

Muse No.27: Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace Newsletter: October 2012

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Shiga Peace Museum: Shiga Handing Down Materials and Memories

Our museum offers opportunities to share feelings and wishes of people who experienced the war through their stories and materials of the time. We also offer various study programs to deepen yearnings for peace and help people find what they can do for peace. We hope to involve a wide range of people in our activities, build ties with each other, and together take further actions for peace today and in the future.

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“Yamanashi Peace Harbor” Commemorates its 5th Anniversary

Tamotsu Asakawa, Yamanashi Peace Museum

It has been five years since the Yamanashi Peace Museum (Tanzan Ishibashi Memorial Museum) was opened in Kofu City in May 2007, accommodating people's wishes to hand down the memories of the war. During these years, we held 10 special exhibitions along with permanent exhibitions concerning the war experiences in Kofu and philosophy of a journalist and politician Tanzan Ishibashi. These exhibitions attracted more than 8,200 visitors in total. We also held more than 60 lectures and symposiums which were covered by the media widely.

Commemorating its 5th anniversary, a special lecture by an author and major business leader Takashi Tsujii was given on 24 June.

In the lecture titled “The Role of Japan Today,” Mr. Tsujii maintained that Japan should demonstrate to the world its people-centered reconstruction in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake, as well as display the uniqueness of its Constitution. The event was highly successful attracting 150 audiences. Also, the commemorative booklet “History of Kofu Regiment and Memories of Battlefields” is now available (JPY 300).



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Applications for the Tanzan Ishibashi Peace Prize have closed at the end of September. This prize was established in an attempt to raise public interest, especially of young people, in Tanzan Ishibashi and world peace. Students and ordinary citizens nationwide were invited to submit papers. The selection process is now underway with a novelist Magoroku Ide as the chairperson of the selection committee. The winner will be announced in December.

The exhibition “The 15 Years’ War Reflected in Materials of the Time” has closed at the end of August, and the exhibition “Tanzan Ishibashi and the 40th Anniversary of the Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations” is now being held. Japan and China has been bolstering their ties while facing a host of challenges. On the 40th anniversary of diplomatic normalization, the exhibition offers an opportunity to think back activities and historic role of Tanzan Ishibashi, who was committed to the restoration of diplomatic ties between the two countries. His achievements include the signing of a joint declaration with Zhou Enlai. The exhibition will be held until the end of April next year.

Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) Exhibition Hall: Daigo Fukuryu Maru Peace Association

Kazuya Yasuda

Following the end of World War II, the U.S. conducted numerous nuclear-weapons tests at

Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. The inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll, who had been exposed to radiation in the Castle Bravo test on March 1, 1954, are returning home for the first time since they were forced to abandon the islands in 1985. The U.S. has carried out the decontamination operations on the main island of Rongelap since the latter half of the 1990s, has built about 50 houses, and now recommends the islanders to return declaring the area clean and safe. Although the recommendation is not mandatory, the U.S. warns that further compensation will be terminated if the islanders choose not to return. The exhibition "A Long Way Home: The Marshall Islands Now" will be held from 2 October 2012 to 24 March 2013. The exhibition will trace the paths of the inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll who were deprived of their health, land, and lives by the man-made nuclear disaster, as well as present the voices and expressions of the islanders who are now forced to make their choices 60 years after the commencement of the nuclear tests.

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

Eriko Ikeda, President

The 10th special exhibition titled "The Military Never Protects Women - The Japanese Military Comfort Woman Stations in Okinawa and Sexual Violence by the U.S. Army" was started from June 23 in Tokyo and Okinawa for celebrating the 40th anniversary since the return of Okinawa to Japan. The exhibition explores the history of Okinawa and reality of the military comfort woman station from women's view points, and reveals continued sexual violence by the U.S. soldiers and struggle of women in Okinawa. There were huge reactions from the visitors, since the comfort women issue has been untouched for nearly a half-century, and this was the first time to show the survey results accumulated since the 1990s with the display of relevant materials.

There were also a large number of visitors to "The Exhibition of Okinawa" held at the wam in Tokyo. This is not only because people are interested in the hot topics such as the comfort women issue between Korea and Japan and the deployment of Osprey, the U.S. military's aircraft, to Okinawa, but also because people were more impressed by a large number of the comfort woman station existed in Japan and the repeated tragedy of sexual assault by the U.S. soldiers in Okinawa. The relevant seminar and video presentation will be held in this autumn.

Kyoto Museum for World Peace: Kyoto

Maki Torii: Chief of the Educational & Cultural Section

Professor Monte Cassim became the 4th director of

Kyoto Museum for World Peace in April, 2012. We celebrated the 20th anniversary on May 19th. A commemorated book called *The History of Kyoto Museum for World Peace: Past, Present and Future* was published then. We are planning to hold an academic symposium for peace on November 30th as well as students' peace forum. We are also making a plan of our peace museum for the future. I would like to introduce some projects and exhibitions here as follows: As for special exhibitions, we held one called "Radiation and Human Future" from May 15 to July 27. Professor Ikuro Anzai gave a lecture on radiation literacy on July 10 and Mr. Naomi Toyota, a photo journalist, gave a lecture on contaminated areas with radiation from Iraq to Fukushima.

As for a mini-exhibition, students made one on their volunteer work for victims of the big earthquake from April 20 to May 20. There was also an exhibition on their works for peace called Happy Factory which is introduced in other article.

There was also a picture story for children before World War II from July 21 to August 26. A lecture is given to citizens for free on Saturday.

Mr. Yutaka Honjou of Ritumeikan Uji high school gave a lecture on peace education.

Professor Anzai gave a lecture on the concept of peace and peace education: the 20-year history of Kyoto Museum for World Peace. There was also the 32nd war exhibition for peace from July 31 to August 6 which was held by joint efforts of citizens organizations.

On 21 September 2012 (International Day of Peace), the director and the honorary director of our museum jointly announced a statement about the recent Sino-Japanese difficulty triggered by the disputes over the *Senkaku* or *Diaoyu* Islands as introduced below.

Toward the Renewal of Cordial Sino-Japanese Relations

— *The view of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace on recent bilateral tensions* —

As widely reported in the media, triggered by disputes over the so-called *Senkaku* or *Diaoyu* islands, the friendship between Japan and China is under serious threat.

Territorial issues must be resolved with the utmost care. Rationality must prevail in the steps taken, which must be based on the detailed historical facts of the relationship between China and Japan. If either country takes abrupt unilateral political action without respecting the sincere and steady efforts to build consensus based on processes appropriate and acceptable to both nations, the confrontation may further intensify. This will only serve to make the parties to the conflict more aggressive, with a propensity to violence that will make the dispute harder to resolve.

Since the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China 40 years ago, many non-governmental groups have made strenuous efforts to preserve and strengthen this rapprochement. As globalization progresses, solidarity beyond

borders has also been established in the fields of economic and cultural relations as well as academic exchange. Ritsumeikan University has been promoting a number of study abroad projects such as the “*Campus Asia Program*” and creating new research exchange paradigms between the two countries. Now is the time to act wisely if a grave situation, that can damage the many friendly relations fostered by the work of countless citizens in both China and Japan, is to be avoided.

Based on its fundamental aim of a commitment to “face the past in good faith”, the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University displays exhibits that reflect on Japan’s war responsibility during the so-called “*Fifteen Year War*” and has built a warm, enduring relationship with the “Nanjing Massacre Museum” in Nanjing, China. In order to promote peace and friendship in Asia, the government and people of Japan must honestly face the historical fact of the nation’s past aggression and the toll of Japanese militarism, and work to chart a fresh course of mutual understanding with all affected lands and their peoples.

In conclusion, we at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace remain seriously concerned by the sudden deterioration in Sino-Japanese relations triggered by the current territorial dispute. We fervently hope that the bilateral dialogue to mitigate the confrontation will be tenaciously pursued with a focus on building international peace. We further hope that this conversation will help inaugurate a New Asia, where future generations can foster active exchanges throughout the region in an atmosphere of peace, friendship and profound mutual respect.

Monte Cassim, Director, and Ikuro Anzai, Director Emeritus, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

Grass Roots House Peace Museum: Kochi

Kana Nakauchi, Secretariat

The exhibition titled “Peace Wave 2012 in Kochi” is currently held. Other events held this year include “Peace Action, Gathering for UNICEF” on June 23, “The 30th Peace Tanabata Festival” from July 2 to 31, “The 34th Exhibition to Consider War and Peace” from July 3 to 8, and other festivals on film, music, and arts for peace.

Among the three major themes for the exhibition of the museum, “wrongdoing”, “damage” and “protest”, the exhibition of Ko Makimura is representing the theme “protest”. He was an anti-war poet in Kochi who devoted his life to the labor campaigns and protested against the invasion of Japan to China. He was arrested and died after the torture by the police at the age of 26.

This year marks the 100th anniversary since Ko Makimura was born. The 13th edition of Grass Roots House booklet titled “To meet Ko Makimura...” was published in May and the celebration party was held in June. The exhibition

titled “Journey to Kanto”, the place Makimura read in his poem, will be held from September 1 to 7.

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum

Yasutoshi Takazane, President

The major activities in the first half of the year 2012 are as follows.

- The 64th and 65th edition of “*NISHIZAKA DAYORI*” were issued in January and April.
- Among the series of public lecture on “The early modern history of Japan”, the 5th, 6th and 7th lectures were held from January to March.
- The request for retracting the inappropriate comment on the Nanking Massacre made by Takashi Kawamura, the mayor of Nagoya city, was submitted in March.
- The museum received NPO subsidy from the Kyusyu Labor Bank in April.
- Five participants were selected from the members for the program of visiting Nanjing, China.

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

NPO Chukiren Peace Memorial

Nobuo Serizawa, Secretariat and President

At the end of March, Head of Fushun War Criminals Management Centre in China came to Japan to visit the memorial, and meet and talk with the repatriates from China.

Chukiren Study Group was established in China and the symposium will be held in this autumn. In Japan, also, Chukiren Study Group was set up as an internal organization of the memorial with the participation of scholars and members of the memorial. The council was held on quarterly basis along with the lectures given by external experts.

Dr. Petra of Free University of Berlin in Germany came to Japan to visit the museum for his study on the Chukiren. The outcomes of the study published in German were donated to the memorial.

There are a number of items donated by the war victims’ family members, which are currently under the preparation work for display. The memorial supports NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) by providing materials from our collections.

※ “*Chukiren*” is a network of repatriates from China

Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum

Akiko Nakada (Curator)

On the June 23 memorial day, we showed for the first time the anime, “Himeyuri,” which had been

in progress for some time. We had used various methods to teach about the experiences of the Battle of Okinawa at the museum before, but we had difficulty reaching children for many years. We wanted to produce something that could reach the children. During summer vacation (8/1-15) we showed the anime in concert with a talk about the wartime experiences of the original Himeyuri students, and not only did the children respond, but the adults who also attended were also able to more deeply understand these experiences. In addition, on June 23, the collection, "The Himeyuri Students who survived – from Camp to Home," was published. This collection describes the experiences of those Himeyuri students who survived the Battle of Okinawa and who were taken in by the American army and held briefly until they could return to their families. It was unimaginable for those Himeyuri students who survived the Battle of Okinawa to be taken in by the American military. The memoirs of the young women who survived reveal the difficulties they encountered and the mental scars they carried with them.

Citizens' Network News



Sendai City Memorial on War Damage and Recovery

The 2012 War Reconstruction Exhibit was opened from July 6 to 16. This exhibit is open every year, and demonstrates the damage done during the Sendai City air-raids that occurred on and around July 10. This year, in addition to photographs of the air-raids damage and reconstruction, the exhibit also had on display everyday items from war life and other real-life items. In particular, two valuable items, a picture of pre-war Sendai from the sky, and a map of the American base "CAMP SENDAI" were also on display. Additionally, Miyagi Gakuin Women's University Curator's Course Project is created from the point of view of current women students and looks at the life of the students during the times of war. As part of the course, the students worked hard to advance the project to an exhibit. Furthermore, the Sendai City Air Raid Victim Name Board Committee donated a plaque that contains the full names of many victims of war, which was also on display.

On June 30th, we held a performance of *The Sendai Air Raids – Messages to our*

Grandchildren-. From July 6th to 10th, in addition to the members of the Sendai War Damage, Reconstruction and Peace Conveyance Committee, the residents of Sendai who experienced war also told their stories. On the 7th and the 8th, events such as "The Music of the Reposed Souls" Vol. 16, the 15th "Twinkling Star Concert" along with a storytelling entitled "Women in Showa Period War History according to Songs and Stories" sponsored by the Executive Committee and Peace Osaka were held.

Tel:022-263-6931 Fax:022-262-5465

<http://www.stks.city.sendai.jp/hito/WebPages/sisetu/sensai/index.html>

Sendai City Museum of History and Folkore

We opened our exhibit, "War and the Common People's Living," on July 21st, to be open until September 17. It focuses on Sendai as the military capital before the war, and is based on all of the wars from the late 19th century to the end of World War. It also includes exhibits on the Japanese conscription system and American Military Occupation. It's an exhibit that considers the wars that occurred in Senzai and how they affected the lives of the civilians.

Other related events include: 1. Let's Read Wartime Materials (7/28, 9/8, 9/9); 2. The lecture for children, storybook reading of "The Story of the Blue-Eyed Doll" (7/22); 3. Walking among the Tsujigaoka War Ruins (8/14, 8/15); 4. Lecture on The Wartime Regime's Progress into Northeastern Japan Policy.

Tel:022-295-3956 Fax : 022-257-6401

<http://www.city.sendai.jp/kyouiku/rekimin/>

Fukushima Museum: Aizuwakamatsu City

As the "Point Exhibit," an exhibit regarding "Balloon Bombs" was displayed between 7/14-8/31. The main contents of the exhibit was the lower half of a balloon bomb made from *washi* (Japanese paper). The balloon was provided by an individual whose father returned to his worksite, the Kureha Chemical Company, after demobilization and helped dispose of the balloons. According to the 50-year history of the Kureha Company, the Sagami Naval Arsenal Factory, within the Kureha Chemical Factory, produced small balloons made of glued *washi* that were sprayed with polyvinyl alcohol. This half of the balloon is thought to be part of one of the small balloon types that were eventually discontinued by the navy. In addition, we also displayed materials related to the army's use of balloon bombs. The army's balloon bombs were sent up from Iwaki City, Nokoso ward. These balloons contained cloth bags filled with sand in order to adjust the altitude. The balloon that is exhibited was intended to be disposed of, and it seems that the donor's father used it as a tool bag. The balloon bomb in the exhibit was initially in the collection of a private individuals, but because of the individual's donation it has now become part of

the museum's exhibit and collection.
Tel : 0242-28-6000 Fax : 0242-28-5986
<http://www.general-museum.fks.ed.jp/>

Peace Museum of Saitama : Higashimatsuyama City

For the 2011 Theme Exhibit III, we held the exhibit "UNESCO and World Peace and Happiness" from 2/25-5/13. This is the 5th theme exhibit in which we introduce the various international contributions to peace made by Japan following the war. In the exhibit we focus on the activities of the special UN agency, UNESCO within Japan, our prefecture, and at the grass roots level. The exhibit focused on three areas: "What is UNESCO?"; "UNESCO in Japan," and "UNESCO in Saitama." From March 17 to May 13, 2012 we held the exhibit from our collections, "Sugoroku(a Japanese backgammon): Children Dream of the Future." As children played Sugoroku, they gained an increased understanding of how they wanted to imagine the future. As the war intensified, Sugoroku also became a way to reflect upon the world. After the war, Sugoroku gradually began to fade away. For this exhibit, we have drawn from our collections to focus on Sugoroku from Taisho to wartime Showa to reveal the changing world and how children perceived it. We also created a catalog for the exhibit items. From 7/14-9/2/12, we held the exhibit, "A Young Girl's View of War During Summer 1945." For this exhibit, we created a virtual young girl from the archival materials in our collection and showed how the war must have looked from a child's perspective. Along with the exhibit, on August 12, we also invited individuals who experienced the war to speak and reflect upon war and peace, and Mieko Uchiyama gave a talk entitled, "Children During War."
Tel:0493-35-4111 Fax : 0493-35-4112
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/saitamapeacemuseum/>

Warabi Municipal Museum: Saitama

The 23rd Peace Memorial Exhibit, "Let's Never Forget: Life During and After War," was held from July 28 to September 30. So that we may never have to experience the tragedy of war again, we wanted to communicate the experiences and memories of war and consider the preciousness of peace through photographs of Warabi during and after the war. In the exhibit, we included the beginning of the 15-year war, national mobilization, life under wartime policies, the damages to Warabi from the aerial bombings, violence in the aftermath of war, the draft, the air force, relics from aerial bombings, as well as relics and documents from the immediate aftermath of war. We also created flyers and a catalogue.

Tel:048-432-2477
<http://www.city.warabi.saitama.jp/hp/menu000000200/hpg000000120.htm>

Tokyo Air Raid Exhibit:Sumida Ward

With the tragic historical circumstances engraved in our hearts, and looking to the future with the hopes that such a tragedy may never occur again, the City of Tokyo created an exhibit on the first floor of the Edo-Tokyo Museum from March 7-11 that included artifacts from individuals who lost their lives in the aerial bombings, photographs of Tokyo during and after the aerial bombings, and other images and drawings that attest to the impact of the aerial bombings. Other exhibits were also displayed on the second floor.

Tokyo Reconstruction Memorial Hall:Sumida Ward

The Tokyo Municipal Memorial Association held a spring Buddhist memorial service on March 10 to remember those who were killed during the aerial bombings of Tokyo and the Great Kanto Earthquake in the Yokoami Park Tokyo Memorial Hall. In addition to this Buddhist service, a special "Panel of Wartime Photographs" by Ishikawa Koyo was created on the second floor of the Reconstruction Memorial Museum from February 28 to March 18 so that the tragedy of war may cease and the preciousness of peace be preserved.

Tel:03-3622-1208

<http://www.tokyoireikyokai.or.jp/kinenkan.html>

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

In regard to the photographs taken by the Toho Company, which were donated to the Center in 2011, we prioritized those related to aerial bombings and during 2011 we researched their historical significance and clarified their historical significance within the body of the Toho Company materials. We also realized that such photographs are vital records of the air raids in regard to the damages inflicted upon the Ebara residence, the Takaido Fourth National School, the Futaba Women's High School, Jochi University, Keio University, and Sengakuji. In addition, these photographs document the mobilization of junior high and university students to clean up the burnt remains, efforts to reconstruct roads, the creation of barracks, barbers, florists, and funerals amidst the burnt ruins, the seeing off of soldiers from factories in ruins, as well as the documentation of damages within China and Hong Kong. Moreover, such photographs provide new evidence that the United States targeted, without discrimination, non-military facilities from the very beginning of the air raids. In addition to documenting the air raids, these images were also intended to be used as propaganda outside of Japan. Finally, it has been thought that Toho's photographs were only mass produced for propaganda purposes or that they were falsified; however, many of these new images are of high quality, and we were able to verify that they were created by the Toho photographic division.

After reorganizing and analyzing our museum's collections of the Japan Photo Corporation National Defense photographs and National Defense photographs published in newspapers, these images also confirmed that validity of such images. We have created a special exhibit in order to report these results. In addition, as part of the exhibit we also published the report, "The Indiscriminate Air Raids of the United States Military," as a catalogue on February 18, 2012. In the overview of the special exhibit, not only did we include a list of the Toho air raid photographs and Japan Photo Corporation National Defense photographs, but we also included Inoue Yuko's, "The History of the Toho Company and the Historical Value of its Records;" Yamabe Masahiko's "The Historical Significance of the Toho Company air raid photographs and the National Defense Documentary Photographs;" Koyama Ryo's, "Air Raid Damage Photographs Taken by the Toho Company Photographic Division that were Donated to The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage" and Ishibashi Seishi's "About the Nihon Photo Corporation National Defense Photographs." This special exhibit ran from February 18 to April 8 as the 10th Annual Special Exhibit, "The Indiscriminate Air Raids of the American Military as Recorded by the Toho Company." At the 2/18 opening lecture, Inoue Yuko, Yamabe Masahiko, and Koyama Ryo each gave lectures. Yamabe's "The Historical Significance of the Toho Company air raid photographs and the National Defense Documentary Photographs" was also included in the No. 15-4 (March 2012) issue of *News Letter of the Institute of Politics and Economy* which introduced the findings of the donated Toho Company photographs. The Toho Company air raid photographs were also included in the NHK special report, "The Unpublished Photographs of the Tokyo Air Raid" and were published in August 8, 2012 by Shinchosh with Yamabe as the author. In addition, on August 24, 2012, a DVD of the March 18, 2012 NHK special, "The 583 Unpublished Photographs of the Tokyo Air Raid" was produced with an explanation by Yamabe. Issue 98 (June 2012) of the *Study on Politics and Economy* also included Yamabe's "'Museums for Peace' & 'War Exhibitions for Peace' in NHK Archives" This issue presents Yamabe's findings regarding the NHK archive trial research, "Historical Research into the Reporting and Awareness of the Air Raids." On March 10, the "10th Anniversary of the Air Raid Center's Telling the Story of the Tokyo Air Raids" was held: Prof. Ikuro Anzai gave a lecture, Ms Inaba Kikuko described her experience of the air raid, and a film was shown that documented 10-year history of the Air Raid Center. On March 24, 2012, in order to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Center, the play, "Shinde mo buresto wo," was held at the Hikifune Cultural Center. From 8/15-19, the event, "Let's Come, See, and Listen about the Tokyo Air Raids: For Parents and Children," was held and stories and *kamishibai*

related to the experiences of air raid victims and children sent to the countryside were read.
Tel : 03-5857-5631 Fax : 03-5683-3326
<http://www.tokyo-sensai.net/>

Korai Museum: Tokyo, Shinjuku Ward

A special exhibition on Japan's colonization of Korea and Koreans in Japan was held from April 4 to August 26. There are about 600,000 Koreans living in Japan. Issues of Korean life and rights in Japan were exhibited.
Tel & FAX:03-5272-3510
<http://www.40net.jp/~kourai/>

Katsushika Shibamata Tora-san Museum: Tokyo

An exhibition of "My experience on August 15 (when Japan was defeated)" was held from March 3 to 25. Cartoonists and writers who went through World War II expressed their memory of August 15.
Tel : 03-3657-3455 Fax : 03-3657-3418
<http://www.katsushika-kanko.com/tora/m/>

Midori Library: Tokyo, Sumida Ward

An exhibition on air raids and evacuation was held from March 3 to 25. Photos taken by US military before the air raids, paintings on the air raids on Tokyo, an old map, photos of evacuation of children and so forth were exhibited. There was also an exhibition from March 3 to 25 on writers such as Katsumoto Saotome who wrote the air raids on Tokyo. There was a symposium on the time during World War II such as Mr. Hiroshi Kuroki's talk on the air raids shown in news films.
Tel : 03-3631-4621 Fax:03-3631-4660
http://www.city.sumida.lg.jp/sisetu_info/library/annai/midori.html

Hibiya Library & Museum: Tokyo, Chiyoda Ward

An exhibition on the history of recovery in Tokyo was held from July 17 to September 2. It was possible to learn the history of towns in Tokyo such as the recovery from the earthquake and war damages, the change of townscape in Tokyo before and after the Olympic in Tokyo. A pictorial record was published.
Tel:03-3502-3340
<http://hibiyal.jp/hibiya/museum.html>

Toshima Historical Museum: Tokyo

An exhibition on US air raids on Toshima was held from April 13 to June 16 from various viewpoints: the day when Toshima was air raided, the US materials on the air raids on April 13, citizens' record of the air raids and the paintings on the air raids of Tokyo. A leaflet was produced. There was an exhibition on Toichiryo Fujimoto, an artist influenced by French paintings, and also

on children's evacuation from July 21 to October 7.

A journal of Life and Culture No. 21 was published on March 30 and it includes Tetsuo Aoki's article on children's evacuation during World War II.

A lecture on peace and war museums was given by Mr. Masahiko Yamabe on March 4 and 11th.

The participants visited the Center for Tokyo Air Raids and War Damage and related areas in Koto ward.

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

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

Nakano Historical Museum: Tokyo

An exhibition about "Kikuo Nakajima — the author of *Hinomaru Hatanosuke* — and the children lived in Nakano" was held from July 21st to September 2nd in 2012. A cartoonist Kikuo Nakajima was a school teacher and sent newsletters to the children who evacuated to the countryside. His cartoons, pictures drawn by the children as well as the newsletters were displayed. A talk meeting by Noritaka Ishii who was one of his students was also held.

Tel:03-3319-9221 Fax:03-3319-9119

<http://www.city.tokyo-nakano.lg.jp/dept/407000/d005773.html>

Waseda University Archives: Tokyo. Shinjuku Ward

A special exhibition "Eizo Matusi, a heroic baseball player of Waseda University died at age 24 in the battle field", which was postponed due to Eastern Japan Great Earthquake and was held from March 21st to April 21st in 2012. In the war time, there was a young student who was a talented and heroic baseball player in Waseda University. However, he was killed at the battle field. His last words, his helmet with a bucket hole, letters sent to his brothers were displayed to commemorate his short life with glory and to recall the reality of war. A guide book was published.

Tel:03-5286-1814 Fax:03-5286-1815

<http://www.waseda.jp/archives/>

Tachikawa Folk Historical Museum: Tokyo

A special exhibition "A record about my home and Tama district during and after the war" was held from July 10th to October 22nd. This is organized to commemorate the 20th anniversary of being a City of Peace Declaration, which promised never repeat war again according to a severe experience of U.S. air raids. By exhibiting the war-related materials donated by the citizens, it aimed to confirm the importance of peace. The contents were as follows: old Tachikawa city, soldiers, life during the war time, Tachikawa air raids and after the war

There is a guidance leaflet with the lists of the real materials.

Tel:042-525-0860 Fax : 042-525-1236

<http://www.city.tachikawa.lg.jp/cms-sypher/www/section/detail.jsp?id=154>

Parthenon Tama Historical Museum: Tokyo

A special history exhibition "Children from downtown — Evacuee schoolchildren in Tama at the war time" was held from July 13th to November 12th in 2012. Temples in Tama area was used as evacuation shelters for the school children from downtown Tokyo such as Shinagawa Yamanaka national school. It displayed how those children experienced the life with suffer like homesick, hunger, skin trouble, and fire bombing. Original pictures painted by the evacuees reserved in Shinawaga History Archive.

Tel: 042-375-1414

<http://www.parthenon.or.jp/rekishi/>

Jindai Botanical Garden:Tokyo,Chofu City

A special exhibition "Plants survived disasters — encouraging people and telling the history of disasters" was held from July 31st to August 12th. Lots of plants survived after the catastrophes such as the Great Kanto Earthquake, Tokyo Air-raid, A-bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Great Hanshin and Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake. They encouraged people and gave hope to live beyond the agony. The relationship between people and plants was focused in the exhibition.

Tel:0424-83-2300

<http://www.tokyo-park.or.jp/park/format/index045.html>

Hachioji City Historical Museum: Tokyo

An annual summer exhibition was held from July 6th to August 31st. Its title was "What the movement of mobilization of the national spirit was like for the citizens". To let the visitors imagine how the government tried to embroil ordinary citizens in the all-out war, about thirty real materials such as propaganda posters and fliers published between 1937 and 1944 were displayed. Lecture meetings by the volunteer war time story tellers were also organized on August 14th, 15th and 16th.

Tel:042-622-8939 Fax:042-627-5919

<http://www.city.hachioji.tokyo.jp/shisetsu/28254/028261.html>

The Folk Museum of Higashimurayama: Tokyo

A special exhibition "Record of Higashimurayama during the war time" was held from April 28th to July 8th. Then mayor's diary, military-related documents and so forth were shown to give holistic picture of the war time history in the city. A pictorial record of this exhibition was published. In May and June, lectures by those who experienced the war time life were also given.

Tel:042-396-3800

<http://www.city.higashimurayama.tokyo.jp/tanoshimi/rekishi/furusato/index.html>

Fussa Local Material Hall**City:Tokyo**

A special exhibition “War Record exhibition for Peace” was held between July 14th and September 9th. It focused on the history between the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War by displaying daily life utensils and military letters during the war time.

Tel:042-530-1120

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

Mitaka Education Center: Tokyo

An exhibition “War remnants dug out from the earth” was held from March 8th to September 28th. During the war time, since there were war-related facilities in the area such as an aviation research center and a military airport, the city was attacked by dozens of U.S. Grumman bombers in February 1945 and four of the Japanese soldiers lost their lives. They experienced several more air-raids. The excavation project to dig out the remnants of the damaged military facilities has been conducted and some of the segments of Japanese airplane and the bombs dropped by the U.S. were unearthed. They were displayed at the exhibition along with the photos at that time.

Tel:0422-45-1151 (ext.: 3315)

<http://www.education.ne.jp/kyoiku-center-mi/>

Musashimurayama City Museum:Tokyo

The small exhibition, “War material in Musashimurayama”, was held from March 10 through 20, 2012. The display of it included materials on the war and the city’s record of damage brought by the air-raid after the Great Tokyo Air Raids, which showed how the city and the people’s living were at the time. This is the second exhibition following the one held in 2011.

Tel: 042-560-6620 Fax: 042-569-2762

<http://www.city.musashimurayama.lg.jp/shiryoukan/index.html>

Kawasaki City Peace Museum: Kanagawa

The exhibition of “Kawasaki Great Air Raids: We had air raids” was held from March 10 to May 6, 2012. It showed the museum-owned photo panels and the materials of the Great Air Raids and other materials of air raids from the other facilities. The opening event was provided with children’s presentations on what they have learned about peace, talks on war experience and a screening of an animation movie “*Garasu no Usagi*”.

The special exhibition “Atomic Bomb and Battle of Okinawa” was held from 1 through 26 August, 2012, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the declaration of nuclear-free and peaceful city and the 20th anniversary of foundation of the museum. The exhibition focusing on atomic bomb and Okinawa included the photos capturing damage in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, materials and photos of the battle of Okinawa and the Star Lily Corps. A public meeting on peace was held on August 11, 2012, accompanied with the exhibition.

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

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

City of Yokohama Municipal Archives Reference Room : Kanagawa

The exhibition of “City of Occupation: Departure of Postwar Yokohama” was held at the Yokohama City Central Library from July 18 to September 17, 2012. After the war, Yokohama used to be a main hub of the U.S. occupation forces which took over most of the city area destroyed by air raids. In the midst of the constraint, people in Yokohama were striving for reconstructing the city. The coexistence of the city of U.S. forces and Japanese way of life featured postwar Yokohama. This year marks the 60th anniversary of the end of the occupation, and the exhibition aimed at reminding people again of the postwar period through photos taken by both the occupation forces and Japanese people.

On August 18, 2012, a slide show and two lectures related to the exhibition theme were held at the library.

Tel: 045-251-3260 Fax: 045-251-7321

<http://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/somu/org/housei/sisi/>

NYK Maritime Museum: Yokohama City

The special exhibition, “Japan-US Exchange Ship and Its Era” was held from August 11 to December 9, 2012. During the Pacific War, all merchant vessels were controlled by the nation. Passenger ships were used by the army and navy, and some of them were remodeled into aircraft carriers. Nihon Yusen, a maritime company, was in charge of the operation of exchange ships that were used in exchanging people left behind in their “hostile countries” at ports in neutral countries in accordance with international law of war. When the war began, not only diplomats but also many people including journalists, expatriate personnel of companies, scholars and students were living in the enemy countries. The exchange ships made historical journey that securely brought the people back to their countries from the severed enemy territories, relying on few neutral nations. Many Japanese intellectuals who represented the postwar era were also on board the ships. Centering on the vessels, the exhibition introduced the humanitarian assistance that maritime companies involved, along with the historical background where merchant vessels were engulfed into the war.

Tel: 045-641-4362 Fax: 045-211-1929

<http://www.nyk.com/rekishi/>

Nagano Prefectural Museum of History: Chikuma City

The spring exhibition, “Trace of Three of Ohinata: Manchu Immigration from Nagano” was held from May 26 through July 16, 2012. After the

Soviet Union participated into the war and Japan was defeated in August in 1945, Manchu colonists were forced to escape from there and also many emigrants from Ohinata village became victims. The village was the vanguard of emigration to Manchuria. From Minami-Saku County in Nagano to Manchuria, and then to Karuizawa Town in Nagano, the exhibition explored footsteps of the pioneers and provided their sentiments. Exhibition catalog is available. Relating to the exhibition, a lecture was thrown on May 27, 2012 and three witnesses were given on June 2, 16 and July 7. A summer exhibition, “War and Propaganda in Posters in Achi Village” was held from July 28 through September 2, 2012. The exhibition showed 70 posters back in the time of national mobilization to examine how they were made, and what their roles were toward the war. An accompanying lecture was given on August 18, 2012. Consecutive 5 lectures related to the two exhibitions, “War in Showa Era and Nagano” was held from June 30 to August 25.
Tel: 026-274-2000 Fax: 026-274-3996
<http://www.npmh.net/>

Matsumoto City Museum: Nagano

From 4 through 31 August, 2012, “War and Peace” exhibitions were held in four facilities including the museum. Some events including a lecture and a concert were given relating to them.
Tel: 0263-32-0133
<http://www.matsu-haku.com/maruhaku/index.html>

Ibigawa History Folklore Museum: Gifu

The exhibition, “War and Life in Hometown” was held from July 17 through September 2, 2012. It was to remind people of war impact on living and preciousness of peace through displaying of various commodities and letters sent to battle fields during the Japanese-Russo War and the Pacific War.
Tel: 0585-22-5373
http://www1.town.ibigawa.lg.jp/cms/contents_detail.php?co=kak&frmId=1300

Yanaizu Folklore Museum (Branch of Gifu City Museum of History): Gifu

“Wartime Posters — Soldiers and Families” was held from July 18 through September 2, 2012. The wartime posters used to encourage people to become strong soldiers and to support injured soldiers and their families. The exhibition focused on the posters related to soldiers and their families to think of the people’s feelings brought by looking at the posters in those days.
Tel: 058 - 270 - 1080
<http://www.city.gifu.lg.jp/c/40120461/40120461.html>

Shizuoka Peace Centre: Shizuoka City

The exhibition “Afghanistan Now — Glorious

Homeland and People Beaten by Arms” was held from January 27 through May 27, 2012, where photos and artifacts such as traditional costumes were on display.

The exhibition “War from Sky” was held from June 8 through October 28, 2012. It explored the history of air raids through 17 panels made by the Peace Aichi and let the visitors rethink about “What aerial bombings brought about.” Paintings by witness of Shizuoka Air Raid, mementos of the victims of the air raids and other new materials were on display.
<http://homepage2.nifty.com/shizuoka-heiwa/>
Tel&Fax: 054-271-9004

Musee Fujieda — Fujieda Municipal Museum of History & Fujieda Municipal Museum of Literature : Shizuoka

The 103rd exhibition “Wartime Living and Play” was held from June 9 through July 16, 2012. It themed on “Prayer for Peace” and was to pass down the experience and memory of war to the next generation. The displayed Fujieda-related materials included wartime commodities, soldiers’ belongings and children’s textbooks, toys and *Kamishibai* (picture show cards). A corner for experiencing the wartime living was also provided. The museum had not held an exhibition related to war since 1989 and this time was the 2nd. On June 24, 2012, a tasting event of wartime meals was held in front of the museum and two lectures were given on June 17 and July 1 at a study room.

From June 9 through July 16, 2012, Museum of Literature held the exhibition of “Prayer for Peace: Paintings of *Hirano Ryosai*,” commemorating the first anniversary of his death. He was an antiwar artist from Fujieda City.
Tel:054-645-1100 Fax:054-644-8514
http://www.city.fujieda.shizuoka.jp/kyodomuse_index.html

Sakuragaoka Museum: Aichi,Toyokawa City

The exhibition of “Toyokawa Naval Shipyard” was held from July 21 through August 31, 2012. This annual summer exhibition is to let people know the shadow of the war existed also in Toyokawa. It included donated materials on the shipyard, paintings of war experience and display materials telling the wartime living.
Tel: 0533-85-3775 Fax: 0533-85-3776
<http://www.city.toyokawa.lg.jp/enjoy/sakuragaokamuseum.html>

Yokkaichi Municipal Museum: Mie

The study support exhibition, “Yokkaichi Air Raid and Wartime Living” was held from June 15 through September 2, 2012. Aiming at supporting peace studies, the exhibition showed the materials on the theme, models of a bomb shelter and a firebomb and photo panels to comprehensively show war experience.

Tel: 059-355-2700
<http://www.city.yokkaichi.mie.jp/museum/>

**Asai Museum of History and Folklore:
Shiga, Nagahama City**

The 10th exhibition commemorating the war end, “Feelings toward Hometown and Family” was held from July 28 through September 2, 2012. It included more than 150 materials such as letters between families and soldiers, draft cards and farewell note of military nurses.
Tel: 0749-74-0101 Fax: 0749-74-0101
<http://www.city.nagahama.shiga.jp/section/azairekimin/>

Otsu City Museum of History: Shiga

The 98th small exhibition, “Record of Internment in Siberia” was held from July 10 through August 19, 2012. After the war, many were interned in Siberia as prisoners of the Soviet military. The exhibition gave us an opportunity to rethink the importance of peace through written memories by ex-detainees from Otsu and the materials that have been carefully kept by them.
Tel: 077-521-2100
<http://www.rekihaku.otsu.shiga.jp/>

Ritto History Museum: Shiga

The special exhibition, “Cornerstone of Peace 2012 — Portrayed War” was held from July 28 through September 2, 2012. In the wake of declaring Ritto a peace city, the museum has organized the annual exhibitions themed war and peace since 1991. The exhibition is to reconsider peace from the viewpoint of a local area by reproducing the post-modern war history and wartime living. It focused on the drawings of soldiers and scenery of battlefields in Luzon, the Philippines, by a Japanese-style painter from Ritto, *Nishida Keisen*, and his fellow artists. The descriptions of the displayed works were available on our website (Japanese only).
Tel: 077-554-2733 Fax: 077-554-2755
<http://www2.city.ritto.shiga.jp/hakubutsukan/>

Oyamazaki-cho Museum of History: Kyoto

“The 14th Cornerstone for Peace” was held from 7 through 26 August, 2012. It was aimed at giving an opportunity to talk preciousness of peace, displaying the materials relating to Oyamazaki before and during the war with detailed captions, along with newly contributed school textbooks.
Tel: 075-952-6288
http://www.town.oyamazaki.kyoto.jp/soshiki_view.php?so_cd1=40&so_cd2=135&so_cd3=0&so_cd4=0&so_cd5=0

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

The exhibition focusing on an elementary school

teacher *Mari Ohashi* was held from April 28 through August 28, 2012. Another exhibition of the record of evacuation from the war was held at the same time, and it included pupil’s pictures drawn during the evacuation.
Tel: 075-366-0033 Fax: 075-213-3181
<http://kyo-gakurehaku.jp/>

Nantan City Museum of Culture and Hiyoshi Historical Museum: Kyoto

“The War and Nantan City: Pass on the Message through the Generations” was held from July 14 to September 17, 2012 in both Nantan City Museum of Culture and Hiyoshi Historical Museum in Nantan City. This exhibition was designed to make the visitors look at the war on a personal level and think about the war, in which Japan participated, through the items that tell us about how the things were during the war, hoping to pass on the message of peace to the later generations. The exhibit consists of the four sections: Soldiers leaving for the battlefield, Life at the home-front, Life of children, Scars left by the war. Child evacuation was only displayed in Hiyoshi Historical Museum. Nantan City Museum of Culture participated in this exhibit for the first time, while this was Hiyoshi Historical Museum’s second exhibition.

On a related note, the workshop “Wartime diet and stories” was held at a thatched house in the Hiyoshi Historical Museum on August 11, 2012. Hiyoshi Historical Museum
Tel&Fax: 0771-72-1130
<http://www.be.city.nantan.kyoto.jp/hiyoshi-shiryokan/>
Nantan City Museum of Culture
Tel : 0771-68-0081 Fax : 0771-63-2983
<http://www.be.city.nantan.kyoto.jp/hakubutukan/>

Muko City Museum: Kyoto

The exhibition “War in our lives” was held from August 11 to September 9, 2012. The museum displays the materials related to the war every summer. This year, the archived materials such as military postcards, thousand-stitch belt, and children’s magazines published during the war, which were donated from the citizens, were displayed. The aim of the exhibition was to reflect on the war that affected our lives through these materials and think about peace.
Tel: 075-931-1182
<http://www.city.muko.kyoto.jp/shisetsu/shiryokan.html>

Peace Osaka (Osaka International Peace Center) : Osaka City

The exhibition “Peace Osaka Collection” was held from January 15 to July 17, 2012 in the special exhibition room. Peace Osaka celebrated its 20th anniversary on September 17, 2011. With the 10 years of its predecessor “Osaka Prefecture Peace Memorial Hall”, it has many materials donated by

the citizens of Osaka for the last 30 years, which speak to people's hearts. This exhibit featured the items from the tumultuous time in the early Showa era to the air raids when the war was nearing its end, hoping to give visitors a chance to reflect on the war time and think about the meaning of peace. The paintings resulted from the Siberian labor camp experiences by Keiichi Endo and related documents, paintings by Ken'ichi Ota when he joined an army, paintings by Hiroshi Yano of Osaka Air Raids and after the war, and air raid pictures from Mainichi Shimbun were displayed.

"Peace Osaka Collection II" is being held from August 1 to December 25, 2012, in the special exhibit room on the first floor. The purpose of the exhibit is the same as previous one, and exhibited were about 80 pictures and paintings, such as air raid panorama painting and paintings of joining an army, and about 70 items that were actually used during the war, such as ho-an-ko, a safe that housed a photograph of the emperor and a copy of the Imperial Rescript on Education, and a piece of a One Ton bomb.

Its 20th anniversary event and Osaka Air Raid peace memorial event "Never forget Osaka Air Raid" was held on March 4, 2012 in the lecture hall. Hajime Domoto and Hiroshi Yano talked about their experiences to pass on to the next generations.

A peace memorial event for the end of the war memorial day "Examining 'War' and 'Peace' by lectures and songs" was held on August 4, 2012 in the lecture hall. The first part was a keynote lecture by Mr. Monte Cassim, director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, and the discussion between Mr. Cassim and Mr. Shohei Mozu, a board member of this center, on the relationship between Sri Lanka and Japan and its implication for peace. The second part, moderated by Mr. Mozu, was songs by Ms. Kako Takahashi and piano by Ms. Yuko Takahashi.

The second memorial event for the end of the war memorial day "Never forget Hiroshima: Testimony and picture-card show "Barefoot Gen" was held on August 5, 2012 in the lecture hall. Ms. Shizuko Takagi talked about when she was exposed to the atomic bomb when she was 17 years old, and Ms. Mikan Aozora performed the picture-card show.

A war victim memorial peace concert was held on August 15, 2012 in the lecture hall and in Toki-no-Niwa garden, middle school students presented their essays "Pledge for Peace", and there was also a candle vigil. People renewed their vow for peace in Toki-no-niwa on August 15. Tel:06-6947-7208 FAX:06-6943-6080
<http://www.peace-osaka.or.jp/>

Osaka Human Rights Museum: Osaka City

There was an exhibition on Okinawa that was returned from the US rule to Japan 40 years ago: May 15, 1972. Introduced was the history of Okinawa before and after returning to Japan in

1972, and also efforts for taking Okinawa back by Okinawans and people in Osaka. The exhibition showed Okinawa under the US military rule, the movement of taking Okinawa back in Osaka, a secret promise on nuclear weapons between the United States and Japan and Okinawa after taking it back to Japan. A lecture on the history of the issue on US military bases in Okinawa was given by Mr. Toru Aketagawa on May 12, 2012.

Tel:06-6561-5891 FAX:06-6561-5995
<http://www.liberty.or.jp/>

Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum: Osaka

A poster exhibition on the atomic bombing was held from July 1 to Sep. 29 to commemorate that the number of Mayors for Peace became over 5000 in the world. Posters were made to promote the movement to abolish nuclear weapons and it was planned to exhibit peace posters on August 6 and 9 in the world. Sakai City also made an exhibition on such posters so that citizens will learn the result of the atomic bombing.

Tel:072-270-8150 Fax:072-270-8159
http://www.city.sakai.lg.jp/city/info/_jinken/

Suita Peace Memorial Center : Osaka

An exhibition on war and zoo was held from August 1 to 15. Also exhibited were the atomic bombing, US air raids of Suita City and Osaka City. The Memorial Center was moved to Senri New Town Plaza on September 3.

Tel:06-6876-7793 Fax:06-6873-7796
http://www.city.suita.osaka.jp/home/soshiki/div-jinken/jinken/event/_56229.html

Minoo City Museum of Folk: Osaka

An exhibition on life during World War II was held from August 3 to September 3. The purpose is to convey the misery of the war and the preciousness of peace to future generations. An emphasis was put on people who worried about soldiers under the threat of US air raids suffering from the shortage of food and clothes. Many materials were donated by citizens. The exhibition was held hoping that the present peace will continue to exist and there will be no war in the world.

Tel:072-723-2235 Fax:072-724-9694
<http://www.city.minoh.lg.jp/kyoudo/kikakutenji.html>

Himeji Historical Peace Center: Hyogo

An exhibition on women who went through the war was held from January 7 to March 25. Many materials related to the Pacific War were donated by citizens. People had to suffer from the shortage of basic things. They were forced to work at munitions factories and US air raids and they had to live on rations. Women were forced to support the war by making amulets, write

letters to encourage soldiers and so forth. They had to survive when there was severe shortage of food. Articles are related to cooking, how to make good use of old clothes, how to save money for the country, rations, women working for munitions factories and so forth.

There was also a lecture on US air raids on Himeji on Feb. 11, 2012. There was an exhibition on children and war from April 14 to July 8. Children's life at school and home and some changes of their favorite play were dealt with.

Ms. Maki Komada, an actress, read a story on US air raid on Himeji on May 5. Mr. Takamasa Houken talked about his war experience on June 24.

Anti-nuclear exhibition for peace was held from July 14 to August 31. Himeji City declared itself nuclear free on March 6 in 1985 and such an anti-nuclear exhibition for peace has been held every year since then.

There was a peace concert by children's chorus on August 12. Ms. Noriko Nakamoto of the Association of Atomic Bomb Survivors in Himeji talked about her experiences on August 15.

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

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

Nara Prefectural Library and Information Center: Nara City

There was an exhibition on "the Red Cross: the History and Development" at the War Experience Library from January 4 to March 22. There are precious records by nurses who worked during the war between Japan and China and the Pacific War.

The history of the Red Cross in the world and Japan was introduced. In Japan there was Seinan war in 1877 and it led to the birth of Japan Red Cross.

Nurses' personal accounts were exhibited from April 1 to June 28. The second exhibition was held from June 30 to Sep. 27. A memorandum in Singapore and so forth were shown.

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

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

Suiheisha Museum: Nara

There was an exhibition on the movement of Suiheisha and the 90-year history to liberate the buraku from May 2 to August 31. The buraku people were discriminated against and Suiheisha, an organization to liberate them was founded in 1922 in Kyoto. The present situation of the discrimination against the buraku, their struggle against the discrimination, the history of the movement against discrimination in the world was also shown.

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

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

Nara City Museum of Art: Nara

An exhibition of "The Atomic Bomb and War:

Records of Nagasaki" was held from August 22 to 26. Nara City declared itself nuclear free in December, 1985 and they have had various peace projects every year since then.

Tel:0742-30-1510 Fax:0742-35-7160

<http://www.museum.city.nara.nara.jp/>

Wakayama Castle Tower: Wakayama City

There was an exhibition on Wakayama Castle before and after US air raids from July 1 to Sep. 2. Wakayama Castle was designated as national treasure in 1935, but it was burnt down by US air raids on July 9, 1945. It was reconstructed in 1958. Not only photos of Wakayama Castle but also burnt tiles were exhibited.

Tel:073-422-8979

http://www.city.wakayama.wakayama.jp/menu_1/gyousei/wakayama_siro/osiro/osiro.html

Wakayama City Museum: Wakayama

There was an exhibition on Wakayama during World War II from August 7 to September 30.

We should not forget that we fought with many countries during World War II. There are lessons to learn so that we will never have such misery of war in the future. There was an exhibition such as training against air raids, children books and so forth. US air raids on Wakayama and educational materials during the war were also exhibited.

Tel:073-423-0003 Fax:073-432-9040

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

Nichinan Town Art Museum: Tottori

There was an exhibition on cartoonists' record of war from July 21 to August 26. 94 cartoonists' 124 cartoons were exhibited to show the misery of war and the change after August 15 when the war was ended.

Tel:0859-77-1113 Fax:0859-77-1115

<http://culture.town.nichinan.tottori.jp/bijyutukan/bijyutukan.top.html.htm>

Okayama City Virtual Museum: Okayama

The 35th exhibition on US air raids on Okayama was held from June 15 to July 16. Over 1700 people were killed by the air raids and about 63% of houses were burnt down. Such an exhibition started in 1978 and materials such as melted glass, photos and so forth were exhibited.

There was also a lecture by a survivor of the US air raid. There was also a peace concert on June 16.

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

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

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: Hiroshima

There was a photo exhibition on effects of the atomic bomb from February 3 to July 9. It is

estimated that about 140,000 people were killed by the end of 1945. What happened to such victims? 108 photos, 43 materials and 2 films were exhibited.

There was also an exhibition on reports on the atomic bombing from March 1 to 30. It was the only official report made by the Japanese government.

An exhibition on Motomachi town has been held from July 13 to December 12.

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

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

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall: Hiroshima

There has been an exhibition on memory that should not be forgotten from Jan. 2 to Dec. 28.

An emphasis was put on family and it is possible to imagine what it was like to lose precious family through records by atomic bomb survivors' record. Many people regret that they could not save family members because of fire after the atomic bombing.

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

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

Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City : Hiroshima

There was an exhibition on Hiroshima and Nagasaki from August 1 to 31. An emphasis was put not only the destruction of life but also communities and culture.

Tel:084-924-6789

<http://www.city.fukuyama.hiroshima.jp/jinkenheiwashiryokan/>

Tokushima Prefectural Museum: Tokushima City

An exhibition on war was held from July 10 to October 8. An emphasis was put on the Russo-Japanese War and the Asia Pacific War so that visitors would be able to think the horror of war and the preciousness of peace.

Tel: 088-668-3636 Fax: 088-668-7197

<http://www.museum.tokushima-ec.ed.jp>

Takamatsu Civic Culture Center : Peace Memorial: Kagawa

An exhibition on medical goods used before and during World War II was held from December 20, 2011 to March 11, 2012. The center and the Peace Memorial were closed on March 11, 2012 because the facilities were getting old.

Museum of theTown of Tadotsu: Kagawa

There was a war exhibition from August 1 to 31, 2012: panels of the Atomic Bomb and Human Beings, children evacuation in Tadotsu town and so forth. There was also a lecture on life and food during the war. Visitors could taste what

food was like during the war.

Tel & Fax : 0877-33-3343

<http://tkamada.web.fc2.com/shiryokan/kikaku/indexkikaku.htm>

Iizuka City Historical Material Museum: Fukuoka

An exhibition on life during World War II was held from August 2 to 29. Materials used during the war were exhibited so that visitors would be able to think of the misery of the war and the importance of peace. People's life and soldiers' life was introduced.

Tel & Fax : 0948-25-2930

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

Miike Playing Card Memorial Museum: Fukuoka, Omuta City

There was an exhibition on life during World War II from July 3 to Sep. 23. Because of the shortage of materials during the war, people's life was not easy because they had to live on rations. This was a good chance to think of peace.

Tel & Fax : 0944-53-8780

<http://三池カルタ・歴史.com/>

Fukuoka City Museum: Fukuoka

An exhibition on life during World War II was held from June 5 to August 12. There was US air raids in Fukuoka and materials on the war time were exhibited with an emphasis on soldiers' letters to home as well as letters written by children to soldiers.

Tel : 092-845-5011 Fax:092-845-5019

<http://museum.city.fukuoka.jp/>

Tachiarai Peace Memorial Museum: Fukuoka

There used be a big military city in Chikuzencho in the past. However, the air field was destroyed by US air raids in March, 1945 and many people were killed. The exhibition was made so that visitors would learn lessons from the past and convey the preciousness of peace.

Tachiarai Peace Memorial: 417-3 Chikuzencho, Asakuragun, Fukuoka Prefecture

Tel: 0946-23-1227

<http://tachiarai-heiwa.jp/>

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki

An exhibition on the atomic bombed trees was held from March 28 to June 20. Not only humans but also trees were destroyed by the atomic bombing. Photos of the atomic bombed trees in the past and present are exhibited so that visitors would be able to feel some messages from plants.

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

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

Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki City

An exhibition on a weather map on August 9 when the atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki was held from July 24 to August 12. The weather forecast was prohibited from Dec. 8, 1941 to August 22, 1945 by the military. It was not possible for people to know the weather forecast for three years and eight months. The weather is deeply related to the atomic bombing on Nagasaki.

The US pilot was planning to drop the atomic bomb on Kokura, but he had to give it up because of clouds. There were also clouds in Nagasaki, but the pilot found rift in clouds and dropped the atomic bomb.

Tel:095-818-4247 Fax:095-827-7878

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

Iki City Ikikoku Museum: Nagasaki

An exhibition of "My August 15" (the day when World War II ended) was held from July 13 to August 5. Jun Ishiko, one of the founders of the Association of August 15 gave a lecture.

Tel:0920-45-2731 Fax:0920-45-2749

<http://www.iki-haku.jp/>

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture: Nagasaki City

An exhibition of "My August 15" (the day when World War II ended) was held from August 8 to Sep. 2. Memory of the end of the war was shown by 127 writers and cartoonists of the Association of August 15 through illustration and letters with pictures

Tel: 095-818-8366 Fax:095-818-8407

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

Nagasaki City Museum of History and Folklore : Nagasaki

An exhibition on life during the war was held from June 21 to Aug. 26 in order to think of the preciousness of peace. People's life was poor because of the shortage of necessary things and it was compared with the present rich life using about 150 articles such as picture stories, old money, stamps, textbooks and so forth.

Tel & Fax:095-847-9245

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

Oita Prefectural Museum History: Usa City

An exhibition on Usa Navy Air Force and War in Oita was held from July 13 to Sep. 17. There are many war remains such as military facilities. Materials on Usa Navy Air Force and the war in Oita were shown so that visitors could reconsider war memory and peace in the community.

Tel : 0978-37-2100 、 Fax : 0978-37-2101

<http://kyouiku.oita-ed.jp/rekisihakubutukan-b/>

Sendai History Museum: Kagoshima

There was an exhibition on people's life during

the war from August 7 to September 2. Their life that was influenced by the war was shown.

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

<http://rekishi.satsumasendai.jp/index2.htm>

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

Ten picture books were displayed to show the battle in Okinawa from June 18 to August 5. They were also read aloud on July 1 in 2012.

Children messages for peace were exhibited from June 23 to July 6 at the museum while it was shown at Yaeyama branch museum from July 12 to 22. It was followed by an exhibition at Nago City, Uruma City and the prefectural hall.

A peace project for the 40th anniversary of Okinawa returned to Japan was held in Itoman City, Nago City, uruma City, Naha City Miyakojima, Ishigaki City aiming at conveying lessons of the battle in Okinawa to future generations for building eternal peace.

The first exhibition on children was held from June 13 to July 16 in order to learn their life during the battle in Okinawa.

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

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

Tsushima Maru Memorial Museum: Naha city, Okinawa

The 18th special exhibition on evacuated children in Tokyo for 600 days was held from August 18 to 25.

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

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

Ginowan Museum: Okinawa

A photo exhibition on the battle on Okinawa with an emphasis on Ginowan bay was held from June 13 to June 1 in order to think of war and peace.

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

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

Nago Museum: Okinawa

An exhibition commemorating the 40th anniversary of Okinawa returned to Japan was held from June 8 to 24. Photos, pictures and eyewitness on the battle on Okinawa were introduced. A soldiers' water bottle, an injector and so forth were exhibited. As a related event, over 60 participants including high school students and teachers visited war remains on June 9.

Tel : 0980-53-1342 Fax : 0980-53-1362

<http://www.city.nago.okinawa.jp/4/3282.html>

International News



The Sun Yat Sen Museum: Malaysia

The Sun Yat Sen Museum is a beautifully- preserved house museum in the multicultural George Town world heritage site. This historical house has a permanent exhibition on Sun Yat Sen's early revolutionary period in Penang when he planned a historic uprising of the China Revolution of 1911.

The Sun Yat Sen Museum
120 Armenian Street
George Town World Heritage Site
10200 Penang, Malaysia
Email: sunyatsenpenang@gmail.com
Website: www.sunyatsenpenang.com

The Children's PEACE Center: USA

The Children's PEACE Center is a fun, interactive, hands-on traveling "Field Trip" museum for children in Elementary grades K-5th. Utilizing puppets, games, puzzles, crafts, computers, role plays, challenging discussions and teamwork activities, children are empowered to make better life choices, learn steps to conflict resolution, emotion management, and encouraged to develop better character traits and accept responsibility for their actions.

The Children's PEACE Center is delighted to be part of the first annual Acworth Art Fest. The Peace Mobile will be available for visitors to view and try our programs first hand. Be sure to visit us across the railroad tracks in "Acworth Commons" parking lot.

We recently held our own Art Contest in honor of Earth Day. We invited local students to submit their own art work with the theme "Be Earthwise". Their submissions will be on display at our location across the Railroad tracks in "Acworth Commons" parking lot. Winners of our contest have their art work displayed front and center on our wall calendar, which will be available at the event for a donation to help send children to peace camps this summer.

Children's PEACE Center: P.O. Box 379, Acworth, GA 30101 USA
info@childrenspacecenter.org
<http://childrenspacecenter.homestead.com/>

Military Historical Museum of the Bundeswehr : Germany

(German Federal Armed Forces)
in Dresden, Germany
www.mhmbw.de
Written by Philipp Sonntag

www.philipp-sonntag.de

Since 1877 the building at Olbrichtplace in Dresden has been used in turns as arsenal, and as an armament museum. After a major renovation it has been re-opened 14th of October 2011 as MHM (Military Historical Museum) of the Bundeswehr (the German Federal Armed Forces). Official goals of MHM are both, education of soldiers, and information of the public. It represents a deliberate attempt, to present the military history within an overall societal context. In the official concept, violence is seen as a last resort, and bad impacts of military actions are described in their horrible details. The innovation of viewpoints is underlined by the architecture as designed by Libeskind, including a huge black wedge, breaking up the old dignified building.

(1) Limit war, broaden peace

The MHM definitely cannot be understood as a traditional "peace museum", which would oppose war in every form. Rather it does reveal essential features of a "museum for peace".

For instance there are numerous pictures showing the wounds inflicted by use of weapons, including horrible physical and mental injuries. Furthermore beyond immediate warfare destructions, also several ensuing consequences for economy and society are included. MHM does reveal divergences between goals before war, and results thereafter. What will be the effect of the MHM? We might ask, for whom in society would a "peace museum" or a "museum for peace" be the most urgent education? The answer might include societal obstacles to peace, like Cold Warriors and "hot soldiers". Another answer would focus on future oriented key persons. Optimal impact then might be upon modern soldiers in democratic structures, and upon schoolchildren. It shall be an effective feature of this MHM, that young and old soldiers shall use it extensively, as outlined in their standard education programs. And already during the first days after opening of the museum, many children, especially school classes, have been at the MHM. Modern viewpoints might not have been possible, if the current German army had recently fought major wars, in a militaristic context. Instead, recently all intense warfare has been avoided politically, because since 1945 the German society is alert against almost any involvements in war. Even relatively low military expenditures and low numbers of dead soldiers are considered with suspicion. It is before this background, that within MHM both purpose and impact of military weapons have been put into the overall societal context. The outcome is an unusually large museum, quite unthinkable of course for any "peace museum": 62 million euro have been spent, in order to comprise weapons since 1300 all the way until now, including recent experiences from Afghanistan.

Where the MHM does investigate weapons, it is mostly focussed on German armies before the Bundeswehr, and on their excessive warfare history. The few military actions of the

Bundeswehr itself are reported in a comparatively positive way, as for instance the support of evacuations in Albania 1997 by the "heroes of Tirana", while coincidental effects of collateral damage, such as destruction of hospitals, schools, churches etc. are treated rather as a minor matter.

(2) Nuclear armament as utmost menace

MHM does present several items related to nuclear weapons, like the "Honest John" and "Pershing" rockets as carriers, and it mentions the manifold public protests against the detailed preparation of atomic warfare in Germany. Given the courage of MHM, to display medical and further impacts of old as well as contemporary weapons in realistic form, there is one striking renunciation: the well documented impact of nuclear weapons is avoided almost completely. There is even a statement, in the catalogue (page 113), that the MHM has thought about the issue, but then decided intentionally to leave out "nuclear mushroom clouds", and detailed impacts. The argument is based on the difficulty that a nuclear disaster would be hard to describe in a realistic way - rather art than science might display the message. Accordingly, there is an art presentation, which intentionally does include the visitors: The exhibit "Hiroshima Thank You Instrument" of Ingo Guenther, an object of art, does apply a flash light right upon the visitors, whom their own shadows on a wall shall remember of the according shadows in Hiroshima, where persons had screened the wall behind them from the extremely intense nuclear flash light.

MHM clearly argues that the atomic bomb is the greatest menace to life. It does show some details, like an incense burner that had gone out of shape due to radiation of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima, an item on loan from the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. MHM describes the change in public perception and sense, for instance by displaying a toy with a clown right on top of an "atom rocket", a toy from 1955 which of course is perceived nowadays as weird and "macabre".

The broad spectrum of MHM is again evident, as civil defence measures as prepared for warfare are described. On the one hand, the fact that there can only be limited options for "protection" in view of nuclear warfare is mentioned. On the other hand, what is missing is a damage assessment, where the dramatic vulnerability of the German society against impact of even very small parts of the nuclear arsenal would be made clear in some detail. For example: The common expectancy during Cold War was a broad tank attack from the Soviet side, and a "necessity" to stop them with nuclear bombs. But, in a realistic scenario, already just one very first and single atom bomb, detonated on a bridge near the border between East and West Germany, might have endangered Wolfsburg by a radioactive cloud, a large town known for their production of Volkswagen. Already a few percent of the atomic arsenal at hand of military forces could have destroyed Germany beyond societal

repair (in contrast to the recovery after World War II). A detailed demonstration of nuclear warfare scenarios would have made a major impression for the visitors, and thus would have contributed more to awareness for peace, much like the American film "The Day After". Distinct from nuclear warfare, many other aspects have been included at MHM and well prepared for the visitors. For instance the firestorm of February 1945 in Dresden is vivid in the remembrances of the local people, and that of course is included - while leaving out those firestorms, which would be inflicted by atomic bombs.

(3) Driving a wedge between habits of war

Architecture has been considered as essential. Already the first impression shall be inspiring: Architect Libeskind had designed a huge black insert, added to the old dignified building. The triangle with its "deconstructivistic" form shall remind of the bomber formation of the Royal Air Force, attacking Dresden February 1945. The form is directed immediately at the point in town, where the check mark had been set for the orientation of the bombing. The firestorm had destroyed Dresden completely. Thus the black wedge shall be a constant reminder of warfare impact: As a symbol it does cleave the old, traditional view of weapons and violence. In the light-colored, old building there are numerous old weapons, as had been used through the last seven centuries. These parts do include the historical environment, the common celebration of military traditions, but always immediately related to realistic presentation of contemporary weapon impacts, often inflicted exactly by those weapons worn by soldiers in glorifying poses. Still unavoidably, within the MHM altogether, several exhibits documenting former centuries will be a feast for weapon fetishists, for instance in connection with the reconstruction of the first German submarine, built in 1850. Quite different, within the black wedge area, the systematic inclusion of all kinds of aspects regarding weapons and warfare has been put to the foreground: It includes the interdependence of military tools with societal features, such as government, administration, law, culture, art, economy, science, technology, and social issues. The intended result is a cultural history of violence, in all its causes, intentions and impacts. It took a deliberate attempt to create such a military policy, guided by democratic power. The MHM has been designed to promote this as a due and urgent step towards a more peaceful mankind. Nevertheless upcoming history will have to go a long way with new sufferings. MHM shows, how since 1999 the number of fugitive persons as a consequence of warfare is lower than the number due to other reasons, as hunger or environmental impact. Mere absence of war will not be feasible until there are major steps to solve urgent societal necessities. MHM mentions Wangari Muta Maathai in Kenya as an example for progress towards peace: She did win the Peace Nobel Price for her engagement in sustained environmental

improvement and basic women's rights.

(4) Obedience to what?

For ages, soldiers have been made submissive. Any and every refusal of obedience has been considered as a crime. Now round the corner of the MHM there is a street named the "Stauffenberg Allee", in remembrance of Graf Stauffenberg, the leader of the famous attack on Hitler July 20th, 1944. If that attack had been successful, millions of war victims might have been avoided. Later, in 1950 when the "Inner Guidance", was introduced by Wolf Graf von Baudissin, a new policy was established: A modern soldier shall be much more autonomous, also more self-consistent as a democrat, than ever before. As a result, today a modern soldier must be able to check situations fast and to act immediately on "well educated own intuition".

At the MHM, on one hand obedience is stressed as important for coordination of soldiers, but on the other hand it has gotten a new name, a more precise connotation, named "gewissenhafter Gehorsam" (a kind of conscientious, assiduous, attentive, painstaking form of obedience): The soldier shall recognize, when an order evidently is wrong, unlawful or against moral basics. The MHM includes such modern aspects, while it does not directly apply this wisdom regarding future dangers, like atomic warfare. It does mention public protests against nuclear armament.

(5) Victims of what?

Absence of peace causes victims under various circumstances. As far as non-nuclear disasters and horrors are concerned, MHM does not hesitate to outline both causes and consequences. For instance, it reports in detail the fact that during World War II soldiers in many different cases contributed to murder, especially of Jewish people. MHM explains how "Wehrmacht, SS, and police" were involved, and how a coordinated system of law and administration led to an unprecedented violation of human rights, and altogether to mass murder of people throughout Europe. Pogroms like in Lemberg, concentration camps like in Majdanek and the "industrial form" of mass murder are explained. MHM does realistically report the unique calamity, as intentionally caused by the Nazis. As quite different MHM reports the overall context and impact of other innumerable inhuman military practices over centuries, where most consequences had rather not been intended. Weapons had been tools built to win a war, but mostly not built as tools for mass murder.

The issue has to include impacts on the own soldiers. A typical example are off odors, displaying to visitors the offensive smell of deathly men and animals, as has been experienced in trenches and dugouts, as had been suffered especially by soldiers during World War I. Another example, from times of Napoleonic warfare: Shoes were manufactured thriftily in just one standardized form for both the right and left foot, thus soldiers, who had to walk thousands

of miles, got harming and painful foot ailments. A limited, but powerful impulse towards peace The MHM does leave out essential issues, such as atomic warfare, weapons export, outer space, and cyber warfare. Nevertheless, weapons and violence are shown and explained in a realistic way, and within a societal awareness regarding the horrors of war, and the merits of peace. Thus MHM has been built to influence both soldiers and the broad public in a direction toward stepwise establishment of peace. It definitely has left the tradition of mere military glorification. So far it is a rare occurrence, that a museum established by the military might be called, and might even work in the direction of a museum for peace. Explanations of the presented items are in German and English. The catalogue of the MHM so far is only at hand in German, but an English catalogue is in preparation. The catalogue ends with a statement, that "soldiers alone" can neither prevent nor solve the conflicts. Rather recognition of basic human needs, including dignity and freedom, are mentioned as a precondition for peace. Global networking is required. Consequentially a robe of the judge at the International Criminal Court (ICC) in Den Haag is shown by MHM, as a forward-looking item.

Offering for Having Exhibition of Sri Lanka Drawing

Hello, my name is Yumi Kayama, Ritsumeikan University Student in Japan. I actually heard of you and the peace museum from Professor Kazuyo Yamane, and am actually very interested in you and your museum study because I have been working on an interesting project between Sri Lanka and Japan as introduced below. The project is related to peace museum. I am going to introduce you the project and if you interested in it, please E-mail me here; happyfactory.since2011@gmail.com or Professor Yamane. Thank you.

About My Project Team, "Happy Factory"

Our team is called Happy Factory, started in 2011 by Kayama Yumi (Ritsumeikan University) and Nakabayashi Ryota (graduated from Kokugakuin University in 2011).

Our purpose is to make two-way relationship between Japan and Sri Lanka. We found that Sri Lanka and Japan sadly have only one-way relationship. For instance, even though Sri Lanka knows Japan well by getting educational and medical support by some Japanese, lots of Japanese do not know such fact and even where Sri Lanka is. This is a problem because such one-way relationship would bring no improvement. Since Happy Factory found such a problem, we made the Painting Exchange Project to have direct interaction between two countries by actually seeing, feeling and touching the real drawing by local children. The key point is the "drawing", because gender, age and language don't matter. We believe that drawing is the world common language.

Exhibition Project

After Tohoku-earthquake occurs in Japan, Happy Factory got lots of messages (E-mail) from Sri Lanka, caring about Japanese. Since that, Happy Factory offered Sri Lanka children to make paintings and message for Japanese, especially victims of Tsunami. Sri Lanka actually has experience of tsunami in 2004. At that time, Sri Lanka was like Japan in 2011, the towns were destroyed by tsunami. However they recover the situation with having Japanese help. According to this fact, Sri Lanka children decided to express their experiences onto the drawing and messages.

Around 200 paintings and messages were sent from Sri Lanka to the Happy Factory. Happy Factory started to have an exhibition with that drawings. Since Yumi belongs to the Ritsumeikan University, Ritsumeikan Peace Museum gave Happy Factory an opportunity to have an exhibition in August, 2011 and in April, 2012. Moreover, in the second exhibition, we had Sri Lanka Priests and Ritsumeikan President as our guest and had discussion on it. We also brought those Sri Lanka pictures to Uji (Kyoto), Kesenuma and Minami Sanriku (Miyagi), and Fukushima(Fukushima) to spread messages from Sri Lanka.



Suggestion And Offering

We now think about having exhibition overseas because earthquake and tsunami is not the only problem in Sri Lanka and Japan but every place in the earth. This is definitely a world problem. Also, having such relationship like Japan and Sri Lanka is very significant for developing world peace. If you are interested in our project as exhibition, please E-mail me here; happyfactory.since2011@gmail.com or Professor Yamane. I would love to have an exhibition overseas. Thank you.

About the Drawings

There are about 200 pictures.

- 17 of them are the pictures of messages for Japanese victims and are very bright and positive. Also each of those has messages (1-2 sentences).
- 3 of them are the pictures of recovering from the Tsunami damage by having camps and

building houses.

- Some paintings have Japanese nuclear power stations in it.
- The rest are the pictures of tsunami disaster which Sri Lanka children actually experienced in 2004. They are dark and negative pictures.

The May 18 Memorial Foundation

Mihoko Yamamoto, international intern

The May Memorial Foundation was established by victims and bereaved families by the Gwangju Democratic Uprising (Gwangju Massacre) occurred in May 1980 in Gwangju, the Republic of Korea. The roots of massacre go back to President Park Jeong-Hui's assassination and the coup d'etat by Chun Doo-Hwan's troop right after that. Jeollado province which holds Gwangju is known as the birth place of President Kim Dae-Jung and they have many pro-democracy protests historically. Although the uprising was under control after 10 days, we, the May 18 Memorial Foundation, have worked for rightful recognition as a democratic uprising organized by students and Gwangju citizens instead of a riot. Also, we aim to contribute to real democracy and human rights in the world. The foundation is formed by three teams; Culture & Education, Solidarity, Archive & Research. We host Gwangju Asia Forum, Gwangju Prize for Human Rights Award, and a workshop for high school students with the laureate in every May. Besides that, we organize an educational program for teachers, a poem contest, Grant for Democracy and Human Rights Projects for domestic and international NGOs. Our volunteer guides who take to commemoration sites are available in both English and Japanese. Until November 2012, 9th Gwangju Biennale opens. This is also a commemoration event among others held at the former base and the exhibition place was donated for free by the Korean Gov. Gwangju has dedicated to democratization, and it would welcome anyone with active energy for social change.

Website: <http://eng.518.org/index.es?sid=a5>

The May 18 Memorial Foundation

5 · 18 Memorial Culture Hall 1F

152 Naebangro, Seo-gu

Gwangju 502-859

Republic of Korea

Tel: (82)62-360-0518 /Fax: (82)62-360-0519

518org@gmail.com

Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial : Wash. USA

Nidoto Nai Yoni, translated as "Let It Not Happen Again" is the motto and mission of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. The Memorial is located on the site of the former Eagledale ferry dock on Bainbridge Island, Washington, on March 30, 1942, two hundred twenty - seven men, women and children — two -

thirds of them American citizens — were forcibly removed from their homes, rounded up by US Army soldiers armed with rifles fixed with bayonets and boarded a ferry to Seattle.

The Memorial is administered by the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association (BIJAEMA).

BIJAC Contact Information

Email: info@bijac.org

Mail: BIJAC, 1298 Grow Avenue Northwest, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Phone: 206-842-4772

Fax: 206-842-5649

<http://www.bijac.org/index.php?p=MEMORIALIntroduction>

The Japanese American National Museum

The mission of the Japanese American National Museum is to promote understanding and appreciation of America's ethnic and cultural diversity by sharing the Japanese American experience.

We share the story of Japanese Americans because we honor our nation's diversity. We believe in the importance of remembering our history to better guard against the prejudice that threatens liberty and equality in a democratic society. We strive as a world-class museum to provide a voice for Japanese Americans and a forum that enables all people to explore their own heritage and culture.

We promote continual exploration of the meaning and value of ethnicity in our country through programs that preserve individual dignity, strengthen our communities, and increase respect among all people. We believe that our work will transform lives, create a more just America and, ultimately, a better world.

JAPANESE AMERICAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

100 North Central Avenue

Los Angeles, California 90012

phone: 213.625.0414

fax: 213.625.1770

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

Terminal Island Japanese Memorial: San Pedro, California, USA

The Terminal Island Japanese Memorial was dedicated in 2002 at a site along Fish Harbor across from Southwest Marine. Created through the efforts of the Terminal Islanders Club, the memorial serves as a reminder of the island's former Japanese-American community, their evacuation and forced removal in 1942, and the once-thriving fishing village at Terminal Island.

Terminal Island Japanese Memorial

1124 South Seaside Avenue

http://lac.laconservancy.org/site/PageServer?pagename=terminal_island_memorial

The Museum of Tolerance

Recipient of the Global Peace and Tolerance

Award from the Friends of the United Nations, the Museum of Tolerance (MOT) is a human rights laboratory and educational center dedicated to challenging visitors to understand the Holocaust in both historic and contemporary contexts and confront all forms of prejudice and discrimination in our world today. The genesis of the MOT—the first of its kind in the world—came from the leadership of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, an internationally recognized and acclaimed Jewish human rights organization named in honor of famed Nazi hunter, the late Simon Wiesenthal.

Museum of Tolerance

Simon Wiesenthal Plaza

9786 West Pico Blvd (southeast corner of Pico Boulevard and Roxbury Drive)

Los Angeles, CA 90035

<http://www.museumoftolerance.com/site/c.tmL6KfNV>

[LtH/b.4865931/k.C069/Visit.htm](http://www.museumoftolerance.com/site/c.tmL6KfNV)

Suquamish Museum

Our mission is to collect, protect, educate, and preserve the history and culture of the Puget Sound Salish Tribes with an emphasis on the Suquamish Tribe. In order to do this the Suquamish Museum must provide exhibits that allow the visitors from all age levels to understand the culture and history from the view of the First Peoples of the Puget Sound and the Suquamish Tribe, through the use of oral history, photography, artifacts, replication and audio/visual productions. With the assistance of Tribal elders, scholars and other museum professionals, the Suquamish Museum will strive to meet all of the above goals, and provide visitors with a new understanding of the Native Peoples of the Puget Sound and the Suquamish Tribe.

<http://www.suquamish.nsn.us/Museum.aspx>

Suquamish Museum

6861 NE South Street

Suquamish, WA 98392

(360) 394-8499



Publications

Popoki's Friendship Story:

Our Peace Journey Born out of the Great Eastern Japan Earthquake

(Text & Illustrations: Ronni Alexander, A5 size, 64 pages, color, English/Japanese, Epic, 2012).

On 11 March 2011, the day the huge earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident rocked Japan, people the world over were shocked. As a person who specializes in Peace Studies and as one who experienced the 1995 Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, I really wanted to do something to help. I decided to do something as part of the Popoki Peace

Project, a group I started in 2006 using the cat Popoki to help us to feel, express and create peace. In beginning work in the disaster area, I wanted particularly to emphasize the following. The project should be multi-directional, promote awareness of local (disaster area) as well as global situations, encourage participation by all, be sustainable, inexpensive and use Popoki's methodology (emphasizing use of senses, creativity, emotions, etc.). I drew a large Popoki on a long cloth (45cm x 5m) and took the cloth and colored markers to Tohoku where I invited people in evacuation centers and other places to draw freely. Using key words such as 'life' and 'connection,' the project has continued in Kobe, Osaka, the Czech Republic, Guam, and many other places, too. In realized that each drawing is a story expressing joy, sorrow, desire, interests, and sometimes they are stories that are not, or cannot be expressed in words.

Our journey with the cloth that began after the earthquake has become a collective peace journey, and now we are connected by more than 60 meters of 'stories.' This book, the record of that journey, was written so that we do not forget the many important stories we encountered on the way, and so we can look forward toward tomorrow.



Scientific and Social Aspects of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster
 (authored by Ikuro Anzai and translated into English by Stephen Suloway. Published by Anzai Science & Peace Office)

Scientific and Social Aspects of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

authored by
Ikuro Anzai
(Director, Anzai Science and Peace Office)
translated by Stephen Suloway



October 2012

from the author

While we consider what can be done on a practical level to reduce the health risks of radiation, people everywhere also need to think about why a *nuclear energy policy that makes economic development more important than safety* has prevailed in Japan. And we Japanese, as the sovereign masters of our country, need to take action to determine what our national energy policy should be in the future.

Important Message

Muse Newsletter has been sent abroad for free, but we hope that you will read it on line on the website of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace: <http://www.tokyo-sensainet/>. This is because of the lack of fund for printing and postage. Thank you for your understanding and we hope that you will continue to enjoy reading *Muse* newsletter in the future.

