

Muse No. 19: Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: July, 2008

The Editorial Office: The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages
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The following is news on museums for peace in Japan and other countries.

Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

The 8th exchange meeting will be held from 13:00 to 18:00 on October 8th (Wed) at Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University. This will be held during the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace. A party will be held after the meeting. Please attend the meeting and the party.

Network News in Japan

Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore : Miyagi

An exhibition on war and people's life is held from June 21st to November 3rd, 2008. Introduced are materials from Seinan War in 1877 to World War II. Lectures on war and people's life are given by several professors.

Blue-eyed dolls and Japanese dolls are exchanged for the Japan-USA friendship and a picture-story on a blue-eye doll will be given on July 25th. Related lectures to such dolls will be given on July 26th.

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

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

Yamagata Prefecture Museum: Yamagata City

An exhibition on magazines for children is held from May 24 to July 6. Two magazines called *Weekly Asahi for Children* published by

Asahi Newspaper are introduced in order to show the influence of World War II on children in terms of life and culture.

Tel: 023-645-1111 Fax:023-645-1112

<http://www6.ocn.ne.jp/~ykmuseum/>

Peace Museum of Saitama:Higashi Matsuyama City, Saitama

An exhibition on Saitama after World War II was held from March 8th to May 6th, 2008.



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It was to show social conditions in Saitama during the occupation by the Allied Forces. There was also an exhibition on war memory by materials donated by citizens from May 17 to June 29, 2008.

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

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

**Maruki Gallery :HigashiMatsuyama City,
Saitama**

An exhibition on “persimmon trees for hope” was held from Dec. 22, 2007, to March 29, 2008. Iri and his wife Toshi kept appealing the preciousness of peace to the world by showing their paintings on the atomic bombs. It was August 9, 1945 when Iri could arrive at Hiroshima Station. There was a half-burnt tree, but it was well taken care of by a tree doctor. It became possible to have the tree’s “baby” and it became an artistic work by an artist called Tatsuo Miyajima. His message for peace was sent to the world.

An exhibition on olive trees was held from April 6 to June 28. About 500,000 olive trees in Palestine were destroyed by Israel army from September 2000 to March 2005. Olive saplings began to be planted by Palestinian YWCA and YWCA in East Jerusalem, and Olive Project was established in 2004 to support the activities. Artists against Israeli occupation got together in Palestine in October 2004 from all over the world. Artistic works for olive trees (paintings, sculpture, photos, video, poems, etc.) were created and the first exhibition was held in May 2006 in Tokyo. The exhibition was also held in art museums in Palestine. And it was held in Hiroshima with the exhibition of trees that were atomic bombed in Hiroshima. It was organized by professors and students of Hiroshima City University. The exhibition was held at Maruki Art Museum, too.

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

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

**The Center of the Tokyo Raid and War
Damages: Koto-ku, Tokyo**

An exhibition organized by young generation was held from Dec. 6, 2007 to Jan. 14, 2008 at the Center. A photographer Mitsugu Ohnishi and some young artists worked together to show how war experience can be conveyed to the next generation. As a result, a film on Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Tokyo, a photo on the US air raids on Tokyo, etc. were produced.

The 6th anniversary of the Center was held on March 8th. Ms. Mieko Osanai, a playwright, gave a lecture on “Things that should not be repeated again.”

On Feb 20, 2008, a report of a symposium held on Oct. 20, 2007, was published. It was titled “The Origin of Indiscriminate Bombing: Viewing bombings on Guernica and Chinese Cities.”

Mr. Masahiko Yamabe gave a lecture on “Special exhibitions on war at museums for peace in 2007” at the 13th study meeting on war damages held on Dec. 16, 2007.

The 14th meeting was held on Feb. 23, 2008, and Mr. Satoru Ohoka reviewed a book titled *The Comparison of Recovery from War Damages between Japan and England*.

The 15th study meeting was held on March 1, 2008, and Mr. Shinichi Arakawa gave a lecture on “When were the US air-raids on Tokyo decided?”

The 16th study meeting was held on March 29, 2008, and Mr. Hiroshi Yoshida reviewed a book titled “Sacrificing Life for Nation and Rebellion.”

The 17th study meeting was held on May 24 and Mr. Hiromi Takahasi gave a lecture on “The Spread of War Weariness to Localities before the End of the War.”

The 18th study meeting was held on June 16 and Ms. Yumi Oita gave a lecture on “Damages by Air-raids on Inlands such as Chongqing.”

A newsletter is published by War Damages Study Group and each lecture at the study meetings is introduced in it.

Mr. Masahiko Yamabe’s report at the 13th study meeting was published in an academic journal *Study of Politics and Economy* No. 90 in May, 2008.

Tel:03-5857-5631 Fax:03-5683-3326
<http://www9.ocn.ne.jp/~sensai/>

Korea Museum:Sinjyuku-ku Tokyo

An exhibition on Tatsuji Fuse who lived with Korean People as a democratic lawyer was held from March 26 to June 1, 2008. The same exhibition was held in 2007, and it received a favorable review then.

Tel&Fax:03—5272—3510
<http://www.40net.jp/~kourai/>

National Showa Memorial Museum: Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo

A special exhibition on the Olympics was held from Feb 23 to April 10, 2008. War and the Olympic Games (from those in Amsterdam to those in Tokyo), the relation between Japan and the Olympics, etc. were dealt with.

A special photo exhibition of the US air-raids on Tokyo was held from April 26 to May 11. Mr. Kouyou Ishikawa who was working for the metropolitan police department at the time of Tokyo air-raid left a number of valuable photos. This time, his photos on May Day, damages of US air-raids of Tokyo and Fukui, and 2.26 Incident in 1936, a coup d’état by nationalistic officers were exhibited.

Tel:03-3222-2577 Fax:03-3222-2575
<http://www.showakan.go.jp/>

Toshima Historical Museum: Toshima-ku ,Tokyo

Journal of Life and Culture Vol. 17 was published on March 14th. Included are articles such as “US Air-Raids on Tokyo on February 25, 1945” by Tetsuo Aoki and “Essay on an Artist, Shigesaburo Imai, and War Memory.”

Research Report Vol. 20, *Records on an Evacuation of School Children* No. 9 were published on Feb. 20, 2008.

Tel:03-3980-2351 Fax:03-3980-5271
<http://www.museum.toshima.tokyo.jp/top.html>

Katsushika City Museum: Katsushika-ku, Tokyo

Sakae Taniguchi, a curator, talked about war remains and US air-raids on Katsushika on May 4, 1945.

A research report No. 3 was published on March 31 and Masao Oka's article on "War Monument on the Russo-Japanese War" was included.

Tel: 03-3838-1101 Fax: 03-5680-0849

<http://www.city.katsushika.tokyo.jp/museum/>

Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: Yokohama City, Kanagawa

A photo exhibition of "Hiroshima and Nagasaki" by Joe O'Donnell was exhibited from June 7 to July 13, 2008. About 50 unofficial photos taken by US marines were exhibited: damages by US air-raids on Sasebo, Fukuoka, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were made clear.

A lecture on "War and Children in Kanagawa: Do you know that children were mobilized to work during the war?" was given by Mr. Koji Sasatani. Industrial areas were developed in Yokohama and Kawasaki since 1935, and munition factories and military bases were constructed as the war escalated. About 20,000 junior high school and high school students were forced to leave school and work at factories. These factories and military bases were air-raided by B 29 bombers and many students were killed and injured.

A lecture on "War and My Life" was given by Emeritus Professor Hatsushige Otsuka of Meiji

University on June 29. He was born in Tokyo in 1926. He had to work for corpses after the US air-raids on Tokyo on March 10, 1945. He was ordered to go to Shanghai, but his ship was sunk, but he was rescued by Korean fishermen. He began to work as an archaeologist after the war.

There was storytelling by Ms. Sumiko Abe, an actress, on June 21 and on July 5, using stories written by Gennosuke Nagasaki to convey the importance of peace and life to children.

Steven Okasaki's film on "Hiroshima Nagasaki" was shown on July 6. He had interviews with over 500 people in Japan in order to raise awareness on damages by atomic bombs. It was produced in 2007 and he received the Documentary Film Award of Academy Award. Fourteen atomic bomb survivors and four Americans who were involved in the atomic bombing gave testimonies. It took 25 years to complete the film that shows hibakusha's unimaginable suffering.

A photo exhibition on US air-raids on Yokohama was held from June 7 to July 13. Damages by the air-raids and the occupation by the GHQ were well shown.

Tel: 045-896-2121 Fax:045-896-2299

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

Kawasaki City Peace Museum : Kanagawa

An exhibition of the documentary Photographs of war damages by "Kawasaki Great Air Raid" was shown at "SQUARE OF

PEACE” on the first floor of our museum from March 26th, 2008. On April 15th, 1945, Kawasaki City suffered the great air raids by U.S. Air Force B29.

The exhibition displayed the documentary photographs of Kawasaki Great Air Raid and the governmental documents during and at the end of the war. Its purpose was to convey the tragedy of the war and the preciousness of peace.

The exhibition was held under the auspices of Kawasaki Peace Museum and of Kawasaki City Archives.

Tel: 044-433-0171

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

Shizuoka Peace Center:Shizuoka City

On June 13th, 2008, the center moved to the new place and our exhibition space was expanded. “The Exhibition of the war time materials left by Shizuoka and Shimizu citizens suffered from the indiscriminate air raids” is being held until Nov. 23th, 2008. The Exhibition includes the original drawings of air raids drawn by citizens, photographs taken by the U.S. Force, and the real materials of wartime donated by citizens. A newly produced film “Shizuoka Air Raid” is also being shown.

New Address: 90 Chuo Bldg. 2F 10-25 Denba Cho, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka, 420-0858

Access: Ten minutes walk from JR Shizuoka

Sta. Five minutes walk from Shin-Shizuoka Sta., Shizuoka Railway.

Tel&Fax : 054-271-9004

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

Numazu City Museum of Meiji History SOROKU-EBARA Memorial : Shizuoka

“Wartime Historic Site Tour for Peace” was held on Aug. 7, 2007 for junior high school students and on Aug. 10 for parents and children. The participants listened to the experiences of those who lived in Tokyo Evacuation School at wartime. On Aug.7, at a history study class for elementary-school children “Let’s experience the life of the wartime”, they tried to eat food called SUITON (flour dumpling) after listening to the wartime experiences.

Tel: 055-923-3335 Fax:055-925-3018

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

Yokkaichi Municipal Museum: Mie

An exhibition titled “Yokkaichi Air Raid and the life of wartime” is being held from June 14th to August 31st 2008. To support peace study, it presents Yokkaichi Air Raid and the life of wartime with variety of real materials, photos and models.

Tel: 059-355-2700 Fax:059-355-2704

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

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto City

A Special exhibition titled “Anti-Vietnam War Poster Exhibition, Message from Artists” is

being held at Nakano Memorial Hall on the 1st floor from April 16th to July 21st, 2008. The duplicate posters drawn by anti-war artists and designers and taken from the Anti-war open-air exhibition held by “Association for supporting Vietnam Children” show the atmosphere of the open-air exhibition at the time. The exhibition is being held to make people ponder over the message of the posters and think what they can do. It was originally exhibited at Chihiro Museum in 2007.

Memorial lectures titled “Art was crying out in the street” were given at the exhibition. On April 26th, 2008, a picture-book writer Seizo Tajima and the Honorary Museum Director Ikuro Anzai had a talk, and on May 17th, a picture-book writer Shigeo Nishimura gave a lecture “At the time of Anti-war open-air exhibition.”

A small exhibition titled “Ceramic mines—Shigaraki ware in the last years of Pacific War” was held from January 9th to 30th, 2008, in Mini Exhibit Room. It was organized by a historical archeological seminar from the Archeological Course, Ritsumeikan University. In the last years of Pacific War, when the odds seemed to have turned against Japan, the potteries in all over Japan were incorporated into the wartime structure. In Shigaraki famous for its pottery, ceramic containers for mines were produced and were delivered to the Japanese Armed Force. Displayed were the ceramic mines collected in Shigaraki, Shiga Prefecture and collected also at Asano

Carlit Factory in Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture.

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

<http://www.ritsumeji.ac.jp/mng/er/wp-museum/index.html>

Maizuru Repatriation Memorial Museum: Kyoto

The 3rd exhibition titled “Repatriation of general Japanese” was held from October 30th, 2007 to January 31st, 2008. It showed using photos and explanation the true state of repatriation of civilians from East-Northern area of China where many lives were lost. It was held with the cooperation of NPO “Maizuru Repatriation Telling Association.”

Exhibited were recruiting posters by a voluntary army of young people (1938), photos and drawings showing military training, a group of Manchuria pioneers harvesting Kaoliang and the severe escape just after the defeat of Japan, the drawings which Tetsuya Chiba, a repatriate himself, drew recalling those days, and a backpack of a repatriate who was just an elementary-school girl.

The first exhibition titled “Siberia Detention found in Drawings – Drawings of Mr. Kiyoshi Sato and the explanations” is being held from May 1st to July 30th, 2008. Sixteen works, the collections of the Repatriation Memorial Museum, are exhibited expressing his life of Siberia detention with explanations of their background. It is cooperated by the NPO “Maizuru Repatriation Telling Association.”

Tel:0773-68-0836 Fax: 0773-68-0370

<http://www.maizuru-bunkajigyoudan.or.jp/>

Kyoto University Archives: Kyoto City

The exhibition titled “The History of Third High School— mainly in the era of Showa” was held from January 4th to March 2nd, 2008, in History Exhibition Room on the first floor of Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennial Hall. Displayed were a bomb from the air raid taken place on July 24th, 1945, on Sumitomo Shinko Company in Osaka where many students of the high school were working, documents about student mobilization, diaries of students who were on night duty in the school, and photos of military training. The newest research of the war dead and the conscription of student mobilization were also shown.

Kyoto University Archives made a research on student mobilization at Dai-San High School and found that 69 students (20% of the enrolled students) were recruited into the army on the general enlistment in December 1943. The total number of recruited students was 175 after 1939. Seven students were from Korea and two were from Taiwan. Five of them died while they were students. The findings of the research are recorded in “Student Mobilization in Dai-San High School.” (Kyoto University Archives Journal 6, Jan.31, 2008)

Tel:075-753-2651 Fax:075-753-2025

<http://kua1.archives.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ja/>

Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): Osaka City

A special exhibition titled “Let’s see Osaka through photos and drawings- Before & After the war, and the present” was held from February 5th to June 8th, 2008, at the Special Exhibition Room. Photos and drawings describing the situation of cities in Osaka Prefecture, and photos of the present city were displayed side by side. Visitors can compare those photos and know the life of the prewar and the postwar and the damages of the city at the wartime, so that they can consider how life has changed through time.

A museum collection display “Wartime lives as seen from donated collections” is being held from June 17th to September 14th, 2008, at the Special Exhibition Room. Donated collections are valuable, conveying the experiences of war as “mute witnesses”. The purpose of the display is to show the wartime life with those collections and to make it a good opportunity for the visitors to think about war.

Panels for lending “Drawings from the experiences of Osaka Air Raid” are presented from May 17th to July 30th, 2008. Peace Osaka possesses panels for study use by schools or local communities for peace events.

Other events are as follows:

*“Weekend Cinema”: watching films or pictures related to war or peace, for example, films on group evacuation or Fukuoka Air

Raid.

*Lectures on the experiences of Osaka Great Air Raid or student mobilization by graduates of a girl's high school.

*Showing a film to think about poverty and environment.

*Fieldwork to watch the historical site of air raids and remaining buildings

*Osaka International Peace Research Center Journal "War and Peace" was issued.

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

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

Osaka Human Rights Museum: Osaka City

The exhibition titled "Ainu Handwork Messages from Ainu 2007--from the Present to the Future" was held from January 8th to March 9th, 2008. The Exhibition introducing the present and the future of Ainu culture displayed works made by those involved in tradition and conservation of Ainu culture.

A Memorial Symposium by Ainu and "learning-by-experience courses" to make Ainu embroidery (*Mukkuri*, traditional Ainu musical instrument) was also held.

In another exhibition "Labor and Poverty", museum collections of documents on proletariat movements in 1930s or on labor after the war helped people think about a labor question and social security. Related to this exhibition, a film "Kanikousen" (one of the most famous proletariat literature) was shown on June 8th, 2008.

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

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

Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum (Phoenix Museum) :Osaka

An exhibition titled "Poster Exhibition of *Medecins Sans Frontieres* – From the Scene of International Contribution" was held from April 2nd to June 29th, 2008. This exhibition was organized to let people know what was happening in the world and to appeal the preciousness of peace and lives, through the activities against hunger, infection and natural disasters by *Medecins Sans Frontieres*.

TEL : 072-270-8150 FAX : 072-270-8159

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

Suita Peace Memorial Center :Osaka

War-related films are shown every month.

April, 2008: "Iwan's Childhood" from the Soviet Union describing the tragedy of 12-year-old boy who lost his parents in war.

May, 2008: "Mata Hari" from the United States, a film on the real female spy in World War I.

June, 2008: "Die Brücke" from West Germany, a film about seven boy-soldiers drafted to defend a bridge in a village in Germany in the last year of World War II.

Tel: 06-6387-2593

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

Himeji Historical Peace Center: Hyogo

An exhibition of museum collection titled

“Relics tell the story of the wartime” was held from January 16th to March 23rd in 2008. It showed the national life in wartime including the life of both civilians and soldiers on the battlefields.

Related to this exhibition, on February 17th, we had a gathering to listen to a talk by Mr. Keinosuke Kamigashira about his personal war experience.

From April 11th to July 6th, a spring project named “Evacuation of schoolchildren depicted in pictures” was held. During the period of the exhibition, in May, a public reading by an actor Ms.Maki Komada was performed and in June, a talk meeting was held with the presence of an air raid survivor Mr.Shinichi Tamichi about his personal experience.

Tel:0792-91-2525 Fax:0792-91-2526
<http://www.city.himeji.hyogo.jp/heiwasiryo/>

Nara Prefectural Library and Information Center: Nara City

From January 5th to March 27th 2008, a special exhibition of the war experience “War and letters No.2: letters from battle fields” was held, and “War and letters No. 3: letters to battle fields” was held from March 29th to June 26th 2008.

Tel:0742-34-2111 Fax:0742-34-2777
<http://www.library.pref.nara.jp/sentai/gallery.html>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: Hiroshima City

The second special exhibition in fiscal 2007

“An exhibition of photographs by Shunkichi Kikuchi—Autumn 1945 and Summer 1947” was held from February 14th to July 15th 2008. The contents were as follows: “Hiroshima; two months later and two years later” “Autumn 1945 (Scars left by the atomic bombing, Under a Red Cross flag, A sign of revival)” “Summer 1947 (Reunion with Hiroshima, Resurgence of the city and the people’s life, Reconstruction of economy and industry, Reconstruction of Honmachi shopping mall)” “A remembered face of Shunkichi Kikuchi”

Tel:082-241-4004 Fax:082-542-7941
<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall : Hiroshima City

A special exhibition named “A memory not to be sealed up—being entreated to give water” was given from April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009. Records of those who were asked to give water by the victims were mainly displayed.

Tel:082-543-6271 Fax:082-543-6273
<http://www.hiro-tsuitokenenkan.go.jp/>

Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City: Hiroshima

A special exhibition titled “Multicultural Coexistence—let’s know, understand and get acquainted” was held from January 15th to March 16th, 2008. There are over 6,000 foreign residents in Fukuyama City. As it is our agenda to build a peaceful community to live together, this exhibition was held aiming to promote a common understanding about linguistic and cultural difference among citizens.

Another special exhibition “Give a red card to child labor—The Rights of the Child” was given from April 23rd to June 29th. The goal was to let people think of the rights of the child not always guaranteed abroad. And impending problems such as bullying and child abuse were also focused on.

Tel: 084-924-6789 Fax: 084-924-6850

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

Holocaust Educational Center : Fukuyama City, Hiroshima

In October 2007, a new memorial hall was built and the center was moved there. Visitors can understand the truth of the Holocaust through displays of children’s situation at that time. Shoes of children killed in the gas chambers, clothes, ash and the remains of the victims at concentration camps and a replica of “Anne’s diary” are exhibited. We have a reconstruction of the house where Anne hid as well as Anne’s rose garden and her statue.

Tel&Fax: 084-955-8001

<http://www.urban.ne.jp/home/hecjpn/>

Takamatsu Civic Culture Center, Peace Museum: Kagawa

From February 1st to May 31st 2008, collections related to the battle of Iwojima were displayed at the section of the museum collection. Then from June 1st to August 31st, a special exhibition of wartime substitute items was held. A photo exhibition about the Takamatsu air raid was given at the first floor lounge of Takamatsu Civic Culture Center from June 28th to July 13th

2008.

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

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

Fukuoka City Museum: Fukuoka

“War and our life vol.17” was held from May 20th to July 13th at the exhibition room 3 (art and craft section room) in the permanent exhibition room.

From the middle of night on June 19th to the early morning on 20th in 1945, B-29 enormous formations of U.S Air Forces bombed Fukuoka City by incendiary bombs and the central part of Fukuoka City was reduced to ruins. We have held an exhibition named “War and our life” each year around the memorial days. This year’s exhibition focused on “Letters” exchanged between soldiers and their families and closest friends at the home front. It aimed to let visitors rethink about war and peace through these wartime mails written by people.

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

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

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki City

“Exhibition of the Atomic Bomb Museum collection” was held at the special exhibition room from November 22nd, 2007, to January 15th, 2008.

From April 25th to July 14th 2008, a special exhibition “Photo Exhibition by Noriyuki Yamagashira—Iraq and Afghanistan Diaries” was given at the special exhibition room. He

was born in Nagasaki and has been taking photographs of people in Iraq and Afghanistan in wartime.

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

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

Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki City

From March 4th to 23rd in 2008, a special exhibition named “A poet Sumako Fukuda: Life of love and struggle” was held. When Nagasaki A-bomb was dropped, Sumako’s parents and one of her sisters were killed. She survived but became a *hibakusha*. Struggling against hardships of life and a fear of A-bomb disease, she always sought a life with humanity and issued three anthologies, a lot of essays and reports. About fifty items including drafts, photos and hand-made dolls she made for a living were chosen to display from her mementos donated by her elder sister living in Osaka.

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

<http://www.nagasaki.com/old/index.html>

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

Children special exhibition “Children and War in Okinawa—a picture book “Grandpa and the Sea” was exhibited from June 1st to 30th, 2008.

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

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

Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum: Naha City, Okinawa

The ninth special exhibition “Exhibition of

World Children Pictures for Peace—dedicated to school children on Tsushima-maru” was held in the special exhibition room on the first floor from December 15th, 2007, to January 9th, 2008.

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

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

Special Articles

The first Anniversary of Yamanashi Peace Museum: Kofu City

Director: Tamotsu Asakawa

Yamanashi Peace Museum was opened in May, 2007 and the first anniversary was held on June 22. Professor Ikuro Anzai gave a lecture on the present situation of peace museum movement in Japan and in the world and challenges. 110 people attended it and enjoyed listening to his lecture and magic.

I made an annual report on activities: over 2100 people visited the museum since its opening. Main exhibits are the reality of US air raids on Kofu, the history of Kofu Regiment and life during World War II. A lecture was given once a month including people who had experiences of the war. A symposium on Tanzan Ishibashi was held and it played an important role of his memorial. He was the prime minister from 1956 to 1957 and made efforts for international exchanges between Japan and China as well as Russia. Over 50 materials, over 1000 books and over 100 video tapes were donated by citizens and they are introduced in “My Exhibition Corner”.

Our newsletter titled “Port for Peace” was published four times a year to report our activities and introduce plans for exhibitions.

It is necessary to think how to increase the number of young visitor and also how to work together with other peace museums. We’d like to attend the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace as much as possible.

Articles on our peace museums have been published in several newspapers such as Yamanashi Nichinichi Shinbun, Mainichi Newspaper, Yamanashi Shinpo as well as TV.

Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon)Exhibition Hall: Koto-ku, Tokyo

By Kazuya Yasuda

It was 61 years ago when Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) boat was built and 40 years ago when the movement for keeping it started. An exhibition of “The Atomic Dome and Daigo Fukuryu Maru: Heritage for Peace that Citizens Supported” will be held from September 23, the anniversary of Aikichi Kuboyama’s death, to the middle of December. Kuboyama was exposed to radiation by the US hydrogen test at the Bikini Atolls in 1954. The boat was used for a fisheries college after 1954 and it was dumped at a waste treatment centre in Tokyo. It was reported that the boat was about to be sunk in the sea, but citizens started to keep it alive in March, 1968. Ten years later the Exhibition Hall was built in Tokyo.

The Atomic Dome was also kept by donations all over Japan when it almost collapsed in 1965-1966. Now it is famous as a World Heritage, but it was kept by citizens’ efforts to keep it. The history of keeping them and citizens’ voices will be exhibited with the cooperation by Hiroshima City.

Now there is a special exhibition of “Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Okinawa in a story called *A Turtle and a Boy* by Kazuo Oga. Ms. Sayuri Yoshinaga, a famous actress, read poems on atomic bombing and her reading was published in a CD. Mr. Oga made 39 illustrations in it and they are exhibited. On June 23, the anniversary of its opening, Ms. Yoshinaga attended it with Mr. oga and gave a speech saying “Daigo Fukuryu Maru boat was the starting point for reading poems on atomic bombing. I’d like children to see the exhibition as much as possible.”



Women’s Active Museum on War and Peace: Sinjyuku-ku, Tokyo

By Eriko Ikeda

The 6th special exhibition of “Japanese military came one day: stations for rape in Chinese

battlefields” has been held since June 7 (until May 24, 2009). The number of women who were forced to work as sexual slaves after Japan invaded China in World War II is innumerable. The details were made clear after victims started to file a lawsuit in the 1990s. Many Chinese people were murdered by Japanese military in Shanxi Province where people resisted against Japanese military. Women were raped at certain stations. In Nanjing woman victims and witnesses were interviewed as well as Japanese veterans, which made it possible to make clear concrete sights of misery. There were 64 stations for rape in Hainan Dao which was rich in natural resources and became a strong point for Japanese military to invade southern Asian countries. Woman victims filed a law suit and new facts are being made clear one after another. They were hurt physically and mentally and had to live a hard life after the war.

The exhibition was made by four organizations (Association for Making Clear Facts in Shanxi Province, Association of Supporting Lawsuits by Chinese woman victims, Osaka Executive for the Anniversary of Nanjing Massacre and Hainan Net). It is possible to understand horrible reality of Japan’s aggression and damages by sexual slavery, and also women victims’ courage and their hard lives. Their hand-made embroidery, paper works, small shoes for foot binding, etc. are exhibited. Please come and see the exhibition when you come to Tokyo.

We invited Ms. Wan Aihua, a victim of sexual slavery, and Yang Xiulian, a survivor, for the opening of the exhibition and had a rally for their testimony. Ms. Wan Aihua became the vice mayor to resist Japan when she was 15 and was tortured sexually three times and could survive miraculously. She asked over 120 listeners, “Will Japan change or not?” Yang Xiulian was forced to work as a sexual slave for a commander of the Japanese Military. She talked about her mother in law who was criticized as a traitor after the war and committed a suicide mourning her death. Her talk made us think that Japanese war responsibility will never be forgotten even after victims pass away although Japanese government seems to think that Japanese war responsibility would not exist any more once the victims die.

The same exhibition will be held at Chinese Army Museum in Shanxi Province this fall. It would take a lot of time, energy and money to make about 70 panels in Chinese. Many people supported this and donated money and the exhibits are almost done. Database will be completed soon. An accurate and new map of stations for sexual slavery will also be made soon.

Grassroots House: Kochi City

By new Secretary-General: Mana Ando

A Peace Wave in Kochi started with 13 events such as the 30th Exhibition on War and Peace, the 26th Star Festival for Peace, the 25th Peace Film Festival, the 25th Anti-Nuclear and Peace

Concert, the 14th Rally for the Solidarity with Asian People and so forth. They are supported by eleven organizations such as Kochi City, Kochi City Board of Education, Kochi Newspaper, NHK, etc.

In the 30th Exhibition on War and Peace exhibited were US Air-raids on Kochi, Photos on the war between Japan and China, paintings by children in Chernobyl, Self Defense Forces in Kochi and war remains that were discovered in Kochi recently. DVD on US air-raids and paintings on air-raids were borrowed from the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages and Peace Museum in Fukui. Over 500 people including children and students came to see the exhibition. A film on Kou Makimura's life called *Human's Bones* was also shown. He was an anti-war poet and activist who was put into prison and tortured so much that he was forced to die very young.

One million paper cranes were folded by children, co-op members and citizens and were decorated downtown.

A lecture for peace and culture is given once a month: the development of local industry and young people's employment, culture in life of Kochi, history of French nuclear tests and the reality, etc.

In May Professor Sikander Mehdi visited us and gave a lecture on the situation in Pakistan and a project for building a peace museum between Pakistan and India. A student of

Hokkaido University visited us and helped us. We are very busy in July and August because peace rallies will be held at school. We will lend some exhibits to schools and give a talk to children.

Grassroots House has been used as a peace museum, a support center for citizens' activities for peace and a place to relax. We will celebrate our 20th anniversary next year. We are doing our best so that grassroots movement for peace will continue to spread in the future.

An Exhibition at Kochi Liberty and People's Rights Museum

By Alyssa Knox, Grassroots House in Kochi

This year's Thinking about War and Peace Exhibition was a success. There were six displays: an exhibit about the bombing of Kochi in World War II, photos taken during the 2nd Sino-Japanese War, artifacts from the bombing of Kubokawa Valley, drawings by children from Chernobyl, messages for the future written by Kochi youth group Wind of Peace, and an exhibit about what Japan's self-defense force is doing now that included photos from the Iraq war.

The drawings from Chernobyl were especially touching. Drawn by children from eight or nine to age fifteen, they all expressed a terribly sad understanding of nuclear destruction. If only there were no children in the world who had had such an experience, the images seemed to say. The photos also expressed a real

appreciation of the damage nuclear weapons can do to the Earth.

The photos from Iraq were also extremely stunning. Many of them were portraits of badly injured individuals, including children. These photos presented an important side of the war on Iraq that isn't often seen in official news anywhere on the globe: civilian casualties.

Turnout to the exhibit was excellent. While only twenty or thirty people came on each of the first few days, by the end of the week more than 90 visitors had been counted on more than one day. All kinds of people attended the exhibit, including schoolchildren accompanied by their parents. Even more amazing was the number of enthusiastic volunteers who helped to set up and take down the exhibit, and the many people who welcomed visitors throughout the week. Thanks to everyone's help, everything went well!

(Alyssa Knox from Canada started working at Grassroots House as an assistant. We have an English flier of Peace Wave events in English made by her!)

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki City

Director: Yasunori Takazane

The following is our activities for peace and peacemaking.

1. The 40th video showing was held on June 14th. Shown was a film of "Guide to War" directed by Mr. Jin Takaiwa who passed away in January, 2008. His film of "War that was not taught at school" was shown in June, 2008. The film made clear an economic mechanism of

causing war, and accused it. All the participants were impressed by his way of life against war and discrimination.

2. Roman Barabas, a German conscientious objector, has been working at our peace museum since September, 2007. He gave a lecture on June 29th and about forty citizens who supported him financially listened to him. What surprised him most in Japan is that Japan has not taught her history of aggression and it would be unthinkable not to teach historical truth. He insisted that young people are not interested in changing Article 9 that renounces war, which would lead to waging war again in the future. He will go back to Germany in August. But a German young man who is a conscientious objector will come to Nagasaki in September.

3. Mr. Kenji Ishida, a journalist, will talk about Mr. Masaharu Oka in a meeting to learn from Mr. Masaharu Oka on July 21. He will talk about his memory of Mr. Oka and Mr. Oka's severe criticism of media. He will discuss the relation between citizens' movement for peace and media.

4. Three college students will visit China for friendship between Japan and China on August 12-18. They will visit Shanghai and Nanjing with Meishinkai, NGO for peace and reconciliation, in Kansai. There was only a budget for sending two students, but a charitable person donated money and it became possible to send three of them, which made us very happy.

International Network News

Museum for Peace and Nonviolence: the Netherlands

In 1995 about ten peace organizations started a museum under the name Anti War Museum. After 1998 the name changed in Museum for Peace & Nonviolence. The place of registration is Amsterdam where we have a small office. Also there is an office combined with a mini-museum in Delft. (address: Vlamingstraat 82, Delft. Tel. 015-785 01 37) The museum leans financially on about 600 supporters. We work predominantly with volunteers but since a year there is a paid part-timer who coordinates the exhibits. The name of our half yearly 'magazine' is Vredesboot (Peaceboat). We are working with traveling peace exhibitions in museums, libraries, schools and major houses. Also there is a museum on internet www.vredesmuseum.nl. Moreover there is a museum shop that among other things sells games that promote cooperation in stead of competition.

Museum for Peace and Nonviolence

Address Minahassastraat 1, 1094 RS Amsterdam, Tel. 020-668 18 68

By Hein van der Kroon

ART AGAINST THE BOMB

Art Cries Out is a website maintained by and for Artists Against War and Suffering.

People everywhere today suffer crisis and stress. Artists struggle to give voice to anger, hurt and fear. Artists engaging serious subjects which have demanding or disturbing content are often excluded from art galleries which prefer to

focus on art which is salable, entertaining and comfortable.

If we avoid or neglect art which deals with life's harsh realities - we all lose out - we feel disconnected from our inner selves and each other. Art Cries Out provides space for Protest Art - a forum for art which is controversial, confrontational and immediate. The world needs art. It is the voice of art which unites, humanizes and supports us in our darkest hours. Art which expresses outcry, outrage and witness needs to be seen.

A Global Online Art Exhibition.

July 1-August 31, 2008

Participating Art Museums and Peace Groups in Europe, Asia and U.S.A.

Online Exhibition Will Include:

- A curated history of Anti-Bomb Posters & art from 1950's to present.
- Curated selections from Participating Museums.
- Juried selection of submissions to Art Cries Out.
- Statements against nuclear weaponry.

Participating Museums Will Provide:

- An Announcement of Exhibition to their members and link to the exhibition. Plus a link for viewers to their museum collection(s).

May Also Provide:

- 1-3 pieces from their collection to be included in the Exhibition.

- Recommend artists from their country to be included.
- Advertise a call for artists to submit work to Art Cries Out for this Exhibition.
<http://www.artcriesout.com/homepage.html>

The Best in Heritage 2008: Croatia

Under the patronage of ICOM, UNESCO (BRESCE), Europa Nostra, ICOMOS, ICCROM, WFFM, IFLA and City of Dubrovnik, conference will be held on 25-27 September 2008 (7th year)

2008 programme at:
www.thebestinheritage.com/event/programme.php

Details about Poster Session at:
www.thebestinheritage.com/event/poster.php

To participate, please register at:
www.thebestinheritage.com/event/prijava_eng.php

Pasos: New York

Pasos is a Spanish word meaning:

*Steps - As in any movement resulting in progress toward a goal

*Crossing - As in a shallow area in a stream that can be forded

*Passage - As in the act of passing from one state or place to the next

The Friends of Pasos is a nonprofit organization established to advance peace building through education and the arts.

Our mission is to establish a Museum of Peace building in New York City. Besides the presentation of organized artistic exhibitions

and programs with a thematic concentration on the concept of peace building, facilities will be provided for seminars, workshops, research, discussion and contemplative practices in peace building.

The current board of directors is made up of Artists, Attorneys, Businesspersons, Filmmakers, Parents, Professors, and Teachers, representing Global Citizens of every walk of life who believe the potential for peace building lies within each of us. JOIN US!

The website is still embryonic:
www.pasospeacemuseum.org

AtomicBombMuseum.org web site: A virtual peace museum

Announced on the 60th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, Japan, the AtomicBombMuseum.org web site is dedicated to provide information to students, educators and concerned citizens at home and around the world about the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The mission of AtomicBombMuseum.org is to be an easily accessible tool for students and educators, providing a meaningful source of historical and current information about atomic and nuclear weapons to young people around the globe. We shall continually expand the depth and breadth of the web site, while maintaining our goal of providing a balanced, easy-to-understand approach to help students navigate this complex and politically charged field of study.

http://www.atomicbombmuseum.org/b_contributers.shtml

(With thanks to Dr. Ray Wilson)

Peace Museums in Japan by Ikuro Anzai

The total number of visitors to Japanese peace museums in 2007 is estimated to be about 4,000,000, including 1,200,000 in Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum mainly exhibiting damage and after-effects of atomic bombing on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, with related displays about the pre-history of Hiroshima as a militarized city since Sino-Japanese War in 1894 and postwar history since 1945 with regard to the US-USSR nuclear arms race and the reconstruction of the city of Hiroshima after the atomic bombing; 900,000 in Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum in Okinawa mainly exhibiting tragedies experienced by the high school girls in Okinawa Land Battle in 1944-45; 700,000 in Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum mainly displaying damage and after-effects of atomic bombing on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, together with the brief sketch on the so-called 15-year war from Manchurian Incident in 1931 to the atomic bombing in 1945, and the post-war history of nuclear arms race and anti-nuclear peace movement in Japan and abroad. Dozens of other peace museums and peace-related museums all over the nation which were established by local governments, citizens' grassroots movements, and conscientious individuals for peace tackled with varieties of themes, attracting more than 1,000,000 people in total to their museums thereby contributing to the practice of peace education. Several important peace museums were newly established in 2007 such as Peace

Aichi in Nagoya City and Yamanashi Peace Museum. Seven peace museums established by local government (Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum, Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Osaka International Peace Center, Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship, Kawasaki City Peace Museum and Peace Museum of Saitama) and one university-attached peace museum (Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University) are the members of the Association of Japanese Museums for Peace (AJMP), exchanging information and experience and seeking for a way to develop collaboration among them. 2007 annual meeting of AJMP attained a consensus to jointly try to organize as many Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb Poster Exhibitions as possible in Japan and abroad. Kyoto Museum for World Peace, one of the affiliates of AJMP, made great efforts in 2007 to organize the 6th International Conference of Peace Museums in October 2008 in cooperation with Kyoto University of Art and Design, Tohoku University of Art and Design, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. Many other peace museum workers, peace-oriented citizens, peace researchers and educationalists are exchanging information and experience through the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace (JCNMP), a individual-based communication network, which has been publishing newsletter "MUSE" both in Japanese and English thereby contributing to communication inside and

outside Japan among the peace workers who are interested in peace museum activities. Ms. Kazuyo Yamane, advisory committee member of the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP), has been editing "MUSE" in cooperation with AJMP members such as Mr. Masahiko Yamabe, The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages, and Professor Ikuro Anzai, advisory committee member of the International Network of Museums for Peace, who is also participating in the AJMP as the director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace. Yamane and Anzai are acting as messengers connecting international peace museum movement and Japanese peace museum movement.

The Peace Centre of the Province and the City of Antwerp: Belgium

By Marjolein Delvou



History

In 1987 the Antwerp Peace Centre was founded as a 'peace museum' in the district of Deurne. Located at the facilities of the district, the Peace Centre had large possibilities to organize exhibitions. With a substantial subsidy of the city of Antwerp the Peace Centre could take off. After a while this 'peace museum' was cut back.

Converted into a non-profit institution the Peace Centre was embedded in the 'Open Education House' of the city of Antwerp. There it concentrated on activities oriented towards education but it failed to reach a broader public and lacked visibility. To rectify this situation the province and the city decided jointly to support a renewed functioning of the Peace Centre. Both authorities assigned a large subsidy to the renewed Peace Centre and the necessary staff was engaged.

Together with the affiliated organisations was decided to house the Peace Centre in the 'Bernarduscentrum' where Europe Direct, an information service on the European Union, already had its seat. The administration bodies and the statute were adapted and a new logo was designed. Since February 2005 this non-profit institution functions under the name 'Peace Centre of the Province and the City of Antwerp'.

Peace Centre in synergy with Europe Direct

Western Europe has known the longest continuous period of peace and stability since time immemorial. Only a few elderly people amongst us have found the consequences of the war to their cost. This is not something you can take for granted in today's world, with its dozens of raging conflicts. Belgium has been Europe's battlefield for centuries. History has left its mark everywhere, also in our province. Nevertheless, peace has been obtained especially through integration within the European Union. Consequently, the Province

and City of Antwerp, together with the participating peace organisations, have decided to house the Antwerp Peace Centre in the buildings of Europe Direct of the Province of Antwerp. As from its new start, the Peace Centre and Europe Direct can develop activities together and will be able to give their support to peace initiatives by third parties.

Our Mission

The Peace Centre of the Province and City of Antwerp devotes itself, as requested in the United Nations Resolutions 53/25 and 53/243, to stimulate and implement a culture of peace and non-violence in the city and the province. Peace is so much more than a 'state of non-war'. It is an active theme, bringing us to the foundations of our democratic society. A society without solidarity, tolerance, nonviolence, safety, mutual respect, social justice, etc. cannot be considered peaceful.

Fields of action

Information desk

The Peace Centre is a meeting point. This means acting as an information service for other peace initiatives. At the Peace Centre current brochures and leaflets are put at your disposal. Anyone carrying a special interest, is assisted in his/her search for information. Since there are several documentation centres concerning peace, it is important to develop a good reference function.

Exhibitions

The Peace Centre makes use of the centre's facilities, complementary to Europe Direct's activities, to organize temporary exhibitions. The exhibitions are free of charge, and can be visited every weekday from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (also open at lunch time).

Organisation of seminars and debates

Through the organisation of seminars, debates, workshops, lunch lectures etc., the Peace Centre wants to keep the discussion and dialogue about peace and similar themes alive. Therefore, the cooperation with Europe Direct and other peace organisations is an important aspect.

Room facilities at your disposal

The Peace Centre offers meeting facilities. The former authentic council chamber of the province can house 120 people and is suitable for debates and lectures. Moreover, the centre disposes of a smaller conference room for about 30 people. We like to share this accommodation with related associations and institutions that organise lectures, workshops or congresses on peace issues.

Peace Education and remembrance

The attention for peace education has increased strongly these last few decades. On the one hand, the horror of the two world wars has incited the international community to promote initiatives for the promotion of world peace. On the other hand, through technological progress, we have all become world citizens. Peace education has many aspects: from aggression

and violence in the playground over handling cultural diversity, to visiting one of our province's historic sites. The Peace centre promotes peace actively by setting up projects that give an insight in our past and stimulate a critical, peaceful and tolerant attitude.

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Summer Program: *Voices from Thethi: Albania, 16 June – 9th August, 2008*

After several years of investigation and enquiry as to exactly what kind of Summer Programme would be appropriate in this remote mountain corner of Europe, our pilot project, has already created a great deal of excitement, especially in the hope that it will grow year by year, and revive a community which once knew harmony across the borders into Montenegro and Kosovo/a.

Project Area: Thethi National Park, northern Albania

Background: Whilst this area is one of Europe's most stunning mountain regions, and with one of the most distinctive cultural landscapes, it suffers from a wide range of socio and economic problems. Of particular concern in connection with this project are:

- A very high level of depopulation, with (mostly younger) people from the local communities leaving for the urban centers of

Tirana due to the lack of educational and employment opportunity.

- A poor level of environmental awareness and protection.

Proposal:

To address these issues, and as part of a wider program of projects for the area within the proposed Balkans Peace Park area, the BPPP intends to run a summer education program, based in the state school in Thethi, over a period of 2 months during the summer of 2008 (primarily aimed at the younger generations within the Thethi region, but with modules for adult education as well) with the purpose of:

- providing English language skills with an emphasis on phrases that would be useful in communicating with visitors to the area. As a pilot project the intention is to build on this in future years and extend it to other villages in the region, especially with a view to promoting peace across the borders of the Balkans Peace Park, where there is no common language, and English serves as the *lingua franca*.
- working towards exchanges in the other regions of the Balkans Peace Park, to enhance peace-building measures, particularly in supporting the youth of Kosovo/a, who, lacking diplomatic representation, too often miss out on international opportunities available to the youth of other nations.
- promoting awareness of the local environment and the issues concerning environmental protection and the promotion of environmental activism, with a particular focus on the responsibilities of young people in the communities.

- exploring the potential for sustainable tourism within the region by developing the capacity and infrastructure within the local communities accepting visitors.
- addressing the problem of depopulation in the mountainous communities in and around the Thethi valley by providing local educational opportunities and promoting the development of new economic activity via sustainable tourism.

The Thethi area of northern Albania is one of the most stunningly beautiful areas of wilderness in Europe. It is a region that exemplifies the troubled histories of the south Balkan region, with debates about politics and ethnicity still only partially resolved. It is also one of the remotest corners of Europe, one that hosts its own distinctive cultural landscapes. Indeed, it is the only place in southern Europe where a tribal socio-political organization survived well into the last century. It is an area that historically has attracted foreign travelers, and has enormous capacity – and the necessary will to host small-scale modern tourism (visitors interested in traditional lifestyles sampling local organic food, walking, hiking, etc.) But the area suffers from a number of significant problems.

Depopulation. Due to the lack of educational and economic opportunities in the mountain communities, there has been over the last 10 years a massive problem of depopulation, with inhabitants (particularly the young) leaving their home communities to search for work in the main urban centers of Tirana and Shkoder.

Environmental Degradation. Although an area of outstanding beauty, this region has also suffered significant environmental damage over the last 20 years. Despite being a protected area, the lack of authority or will of government and the economic poverty of the region led to many actions that have seriously infringed upon the environment. Growth in the numbers of foreign visitors during the summer months puts increased pressure on the environment and local resources, particularly due to issues of waste disposal.

Adult Program:

The Adult Program will focus on enabling the participants to address the needs and interests of visitors (whether from across the BPPP borders, or further afield), by providing some very basic English instruction, and a chance to voice what further skills they would like to continue to develop in the future. Some of the workshops will be focused discussions (in Albanian) on, for example, standards in both prices and goods and services (a subject which can too often lead to misunderstanding and dispute); and on environmental action. A special need in this region, where central government no longer provides the most essential needs (for example, there is no health care facility) is the possibility to cultivate the rights as well as the responsibilities of citizens, enhancing citizenship and good governance. It is a fertile valley – magnificent organic food is locally produced. Other workshops will focus on marketing local produce and crafts (e.g. wood-carved and woven goods).

From Fear to Sanity - CND and the art of protest from 1958-1963

As part of CND's 50th anniversary, the Chamber of Pop Culture is proud to present an exhibition "From Fear to Sanity", from Saturday 9th August to Saturday 30th August, 12-6pm Mon-Sat.

Private View: Friday 8th August 7.30pm

Place: The Horse Hospital: (very near Russell Square) Colonnade, Bloomsbury

London WC1N 1HX

In association with CND, the exhibition aims to focus on the importance of the visual language in the early years of CND activity and the founding and propagation of its distinctive graphic aesthetic. Through rare, original photographs (many of which have never been seen), film, artwork, posters, leaflets and documentation dating from its inception 50 years ago. "From Fear to Sanity" is a celebration of CND's essential legacy, as pertinent now as ever, if not more.

Much of the unique body of work on display captures the mood and inherent fear surrounding the abstraction that was the nuclear bomb. The exhibition also acts as a testament to the time and the spirit of those 5000 ordinary people who assembled in Trafalgar Square on that cold wet Good Friday in 1958, before setting out on their momentous four day, 50 mile march, to the Aldermaston Nuclear Bomb plant. Here this strong gathering of men, women and children peacefully protested against the manufacture, testing and

employment, of the most terrifying weapon ever created by man.

During the course of the exhibition there will be a special program of screenings and events including: Screening of 'The March To Aldermaston', 'Trinity & Beyond' and 'On The Beach' + talks by prominent peace movement activists TBC.

(With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

CMS Peace Museum

City Montessori School: India

The Shanti Upvan

Shanti Upvan or Garden of Peace is the name given to the CMS Peace Museum. It is a veritable delight for peace lovers. This open air peace museum is the first of its kind situated away from the city centre amid the lush greenery of CMS Kanpur Road Branch. As we enter the Shanti Upvan, we are greeted by the CMS Tableau on World Unity and World Peace. The tableau shows the World Parliament with representatives of various countries sitting together to discuss global problems like global warming, poverty, illiteracy, terrorism, nuclear warfare, etc. The middle part of the tableau shows the CMS child holding the globe in his hands and saying, "One day I will unite the world" One side of the tableau shows the holy teachers-Ram, Krishna, Buddha, Christ and Lord Baha'u'llah and others who have imparted Divine teaching to man in different ages and taken steps to lift humankind to a new spiritual level. The tableau is a unique piece of art and architecture and has been awarded the

first prize at the Republic Day Parade by the Governor of U.P. state.

The inside of the museum can be divided into three main sections:

1. Shanti Sangeet or Peace Music
2. Shanti Lekhan or Peace Writings
3. Shanti Kala or Peace Art

At the entrance, it is written, May Peace Prevail on Earth!

The museum was inaugurated by the “Gandhi of Sri Lanka, Magsaysay award winner, Dr A. T. Ariyaratne on 10 December 2004 which is celebrated all over the world as Human Rights Day.

1. Shanti Sangeet or Peace Music Section-In this section, there is always a Divine overflow of symphony which creates an ethereal atmosphere. Sometimes sitar (an India musical string instrument) is played and this makes the atmosphere so soothing to the nerves that one is inspired to meditate. Every Sunday CMS organizes World Unity Satsang where music teachers gather and present devotional peace songs and anyone can attend these Satsangs. Peace representatives like Gemma from the organization a single drop, have visited CMS and spoken on the peaceful qualities of water. CMS has a wide range of audio cassettes on peace and unity songs. CMS music teachers teach these songs to students and they are presented at Divine Education Conferences organized every year.

2. Shanti Lekhan or Peace Writings_In this section, you can spend hours browsing over the essays and articles written by CMS students on peace, unity, World Parliament, World

Government, World currency, world language and other related topics. Books written by Masami Saionji, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru are also kept here. Under the **Aao Dosti Karein** Project, CMS students have written letters to students of 35 schools of Pakistan. Replies have been received from many of these schools of Pakistan and these have been compiled by CMS in the form of a book. Many people like to read these letters. CMS monthly Bulletins and CMS Annual Magazines are also kept in this section.

3. Shanti Kala

CMS regularly organizes Peace Poster competitions and Painting contests on Peace and unity. The entries are put up in the peace museum for display by CMS. This section also has a collection of children’s films which help the children to grow up as peaceful human beings. Sometimes children make collages on unity in diversity and other peace related topics. Music and dance at CMS is related to peace and harmony. Children are taught to depict nature in its myriad colors representing various moods like anger, love, compassion and courage. Yoga is taught to students as a part of CMS peace activity as Yoga helps to draw out peaceful emotions and create inner peace.

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

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Newseum: USA

The Newseum, a 250,000-square-foot museum of news, offers visitors an experience that blends five centuries of news history with up-to-the-second technology and hands-on exhibits.

The Newseum is located at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on America’s Main Street between the White House and the U.S. Capitol and adjacent to the Smithsonian museums on the National Mall. The exterior’s unique architectural features include a 74-foot-high marble engraving of the First Amendment and an immense front wall of glass through which passers-by can watch the museum fulfill its mission of providing a forum where the media and the public can gain a better understanding of each other.

The Newseum features seven levels of galleries, theaters, retail spaces and visitor services. It offers a unique environment that takes museumgoers behind the scenes to experience how and why news is made. "Visitors will come away with a better understanding of news and the important role it plays in all of our lives," said Newseum Executive Director and Senior Vice President Joe Urschel. "The new Newseum is educational, inspirational and a whole lot of fun."

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

International coalition of Historic Site Museums

The International Coalition of Historic Site Museums of Conscience is a worldwide network of “Sites of Conscience” – historic sites specifically dedicated to remembering past struggles for justice and addressing their contemporary legacies.

In 1999, the District Six Museum (South Africa); Gulag Museum (Russia); Liberation War Museum (Bangladesh); Lower East Side Tenement Museum (USA); Maison Des Esclaves (Senegal); National Park Service (USA); Memoria Abierta (Argentina); Terezin Memorial (Czech Republic); and the Workhouse (United Kingdom) founded the Coalition with the following statement:

“...it is the obligation of historic sites to assist the public in drawing connections between the history of our sites and their contemporary implications. We view stimulating dialogue on pressing social issues and promoting humanitarian and democratic values as a primary function.”

www.sitesofconscience.org

Special Articles

Conscientious Objection Commemorated

By Bill Hetherington

In a small park, Tavistock Square, in the heart of London, near the campus of London University, is a 400-million-year-old volcanic slate rock, brought from a wild valley in the

very north of England. Nearby is a cherry tree dedicated to the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and not far away is a cross-legged sitting statue of Mohandas Gandhi. Those two items mark the place as a peace park, but why the rock?

Almost a century ago Joe Brett was a humble workingman in the eastern outskirts of London. In 1916, in the First World War, the state demanded that he be conscripted to fight in the Army. As a socialist believing in the essentially unity of humankind and believing that all workers should make common cause with each other, Joe would have none of it. Although the comparatively liberal government of the day permitted men to claim a conscientious objection to military service, very few were actually granted such a right, and Joe was told that he would have to be a soldier, but, as a concession, he would not have to use any weapon. Since anyone in the Army, with or without a weapon, is a cog in the war machine, when Joe's notice came to report to the barracks, he threw it on the fire. In due course, he was arrested, and when he refused to put on a uniform, he was thrown into prison. He remained in harsh conditions until well after the Armistice of November 1918. When he died in 1976, his health never having fully recovered, one of his friends said at his funeral that there should be some public commemoration of those who had refused to kill, in contrast to the many public memorials to those had taken part in the killing of past wars.

Joe's niece, Edna Mathieson, pondered this idea for some years, and canvassed where she could

for support. Eventually she found the Peace Pledge Union (PPU), the main British secular pacifist organization, affiliated to the War Resisters International, with its roots going back to the No-Conscription Fellowship of the First World War, and which had provided a base for the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors in the Second World War. The PPU already had a small wooden memorial to the 70 British conscientious objectors (COs) who had died as a result of their treatment in WW1, but it was soon agreed that they should join with Edna to establish a comprehensive commemoration, not only of all British COs of all wars, but, as the plaque on the CO Stone puts it, of "men and women conscientious objectors to military service all over the world and in every age".

A public appeal was raised in the *Guardian*, one of the leading British newspapers, through a letter headed by the composer, Sir Michael Tippett, himself imprisoned as an objector in the Second World War, and on International Conscientious Objectors' Day, 15 May 1994, Sir Michael unveiled the Stone, dedicating it to "all those who have maintained and are maintaining the right to refuse to kill."

For a few years the Stone remained a silent but rugged witness to the steadfastness, against all kinds of harshness, of those whom it commemorates. Then, again on the initiative of Edna Mathieson, a small group came together to plan a ceremony each International Conscientious Objectors' Day. Calling

ourselves the Right to Refuse to Kill group (RRK), we have evolved a pattern which includes a keynote speaker, a review of the present situation of COs internationally, a CO reading, CO songs specially written, and the highlight – the laying of a white carnation representing one named CO from as many countries, past or present, for whom I can find an identifiable CO, followed by a minute's silence.

The brief details read out for these COs indicate not only the range of COs worldwide, from Britain to New Zealand and from Argentina to Japan, but also the extent of suffering: Maximilian beheaded as a Christian objector under the Roman Empire in the third century AD, French COs held for twenty years on Devil's Island, Guiana, between the World Wars, Franz Jagerstatter beheaded in Berlin in 1943, COs shot by firing squad in Greece as late as 1949. Although conscription is slowly being abolished in European countries, the right of conscientious objection is still not universally recognized and the struggle is continuing.

The stance of Right to Refuse to Kill prompted the establishment of a CO Stone in Cardiff, the capital of Wales, and a fixture is planned for Oxford, renowned for its ancient university. There is no copyright in CO commemoration, and other countries and towns are very welcome to adopt the idea. As the plaque to the British WW1 COs who died records, "It is by the faith of the idealist that the idea comes

true." And as the Stone in London reminds us of COs in these troubled times, "Their foresight and courage give us hope."

[Bill Hetherington is Archivist of the Peace Pledge Union; he was one of the group who planned the CO Stone, and is a member of RRK. He is establishing a database of every identifiable British CO.]

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST (?) STONE COMMEMORATING CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS TO WAR

By Edna Mathieson

"... In April 1919, a letter was published in the 'Manchester Guardian' signed by clergymen, politicians, lawyers and prominent writers ... It praised the objectors to war 'for preferring principle to life. It is a glorious choice, and if the truth be told, fools though they be, such men are the salt of the earth, and perhaps there is not one of their persecutors, from Prime Minister downwards, who can compare with them in high regard for things of the spirit and for loyalty to what they believe to be the truth'"...

This is quoted from a biography by Peggy Attlee of her father-in-law, brother of Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of the UK in 1945, and again, in 1951.

But did those World War 1 conscientious objectors – those "fools" – achieve anything? Up until the First World War, the right to refuse military service had barely been recognised in

any country. Those who had refused to fight in that War in the UK forced the recognition of that right on the civil and military authorities. The United States introduced legislation in 1917 to recognise that right. In the Second World War, many more were to refuse to fight, although that war was considered to have greater justification than the First. And the numbers of objectors around the world in the last decade of the C20th has increased yearly.

One of those “fools” was my uncle, Joseph Brett. He was one of the 1300 Absolutists; so-called because they not only refused to fight, but also refused non-combatant duty, such as mining, because they thought by doing so, the men they replaced could take part in combat.

My uncle was imprisoned, along with others, in 1916 after going before a tribunal. His parents, sisters, brothers, were abused, ignored, by some of the people they had considered friends. When he was released from prison in 1919, he could not get work – he had been in prison, he had been a c.o. The economic recession of the ‘20s and ‘30s made matters worse; and so with no more unemployment benefit left, he was sent to a labour camp, miles away from his family. One of his two children was hospitalised suffering from severe malnutrition. Other Absolutists, of course, also suffered great privations. And all suffered differing degrees of abuse whilst in prison.

Eventually he found work – unloading sacks of lime from barges on the River Thames. Lime

stings the skin and eyes, and no protective clothing was issued either to him or to the other men – not c.o.s – doing the work. The men, a tough lot, caught a rat, caged it and tormented it. When the men were not about, my uncle released the rat: he lost the job and was sent back to the labour camp!

At his funeral in 1976, the then Secretary of the National Secular Society said that one day people will have not only memorials to those who fought during the two World Wars, but also to those who refused to fight. I remember thinking at the time how unlikely that was to happen!

In 1981, I became a political Member of the Greater London Council (GLC); and three years later, suggested to my fellow Members that the Council set up some kind of commemoration to conscientious objectors to war. After long debate and soundings from other groups in the Labour Movement, it was agreed – just as the Council was about to be abolished by the then Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher!

The London Residuary Council temporarily took over the government of London to carry through the contracts and agreements which the GLC had made. I wrote to them about the agreement to commemorate conscientious objectors. I was told that they could find no such agreement!

As County Hall, home of the GLC, was situated in the Borough of Lambeth, I wrote to Lambeth

Borough Council. They readily agreed with the idea of commemorating objectors. I had several planning meetings with the designated local government officer ... an art exhibition, we had thought, with the winning piece of sculpture displayed near to where the GLC had been, and a winning painting inside the concert hall close-by – much earlier built by the GLC.

Thatcher's Government began to make severe financial cuts throughout the infrastructure of the country, and the local government officer lost her job! That meant I needed the help of another organisation in order to obtain the funding needed for a memorial. It is illegal for an individual to, say, send letters to newspapers, asking their readers for money. I thought of the Quakers – Quakers in Lambeth. Quakers had always upheld the principle of non-violence. I spoke at one of their meetings: they refused help.

I turned to the Quakers' "headquarters": they refused, too. CND (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament) also refused.

I contacted the PPU (Peace Pledge Union): they agreed! A letter was sent to four newspapers asking their readers to contribute to a fund which would be used to set up a commemoration to conscientious objectors to war. Only one agreed to print the letter, "The Guardian" – the fore-runner of which, had been the "Manchester Guardian"!

And so in 1994, a stone was unveiled by the

late Sir Michael Tippett – composer and First World War conscientious objector, and an Absolutist – in Tavistock Square, central London, on 15th May, International Conscientious Objectors' Day. The stone is quite large, and quite a handsome piece of 4m. year old Cumbrian slate. It commemorates all c.o.s, in all nations, and in all ages – "Their courage and foresight give us hope," as it is written on the stone. Conscientious objectors could include those to refuse to fight in a specific conflict, e.g. the Israeli soldiers who refused to fight in Occupied Territory, as well as those who held the values of the First World War Absolutists.

Since 1997, there has been a short ceremony held around the stone each 15th May, planned and executed by people from different sympathetic organisations e.g. Christian CND, British Humanist Association, and supported by many others – Amnesty International, to name one. I had thought that, as people around the UK held a ceremony on the 11th November each year to commemorate those who had fought, then why not one for those who had refused to fight - each response to war requires at least a degree of courage. I asked the group of people I had requested to join me to discuss the possibility, whether they thought this could be something we might try: they agreed, and so a ceremony was successfully held.

In 2003/4, a slate obelisk was unveiled in Cardiff, Wales's main city. I had thought the

main cities of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland would make an excellent start to the Secretary of the National Secular Society's idea of a commemorative stone dedicated to c.o.s in each of the cities of the UK – perhaps even in other countries too.

There is still of course much still to be done and not only in commemorating c.o.s. But by having a stone, or whatever it might be, we can express our gratitude to those who sacrificed their liberty and suffered other deprivations, and for showing us that there is another way.

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Humanist Chaplain at Chelsea Westminster Hospital.

General de Bollardière : The French General who changed his mind

By Tramor Quemeneur: PhD in History, Institute of History of Present Time

General Jacques de Bollardière was one of the greatest French soldiers of the twentieth century, but the French colonial wars, especially the

Algerian one, made him change. He became then a non-violent leader.

Jacques Pâris de Bollardière was born in 1908 in an aristocratic and traditionalist family in which every male was a soldier. He also became an officer in 1930, fighting for the first time in 1940. He refused the French defeat against the Nazi and continued the fight with the Free French Forces of General de Gaulle. He participated in several campaigns and joined the Resistance in France, being one of the first French paratroopers. At the end of the war, he became one of the most famous French soldiers, distinguished in several countries. But he decided to leave the army, disliking the military life in garrison and disgusted by the reprisals against the German population. But his past soldiers asked for him to go in Indochina, what he accepted. Jacques de Bollardière underlined that the ill-treatments were rare and penalized in Indochina but this war shook his certitudes. When he came back to France in 1953, he had no illusion about the future of France in Indochina. The French defeat took place one year later.

In 1954, the Algerian war began. In 1955 and 1956, soldiers of the contingent were recalled up because the war became harder. Those soldiers demonstrated because they had to spend another time in the army. Jacques de Bollardière decided to command units of recalled up soldiers in the Air forces. In Algeria, he is immediately confronted to ill-treatments and torture. He created small patrols, the 'black commandos', to reinforce the relations with the Algerian population, and began a New Deal

program. The black commandos quickly became a success: Jacques de Bollardière was nominated general at the end of 1956. But he received orders to hold the efficiency as first criterion (what meant torture) and Algerians disappeared in his sector. In March 1957, the commandment denied Jacques de Bollardière and ordered him to search in mosques, forcing him to disobey. Then, he published a letter condemning torture in a newspaper, *L'Express*. The Ministry of defence penalized him for sixty days of jail in a military camp. Afterwards, Jacques de Bollardière was transferred in occupancies where he had nothing to do. When a military coup occurred in April 1961, he decided to resign of the army.

After the Algerian war, Jacques de Bollardière discovered non-violence. In 1973, he participated in an expedition against the French nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean, joining the crew of a New-Zealander movement. The pacifists were arrested and imprisoned. Then, Jacques de Bollardière became totally involved for non-violence, creating the "Movement for a Non-Violent Action" (MAN). He died on February 22, 1986. Some villages and cities – even Paris in 2007 – have streets and squares at his name.

Peace History Conference: London

This year's conference at the Imperial War Museum was well attended on both days, and greatly enjoyed by all. As well as some very interesting speakers, the Museum's cinema was host to one of the Bradford Peace Museum's exhibitions, and a display about Erasmus, provided by Peter van den Dungen, who also

gave a talk on this great 16th century scholar and peace advocate. There was a fascinating presentation from Katrina Gass and Helen Kay on the *Women's' 1915 Peace Initiative*, which led to the formation of the Women's International League for Peace and freedom (WILPF) – inspiring to realize that women, who at that date still had no vote, were determined and farsighted enough to organize a peace conference in war-torn Europe in 1915. Carol Rank gave a presentation on *Anti-war and peace art* with plenty of examples for us to look at, and which led to a feeling that perhaps the peace movement needs a symbol as powerful and recognizable as the CND logo. Any ideas? Ian Christie's session on *Peace and propaganda in film* was also very informative, and provided plenty of ideas should we hold a peace film festival. Friday evening saw a musical event, with songs from Leon Rosselson, the protest singer-songwriter. The Raised Voices choir (heard at Aldermaston on Easter Monday) also sang and the audience was encouraged to join in – easily done as we'd started the evening with a glass of wine! There was plenty of opportunity for discussion and for exploring the Museum itself.

Peace History Papers

One of the excellent by-products of the two Peace History Conferences (2007 and 2008) that MAW and the International Peace Bureau have organized, with the great help of the Imperial War Museum, is that we now have some great written bits of peace history. Some lectures were delivered in note form.

Some, like the ones on film and art, need to have their Power Point displays to go with them. But others stand alone as essays which those who could not come to the conferences might well like to read - and distribute (MAW is for activists not passive recipients). I first mention the talk given by Shireen Shah in 2007, which had the title '*The Frontier Gandhi, Abdul Ghaffar Khan 1890-1986*'. This is the story of a Muslim from the Pathan North West frontier who devoted his life to freedom and social change using only the methods of nonviolence. He even raised a nonviolent army of thousands of men. He spent about a third of his life in prison as a consequence. MAW will be producing this essay in pamphlet form by June of this year. Please get copies and spread the message around. Even amongst Muslims the story of this brave man is not well known if at all. Yet its importance today is blindingly obvious.

There are two talks given by Terry Charman, the Imperial War Museum staff historian. They are really informative about events in the 1920s and 30s. The first is entitled '*The League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact*' (this was the pact which, it was hoped, would outlaw war). The second is '*The 1932 League of Nations Disarmament Conference at Geneva*.' Both make good background for understanding Hitler's rise to power.

Then comes Kate Hudson's paper on '*The World Government Movement 1945-1950*'. Kate is the head of Social and Political Studies

at London's South Bank University, and she sheds light on another almost forgotten movement. Yet we use terms like 'Global Citizen' today as if we were the first to have such ideas. Far from it, as Kate makes clear.

Professor Peter Hennessy, author of *Cabinets and the Bomb* (OUP), spoke very spiritedly from notes on the history of the British bomb. He did give us a chronology of nearly twenty pages as this country moved step by step from 1940 into our current immoral mess.

Finally there are some encouraging stories from abroad. Tramore Quemeneur's account of the life of General de Bollardiere, '*The French General who changed his mind*', is a reminder that soldiers also have said 'No' to immoral orders in the past. In Bollardiere's case it was to the use of torture – not only an academic subject today. A complete revelation to most of us were the two lives described by Kazuyo Yamane from Kochi University - that of Masaharu Oka and Yayori Matsui, both of whom spoke up for peace and human rights in wartime and post-war Japan. Many lessons there to be learnt.

The two WILPF talks at the History Conference will also soon be added to our website. All these documents are on www.abolishwar.org.uk. If anyone finds 'downloading' not their cup of tea then please write to me directly (c/o MAW, 11 Venetia Road, London, N4 1EJ), with at least £2 for photocopying and I will send a copy.

As long as war is regarded as wicked, it will

always have its fascination. When it is looked upon as vulgar, it will cease to be popular. Oscar Wilde Supporting peace history education - We are looking for a volunteer to assist with the planning of next year's Peace History Conference at the Imperial War Museum. Please call 01908 511948 if you would like to help.

<http://www.abolishwar.org.uk/news11.pdf>

A poem by Rumana Mehdi aged 12 in Pakistan.

Sufferings of the people

The price of everything is talking to the sky.
What will the poor people buy?
They cannot afford to eat meat,
nor they could eat rice or wheat,

They will have to starve for many days,
no one can prevent their death in this way.

Where is the money of the taxes gone?
It is used in things which are wrong,

What is the use of government's far fetched talks?
When people are looking for food like dogs,
The government does not listen to their complaints,
and they appear to be as good as saints!

Publications

War No More: A DVD and discussion outlines to bring about a war-free world written by Valerie Flessati. Appearing in the film: Martin Bell, Bruce Kent, Carokine Lucas MEP, Professor Sir Joseph Rotblat, Jon Snow, Desmond Tutu and others.

Barry Miles, *Peace. 50 years of protest 1958-2008.*

London: Collins & Brown, 2008, pp. 256

ISBN: 978-1-84340-457-6

(Price in the UK is £ 25)

One of the themes of the book is the global spread of the CND symbol (which is known as the peace symbol in much of the rest of the world). The symbol is beautifully featured on the front jacket of the book. More than half of the book is taken up by wonderful photographs, many in color. (With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

Educating for a Culture of Social and Ecological Peace edited by Anita L. Wenden: State University of New York Press. 2004

Genocide (Genocidio) by Ernesto Kahan & Taki Yuriko published by Nihon Tosho Center in 2006. It is written in English, Spanish and Japanese.

Newsletter of Irenees, Institute of Resources for Peace, reunites actors - people and organizations - that, working in the heart of current conflicts, are searching for a profound

renewal of ways to conceive and construct peace. <http://www.irenees.org/?lang=en>

This is available in English, French and Spanish.

Transitions: E-Newsletter of Earth & Peace Education Associates International(EPE)
EPE's Online Educational Resources, Transitions, is published twice yearly. It includes notices of educational events, social action, new educational resources and publications, short articles and announcements from various world regions as these relate to a culture of peace, a sustainable Earth, the link between social and ecological peace,

globalization, the Earth Charter.

<http://www.globalepe.org/resources.html>

Muse Newsletter

Muse No.1-5 is available in English at the website of Grassroots House. <http://hal.seikyoku.ne.jp/home/Shigeo.Nishimori/>

Muse No. 6-18 is available at the website of the Center of the Tokyo Raid and War Damages. <http://www.tokyo-sensai.net/muse/index.html>.

Prefecture	Name of Peace Museum	Year Founded
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum	1955
Nagasaki	Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum	1955
Saitama	Maruki Gallery	1967
Okinawa	Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum	1975
Tokyo	Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon)Exhibition Hall	1976
Fukuoka	Peace Museum for the People	1979
Kanagawa	Soka Gakkai Toda Peace Memorial Hall	1979
Miyagi	Sendai Sensai Hukkou Memorial	1981
Hyogo	Kobe City War Damages Exhibition Corner	1981
Okinawa	Life is Treasure House	1984
Osaka	Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka)	1985
Hokkaido	Peace Memorial Center	1985
Tokyo	Jiyu Minken Institute of Machida City	1986
Shizuoka	Hamamatsu Revival Memorial Center	1988
Hiroshima	Okunojima Poison Gas Museum	1988
Wakayama	Teranaka Art Museum	1988
Kochi	Grassroots House	1989
Okinawa	Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum	1989

Kyoto	Tanba Manganese Memorial Hall	1989
Tokyo	Nakano Ward Peace Exhibition Hall	1989
Aomori	Aomori Air Raid war Damages Exhibition Hall	1990
Nagasaki	Shoukokumin Museum	1990
Kochi	Kochi Liberty and People's Rights Museum	1990
Osaka	Osaka International Peace Center(Peace Osaka)	1991
Wakayama	Taiji-cho Ishigaki Memorial Museum	1991
Hiroshima	Mirasaka Peace Museum of Art	1991
Osaka	Suita Peace Memorial Center	1992
Kyoto	Kyoto Museum for World Peace	1992
Kanagawa	Kawasaki City Peace Museum	1992
Hokkaido	No More Hibakusha Hall	1992
Tokushima	German Museum	1993
Saitama	Peace Museum of Saitama	1993
Okinawa	Sakima Art Museum	1993
Shizuoka	Shizuoka Peace Center	1993
Hiroshima	Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City	1994
Osaka	Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum	1994
Nagasaki	Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum	1995
Kagawa	Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre: Peace Museum	1995
Hiroshima	Holocaust Education Center	1995
Iwate	Pacific War History Museum	1995
Tokyo	Setagaya Peace Gallery	1995
Hyogo	Himeji Historical Peace Center	1996
Hukuoka	Usui Peace Memorial Center	1996
Nagano	Mugonkan Art Museum for Peace	1997
Oita	Yawaragi: Peace Memorial in Saiki	1997
Kanagawa	Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship	1998
Nagasaki	Art Museum of Picture Books	1999
Gifu	Chiune Sugihara Memorial	2000
Hyogo	War Memorial Maritime Museum	2000
Fukui	Yukinoshita Peace Culture Museum	2001
Tokyo	Korea Museum	2001
Tokyo	The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages	2002
Gifu	Gifu Peace Museum	2002

Hiroshima	Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall	2002
Hyogo	Nishinomiya City Peace Center	2002
Iwate	Kitakami Peace Memorial Hall	2002
Nagasaki	Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall	2003
Nagasaki	Nagasaki Peace Museum	2003
Niigata	Nagaoka War Damages Center	2003
Okinawa	Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum	2004
Tokyo	Women's Active museum on War and Peace	2005
Okayama	Peace Museum of Air-raids on Okayama	2005
Tokyo	Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall	2006
Aichi	Peace Aichi	2007
Yamanashi	Yamanashi Peace Museum	2007

Table: Museums for Peace in Japan listed by year of foundation

History museums for peace were added by Mr. Masahiko Yamabe.

(Public museums are shown in bold letters.)