate racial discrimination, and it is still a focus of the struggle against apartheid.

• Robben Island Museum

Robben Island is offshore from Cape Town. It was a prison island used exclusively to confine Native Africans, mainly political prisoners, during the apartheid era. Nelson Mandela was one of the people confined there. Now, the whole of the island has become a museum, and this is one of the new

focal points of sightseeing in Cape Town. In 1999, the land was registered as a UNESCO world heritage site. Former prisoners serve as volunteer visitor guides.

2. Johannesburg, South Africa

• Hector Pieterse Museum

This museum is located inside Soweto (the area where Native Africans had been required to live). It is not listed in sightseeing guides or on Ms. Kazuyo Yamane's recommendation list. However, this is indeed a very important peace museum. The building was constructed as a memorial to Hector Pieterse, who died at the age of 13 when he was shot by policemen in a 1976 riot. Inside the Museum there are displays of various works of art executed by the citizenry, that are intended to convey the history of that time and place to future generations, to educate people and to help eliminate racial prejudice. These displays have a calming effect on the visitors who contemplate these events.

3. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

• The National Museum

I had scheduled a visit to the Peace Memorial Museum. However, it was closed on the schedule date and it is difficult to reach because it is on an isolated island. Instead, I visited the National Museum. Dar es Salaam is Arabic for "Place of Peace" (with the connotation of a "Peaceful Seaport"). It is a good natural harbor and prospered in the past due to active trade up and down the East African coast. An impressive passenger car used by the English viceroy during the colonial era is exhibited at the Museum entrance.

4. Nairobi, Kenya

• AFRICOM (International Council of African Museums)

This information center deals with all information about peace museums throughout Africa. The center serves as the nerve center for a network of peace museums in Africa and it conducts various kinds of promotional activities. The staff of this center was delighted with Ms. Yamane's recommendation list and the English version of MUSE (the peace museum network magazine). They want to attend the 7th International Conference of Peace Museums that will be held in 2013.

As Africa is making many advances through economic growth, the continent is also facing problems of environmental disruption and the continuing resistance to rights for ordinary people. Therefore, the role of peace museums is becoming more and more important. Cooperation among museums will be an important subject in the future.

I was not able to contact the Kenya Heritage and Memorial Foundation and so could not visit the Community Peace Museum there.

5. Cairo, Egypt

• Egyptian National Museum

I remember that when the Tutankhamen exhibit was held in Japan I was only able to spend a few minutes looking at the artifacts. This time, I had enough time to get a good look around at the materials displayed in the Museum. This rare museum is a very important world asset, as representations of the vast historical heritage of Egyptian culture, especially including the ancient Egyptian civilization with its pyramids, are assembled there. You would need a week or longer to get a glimpse of all the things inside. It is a huge museum that can even house gigantic stone artifacts. However, the strict body searches and absolute prohibition against taking pictures imposed by the guards convey the fact that the political situation in Egypt is unstable and that the government has to work hard to maintain public order.

6. Jerusalem, Israel

• Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority (Yad Vashem)

The building was constructed to commemorate the 6 million Jews killed by Nazi Germany during World War II. The designation of the memorial comes from the Hebrew words, yad (Remember) and shem (the Names). On a 30 meter high column standing in front of the main entrance is engraved in Hebrew: "Never forget". A Museum of Holocaust Art was recently opened inside this site. It not only reminds us of the damage done by war, but also expresses the power of the arts to contribute to bringing about peace in the future. A research laboratory to study the holocaust is also located there. A tree is planted in the garden as a memorial to Chi-une Sugihara, known as the Japanese Oskar

Schindler. Its presence also expresses man's co-existence with nature.

Summary of my impressions

My general impression after this visit to the peace museums of Africa and the Middle East is that these museums are fulfilling roles as world cultural heritage centers and sightseeing attractions, and that they are supported by visitors from all over the world.

The shared aspects of these museums are that they were constructed with care, and much effort was dedicated to creating a harmonious interface with the surrounding environment, including the preservation of spectacular sites, with the understanding that amicable living-places and human tranquility come with co-existence with nature. Robben Island is especially notable, in that the whole island is registered as a world heritage site, and it is maintained and managed using state-of-the-art Japanese technology. In addition, environmental preservation technologies and preservation science to maintain historical heritages and construction are becoming more and more important, and are highlighted for emphasis in the future. I became aware of how important it is to preserve these historical heritage artifacts.

I also noticed that the art in each museum has great power and is the prime mover to conveying a sense of peace. These art works are not created solely by professional artists. They are also created by ordinary citizens. These works of art enliven the museums and they help people develop a sense of oneness with the museum. Typically story tellers and docents work at the museums: they have actually experienced the memorialized wars and racial discrimination, and they share their memories with the visitors. Therefore, I could see vividly the suffering and the struggles represented by these museums in Africa and the Middle East.

On the other hand, I felt that the museums in Singapore, where I was pursuing my studies abroad, had become sightseeing spots in the form of memorials to war, and that they were not dedicated to peace and to the true construction of amicable ways of life. It is certainly true that Africa and the Middle

East need economic support from more advanced countries. But even now I am moved by the love of peace against apartheid expressed by African people (by which I especially refer to the Native Africans), and the enthusiasm of local people who offer their volunteer services to contribute to the cause of eliminating human slaughter.

I believe that the important concepts that indicate the direction peace museums should move toward are: power in the hands of ordinary people, a secure foundation of health for the population, protection of the natural environment and promotion of the area's cultural and esthetic values. And the prime mover unifying these will be the power of art. Art is, in other words, the essence of human culture, of human wisdom about life, and collectively refers to all forms of human skills.

That sums up what I thought and felt as I visited these museums.

Halabjah Museum: Iraq

Mahmood Hama-Amin: Press Officer

Our museum was established in 2003 to commemorate 5000 victims of chemical bombardment on 16/3/1988 which was used by former Iraqi president Saddam Husayn. We thought that the criminals of this massacre got their penalty so there is no need to think about war and think about revenge. We decided to do our best in spreading the idea of peace to prevent such massacre so that it would not be repeated again in our country and at any part of this world. We should try to make our world more peaceful.

I would like to inform you that we hope to participate in commemoration of other massacres happened in different places in the world like Zardasht in Iran, Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, Ieper in Belgium. We participated in a peace meeting held in Nagasaki on 6/8/2009 where about 300 mayors including our mayor participated in. We held some conferences on Sep/2009 with Iranian peace museum in Tehran, also last

year in 2008 we held a peace conference in Kurdistan of Iraq in the city of Suli where a great number of governmental officers and NGOs participated in, with addition to all the above things. We work daily as tireless peacekeepers raising the slogan of peace for all our visitors: we daily have about a hundred of visitors.

We hope to make relation with all peace keepers around the world not only by emails but visiting each other, meeting, holding conferences to work harder in this process.

halabjamonument@yahoo.com

www.halabja-monument.net

Tel: 0096453885

Related News

Finding a missed boy after 21 years

A boy had missed during chemical bombardment of our town Halabjah on 16/March/1988 when he was only (40) days old. Some members of his family were killed and became unconscious due to chemical affect, so the boy was found by some Iranian soldier who took him to Iran. He was raised by an Iranian woman in Masahd city of Iran. After 21 years when a delegation from Halajah Monument went to Iran, he met the boy and brought him to Halabjah. So many families who had lost their babies at the time of bombardment came to Halabjah Monument to see the boy. After an intensive medical test of DNA, the boy found his real family and his real mother. What is mentionable is that the boy's name was registered among the victims of chemical bombardment, so in a cheerful ceremony in our Monument the boy's name was deleted among the victims. The boy's name is Zmnako.

**Day of Peace in The Hague: a Great Success
MARTIN LUTHER KING CENTER
COMES TO THE HAGUE**

The Martin Luther King Center establishes an office in The Hague. This announcement was made today by Isaac Newton Farris Jr., director of the King Center and cousin of Martin Luther King, Jr., during the yearly Peace message which he gave on The Plein in The Hague during the International Day of Peace. This year the Day of Peace was celebrated extensively in The Hague, International city of Peace and Justice.

In the morning more than 1200 children released white balloons near the replica of the Peace palace in Madurodam. Following this they crossed the city on a Peace walk to the Plein. Here they were addressed by among others Isaac Newton Farris Jr. and Mayor Van Aartsen. Together with The Hague War Child City-ambassadors Tim Akkerman, Dennis Weening en Soumiya Abalhaya, Ali B thanked all the children for their efforts.

The municipality of The Hague is content with the announcement of Isaac Newton Farris Jr. Alderman Frits Huffnagel (International Affairs): 'This center fits perfectly in The Hague as international city of Peace and Justice. It is fantastic to bring this news on the international Day of Peace'.

The King Center is established in 1968 in the United States after the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., to honor and disseminate the legacy and philosophy of the reverend. Isaac Newton Farris Jr. emphasized the big part that The Hague plays in the world in the area of Peace and Justice: 'The Hague is the ideal base from which to spread the message throughout Europe.'

Exhibition Image battles; 2000 years of news from the war; Technology - media - art in Osnabrück (Germany) 22 April - 4 October 2009.

To mark 2000th anniversary of the Varus battle, the Erich Maria Remarque Peace

Center (EMRPC) in close cooperation with some other institutions in Osnabrück has designed this exhibition. The project was initiated by Osnabrück - The City of Peace. The exhibition shows new and unusual perspectives of war reporting from the ancient world to the present. It tries to answer questions like: How have technological developments changed the image of war. Why are war reports such successful consumer goods? It tries also to explore the supposedly authentic media reports controversially and in a resistant manner. Especially, the exhibition demonstrates how 'image battles' rather than 'images of battles' evolve in the mind of the beholder, e.g. in case of 'embedded' war journalism.

More information can be obtained from the EMRPC: Markt 6; D-49074 Osnabrück (Germany);

www.remarque-zentrum.de

en www.imagebattles.eu.

(With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)

Peace museum angling for Obama's peace prize money

By JAMES HANNAH (AP) – Oct 27 2009

DAYTON, Ohio — A fledging museum devoted to the pursuit of peace is hoping its mission is just what President Barack Obama is looking for when he decides what to do with the \$1.4 million cash award that comes with his Nobel Peace Prize.

Volunteers and supporters of the Dayton International Peace Museum are writing letters to Obama in hopes of swaying him to make a donation. Dayton Mayor Rhine McLin says city leaders also will reach out to the president. The museum's founders are also urging state officials to make an appeal.

Obama has said he will travel to Oslo, Norway, to accept the award in December, and plans to donate the cash to charity.

White House press secretary Robert Gibbs said this month that Obama has not decided which charity or charities will get the money.

Museum officials say they would use the prize money to expand their peacemaking and conflict-resolution programs in elementary schools and among first-time youthful offenders and at-risk youth.

The beating death of a Chicago honor student last month attracted Obama's attention. The president sent Attorney General Eric Holder and Education Secretary Arne Duncan to the city to meet with students, parents and administrators. Federal officials also promised support efforts to stop youth violence nationwide.

The idea for the Dayton museum was born at a bus-station diner in 2003 when Christine Dull and her husband, Ralph Dull, longtime peace activists who live in the Dayton area, were on their way home from New York City after visiting the United Nations.

"All of a sudden I said, 'It's high time Dayton had a peace museum,'" Christine Dull recalled. She said the couple was inspired by the realization that there were thousands of war museums and memorials throughout the world, but few peace museums.

The Dayton museum opened in 2005 in a stately 1877 Italianate mansion. The Dulls and several others used their own money to start it, along with a \$10,000 grant from a local organization that supports grass-roots groups that promote social change. The museum is nonpartisan and not affiliated with any church or religion.

The museum sends volunteers to schools to urge students to make nonviolent choices, sponsors a summer peace camp and puts on a peace festival. Its former director has visited Pakistan, India and Iran multiple times to meet with peace groups and schools.

"I believe there is a critical mass for good in the world now. And we want to be part of

that," Christine Dull said.

Some peace organizations are flourishing.

The United States Institute of Peace, a government-funded, independent group that works to prevent and resolve conflicts around the world, recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. It has grown from three employees to around 250 and is building a new headquarters on the national mall in Washington near the Lincoln Memorial, giving it high visibility.

"It's a symbol of our nation's commitment to peace-building," said spokeswoman Lauren Sucher.

Richard Deats, former executive director of the U.S. branch of the Nyack, N.Y.-based Fellowship of Reconciliation, has followed, lectured and written about the peace movement for years. He said a peace museum is a physical sign of humanity's desire for peace and called the Dayton museum "significant."

"It's very important as a cultural landmark where peace is being studied," Deats said.

Photos and biographies of Mahatma Gandhi and Nobel Peace Prize winners, including Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King Jr. hang on the Dayton museum's walls. Shelves are lined with books on peace. One room is devoted to the United Nations. Another resembles a school classroom with posters on how to deal with bullies.

One exhibit includes photos from the World War II atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, and poems written by survivors.

"There are a couple of generations that have no idea what nuclear bombs can do, and we think they need to be educated on that," Christine Dull said.

The Dulls have had a passion for peace nearly all of their adult lives.

Ralph grew up in the Church of the Brethren, which historically has taken a strong stance

for pacifism. He was a conscientious objector during the Korean War, working for two years in the slums of Baltimore instead of serving in the military.

In 1983, the couple began traveling to the Soviet Union on friendship trips. In 1989, they lived in a collective farm village there while two Soviet farmers worked on their farm in Ohio.

"We went for friendship purposes because we felt that no matter what our governments were doing, we thought that the people should get to know each other," Christine Dull said.

Over the years, the Dulls have taken part in countless peace rallies and vigils.

When peace talks between leaders of the war-torn Balkans were held at nearby Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in 1995, Christine played her cello outside the base's fence line in tribute to Vedran Smailovic, the Sarajevo cellist who became a symbol of courage for playing in the city's bombarded streets during its siege.

Today, the Dulls are part of a museum that has 75 volunteers and counts former U.N. Ambassador Richard Holbrooke, actor Martin Sheen and singer Willie Nelson as honorary trustees.

The couple often is seen at community events riding in their PeaceMobile, a colorfully painted motor home with an exhibit inside. It is among several such vehicles around the country. Only rarely do the Dulls get a hostile reception, such as the time they asked for permission to join a parade in a local suburb.

"The man yelled at me over the phone and he said, 'What's the matter with you, lady? PeaceMobile? Don't you know we have a war going on?'" Dull said, laughing.

If the museum receives funds from Obama, it wouldn't be the first time it has gotten peace prize money. In 2005, Holbrooke donated \$10,000 of his \$25,000 Dayton Peace Award to the museum after he was honored

for his role in forging the agreement reached at Wright-Patterson that ended fighting in the Balkans.

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The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum

The purpose of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum is to serve as the memory of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and to preserve its heritage. To that end it has acquired a number of objects testifying to the main stages in the Red Cross and Red Movement's development. Its collection of objects made by prisoners and offered in gratitude to the ICRC's delegates is unique.

Another feature of the Museum's collections is its store of 16,000-posters with their geographical coverage as impressive as their geographical span.

Through special cooperation with ten National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Museum is adding to its collections of objects and images bearing witness to contemporary humanitarian action in order to constitute the heritage of the future. A selection of these objects, images and posters - most of which have never been displayed in public before - can now be viewed on www.micr.org

Musée international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge

17, av. de la Paix

1202 Genève

www.micr.org

Tél. +41 22 748 95 11

Fax +41 22 748 95 28

Calendars: Photos taken by Children of the Albanian Summer Program

In July 2009 Paddy McEntaggart and Susan Jones, two designers with a keen

interest in photography and travel went to the remote village of Theth in Northern Albania as volunteers on the B3P Summer Programme. The idea behind the Summer Programme is to help the village develop into a sustainable tourist destination by teaching English and Environmental Studies to the young people - after all the long-term future of the village is in their hands. The vision of the photography project was to help the students celebrate everything about their village through photography - capturing the culture, landscapes and people that make it so special with the aim of helping them recognize the precious environment and heritage that they have a responsibility to look after.

Over the course of 2 weeks 60 students aged 5-20 years old were given basic digital cameras and told to photograph everything and anything that they felt was interesting, beautiful or unique about Theth. For most it was their first experience of using a camera but they all greeted the project with great enthusiasm and were extremely proud of their results, which surpassed all expectations.

Since returning to the UK Paddy and Susan have created this calendar featuring 12 of the best images taken by the students to help raise funds so that B3P's work in the region can continue for years to come and in the hope that the programme can be expanded into the adjoining regions in Kosovo/a and Montenegro next year.

www.balkanspeacepark.org

(With thanks to Dr. Antonia Young)

The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus

It has in-depth critical analysis of the forces shaping the Asia-Pacific and the world. The Asia-Pacific Journal provides critical analysis that illuminates the geopolitics, economics, history, society, culture, and

international relations of the Asia-Pacific.

In addition to articles prepared for the journal, it offers translations from Japanese, Chinese, Korean and other languages. This peer-reviewed, open source journal is a fully indexed resource. Its website contains more than 1,400 articles. 4,000 subscribers receive a free weekly newsletter linking to three to seven new articles. More than 400,000 articles are accessed each month with more than 170,000 reader visits from 180 countries on six continents.

This is an e-journal and archive among whose priorities include in-depth discussion of war and peace, bombing, nuclear war, war atrocities, historical remembrance, war in the long twentieth century with critical examination of the record of Japan, Korea, China, the United States and other nations.

<http://www.japanfocus.org/site/view/103>

Japanese and American War Atrocities, Historical Memory and Reconciliation: World War II to Today by Mark Selden

<http://japanfocus.org/-Mark-Selden/2724>

A Forgotten Holocaust: US Bombing Strategy, the Destruction of Japanese Cities and the American Way of War from World War II to Iraq by Mark Selden

<http://japanfocus.org/-Mark-Selden/2414>

Forbidden Photos from the Dutch East Indies

Published on 8 December 2009 by Fediya Andina

They were forbidden at the time by the Dutch colonial government in what was then called Batavia (now Jakarta) because it wanted to present a positive picture of the Dutch Colonial War in Indonesia. Today, 8 December, sees the publication of a book of photos from the period 1945-1949, put together by a team of three authors: Erik Somers, René Kok and Louis Zweers. The nearly 200 photos show scenes of wounded soldiers and of Indonesians being intimidated

– pictures that have never before appeared in the Dutch media.

The three authors have already spent a long time researching photos from the Second World War in various archives. They also have a large collection of photos from the decolonisation period in Indonesia (1945-1949). A large number of the photographers were ‘embedded’ and working for the Dutch colonial government. They were obliged to hand over their photos to the authorities in Batavia, who then made a selection to send to the Dutch media. Pictures considered too shocking - of wounded soldiers, for example - were not selected, as they might have caused distress to relatives of the Dutch soldiers at home.

The book shows just how selective was the choice of reports and photos at the time. The government, intelligence service and the armed forces censored everything that was published. The truth was a well-kept secret. Now, 60 years later, a selection of photos that have survived in various archives and collections has been put together and published, giving a true picture of the terror and violence that took place during the Colonial War.

After their return home, the some 120,000 Dutch soldiers found that people didn’t want to hear their stories about the brutal reality. They didn’t tally with the picture that had been presented in the media. What’s more, the loss of "our East Indies" still had to get through to the national consciousness. Even before publication of the book, the three authors had numerous reactions, especially from former soldiers, but also from their children. This book will help them to understand why their fathers didn’t want to talk about the war.

Koloniale Oorlog: 1945-1949
René Kok, Erik Somers, Louis Zweers
Carrera Publishing
ISBN: 978 90 488 0320 0

(With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)

EuroClio Documentary Screened in Japan

Former Yugoslavia: History in Action

Students studying global issues at Kochi University watched the [Teacher TV Documentary on Teaching History in Bosnia](#) and made wonderful comments about the work of EUROCLIO. Among the comments *“I think that it is important for different ethnic groups to exchange ideas through a mediator such as EuroClio. I think that children’s exchanges are important because they can make friends more easily than adults. When such children grow up, they would be able to promote peace.”*

** I did not know such a case that an NGO as EuroClio plays a role of mediator in history education in other countries. I was impressed to know that the social position of NGOs is much higher than one in Japan.*

** I think that it is very good to make a common history textbook, for it is unusual for different ethnic groups to use one school building without any exchanges. If history is taught in each ethnic group, it would lead to cause distrust and fear toward the other ethnic group. Mutual understanding will be promoted by having meetings for teachers and exchanging ideas and opinions, so I think that it is nice that they make a common history textbook through EuroClio.*

The following is a Korean student studying at Kochi University in Japan:

First I wondered why the EuroClio has been making efforts to promote history education in Bosnia. But when I think of the case of my country, the Republic of Korea, I noticed that the issue of history textbook is not easy to solve. There are still conflicts between Korea and Japan in history education. In Korea An Jung-geun is regarded as a hero in Korean independence movement while he is regarded as a terrorist in Japan because he assassinated Hirofumi Ito who had presided

Korea in 1909. I am sure that it is not easy to be objective to make a good history textbook independently. I think that EuroClio plays an important role as a bridge between conflicting parties. I also think that EuroClio contributes to promote not only history education but also peace.

(This is from the following EuroClio's website. Kazuyo Yamane)

<http://www.euroclio.eu/site/index.php/bosnia-croatia-serbia-regional-projects-303/activities-regional-projects-141/932-euroclio-documentary-screened-in-japan>

2nd NATIONAL CONFERENCE "ROLE OF SCIENTISTS & ENGINEERS TOWARDS SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"

17 JANUARY 2010: NAGPUR (INDIA)

Balkrishna Kurvey: Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection & No More Hiroshima: No More Nagasaki: Peace Museum

"Role of Scientists & Engineers Towards Social Responsibility in Developing Countries" was arranged jointly by Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection, International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and Indian campaign to Ban Landmines & Cluster Munitions on 17 January 2010 at Nagpur, India.

Eighty two participants from all the parts of India attended the conference. Participants included various high ranking scientists, engineers, researchers, policy makers, intellectual's, bureaucrats, medical professionals, legal experts, scientists, social workers, young scientists etc.

The presentation structure and content were formulated to ensure a clear understanding of the problem faced by the developing countries of energy for development and the trends in the worlds to go for clean and environmental friendly

energy, nuclear weapons, small arms, landmines & cluster munitions.

The objective of the discussions was to make the participants understand the necessity of the role of civil society and as part of civil society, role they could play in minimizing the impact on society and environment. Many visual supports were used to guarantee a better understanding of the different topics.

Overall the conference was a positive experience. The conference achieved its objectives of raising awareness among the participants and mobilizing them to be more actively involved. It can be assumed that the impact of the conference was broader as the event was well covered by the local and national media. The participants showed a keen interest in the topics covered and felt it was a good initiative, for many of them were not familiar with the issue. They felt that such conference was very informative. They were very concerned by the suffering caused by the use of misuse of science. Some participants promised that they will actively work on the issue by sensitizing their colleagues and communities. However it is the role of INES, the IIPDEP to keep the momentum going and coordinate follow up activities.

Delegates were taken to see our "No More Hiroshima" No More Nagasaki: Peace Museum". I briefed the delegates regarding work of International Network of Peace Museums.

"Art Makes Us Human" - Mary Perry Stone, 1909-2007

Stephen Fryburg: Director of Missing Peace Art Space

Mary Perry Stone (1909-2007) was a prolific artist who produced more than 50 social-protest murals during her lifetime. She addressed social injustice and anti-war sentiment through her art. She actively

opposed U.S. involvement in war. Mary believed that art is what makes us uniquely human and hoped that someday the messages in art would be more widely respected. She saw art as the perfect language to motivate people to make the world a better place. What makes her work unique is the fact that she refused to commercialize her art. She painted to express her feelings about the need for social change. In honor of her devotion to peace and social justice, the Missing Peace Art Space is dedicating space in the gallery specifically to the work of Mary Perry Stone. Aside from being a space to exhibit her art, it will serve as a space to recognize women artists, past & present, from around the world who dedicated their work to peace. "The Mary Perry Stone Women's Art Gallery" at the Missing Peace Art Space will be inaugurated on February 5th 2010 by Stone's daughter Ramie Steng.

Along with this wonderful opening event we will also be unveiling an exhibition on the International Cities of Peace initiative, which will be headquartered in Dayton Ohio; and the European based international artisan cooperative Artenade is also coming to Dayton. The Missing Peace Art Space/Unitarian Fellowship for World Peace will be taking over the operations of Artenade as of February 2010.

Feb. 5th - Mar. 7th, 2010

Address: Missing Peace Art Space: 234 S. Dutoit St. Dayton, OH, 45402, US

Phone: (937) 241-4353

Email: info@missingpeaceart.org

Website: <http://www.missingpeaceart.org/>

Quaker Heritage Center: Ohio

Bridges of Friendship: How Children Learn about Other Cultures

International Exhibit to Open at Wilmington College on March 3, 2010

Wilmington, Ohio – The Quaker Heritage Center,

Peace Resource Center and Watson Library of Wilmington College will host *Bridges of Friendship: How Children Learn about Other Cultures*, a new exhibit exploring how children learn about other cultures through books, dolls, festivals and music. The exhibit will open on Wednesday, March 3 from 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. and run through October 1, 2010. The campus is located at 1870 Quaker Way, Wilmington, Ohio. Visitors can see the exhibit Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and specific Saturdays from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

The exhibit has a strong focus on the 1927 Friendship Doll Project with the historic peace doll *Ellen C's* homecoming. *Ellen C.* will travel from her kindergarten class on Hirado Island, off the coast of Nagasaki, to Wilmington for a five month stay and then return to Japan. In addition, a traditional *Ohinasama*, Japanese doll platform set used during the Honorable Small Dolls Festival on March 3, has been donated.

The exhibit will feature monthly special events, including the Children's Festival on May 5. It has something for boys and girls of all ages and those young at heart. School tours, coloring books, and in-classroom programming led by museum staff are available.

A package deal is available for those who visit the exhibit: a discount coupon for the Clinton County History Center to visit their toy exhibit, a discount coupon for American Girls books purchased at Books-N-More, and a special overnight stay at the General Denver in downtown Wilmington.

The 1927 Project was an exchange of dolls between America and Japan inspired by tensions between Asia and Americans over immigration restrictions. The Committee on World Friendship among Children sent 12,739 American dolls to Japan and 58 *Orei Ningyo* (Dolls of Gratitude) to America.

During World War II, most of the Japanese Friendship Dolls were stored out of sight. Only 45 of the 58 Dolls of Gratitude have been located in America. At the same time, American Friendship Dolls were destroyed in Japan. As of 2010, only 325 have been found, including *Ellen C.* She was dressed and named by the Wilmington Friends Junior Sunday School Class, in Clinton County, Ohio. *Ellen*

C's story is detailed in the book *Finding the Friendship Dolls, A True Story: How Children Can Help Create World Peace through Toys* and is available at the Peace Resource Center, <http://www.wilmington.edu/prc/bookstore.cfm>.

(937) 382-6661 ext 719

Opening exhibition 'From here to Tokyo – 400 years of trade with Japan': The Netherlands

On 25 August 2009 the exhibition 'From here to Tokyo – 400 years of trade with Japan' will be opened in De Verdieping van Nederland (The Legacy of the Netherlands), the communal exhibition area of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek - the National Library of the Netherlands (KB) - and the National Archives (NA) in The Hague. The opening will be attended by their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Akishino of Japan and their Royal Highnesses Prince Constantijn and Princess Laurentien of the Netherlands. Dr. R.H.A. Plasterk, Minister of Education, Culture and Science, will act as host. The highlight of the exhibition is the famous Handelspas (trade pass) – the deed of safe-conduct with which the Japanese Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu gave permission to the VOC in 1609 to trade with Japan.

Exclusive trading partner

In cooperation with Professor Willem van Gulik, professor at Leiden University and great authority on the historical relations between Japan and the Netherlands, the most beautiful and historically important pieces from the KB and the NA have been selected for this exhibition. Special attention is given to the period from 1609 to halfway through the 19th century. During this period the Netherlands was, for well over 200 years (from 1639 to 1858), the only country in the world that was allowed to trade with Japan. In addition, particular attention is paid to the relationship between Japan and our House of Orange.

In addition to the Handelspas the exhibit will contain/showcase, among other things, a number of documents in which 'the Demands of the Emperor' are recorded: the Shogun had a detailed description drawn up of which curiosities he wished to receive from the Netherlands. He ordered, for instance, among other things, horses, a diving bell for use by pearl divers and Delft Blue porcelain. The selection of pieces from the collections of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek and the National Archives is supplemented with a number of pieces on loan from the Royal Archives and the National Museum of Ethnology, such as a Japanese cartoon of King William III from 1861.

Minister Plasterk on the exhibition: "We may count ourselves lucky that Professor Willem van Gulik – a pre-eminent authority on Japan – was prepared to act as guest curator. Thanks in part to his contribution, in combination with the magnificent collections from our national cultural institutions, everyone can now see how many beautiful and fascinating objects Japanese-Dutch relations have yielded."

This is from the website of <http://www.kb.nl/nieuws/2009/vanhierottoki-o-en.html>.

(With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)



Obituary: Franz Deutsch

(1929-2009)

Inspiring founder-director of the First Austrian Peace Museum

It is with great sadness that we have learnt of the death of Franz Deutsch on 18th November 2009 as a result of a heart-attack

while on holiday in the Red Sea resort of Ras Mohamad in Egypt. In 1993 he opened a peace museum in the small market town of Wolfsegg, not far from Salzburg, and during the next sixteen years, up to the time of his death, he was its dynamic and inspiring director. From the beginning he was also an enthusiastic supporter of the international network of peace museums, having participated in the first conference in 1992 and several of the following ones. Participants will remember him as a passionate peace educator whose kindness and warm-heartedness endeared him to many.

Given his background and educational philosophy, it was appropriate that the museum was housed in a building which had previously been used as a primary school: Franz had been a schoolteacher and was particularly keen to help young people how to think about social issues, especially war and violence. It was in Wolfsegg that the Peasants War in Upper Austria came to an end in 1626. The proximity of an old battlefield (where the peasants were brutally slaughtered and defeated) gave him an opportunity to confront museum visitors with the central question, 'Where does war begin?' The answer was not to be found outside, on the battlefield, but inside, in the human mind. He was fond of referring to the phrase in the preamble of the UNESCO constitution, 'Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.' The visual representation of this idea became the logo of the museum. Designed by Hans Schenk, a local artist and friend, it depicted the profile of a human head in the shape of a Moebius ring in which nestled a dove carrying an olive branch. With the artist's approval, Franz offered the same logo to the international network (which would take many years before finally deciding on a different logo).

The peace museum in Wolfsegg was his courageous and imaginative creation for the effective promotion of peace education and for the building up of the 'defences of peace'. Franz saw peace museums as public places which functioned as centres for peace education and for the fostering of a culture of peace. Here, the public, and especially the younger generation, could deepen their understanding of the causes of war and violence and engage in dialogue about ways and means to overcome them. In order to stimulate debate he produced well over 100 'peace leaflets' which related to individual exhibits or thematic issues in the museum. He wanted to see them distributed as widely as possible so that the museum also had, as it were, a 'travelling' component.

He also regarded peace museums as the natural home of peace-loving people, and envisaged a global network of peace museums which would eventually unite millions across the world and who would thereby become a significant force for peace. His ideas and hopes in this respect are clearly outlined in a 'Manifesto for the Founding of Peace Museums' that he included in the beautiful, richly illustrated 60-page bilingual (German-English) booklet that served as a guide/catalogue to the museum. His great support for the development of a worldwide network of peace museums is further evidenced by the fact that following its creation he requested Hans Schenk to design possible logos for the network, some of which are reproduced in the catalogue.

Franz deeply believed that the 'dream of world peace' would become reality and argued, quoting Henry David Thoreau, that we can dream about castles in the air, but that at the same time we had to work hard to provide foundations for them. The latter were to be sought, first and foremost, in the realm

of education. Education was able to uncover the motives and driving forces of war, show the cost and futility of war, and suggest alternatives. He was fond of quoting Peter Rosegger, the Austrian poet who was also one of Bertha von Suttner's most fervent supporters: 'What will be stronger than war? The belief in peace! We must have this belief in the possibility of lasting world peace and spread it throughout the world - this will accomplish a lot. I am firmly convinced that people will find peace if they search for it'.

Founder of the First Austrian Peace Museum' is a claim of which he could justifiably be proud, and which he earned through dedication, persistence, and the constant support of Trudi, his wife of many years. In order for the museum to come about he had to overcome countless obstacles. He encountered a great deal of ignorance and indifference, and when the museum was eventually established, he said it 'stood like a rock in a sea of misunderstanding'. Its creator belonged to that generation which had experienced the Second World War, in his case, as a young teenager who lost many of his family members when his local town was destroyed by bombing. This was the deeper origins of his passion for peace; only after his retirement was he able to devote himself fully to peace education and particularly the establishment and running of a peace museum. Following the Second World War, the same experience, passion, and hope also inspired other individuals, notably in Germany and Japan, to create peace museums. Because they owe so much to the vision and commitment (including financial) of the founder, the future of such museums can be precarious once their creator has passed away. We must hope that the First Austrian Peace Museum will survive the death of its founder and will be able to continue his devoted work for peace. In any case, we salute a foremost peace educator

who, in a small and picturesque corner of his country, was successful in turning his dream into reality.



Publications

The Sifting Grounds of Conflict and Peacebuilding: Stories and Lessons by John W. McDonald: Kumarian Pr Inc

International Encyclopedia of Peace by Nigel Young as Editor in Chief: Oxford University Press. 2010. There are articles on museums for peace.

Interesting Website:

The Institute for multi-Track Diplomacy in Wahsington, D.C. in 1992 see www.imtd.org
Transition's special issue on climate change with background information and educational and action resources for peace educators, activists and researchers: www.globalepe.org

Acknowledgement

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"We are made wise not by recollections of the past, but by our responsibility to the future." GB. Shaw

Notice

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

