

Muse No. 30

Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: November 2014

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Conference of Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace in October

An annual conference of Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace was held on October 25 and 25 at Meiji University. There is the Noborito Institute Peace Education Resource Center on campus and participants visited there. It was opened in 2010 and there is a brief explanation on its website as follows: (http://www.meiji.ac.jp/cip/english/news/academic_impact/academic_e_03.html)

Prior to and during the Second World War, the Noborito Institute conducted "secret activities" that always accompany war such as counterintelligence, intelligence, intrigues, and propaganda. The arms and materials developed there raise serious issues in terms of humanity and international law. Meiji University intends to preserve this research facility, maintain a record of what the institute has done, and utilize it as an information center for the education of history, peace, and science, where with local residents, faculty and students can reflect upon the issues of peace and war.

There were 27 participants from 16 museums for peace and various topics were discussed such as how to deal with nationalism at various

museums for peace.

Yamanashi Peace Museum, Celebrating its 7th Anniversary

Tamotsu Asakawa

It has been seven years since the Tanzan Ishibashi Memorial Yamanashi Peace Museum was established in Asake, Kofu City in May, 2007. Since then, in addition to our permanent exhibits, we have hosted a total of fourteen semi-annual special exhibitions (our present exhibition, "Thinking about the Secret Information Protection Act," will be on display through October, 2014), and as of November 2013 the museum had reached 10,000 visitors.



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We have also had over 80 monthly lectures and symposiums, which have been reported in several places in the mass media.

On June 15, 2014, we had one of the top constitutional scholars in Japan, Mr. Asaho

Mizushima of Waseda University, giving our 7th Anniversary Memorial Lecture, a highly successful event with 100 participants. Mr. Mizushima spoke on the theme of “The Japanese Constitution, from its origins to its present: Learning from Tanzan Ishibashi,” strongly criticizing the Abe Cabinet by saying: “The Abe Cabinet’s movement towards a resolution authorizing the exercise of the right to collective self-defense is not a revision of the Japanese Constitution, but its destruction.” Touching on the theme of former Prime Minister Tanzan Ishibashi, he lamented, “If the Ishibashi cabinet had continued a little longer, many issues such as the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty might have turned out differently.”

This year is the 130th anniversary of Tanzan Ishibashi’s birth. To celebrate it, the Yamana Peace Museum is planning a memorial symposium on September 15th at which we will welcome Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin Professor Hiroshi Masuda and Junji Asano, former Chief Executive of Toyo Keizai Inc. We welcome your participation from 2pm at Pure Sogo in Asake, Kofu City.

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

Eriko Ikeda (Director)

In the past six months, WAM has been in a flurry of anger over the many decisions of the Abe cabinet, who has been speaking sympathetically about pre-war Japan’s fascism, imperialism, and aggression, while chanting refrains like “Towards a beautiful country.” Of course, as part of this, he has been continuing to deny

the element of force in the “Comfort Women” system. Ever since the removal of the description of the “Comfort Women” from middle school text books, he has been using the media to try to control public opinion, especially through the NHK or Japan Broadcasting Corporation. As a striking example, four people who are close to Prime Minister Abe were added to the executive committee of the NHK, and Katsuto Momii-- the new chairman-- made the following statements: “‘Comfort women’ could be found in all nations that were at war,” and “All issues were resolved under the Japan-South Korea treaty.” These statements show his ignorance and insensitivity to human rights, and are a clear sign that NHK has become nothing more than a mouthpiece of the government.

WAM, along with other “Comfort Women” activist groups, has been campaigning for the resignation of the leader of the NHK, especially since we feel that its coverage of the Secret Information Protection Act and the collective right to self-defense has been strongly biased. The “Comfort Women” issue has been complete taboo at the NHK for some time, but recently the intervention of the Abe cabinet in the programming there has been becoming more and more pronounced.

To combat this trend, from July 3 until November, WAM is holding an exhibition called “The ‘Comfort Women’ Issue for Middle Schoolers” again. Due to silence and censorship in the media and education, fewer and fewer people understand what the victims suf-

ferred. That is exactly why we feel that it is so important to spread basic information about this issue. Although we are attracting more and more criticism, and there is a very real fear of an attack from right-wing groups, we are not afraid. We hope that if you come to Japan, you will stop by our museum to support us during this time.



Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall

Since this year is the 60th year since the Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test, we at the Public Interest Incorporated Daigo Fukuryu Maru Peace Association—the group which manages the exhibition hall—are dedicating ourselves to commemorative activities. The main concept behind these activities is a refocusing on the era in which the hydrogen bomb was being developed (considering the period between 1952 and the 1963 Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty as one unit). This will help us understand themes such as nuclear development, global fallout, the diffusion of nuclear damage, and the inhumanity of planning for a nuclear war.

On March 1, the day of the Castle Bravo hydrogen bomb test, the Daigo Fukuryu Maru Peace Association held a memorial gathering of 320 participants. There was a lecture given by geoscientist Satoru Ikeuchi, and a commemorative performance by pianist and composer Haruna Miyake of the original piece “From the Dark Sea,” which was inspired by the story of the Daigo Fukuryu Maru, and a commemorative publication entitled “The Daigo Fukuryu Maru Sets Sail: 60 years of records about the Bikini Atoll nuclear test incident and the

wooden fishing boat that suffered from it.” (B5 color, 216 pages, 2000 yen + tax). From April to September, we also held four meetings of a citizen lecture series called “Now, let’s look at the hydrogen bomb era: Facing nuclear issues in the future.” We have had three hundred participants so far, and will publish a collection of the records next spring. This fall, we will also host a viewing of the original work “Lucky Dragon” by illustrator Seitaro Kuroda from October 11, and a commemorative concert called “The Next Voyage of the Daigo Fukuryu Maru” on October 26. In the 60th anniversary year of the Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test, and as we approach the 70th anniversary of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we are continuing our efforts to learn and educate about the horrors of nuclear weapons.

News from the NPO: *Chukiren* Peace Memorial (Association of Returnees from China)

Nobuo SERIZAWA(Director General)

At our general meeting on May 25, 13 commissioners and two supervisors were reelected, and Professor Toshiro KOJIMA was newly engaged as a commissioner.

Although there have been fewer large groups recently, people who really need the material of our museum continue to visit us.

At the board meeting on December 1, we resolved the request for immediate withdrawal of the “Specified secrets protection bill” and we submitted it to the chairpersons of both houses of the Diet. Also we submitted our statement to the Aashi Shimbun calling on further relation-

ship based on historical facts between Japan and China against the article of the Asahi Shimbun (issued April 28, 2014) on the China's review of the old Japanese army.

In June, the China Central TV and Hong Kong's Phoenix Satellite TV visited us for reporting "Chukiren and Memorial Museum." A monthly free magazine "Zoom Japan," which introduces Japan to the UK and France, also came to publicize the photos and interview of President Matsumura.

The museum holds open lectures and workshops after regular meetings. This year, Professor Iko threw a lecture on his book about Japan-China confliction.

Mr. Takeji MUNO and his son visited us on June 11. He received this year's special award of Japan Congress of Journalists for 30 years of continuous publication of weekly magazine *Taimatsu* (torch) after he quit the Asahi Shimbun on the day before Japan's defeat in 1945. During his visit, a round-table conference was held with commissioners and the volunteers.

Mr. Muno, a vigorous 99-year-old, loudly criticized the Abe administration and the current status, banging the table. He valued the museum as a center of talk on Japan-China issue and became a member of the museum together with his son.

Director-general Serizawa and President Matsumura are giving speech at the 18th conference of the nationwide network of war remain preservation in August and the 8th international conference of peace museums.



Mr. Takeji MUNO

Peace Aichi: Special Exhibition "War and Young Men — Lives and Hopes Taken"

Daisuke MIYAHARA (Director General)

We held a special exhibition for this summer "War and Young Men — Lives and Hopes Taken." from July 22 through August 31, 2014.

One of three themes of this exhibition was about the students sacrificed in the war. With material from the Wadatsuminokoe Memorial Museum, the exhibition introduced eight students who were forced to go to the warfront and lost their lives while in school. The material from Chuo University showed the nation's pressure on colleges to make Korean students volunteer. Also, it included a high school student who volunteered at the age of 15 and disappeared in Okinawa with an attack aircraft at the age of 16.

The second theme was "Tragedy of Girl Students," which displayed the fact of school-girls victimized by the bombing on Toyokawa Naval Arsenal.

The last one was nine paintings drawn by seven art students killed in the war.

The war has become the past in the memory and visual image of the war doesn't give viewers pain anymore. Not only soldiers, all the

people were pushed into the war and lost their lives including students in their teens.

The theme of the exhibition was on the war and young people to dwell on them living 70 years ago.

Now that Japan is becoming a nation that can fight in war, we must look back on what was the fate of the young students. Some lectures and events were held associated with the exhibition.

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Kyoko Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University: Kyoko

Maki Torii

[Activities from Jan. to June, 2014]

The number of visitors to our museum reached 900,000 on June 17.

“University Museum Association of Kyoto” which had been started in 2011 by 16 university museums in Kyoto city, restarted on March 30, 2014 with making a comprehensive agreement.

[Special Exhibition]

☆ Spring Term (5/3~7/19) : Chung Chu-ha’s Photo Exhibition “Does spring come to stolen fields?”

- Opening Speech (5/3) : Chung Chu-ha (a photographer), So Kyonshiku (a writer), Kawazu Kiyoe (a poet)

• Talk Event:

(6/7) Takahashi Tetsuya (a philosopher),

Anzai Yuka (a researcher of Korean history)

(7/19) Anzai Ikuro (a director emeritus)

“International students who saw Fukushima”, Yamaguchi Hironori (Ritsumeikan disaster recovery support) “the present situation of Fukushima and support for reconstruction”

☆ Traveling Exhibition: the World News Photo Exhibition 2014

Kyoto: 9/17~10/12, Shiga: 10/14~10/30,

Oita: 11/2~11/16

☆ Mini Exhibition

the84th: Youthful days in Kyoto—the scene of students and the high economic growth (2/8~3/30)

the 85th: Murakami Yasufumi’s Photo Exhibition—The scar of the Vietnam War (4/3~4/29)

the 86th: The life of Robert Jungk “Conveying Hiroshima to the world—to seek for a future without nuclear disaster” (by Jungk study group, 5/13~6/1)

the 87th: Children in Cambodia (by voluntary students’ seminar, 6/7~7/6)

the 88th: Health for the nation—Sports and Wars (7/12~8/29)

☆ Ritsumeikan Saturday Lecture

Shirai Atsushi “The departure of students for the front and war responsibility of universities” (8/2)

Mizushima Asaho “The nation and society before the war, in the light of Air Defense Law”

☆ Seminar for the volunteer guides (8/23)

“Acting as a volunteer guide in Kyoko Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University” (Lecturer: Anzai Ikuro)

Grass Roots House Peace Museum: Kochi

Ai ABE (Secretariat)

We held the annual meeting on May 10, 2014, where we discussed our future role and the activities we should continue, as the museum marked the 25th anniversary of the foundation this year. Also, we determined to take initiative in the movement to solve issues threatening human life. As an opening event, a storytelling (Brown Morning by Franck Pavloff) is given by singer Kazutaka SHIBAMURA.

On May 17, we held a workshop about the Constitution at the University of Kochi, which was organized together with the Japan's Scientists' Association and there were 30 participants. The lecturer was Kanehisa TADOKORO who had dedicated 38 years to teaching social study at the Kochi High School.

From May 31 through June 1, there was the 5th symposium of war remains reservation in Kochi, where underlying report and case presentations were made and a tour of war remains in Kochi was conducted. There were about 50 participants from both in and outside the prefecture.

From June 29 to the end of July, we held the annual event "Peace Wave in Kochi 2014." Throughout the period, the 32nd Peace Star Festival colored the local shopping areas with a number of origami cranes praying for peace which were sent from schools and organizations in the region. From 2 to 8 of July, the 36th exhibition of war and peace was held at the Kochi Liberty and People's Rights Museum. The exhibition focused on nuclear plants, atomic bomb and war, inspired by the accidents

of the Fukushima plant. There were about 470 visitors in six days. On July 5, we held a round-table discussion on Japan-China relationship at the 20th gathering for uniting Asian people, and a lecture at another meeting by lawyer Hajime KAWAGUCHI who used to be legal team secretariat of the suit for injunction against SDF dispatch in Iraq. On July 6th, the first part of Barefoot Gen was screened at the 31st Peace Film Festival. And a musical gathering, the 31st Antinuclear Peace Concert was held on July 7 and people in a wide age range participated.

Oka Masaharu Memorial, Nagasaki Peace Museum

Yasunori Takazane (Director)

Recently, researchers in and out of Japan and seminar students tend to visit our museum.

Activities from Jan. to June in 2014 are as follows.

Jan. 11: The 5th Modern History Lecture, "World WarII: Battle line in Europe and Japan's movement" (Lecturer: Kado Satsuki)

Jan. 12 : "Nishizaka Dayori", the 72nd bulletin, was sent.

Feb. 8 : The 6th Modern History Lecture, "Wars and Women" (Lecturer: Kunitake Masako)

Feb. 23: Prof. Eichhorn of Technical University of Berlin, a president of the German-Japan Forum, visited our museum with three young volunteers.

March 8: The 7th Modern History Lecture, "The second Sino-Japan War: in the light of Fushun war criminals management center"

(Lecturer: Okuyama Shinobu)

April 12: The 8th Modern History Lecture, “Did the military protect the public? — Manchuria and Okinawa in the last years of the war.”

(Lecturer: Shinkai Tomohiro)

April 13: “Nishizaka Dayori”, the 73th bulletin, was sent.

May 31: The application for the 14th group to visit China for friendly relationship was sent to the museum members.

June 3: The press release of the application for the 12th “Wings of Hope”, the group of junior high school students to visit China for friendly relationship

June 28: The interview and acceptance of two students who applied for “Wings of Hope”

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

Himeyuri Peace Museum: Okinawa, Itoman City

On June 23, 2014, 25 years passed in the Himeyuri Peace Museum since its opening. This summer, it reached 20,000,000 visitors since it first opened. In addition, more than 2,300 school groups have visited on their school trips per year and it has become a place to study peace. We are deeply grateful to all these individuals who have supported us.

On July 18, 2015 we plan to hold a special exhibit to honor our 25th Anniversary called, “The Witnesses of Himeyuri—25 Years of Testifying about the Battle of Okinawa.” In 1982 the Himeyuri Alumni Association decided to build the Peace Memorial Museum and in 1989 the Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum was

founded. Since the museum’s opening, the students of Himeyuri have become witnesses who have conveyed the tragedy of war to museum visitors. They have appealed to visitors to recognize the preciousness of peace and the value of human life. Through this they have come to see these testimonials a requiem for their departed schoolmates. We hope that this upcoming special exhibit at Himeyuri will be an opportunity to communicate our prayers for peace to the next generation.

[Exhibit Contents]

Prologue : Experiences we were not able to share

1. A museum for sharing the experience of Himeyuri
2. The establishment of the Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum
3. The activism of the witnesses begins
4. Lectures on the experience of war
5. From “Why didn’t I die?” to “Because I lived!”: “25 Years of Himeyuri Witnesses”
6. The activist leaders of the museum
7. The encouraging voices of our visitors: a day of testimonials
8. The projects for the next generation
9. Passing the baton of peace to the next generation.

Epilogue

[Witness video]

“The Witnesses of Himeyuri” (20 minutes)

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

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

News from Various Museums for Peace

Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore : Miyagi

A special exhibition “War and Citizens’ Life Vol. 4” was held from June 28 to November 3 to reflect the change of the life through the various war times such as the Boshin Civil War, the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese War, the WWI, the Asia-Pacific War. The exhibits included magazines, newspaper and military notes published during the Asia-Pacific War and most of them were displayed at the library for the first time. Booklets on them were printed.

Five lectures, one old war site visit and two performances related to war and people’s life were held through the term of the exhibition. A research report vol. 32 on the citizens’ and soldiers’ life in Tohoku area and Manchuria during the WW II as well as a list of the library collection vol. 12 were published.

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

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

Peace Museum of Saitama : Higashimatsuyama City

From January 11 to March 9, an exhibit “Memory of the War reflected by a New Collection” was held to focus on the citizens’ life during the war time. Another exhibit “Magazines and War” which consisted of the library collection was opened from March 25 to May

11. They introduced how the people survived the war time situation.

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

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

Fujimino Municipal Kamifukuoka Historical and Folklore Museum: Saitama

A small exhibit related to arsenals during the WWII was held from June 14 to August 17 to show one of the arsenals “Kawagoe Ammunition Factory” located in Kamifukuoka. A former factory worker who had been mobilized as a student gave a speech on his experiences on July 27.

Tel:049-261-6065 Fax:049-269-4817

<http://www.city.fujimino.saitama.jp/facility/bunkasports/siryokan/index.html>

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

A book “A Fieldwork of Tokyo Raids” was edited by the center members and it was published by Heiwa Bunka on February 22, 2014. On February 28, other research results were also published by the Center such as “A historical research on the photo materials based on the governmental policy at the end of WWII : Focusing on the national defense photographers corps and the Tohosha” and “Photographs taken before and during the 2nd WW: The total view of ‘the Tohosha’s collection’”, which included a bibliography of the Tohosha’s Collection and a list of every frame of the negatives, coauthored by Yuko Ito, Masahiko Yamabe, Masumi Ueno, Akira Koyama and Satoshi Ohoka. The book was donated to the associa-

tion to record the Tokyo Raids.

The center members also edited two maps: “A map of life: Tokyo Raids and War damage” which connected where the victims had lived before the air raids and where they fell victim and “A map of witnesses by the Tokyo Raids’ survivors”, which provides the testimonies videotaped. They were opened to public from March 1, 2014.

On March 9, “A Gathering on the Great Tokyo Air-raids: The 11th anniversary of the opening of the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage” was held. The participants joined a story-telling by a survivor, Toshiko Nakamura, a video screening, a lecture by Man Mikami about the Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution. Tel:03-5857-5631 Fax:03-5683-3326

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

Toshima Historical Museum: Tokyo

A special exhibition “Reflection of the War in Summer, 2014” was held from May 15 to August 31. Materials such as documents regarding the air raids, pictures drawn right after the war ended as well as newly donated items including the materials owned by a local town association and an air-raid defense drills diary kept at a municipal higher girls’ school. The 23rd study journal “Life and Culture” was published on March 28, which focused on the life of school children’s evacuation and war time ceramic substitutes.

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

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

Tokyo Reconstruction Memorial Hall: Sumida Ward, Tokyo

From March 4 to 10, a memorial event “Great Tokyo Air-raids Exhibition” was opened. A part of the materials donated to establish “Tokyo Peace Memorial Museum” were displayed and a film of survivors’ testimonies were shown.

Tel:03-3622-1208

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

The Heritage and Future of Rikkyo: Toshima Ward, Tokyo

“The Heritage and Future of Rikkyo” was opened on May 9, 2014 within Mather Library in Ikubukuro Campus. By visual media, Rikkyo Gakuin affiliate schools’ educational activities are displayed. The materials during WWII including college rules, photos of military training at the college campus and the chapel gone to ruin, text books and a list of the students enlisted in the army are exhibited.

Tel:03-3985-4841

<http://www.rikkyogakuin.jp/hfr/>

Waseda University Archives: Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo

An exhibition “Waseda Story told by the archives” was held from June 20 to August 3. The donated real materials such as a student’s written reminder in 1943 and 44, students’ albums and a picture card of Waseda University Kurume Hall were displayed. An exhibition catalogue is published.

Tel:042-451-1343 Fax:042-451-1347:

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

Fussa Local Material Hall: Tokyo

A special exhibit “A War Exhibition for Peace” was held from June 28 to August 31 to reconsider the issue of peace by displaying the war-related materials left in Fussa. This year a picture and military mails during the Russo-Japanese War were shown.

Tel:042-530-1120

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

Higashimurayama City Museum: Tokyo

A mini exhibition “Materials of War in Higashimurayama” was held from March 10 to 31. According to the memorial day of the Great Tokyo Air Raid on March 10, 1945, the real materials donated by the local citizens were displayed to introduce the people’s life and misery of war.

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

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

Kawasaki City Peace Museum: Kanagawa

When the standing exhibition was remodeled, new sections such as “Invasion and atrocity committed by the Japanese Army” and “What is the system of ‘comfort women of the Japanese Army?’” were added.

The 2nd exhibit “Let’s Think of Peace from the Monetary Point of View” was held from December 21, 2013 to January 31, 2014. “To Create Peace, To Think of Peace” as held as the third project from February 7 to March 2, 2014 with the assistance of the members of the Peace Studies Association of Japan.

“Exhibition of the Kawasaki Air Raid” was held from March 8 to May 6 to show the records of the large scale raid on April 15, 1945.

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

<http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/shisetsu/category/21-21-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0.html>

City of Yokohama Municipal Archive Reference Room: Kanagawa

A special exhibition “Yokohama Air Raids: From the materials recorded by clues of the B-29 bomber” was held from April 1 to middle of July.

The donated personal belongings of the ex. first lieutenant, the late King Martine were mainly displayed. A catalogue of the exhibits was published.

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

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

Nagaoka War Damage Center : Niigata

From April 19 to June 15, 2014, an exhibition of the pictures painted by the survivors of the Nagaoka Air Raid was opened. A meeting to listen to the experiences of the Nagaoka Raid survivors was also held in May and June.

Tel:0258-36-3269 Fax:0258-36-3335

<http://www.city.nagaoka.niigata.jp/kurashi/sensai/siryokan.html>

Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka City

A special exhibition “Dresden, Berlin and Hamburg: Air Raided Cities in Germany” was held from February 14 to May 25. It was a

travelling exhibit directed by The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage.

During the period, two lectures were held: one by a chief researcher of the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage, Tadahito Yamamoto about his trip to the air-raided cities in Germany, the other by a lecturer of To-kai University, Nobuhiro Yanagihara about how to hand the memories of the air raids to the next generation.

Tel& Fax:054-271-9004

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

Osaka International Peace Center: Osaka City

The 7th Exhibition of the Collection was held from Jan. 28 to April in 2014 and the 8th one was held from April 29 to Aug. 31. Six graders who could not attend the graduation ceremony because of the US air raids on Osaka had a graduation ceremony to commemorate the air raids on Osaka on March 13 in 2014. There was also the second exchange meeting between those who had an experience of war and those who do not have it. Ms Miyako Kubo who is the representative of the Association of Speaking War Experiences of US Air Raids, Takako Iga, the head of the Association of Injured People by US Air Raids on Osaka and Bereaved Family, and Seiichi Okumura, the director of the Association on National Elementary Schools and Evacuated Children gave a speech and there was discussion. A festival for parents and children was held on May 1, 2, 4 and 6 and a film was shown.

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

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



Sakai City Peace & Human Rights Museum : Osaka

An exhibition on life during World War II and US air raids on Sakai City was held using models of goods and documentary photos from April 2 to June 29. Citizens' life during the war and the horror of US air raids were displayed using collected photos and various models of goods used during the war that had been donated by citizens.

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

<http://www.city.sakai.lg.jp/shisei/jinken/jinken/heiwajinkenshiryokan/>

Nara Prefectural Library and Infor- mation Center: Nara City

An event on Patriotic One Hundred Poems by One Hundred Poets was held from Jan. 5 to March 27. This was the fourth time and the poems were selected by a patriotic association of Japanese literature and published in November in 1942.

Yoshie Sudou's war experiences in Saipan was displayed from March 29 to June 26 in 2014. Exhibited were her memoirs, a town map of Garapan City in Saipan, photographs from *Japan's Southern Archipelago*.

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

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

Himeji Historical Peace Center : Hyogo

An exhibition of the museum's collection was

held from Jan. 11 to March 30, 2014; the theme was “The Manchurian Incident, the end of WW II, and the reconstruction of Himeji.” A meeting was held to listen to the speech of Kendai Kuroda, who experienced US air raids on Himeji.

Spring Exhibition “Nursing activities in time of war” was held from Apr. 12 to July 6, which displayed the activities of nurses under the severe conditions, the situation of hospitals and nursing schools in those days, the misery of the war, and the reform of nursing education by GHQ after the war, etc.

On May 5, there was a meeting where Komada Maki, an actress, read records of US air raids on Himeji.

On June 22, there also was a meeting for listening to the air raids experience.

(Lecturer: Taji Shin-ichi)

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

<http://www.city.himeji.lg.jp/s50/heiwasiryo/8293.html>

Okayama City Museum: Okayama

The 37th Exhibition on Damage by WWII in Okayama was held from June 19 to July 6 at Okayama City Museum. Exhibited was how people in Okayama had prepared for US air raids, the situation of war damage and artifacts. A lecture on national air defense system was given by Prof. Hironari Tsuchida of Kobe University of Foreign Languages.

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

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

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims: Hiroshima

An exhibition on appeals from boys and girls in Hiroshima has been held from Jan. 1 to Dec. 28. A book of the collection of atomic bombed experiences by children was published six years after the atomic bombing in 1945. The book is introduced in the exhibition and the misery of war and atomic bombing is displayed as well as their wish for peace.

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

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

Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City: Hiroshima

An art exhibition on the Pacific War by children (from a book of paintings by Ms. Reiko Okada) was made from June 6 to July 31. Ms. Reiko Okada was born in Hiroshima in 1929 and was forced to work to produce weapons in Tadanoumi and toxic gas in Okunojima Island. She was atomic bombed and helped victims. She studied art at Kyoto City Art University and became an art teacher at a secondary school. She published a book of paintings on students who were forced to work to make toxic gas in Okunojima island and so forth. School life and how people were mobilized to war system is described. Her talk was given and a peace concert was held on June 22.

Tel: 084-924-6789

<http://www.city.fukuyama.hiroshima.jp/soshiki/jinkenheiwa/>

Fukuoka City Museum: Fukuoka

An exhibition Called “War and Our Life: Children during War Time” was held from June 3 to July 27. An emphasis was put on children’s life during World War II such as school education, activities of Boy Scouts and so forth.

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

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

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

From June 2 to July 7 2014, the first children’s exhibit was held. The title was “The Road to the Battle of Okinawa, 70 Years Ago—What happened back then?” This year, the exhibit introduced several incidents from the Battle of Okinawa, such as the deployment of the Okinawan Guard, the Battle of Saipan, the evacuation of the school children from major cities, the sinking of the Tsushima Maru (a passenger ship carrying hundreds of school children that was sunk by a US submarine), and the large-scale aerial bombing of Okinawa on October 10, 1944.

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

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



Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum: Okinawa, Naha City

A special exhibit was held on the second floor exhibit room from June 1 to August 31, 2014, featuring the memoir of a sailor who saved many of the refugees aboard the ship “Tsushima-maru,” a passenger ship that used to evacuate children.

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

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

Naha City Museum of History: Okinawa

An exhibit entitled “Okinawa under the War-Time Regime—the Road towards the Battle of Okinawa” was held from May 31 to July 2, 2014. Using artifacts and photographs from between the Second Sino-Japanese war and the Battle of Okinawa, the exhibit explores how Okinawan society came under control of Japanese militarism. It focused mainly on the mobilization of the residents of war-time Okinawa by the Japanese government in the period before the October 10, 1945 aerial bombing, and on the Battle of Okinawa.

Tel: 098-869-5266 Fax: 098-869-5267

<http://www.rekishi-archive.city.naha.okinawa.jp/>



Uruma City Ishikawa Museum of History: Okinawa

From May 16 to June 29, 2014, an exhibition of artifacts related to peace, called “Yoshuu Kairaku—a man named Koushin Shikiya” was held. The exhibit aims to explore what is most important to building a peaceful world through a consideration of the life of Koushin Shikiya, a native of Uruma City who was involved in Okinawan education in the tumultuous pre- and post-war period, and also demonstrated his abilities during the era of

post-war recovery.

Tel&Fax:098-965-3866

<http://city.uruma.lg.jp/6/5141.html>



Kumejima Museum: Okinawa

From June 7 to 22, 2014, “Peace Exhibition 2014: Never Fight Another War-- Nuchido Takara! (Life is a treasure)” was held in the Special Exhibition Room and auditorium. Sixty-nine years after the war, the museum members feel that it is especially important to mourn its victims, and pass on correct historical teachings about the civilian massacres of the Battle of Okinawa and on Kumejima Island to the next generation. This exhibition aimed to do this, and to convey the preciousness of life and the importance of peace.

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

<http://sizenbunka.ti-da.net/>

Ginowan Municipal Museum: Okinawa

In the Special Exhibit Room, we held a photo panel display called “Ikusayuunu Jinoon, the War Time of Ginowan City” to commemorate Okinawa Memorial Day, a day of mourning, from June 18 to July 13, 2014. The goal was not to condense the history of the entire Battle of Okinawa in one exhibit, but to explore themes of war and peace.

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

<http://www.city.ginowan.okinawa.jp/cityguide>

</publicfacility/06/paneruten.html>



Nago Museum: Okinawa

From June 13 to 22, 2014, our museum hosted an exhibition called “The War in Nago and Yanbaru: the October 10 Aerial Bombing” in our gallery. On October 10, 1944, when most people expected the fighting would be far further south, the city suddenly fell victim to aerial bombing by the American army. Some of the Japanese battleship were attacked close to Sesoku Island, near the Okinawan Motobu Peninsula by American bombers. One of them entered Nago Bay in order to escape, but it was sunk near Miyasato Ooiwamae, Nago City. In response, American airplanes flew over Nago city at low altitude, turned around over Nago Bay, and attacked the city again and again.

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

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

Miyakojima Municipal Museum: Okinawa

A special exhibit to celebrate Okinawan Memorial Day, called “Looking at war through artifacts,” was held from June 6 to 27, 2014. This year, the exhibit was divided into five themes: post-war artifacts, the movement towards the pacific war, artifacts from the Japanese army, daily life in wartime, and Miyakojima Seien, a national sanatorium,

during the war. 87 pieces were exhibited, including water tanks, fuel tanks from the military aircraft that were manufactured in Okinawa in place of the island's traditional Sabani fishing boats, pots made of Duralumin, a type of aluminum alloy, and notices about the medical exam required for men who were drafted.

Tel: 0980-73-0567

<http://www.city.miyakojima.lg.jp/soshiki/kyouiku/syougaiakusyu/hakubutsukan/>

“Precious Little Lives Lost in the Earthquake” by Usa

In the Great East Japan Earthquake, humans were not the only ones who lost their lives. Many animals were killed, from dogs and cats to rabbits, hamsters, birds, and goldfish. These animals were like family to the people who owned them. In the exhibit “Precious Little Lives Lost in the Earthquake,” illustrators and artists paint portraits of the animal victims, in order to help these “precious lives” live on in some way. The portraits are displayed domestically and abroad, and afterwards are given to the owners of the animals.

In Japan, animals can't yet go to evacuation centers like humans can. People who understand the value of these animals' lives realize that they are part of the same precious family as humans, even if their outward appearance is different. I believe that we can't make a truly peaceful society if we don't

create a world where animals can live happily.

We are now looking for more venues to host the exhibit.

- Number of pieces: 50-60
- Dimensions: ~250x300 mm

Exhibition Dates

“Precious Little Lives Lost in the Earthquake, Part 3 (Originals)”

March to November 2015

“Precious Little Lives Lost in the Earthquake, Parts 1-2 (Reproductions)”

Available at any time

Requirements: fees to send pictures, fee for borrowing them, transportation fee to make an exhibition (one person)

Tel: Usa (+81-090-3135-2008)

email : hello@chiisanainochi.com

Website: www.chiisanainochi.com

A book of “I became a part of the sea: a story of small lives that disappeared in the East Japan Earthquake” was published by Usa. (Publisher: Kumon) 2014



An Appeal to Support the 8th INMP Conference

Ikuro Anzai (INMP Board Member)
 The 8th INMP Conference will be held at No Gun Ri Memorial on Sep. 19-22 and there will be many Japanese participants. It is necessary to help those who cannot communicate in English. I would like to appeal for donation for translation, hiring interpreters, sending students from developing countries, publishing a booklet on abstracts of papers and so forth. Please donate some money by October 31.



A letter by Prof. Anzai

About the Cabinet Decision to Allow Japan to Exercise the Right to Collective Self-Defense

A Statement by the Director and the Honorary Director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

On July 2, 2014, the Abe Administration made a decision to change the government’s interpretation of the Constitution of Japan that may pave the way to allow Japan to exercise the right to collective self-defense.

The decision is intended to provide a new interpretation of the Constitution that allows the use of the minimum necessary force for precluding a clear danger of imminent infringement of life, freedom, and the right to the pursuit of happiness of the Japanese people in a situation where a country in close relationship with Japan is attacked and no other appropriate means of defense are available.

In spite of sophisticated written limitations, the decision does not exclude the danger of an arbitrary interpretation by the Cabinet. Since its promulgation, this is nothing short of a basic change of governmental interpretation of the Constitution concerning collective self-defense. The decision may open a way for the use of military force by the Self-Defense Force for conflict resolution, which is obviously contradictory to the spirit of Paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan which *forever renounces war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.*

The Kyoto Museum for World Peace of

Ritsumeikan University has a permanent exhibition of materials related to the Constitution of Japan and a wing that introduces The Hague Appeals for Peace of 1999 that referred to the importance of Article 9 in the Japanese Constitution.

Article 9 of the Constitution declares “sincere aspiration to an international peace based on justice and order”. We believe that this idea of Article 9 is the crystallization of longtime endeavors by numerous individuals in modern history to illegalize war. Prime Minister Abe prefers to use the word “active pacifism,” but it is well-known in contemporary Peace and Conflict Studies that the word “active peace” or “positive peace” has been used as a concept to mean active efforts to get rid of violence such as social discrimination, poverty, suppression of human rights, etc., in addition to “negative peace” for eliminating armed conflicts. It is strongly expected that Japan, as a democratic nation that constitutionally secures freedom of speech, should make utmost efforts to disseminate the ideals of its Constitution for developing a just and sustainable international community and for realizing “active (positive) peace” in the truest sense of these words.

We firmly believe that Japan can occupy an honored place in international society by striving for the abolition of direct, structural and cultural violence from the world, and by developing friendly relations with neighboring countries based on the idea of the abandonment of the right of belligerency of the state.

Therefore, we strongly demand that the current Japanese Government contribute to the

peace and prosperity of the international community based firmly on the principle of pacifism as appears in the Japanese Constitution.

Monte Cassim (Director, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University)

Ikuro Anzai (Honorary Director, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsmeikan University)

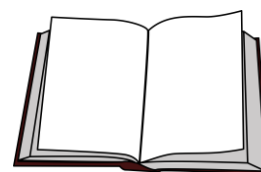
30 July 2014

※Note: The word “active pacifism” was internationally used as an English equivalent for Prime Minister Abe’s Japanese words “*Sekkyokuteki Heiwashugi*”. However, Abe himself later expressed Japan’s role in his English speech at the Hudson Institute as being a “proactive contributor to peace”.

※Note: Some INMP board members sent me encouraging messages from Norway, Italy, the Netherlands, Pakistan, and the United States.

New Books for Peace

Seven new books written in Japanese were introduced including books by Nobuo Nakano, Akihiko Kimijima and Ikuro Anzai, which were omitted here in English newsletter.



Editor's Notes

We express our deep gratitude to Ms. Yoshiko Tanigawa, Ms. Atsuko Takeda, Ms. Tanya S. Maus, Ms. Kyoko Terazawa and Ms. Mairead Hynes for translating many articles into English.

Editors are sorry about the delay of issuing this English version of JCNMP Newsletter No.30. Kazuyo Yamane (INMP Executive Board Member) and Ikuro Anzai (INMP Advisory Committee Member) have been concurrently taking care of the Japanese version of the INMP Newsletter No.9, and are going to take care of the INMP Newsletter from 2015. It is not so easy for the editors of "MUSE" to take care of complete translation of Japanese version of "MUSE" in a timely manner with limited number of volunteers, and we are now reconsidering our principle of English translation of Japanese "MUSE". We have tried to translate almost all information about the activities regarding peace including those of local folk museums and libraries, and we know that such information will be of worth as historical records. But, at the same time, we have been aware that such detailed information about unfamiliar Japanese local social facilities is not always necessary and has not been read by many foreign people. Therefore, we are going to slim the English version by shortening or summarizing the description about the activities of Japanese local facilities from next issue. We hope the readers of English "MUSE" will understand the situation. (A)